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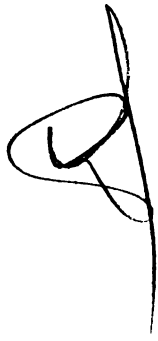

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CHAMBERS'S

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

PRONOUNCING, EXPLANATORY, AND ETYMOLOGICAL

With Vocabularies of Scottish Words and Phrases, Americanisms, &c.

EDITED BY

JAMES DONALD, F.R.G.S. &c.

W. & R. CHAMBERS

LONDON AND EDINBURGH

1872

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PREFACE.

THE OBJECT of this work is to provide, within reasonable limits, and at a moderate price, a Dictionary of the English Language, pronouncing, explanatory, and etymological, sufficiently full in its vocabulary for general use.

THE VOCABULARY contains:

1. All classical English words now in use.
2. The obsolete and rare words in the works of our greatest writers from Spenser to Tennyson, the Authorised Version of the Scriptures, the Apocrypha, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Scotch Metrical Version of the Psalms.
3. All *important* scientific and technical terms.
4. All compound words that are not self-explanatory.
5. Participles and Past Tenses formed irregularly, placed under their verbs.
6. Comparatives and Superlatives of adjectives, in addition to the positive, when they are not formed by simply affixing *-er* and *-est*.
7. Irregular plural forms of nouns.
8. Numerous phrases, inserted under the most obvious catchword.

PRONUNCIATION.—The pronunciation of every word is given by re-writing it phonetically, thus obviating the use of a confusing array of marks. In this new spelling, every consonant used has its ordinary unvarying sound, none being employed that has more than one sound. The same sounds are always represented by the same letters, no matter how varied their actual spelling in the language. No consonant used has any mark attached to it, with the one exception of *th*, which is printed in common letters when sounded as in *thick*, but in italics when sounded as in *then*. *Unmarked vowels* have always their short sounds, as in *lad*, *led*, *lid*, *lot*, *but*, *book*. The *marked vowels* are shewn in the following line, which is printed at the bottom of each page—

fāte, fär; mē, hėr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mo͞on.

Where more than one pronunciation of a word is given, that which is placed first is the one more generally received.

MEANINGS.—The meanings of words are arranged in such an order as to exhibit their growth and history; the primary meaning being given first in italics, and the derived meanings in the order of their connection with the primary one. (*Lit.*), literally, before a meaning, signifies that that is the literal meaning, though it is not now, and may never have been in use in the language: (*orig.*), originally, implies that the meaning to which it is prefixed once existed, though now obsolete. Meanings peculiar to an author have his name attached to them;

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thus, (*B.*), (*Shak.*), or (*Spenser*) prefixed to a meaning, implies that the meaning is used in the Bible, by Shakespeare, or by Spenser, as the case may be, though it does not necessarily imply that the ordinary meanings of the word may not also be used. Great care has been bestowed on the definitions of Scientific and Technical Terms, in order to render them scientifically accurate as well as popularly intelligible. To illustrate the meanings of such words as cannot be well explained without a diagram, nearly two hundred woodcuts have been introduced. These, however, have in no case been inserted merely for the purpose of pictorial embellishment.

SPELLING.—Words variously spelled have their different forms given, the most approved being indicated. American spellings are also inserted.

ETYMOLOGY.—The derivation of each word (so far as has been discovered) is given within brackets at the end, as being in many respects a preferable arrangement to that usually followed. In doubtful cases, the more probable etymologies have been inserted. Where no etymology is given, the derivation of the word is either unknown, or the usual explanations are unworthy of notice. The most recent authorities have been consulted, in order to render this portion of the work as accurate as possible, and great pains have been taken to present the results of their labours in an intelligible form.

THE APPENDIX contains a variety of useful lists—an account of the METRIC SYSTEM, as recommended by Government to be taught in schools—LIST OF PREFIXES AND AFFIXES—a VOCABULARY OF THE MORE COMMON SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES to be met with in the writings of Burns, Ramsay, Scott, &c., prepared by WILLIAM WALLACE, M.A., Dumfries—a VOCABULARY OF AMERICANISMS, compiled chiefly from *A Glossary of Words and Phrases, usually regarded as Peculiar to the United States*, by JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT, and *Americanisms*, by M. SCHELE DE VERE, LL.D.—RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN AND CLASSICAL WORDS—LIST OF WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES—LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE—a PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES—and HINTS FOR THE CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

Throughout the progress of this work, the Editor has been most ably assisted by the Rev. JOHN REITH, M.A., B.D., of Rickarton, and by JAMES T. CLARK, of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. He has also to acknowledge his obligations to ANDREW FINDLATER, LL.D., Editor of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, for his kindness in revising the proof-sheets of the work, and for numerous valuable suggestions.

J. D.

June 1872

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

acc.....according.
accus.....accusative.
adj.....adjective.
adv.....adverb.
agri.....agriculture.
anat.....anatomy.
anc.....anciently.
arch.....architecture.
archæ.....archæology.
arith.....arithmetic.
astrol.....astrology.
astron.....astronomy.
book-k.....book-keeping.
bot.....botany.
chem.....chemistry.
colloq.....colloquially.
comp.....comparative.
conj.....conjunction.
conn.....connected.
contr.....contraction.
corr.....corruption.
crystal.....crystallography.
dim.....diminutive.
eccl.....ecclesiastical.
entom.....entomology.
esp.....especially.
etym.....etymology.
fem.....feminine.
fig.....figuratively.
fol.....followed.
fort.....fortification.
freq.....frequentative.
gen.....genitive.
geol.....geology.
geom.....geometry.
gram.....grammar.
gun.....gunnery.
her.....heraldry.
hort.....horticulture.
ill.....illustration.
impers.....impersonal.
inf.....infinitive.
int.....interjection.
inten.....intensive.
jew.....jewellery.
lit.....literally.
mas.....masculine.
math.....mathematics.
mech.....mechanics.
med.....medicine.
mil.....military.
min.....mineralogy.
mus.....music.
myth.....mythology.
n.....noun.
nat. hist.....natural history.
naut.....nautical.
neg.....negative.
n.pl.....noun plural.
obs.....obsolete.
opp.....opposed or opposite.
opt.....optics.
orig.....originally.
p.....participle.
p.adj.....participial adjective.
paint.....painting.
pa.p.....past participle.
pass.....passive.
pa.t.....past tense.
perf.....perfect.
perh.....perhaps.
pers.....person.
pfx.....prefix.
phil.....philosophy.
phren.....phrenology.
phys.....physiology.
pl.....plural.
poet.....poetical.
prep.....preposition.
pres.....present.
print.....printing.
priv.....privative.
prob.....probably.
pron.....pronoun.

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prov	provincial.
pr.p	present participle.
R. C	Roman Catholic.
rhet	rhetoric.
sculp	sculpture.
sig	signifying.
sing	singular.
superl	superlative.
surg	surgery.
term	termination.
theol	theology.
v.i	verb intransitive.
v.t	verb transitive.
zool	zoology.

B	Bible.
B. & Fl	Beaumont & Fletcher.
Ch. Dict	Church Dictionary.
Pr. Bk	Book of Common Prayer.
Shak	Shakespeare.
Tenn	Tennyson.
Wedg	Wedgwood.*
Words	Wordsworth.

Ar. or Arab	Arabic.
A.S	Anglo-Saxon.
Bav	Bavarian.
Bisc	Biscayan.
Bohem	Bohemian.
Bret	Breton.
Celt	Celtic.
Chal	Chaldee.
Chin	Chinese.
Corn	Cornish.
D	Dutch.
Dan	Danish.
E	English.
Finn	Finnish.
Flem	Flemish.
Fr	French.
Fris	Frisian.
Gael	Gaelic.
Ger	German.
Goth	Gothic.
Gr	Greek.
Heb	Hebrew.
Hind	Hindustani.
Hun	Hungarian.
Ice	Icelandic.
Ir	Irish.
It	Italian.
L	Latin.
Lang	Languedoc.
Lapp	Lappish.
Neap	Neapolitan.
Norm	Norman.
Norw	Norwegian.
O. E	Old English.
O. Fr	Old French.
O. Ger	Old German.
Pers	Persian.
Port	Portuguese.
Pr. or Prov	Provençal.
Russ	Russian.
Sans	Sanscrit.
Scand	Scandinavian.
Scot	Scottish.
Slav	Slavonic.
Sp	Spanish.
Sw	Swedish.
Teut	Teutonic.
Turk	Turkish.
W	Welsh.
Wal	Wallachian.
Wall	Walloon.

* Wedgwood's *Dictionary of English Etymology*. London: Trübner & Co.

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A—ABATTOIR.

A, the indefinite article, is a contraction of AN, used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant. [See AN.]

A, (*obs.*) used before participles, as in 'She lay a dying,' and sometimes before nouns and adjectives in the sense of *an*. [A.S. *an*, on, in, at.]

'A, used by Shakspeare for HE.

AARONIC, -AL, ā-ron'ik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to Aaron*, the Jewish high-priest, or to his priesthood.

AARON'S-ROD, ā'ronz-rod, *n.* (*arch.*) A rod having one serpent twined around it.

AB, ab, *n.* The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to parts of July and August. [Syriac.]

ABACA, ab'a-ka, *n.* The Indian name of the hemp of the Philippine Islands.

ABACIST, ab'a-sist, *n.* One who uses an abacus in counting: an accountant.

ABACK, a-bak', *adv.* *On the back:* backwards: (*naut.*) said of sails pressed backward against the mast by the wind—hence, TAKEN ABACK, suddenly taken by surprise. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and BACK.]

ABACUS, ab'a-kus, *n.* A counting-frame or table: (*arch.*) a level tablet on the capital of a column, supporting the entablature.—For Ill. see COLUMN. [L.; Gr. *abax*, *abakos*, a board for reckoning on.]

ABADDON, a-bad'don, *n.* *The destroyer*, or angel of the bottomless pit: the bottomless pit. [Heb., destruction, abyss—*abad*, to be lost.]

ABAFT, a-baft', *adv.* or *prep.* *On the aft* or hind part of a ship: toward the stern from: behind. [A.S. *a*, on, and *bæftan*, after, behind—pfx. *be*, and *æft*, *æftan*, after. See AFT, AFTER.]

ABALIENATE, ab-āl'yen-āt, *v.t.* Same as ALIENATE.

ABAND, a-band', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To abandon.

ABANDON, a-ban'dun, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To place at the absolute *command* of a person—hence, to renounce all claim to the thing so placed: to give up: to desert: to forsake entirely: to yield without constraint: (*obs.*) to banish, to send away.

[Fr. *abandonner*—O. Fr. *bandon*, command—Teut. *ban*, proclamation—hence, It. and Sp. *bando*, O. Fr. *bandon*, proclamation (E. *ban*, *banns*), whence Fr. *bannir*, to banish, orig. to proclaim, to denounce. O. Fr. *bandon* came to mean command, authority, hence *à bandon*, at will or discretion, *abandonner*, to place at the will or command of a person, &c. Trench brings the meaning from that of *denouncing*—'What you denounce, you detach yourself from, you forsake.' See BAN, BANNS.]

ABANDONED, a-ban'dund, *adj.* Given up, as to a vice: very wicked.

ABANDONMENT, a-ban'dun-ment, *n.* Act of abandoning: state of being given up.

ABASE, a-bās', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lower, to bring lower:* to cast down: to humble: to degrade:—*pr.p.* abās'ing; *pa.p.* abāsed'. [Fr. *abaisser*, to bring low—*bas*, low—root of BASE.]

ABASEMENT, a-bās'ment, *n.* Act of bringing low: state of humiliation or degradation.

ABASH, a-bash', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cast down* the countenance of: to confuse with shame or guilt.

[Fr. *abaisser*, to bring low, see ABASE; but acc. to Wedg. from O. Fr. *esbahir*, *esbahissant*, to set agape, to confound—*baer*, to gape, from *ba*, the most natural sound on opening the lips.]

ABASHMENT, a-bash'ment, *n.* Confusion from shame.

ABATABLE, a-bāt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being abated.

ABATE, a-bāt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To beat down:* to lessen: to mitigate: (*Shak.*) to cast down, to shorten, to blunt.—*v.i.* to grow less:—*pr.p.* abāt'ing; *pa.p.* abāt'ed. [Fr. *abattre*, to beat down—*battre*, L. *batuo*, *batuere*, to beat—root of BAT, BEAT.]

ABATEMENT, a-bāt'ment, *n.* The act of abating: the sum or quantity abated: (*her.*) a mark of dishonour on a coat of arms.

ABATIS, ABATTIS, ab'a-tis, *n.* (*fort.*) A kind of intrenchment consisting of trees *felled* and laid side by side, with the branches directed towards the enemy to obstruct their approach. [Fr.,—*abattre*, to knock down, to fell. See ABATE.]

ABATTOIR, a-bat-wär', *n.* A public slaughter-house. [Fr.,—*abattre*, to knock down. See ABATE.]

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ABB, ab, *n.* The yarn for a weaver's warp. [A.S. *ab.*]

ABBA, ab'a, *n.* In the Chaldee and Syriac languages, *a father:* a superior.

ABBACY, ab'a-si, *n.* The office and rights of an abbot.

ABBATIAL, ab-bā'shal, } *adj.* Pertaining to an
ABBATICAL, ab-bat'ik-al, } abbey.

ABBÉ, ab'ā, *n.* Formerly applied to any one in France, Italy, &c., who had studied divinity: now, the title of a French clergyman. [Fr., from ABBA.]

ABBESS, ab'es, *n.* The superior of a religious community of women. [*Fem.* of ABBOT.]

ABBEY, ab'e, *n.* A monastery of persons of either sex presided over by an abbot or abbess: the church attached to it:—*pl.* ABB'EYS. [Fr. *abbaye*, L. *abbatia* —ABBA.]

ABBOT, ab'ut, *n.* *The father* or head of an abbey.—*fem.* ABB'ESS. [L. *abbas, abbatis*—ABBA.]

ABBOTSHIP, ab'ut-ship, *n.* The state of an abbot.

ABBREVIATE, ab-brē'vi-āt, *v.t.* To make *brief* or *short:* to abridge:—*pr.p.* abbrē'viāting; *pa.p.* abbrē'viāted. [L. *abbrevio, -atum—ab*, intensive, and *brevis*, short. See BRIEF.]

ABBREVIATE, ab-brē'vi-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having one part relatively shorter than another.

ABBREVIATION, ab-brē-vi-ā'shun, *n.* A shortening: a part of a word put for the whole.

ABBREVIATOR, ab-brē'vi-āt-ur, *n.* One who abbreviates: one of the officials in the chancery of Rome, whose duty it is to draw up minutes, &c.

ABBREVIATORY, ab-brē'vi-a-tor-i, *adj.* Abbreviating, shortening.

ABBREVIATURE, ab-brē'vi-a-tūr, *n.* An abbreviation: an abridgment.

ABC-BOOK, ABCEE-BOOK, ā-be-sē'-book, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A book* to teach the *a, b, c*, or alphabet: a primer.

ABDERIAN, ab-dē'ri-an, *adj.* Given to laughter.

[From *Abdera* in Thrace, the native place of the philosopher Democritus (born about 470 B.C.), who is represented as continually laughing at human follies.]

ABDICANT, ab'di-kant, *adj.* Abdicating.—*n.* One who abdicates.

ABDICATE, ab'di-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To proclaim* one's self removed *from* a thing: to give up: to abandon:—*pr.p.* ab'dicāting; *pa.p.* ab'dicāted. [L. *ab*, from, *dico, -atum*, to proclaim, orig. the same as *dico*, to say, to tell.]

ABDICATION, ab-di-kā'shun, *n.* Act of abdicating: the renunciation of an office or of supreme power.

ABDICATIVE, ab'di-kāt-iv, ab-dik'a-tiv, *adj.* Causing or implying abdication.

ABDOMEN, ab-dō'men, *n.* The lower part of the belly: the last of the three parts into which the body of an insect is divided. [L.]

ABDOMINAL, ab-dom'in-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the abdomen: applied to fishes having the ventral fins under the abdomen, behind the pectorals, as the parr.—For Ill. see FIN. [bellied.

ABDOMINOUS, ab-dom'in-us, *adj.* Abdominal: full-

ABDUCE, ab-dūs', *v.t.* *To draw away from:*—*pr.p.* abdūc'ing; *pa.p.* abdūced'. [L. *abduco—ab*, from, *duco, ductum*, to draw.] [rating.

ABDUCENT, ab-dūs'ent, *adj.* Drawing back; sepa-

ABDUCT, ab-dukt', *v.t.* To take away by fraud or violence. [L. *abduco.* See ABDUCE.]

ABDUCTION, ab-duk'shun, *n.* The carrying away, esp. of a person by fraud or force.

ABDUCTOR, ab-duk'tur, *n.* One guilty of abduction: an abducent muscle.

ABEAM, a-bēm', *adv.* *On the beam:* (*naut.*) in a line at right angles to a vessel's length. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and BEAM.]

ABEAR, a-bār', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To bear*, to behave. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and BEAR.] [portment.

ABEARANCE, a-bār'ans, *n.* (*obs.*) Behaviour: com-

ABECEDARIAN, ā-be-se-dā'ri-an, *adj.* *Pertaining to the a, b, c:* having verses beginning with successive letters of the alphabet, as certain psalms.

ABED, a-bed', *adv.* *In bed:* to bed. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, in, and BED.]

ABERDAVINE, } a-bėr'de-vīn, *n.* A bird of the finch
ABERDEVINE, } kind, also called *Siskin.*

ABERRANCE, ab-er'rans, } *n.* A wandering from
ABERRANCY, ab-er'ran-si, } the right way: a deviation from truth or rectitude. [From L. *aberro.* See ABERRATE.]

ABERRANT, ab-er'rant, *adj.* Wandering from: deviating from: exceptional.

ABERRATE, ab'ėr-rāt, *v.i.* *To wander* or deviate *from* the right way:—*pr.p.* ab'errāting; *pa.p.* ab'errāted. [L. *aberro, -atum—ab*, from, *erro*, to wander.]

ABERRATION, ab-ėr-rā'shun, *n.* A wandering from the right path: deviation from truth or rectitude.

ABET, a-bet', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To set on:* to incite by encouragement, or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense):—*pr.p.* abett'ing; *pa.p.* abett'ed. [O. Fr. *abetter*, from *bet!* the cry used in setting dogs on their prey.]

ABETMENT, a-bet'ment, *n.* The act of abetting.

ABETTOR, a-bet'ur, *n.* One who abets.

ABEYANCE, a-bā'ans, *n.* (*lit.*) *Expectation:* a state of suspension. [O. Fr. *abayer*, to listen with the mouth open—*baer*, to gape, from *ba*, the most natural sound on opening the lips.]

ABHOMINABLE, ab-hom'in-a-bl, *adj.* Old spelling of ABOMINABLE.

[From a mistaken notion that the word was derived from L. *ab homine*, that which departed *from the human* and became bestial.]

ABHOR, ab-hor', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To have the hair *stand on end* with terror: to shrink from with horror: to detest: to loathe: (*obs.*) to reject, protest against, despise:—*pr.p.* abhor'ring; *pa.p.* abhorred'. [L. *ab*, from, *horreo*, to stand on end. See HORROR.]

ABHORRENCE, ab-hor'rens, *n.* The act of abhorring: detestation.

ABHORRENCY, ab-hor'ren-si, *n.* (*obs.*) Abhorrence.

ABHORRENT, ab-hor'rent, *adj.* Abhorring: contrary.

ABHORRING, ab-hor'ring, *n.* Object of abhorrence.

ABIB, ā'bib, *n.* (*lit.*) The month of *the ears of corn:* the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to parts of March and April. [Heb., an ear of corn—*abab*, to produce early fruit: so called because barley was then in the ear.]

ABIDE, a-bīd', *v.t.* *To bide* or *wait* for: to endure: to tolerate.—*v.i.* to dwell or stay:—*pr.p.* abīd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* abōde'. [A.S. *abidan, bidan*, to wait; Goth. *beidan*, to expect.]

ABIDE, a-bīd', *v.t.* (*Shak.* and *Milton*). To redeem, pay the penalty for, suffer. [O. E. *abie* (confounded with ABIDE) from A.S. *abicgan*, to buy again, whence BUY. See ABY.]

ABIDING, a-bīd'ing, *adj.* Fixed.—*n.* Continuance.

ABIETIC, ab-i-et'ik, *adj.* *Relating to the abies* or fir-tree. [From L. *abies*, the fir-tree.]

ABIGAIL, ab'i-gāl, *n.* A lady's waiting-maid.

[Orig. from Abigail of Carmel, 1 Sam. xxv., but latterly from Abigail Masham, a lady of Queen Anne's bed-chamber, noted for her back-stair influence.]

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ABILITY, a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being able: power: strength: skill:—*pl.* ABIL'ITIES, the powers of the mind. [O. E. *hability*, Fr. *habileté*, L. *habilitas*—*habilis*, able. See ABLE.]

ABINTESTATE, ab-in-tes'tāt, *adj.* Inheriting the estate of one who died without having made a will. [L. *ab*, from, and INTESTATE.]

ABJECT, ab-jekt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To throw* or cast down or *away*. [L. *abjicio*, *-jectum*—*ab*, away, *jacio*, to throw.]

ABJECT, ab'jekt, *adj.* Cast away: mean: worthless.

ABJECTION, ab-jek'shun, *n.* Act of bringing down or humbling: a mean or low state; baseness.

ABJECTNESS, ab'jekt-nes, *n.* State of being abject: meanness.

ABJECTS, ab'jekts, *n.pl.* Persons of the lowest condition.

ABJUDICATE, ab-jōō'di-kāt, *v.t.* To give *by judgment from* one to another. [L. *ab*, from, and JUDICATE.]

ABJURATION, ab-jōōr-ā'shun, *n.* Solemn renunciation. [From ABJURE.]

ABJURATORY, ab-jōō'ra-tor-i, *adj.* Containing abjuration.

ABJURE, ab-jōōr', *v.t.* *To swear away from:* to renounce on oath or solemnly:—*pr.p.* abjūr'ing; *pa.p.* abjūred'. [L. *ab*, from, *juro*, *-atum*, to swear.]

ABLACTATION, ab-lak-tā'shun, *n.* A weaning. [L. *ablactatio*—*ab*, from, *lacto*, to suckle—*lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

ABLATIVE, ab'la-tiv, *adj.* *That takes away.*—*n.* The name of the 6th case of a Latin noun. [L. *ablativus*—*ab*, from, *fero*, *latum*, to take away.]

ABLAZE, a-blāz', *adv.* *In a blaze:* on fire. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and BLAZE.]

ABLE, ā'bl, *adj.* (*comp.* A'BLER; *superl.* A'BLEST). *Having* strength or power: skilful.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make able, to uphold, to justify. [L. *habilis*—*habeo*, to have, hold. See HABIT, HAVE.]

ABLE-BODIED, ā'bl-bod'id, *adj.* Of a strong body: robust.

ABLEPSY, ab'lep-si, *n.* *Want of sight.* [Gr. *ablepsia*—*a*, priv., and *blepō*, *blepsō*, to see.]

ABLOOM, a-blōōm', *adv.* *In a blooming* state. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and BLOOM.]

ABLUENT, ab'lōō-ent, *adj.* *Washing* or cleansing by a liquid.—*n.* A medicine which carries off impurities. [L. *abluens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *abluo*, to wash away—*ab*, from, away, and *luo* = *lavo*, to wash. See LAVE.]

ABLUTION, ab-lōō'shun, *n.* Act of washing, esp. the body, preparatory to religious rites: the liquid used. [L. *ablutio*—*abluo*, to wash away.]

ABLY, ā'bli, *adv.* In an able manner.

ABNEGATE, ab'ne-gāt, *v.t.* *To deny:*—*pr.p.* ab'negāting; *pa.p.* ab'negāted. [L. *abnego*, *-atum*—*ab*, inten., and *nego*, to deny. See NEGATION.]

ABNEGATION, ab-ne-gā'shun, *n.* Denial: renunciation.

ABNORMAL, ab-nor'mal, *adj.* *Not normal* or according to rule: irregular. [L. *ab*, from, NORMAL.]

ABNORMITY, ab-nor'mi-ti, *n.* State of being abnormal or irregular.

ABNORMOUS, ab-nor'mus, *adj.* Abnormal: irregular.

ABOARD, a-bōrd', *adv.* or *prep.* *On board:* in a ship: in: with. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and BOARD.]

ABODE, a-bōd', *n.* A dwelling-place: stay. [From ABIDE.]—MAKE ABODE, to dwell, to reside.

ABODE, a-bōd', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of ABIDE.

ABODE, a-bōd', *v.t.* *To bode*, foreshow.—*v.i.* to be an omen:—*pr.p.* abōd'ing; *pa.p.* abōd'ed. [A.S. *abeodan*. See BODE.]

ABODEMENT, a-bōd'ment, *n.* An aboding or foreboding: an omen.

ABOLISH, a-bol'ish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To stop a thing *from growing:* to put an end to: to annul. [Fr. *abolir*, L. *aboleo*, *-itum*—*ab*, from, *olo*, *oleo*, *olesco*, to grow.]

ABOLISHABLE, a-bol'ish-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being abolished.

ABOLISHMENT, a-bol'ish-ment, *n.* Abolition.

ABOLITION, ab-o-lish'un, *n.* The act of abolishing: the state of being abolished.

ABOLITIONISM, ab-o-lish'un-izm, *n.* The tenets or measures of abolitionists.

ABOLITIONIST, ab-o-lish'un-ist, *n.* One who seeks to abolish anything, especially slavery.

ABOMINABLE, a-bom'in-a-bl, *adj.* Hateful, detestable. [L. *abominabilis*—*abominor*. See ABOMINATE.]

ABOMINABLENESS, a-bom'in-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being abominable.

ABOMINABLY, a-bom'in-a-bli, *adv.* In an abominable manner.

ABOMINATE, a-bom'in-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To turn *from* as *ominous:* to abhor: to detest extremely:—*pr.p.* abom'inating; *pa.p.* abom'inated. [L. *abominor*, *-atus*—*ab*, from, *omen*, *ominis*, a portent. See OMEN.]

ABOMINATION, a-bom-in-ā'shun, *n.* Extreme hatred: anything abominable.

ABORD, a-bōrd', *adv.* or *prep.* (*Spenser*). *From shore to shore:* across. [Fr. *à*, to, *bord*, the shore, from root of BORDER.]

ABORIGINAL, ab-o-rij'in-al, *adj.* First, primitive.

ABORIGINES, ab-o-rij'in-ēz, *n.pl.* The *original* inhabitants of a country. [L.—*ab*, from, *origo*, *originis*, origin. See ORIGIN.]

ABORT, a-bort', *v.i.* To miscarry in birth. [L. *aborior*, *abortus*—*ab*, from, *orior*, to rise.]

ABORTION, a-bor'shun, *n.* Premature delivery: the expulsion from the womb of the product of conception before the sixth month of pregnancy: anything that does not reach maturity: the act of miscarrying. [L. *abortio*. See ABORT.]

ABORTIVE, a-bor'tiv, *adj.* Relating to, or causing abortion: born untimely: unsuccessful: producing nothing: (*Milton*) rendering abortive.—*n.* (*Shak.*) An abortion.

ABORTIVENESS, a-bor'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being abortive.

ABOUND, a-bownd', *v.i.* To flow over as *wave* after *wave:* to be, or to possess in great plenty. [L. *abundo*—*ab*, from, *unda*, a wave.]

ABOUT, a-bowt', *prep.* Round *on the out* side: around: here and there in: near to: concerning: engaged in.—*adv.* Around: nearly: here and there: circuitously. [A.S. *abutan*—*a*, on, *be*, by, *utan*, outward—*ut*, *ute*, out. See OUT.]

BRING ABOUT, to bring to the point desired, to cause to take place.—COME ABOUT, to come to some point, to take place.—GO ABOUT, to undertake, to prepare to do.

ABOVE, a-buv', *prep.* *On the up* side: higher than: beyond: more than.—*adv.* Overhead: in a higher position, order, or power. [A.S. *abufan*—*a*, on, *be*, by, *ufan*, high, upwards—*up*, up. See UP.]

ABOVE ALL, before every other consideration: chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD, a-buv'-bōrd, *adj.* Above the board or table: openly.

['Borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards.'—*Dr Johnson.*]

ABRACADABRA, ab-ra-ka-dab'ra, *n.* A cabalistic word, written in successive lines, each shorter by a letter than the one above it, till the last letter A formed the

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

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apex of a triangle. It was worn as a charm for the cure of diseases. [Said to be of Persian origin, and to mean 'the sun-god.']

ABRADE, a-brād', *v.t.* *To rub* or *wear off*:—*pr.p.* abrād'ing: *pa.p.* abrād'ed. [L. *ab*, from, off, *rado*, *rasum*, to scratch or rub.]

ABRAHAMIC, ā-bra-ham'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining* to the patriarch *Abraham*.

ABRAHAM-MAN, ā'bra-ham-man, *n.* One of a class of sturdy beggars who wandered about in a disorderly manner, feigning lunacy. [From a ward in Bedlam, for the reception of idiots, called Abraham.]

ABRAM-MAN, ā'bram-man, *n.* ABRAHAM-MAN.

ABRANCHIATE, a-brang'ki-āt, *adj.* *Having no gills.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *brangchia*, gills.]

ABRASION, a-brā'zhun, *n.* The act of abrading or [rubbing off.

ABRAXAS, a-braks'as, *n.* A gem having this word engraved on it.

[The word was used by the Gnostics to designate the spirits of the world collectively, and is said to signify 365, from the numerical value of its Greek letters.]

ABRAY, a-brā', } *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). *To start* out
ABRAYD, a-brād', } of sleep: to awake. [A.S. *a-bredan—bredan*, to drive away, Ice. *bragd*, a quick motion.]

ABREAST, a-brest', *adv.* With the *breasts* in a line: side by side: (*naut.*) opposite to. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and BREAST.]

ABRICOCK, ā'bri-kok, *n.* An old form of APRICOT.

ABRIDGE, a-brij', *v.t.* To make *brief* or short: to shorten: to epitomise:—*pr.p.* abridg'ing; *pa.p.* abridged'. [Fr. *abréger*; Prov. *abbreujar*, *abreviar*—L. *abbreviare*. See ABBREVIATE.]

ABRIDGMENT, a-brij'ment, *n.* That which abridges: contraction: summary: (*Shak.*) pastime.

*** This word was formerly spelled *Abridgement*.

ABROACH, a-brōch', *adv.* *Broached*: in a condition to let the liquor run out: (*Shak.*) in a state to be diffused, in action. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and BROACH.]

ABROAD, a-brawd', *adv.* With a *broad* space between: out of doors: in another country. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and BROAD.]

ABROGATE, ab'ro-gāt, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To ask* permission *from* the people to do away with a law: to repeal: to annul:—*pr.p.* ab'rogāting; *pa.p.* ab'rogāted. [L. *ab*, from, *rogo*, *-atum*, to ask.]

ABROGATION, ab-ro-gā'shun, *n.* Act of abrogating [or repealing.

ABROOK, a-brook', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To brook*, bear, or endure. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and BROOK.]

ABRUPT, ab-rupt', *adj.* *Broken off*: craggy: sudden: unexpected.—*n.* An abrupt place. [L. *abruptus—ab*, from, *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.]

ABRUPTION, ab-rup'shun, *n.* A sudden breaking off: violent separation: (*Shak.*) interruption, pause.

ABRUPTNESS, ab-rupt'nes, *n.* State of being abrupt or broken: suddenness: unceremonious haste.

ABSCESS, ab'ses, *n.* (*lit.*) *A going away*: a collection of purulent matter formed by disease within some tissue or organ of the body. [L. *abcessus—abs*, away, *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

ABSCIND, ab-sind', *v.t.* *To cut off.* [L. *ab*, off, *scindo*, to cut.]

ABSCISS, ab'sis, } *n.* The straight line *cut off* or
ABSCISSA, ab-sis'sa, } intercepted between the vertex of a curve and an ordinate, measured along the principal axis:—*pl.* ABSCISS'ES, ABSCISS'Æ, ABSCISS'AS. [L. *abscissus*, cut off, pa.p. of *abscindo—ab*, from, *scindo*, to cut.]

ABSCOND, ab-skond', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To hide from* view: to secrete one's self: to quit the country in order to escape a legal process. [L. *abs*, from, *condo*, to hide—*con*, *cum*, together, and *do*, *dare*, to put.]

ABSENCE, ab'sens, *n.* The state of being absent; want; inattention.

ABSENT, ab'sent, *adj.* *Being away from*: not present: inattentive. [L. *abs*, away from, *ens*, *entis*, being—*sum*, *esse*, to be.]

ABSENT, ab-sent', *v.t.* To withdraw one's self: to [keep away.

ABSENTEE, ab-sen-tē', *n.* One who absents himself: a landowner who lives out of his country.

ABSENTEEISM, ab-sen-tē'izm, *n.* The practice of a landowner living at a distance from his estate.

ABSEY-BOOK. Same as ABC-BOOK.

ABSINTH, ab-sinth', *n.* (*lit.*) *The unpleasant*: sweetened spirit flavoured with the young tops of wormwood. [Fr.; L. *absinthium*, Gr. *apsinthion*, wormwood—*a*, priv., and *psinthos*, pleasure.]

ABSINTHIAN, ab-sinth'i-an, *adj.* Of or like worm- [wood.

ABSINTHIATED, ab-sinth'i-āt-ed, *adj.* Impregnated with wormwood.

ABSOLUTE, ab'so-lūt, *adj.* *Loosed from* any condition: free: complete: unlimited: certain: considered without reference to other things: unconditioned, unalterable: unrestricted by constitutional checks (said of a government): (*gram.*) not immediately dependent. [L. *absolutus*, pa.p. of *absolvo*. See ABSOLVE.]

ABSOLUTELY, ab'so-lūt-li, *adv.* In an absolute manner: positively: wholly.

ABSOLUTENESS, ab'so-lūt-nes, *n.* Quality of being absolute: completeness: independence: arbitrary power.

ABSOLUTION, ab-so-lū'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A loosing from*: release from punishment: acquittal: remission of sins. [From ABSOLVE.]

ABSOLUTISM, ab'so-lūt-izm, *n.* State of being absolute: the state or principles of a government, which is unrestricted by constitutional checks.

ABSOLUTIST, ab'so-lūt-ist, *n.* A supporter of absolute government.

ABSOLUTORY, ab-sol'ū-tor-i, *adj.* Absolving.

ABSOLVATORY, ab-zolv'a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing absolution or pardon.

ABSOLVE, ab-zolv', *v.t.* *To loose* or set free *from*: to pardon: to acquit: (*obs.*) to finish, accomplish:—*pr.p.* absolv'ing; *pa.p.* absolved'. [L. *ab*, from, *solvo*, *solutum*, to loose. See SOLVE.]

ABSONANT, ab'so-nant, *adj.* *Away from* the true *sound*: discordant: absurd:—opp. to CONSONANT. [L. *ab*, from, *sonans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *sono*, to sound.]

ABSORB, ab-sorb', *v.t.* *To suck in from*; to swallow up: to engage wholly. [L. *ab*, from, *sorbeo*, *sorptum*, to suck in.]

ABSORBABILITY, ab-sorb-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being absorbable. [sorbed.

ABSORBABLE, ab-sorb'a-bl, *adj.* That may be ab-

ABSORBENT, ab-sorb'ent, *adj.* Absorbing: imbibing: swallowing.—*n.* That which absorbs: (*phys.*) a vessel which conveys chyle or lymph: a medicine which neutralises acidity in the stomach, &c.

ABSORPTION, ab-sorp'shun, *n.* The act of absorbing: entire occupation of mind. [absorb.

ABSORPTIVE, ab-sorp'tiv, *adj.* Having power to

ABSTAIN, ab-stān', *v.i.* *To hold* or refrain *from*. [Fr. *abstenir*, L. *abstineo—abs*, from, *teneo*, to hold.]

ABSTEMIOUS, abs-tē'mi-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Abstaining *from wine*: temperate: sparing in food, drink, or

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enjoyments. [L. *abstemius—abs*, from, *temetum*, strong wine: acc. to Wedg. from *abstineo*, to abstain.]

ABSTEMIOUSLY, abs-tē'mi-us-li, *adv.* In an abstemious manner: sparingly, temperately.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, abs-tē'mi-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being abstemious: a sparing use of food, drink, &c.

ABSTENTION, ab-sten'shun, *n.* The act of abstaining or refraining.

ABSTERGENT, abs-tėr'jent, *adj.* Serving to cleanse. [L. *abstergens, -entis—abstergeo.* See ABSTERSION.]

ABSTERSION, abs-tėr'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *Act of wiping away:* act of cleansing by lotions. [Low L. *abstersio*—L. *abstergeo, -tersum*, to wipe away—*abs*, away, *tergeo*, to wipe.]

ABSTERSIVE, abs-tėr'siv, *adj.* Having the quality of cleansing.

ABSTINENCE, abs'ti-nens, *n.* An abstaining, especially from some indulgence, as food, drink, &c.

ABSTINENT, abs'ti-nent, *adj.* Abstaining from: temperate.

ABSTRACT, abs-trakt', *v.t.* *To draw away from:* to separate: to make a summary: to purloin. [L. *abs*, away from, *traho, tractum*, to draw, connected with DRAG, DRAW.]

ABSTRACT, abs'trakt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Drawn away from:* separate: distinct from anything else: difficult: designating an attribute or quality of an object or event.—*n.* Summary, abridgment: essence.

ABSTRACTED, abs-trakt'ed, *adj.* Separated: abstract: absent in mind.

ABSTRACTEDNESS, abs-trakt'ed-nes, *n.* State of being abstracted.

ABSTRACTION, abs-trak'shun, *n.* Act of abstracting: state of being abstracted: absence of mind: the operation of the mind by which certain qualities or attributes of an object are considered apart from the rest: a purloining.

ABSTRACTIVE, abs-trakt'iv, *adj.* Having the power of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY, abs'trakt-li or abs-trakt'li, *adv.* In an abstract manner: separately: by itself.

ABSTRACTNESS, abs'trakt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being abstract.

ABSTRUSE, abs-trōōs', *adj.* *Thrust from:* hidden: difficult to be understood. [L. *abstrusus—abs*, from, *trudo, trusum*, to thrust.]

ABSTRUSENESS, abs-trōōs'nes, *n.* State or quality of being abstruse.

ABSURD, ab-surd', *adj.* Obviously unreasonable or false, as a reply *from* one *deaf.* [L. *absurdus—ab*, from, *surdus*, deaf.]

ABSURDITY, ab-surd'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being absurd: anything absurd.

ABSURDNESS, ab-surd'nes, *n.* Absurdity.

ABUNDANCE, a-bun'dans, *n.* State of abounding or being abundant: ample sufficiency: great plenty. [L. *abundantia—abundo.* See ABOUND.]

ABUNDANT, a-bun'dant, *adj.* *Abounding:* plentiful: ample: copious.

ABUSE, ab-ūz', *v.t.* To take *from* the proper *use* of, to pervert: to impose upon: to revile: to violate:—*pr.p.* abūs'ing; *pa.p.* abūsed'. [L. *ab*, from, *utor, usus*, to use.]

ABUSE, ab-ūs', *n.* Ill use: misapplication: reproach.

ABUSION, ab-ū'zhun, *n.* (*Spenser*). Abuse: deception: reproach.

ABUSIVE, ab-ūs'iv, *adj.* Containing or practising abuse.

ABUSIVENESS, ab-ūs'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being abusive: ill-usage: rudeness.

ABUT, a-but', *v.i.* To be *at the butt* or *end:* to border:—*pr.p.* abutt'ing; *pa.p.* abutt'ed. [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, the end of anything. See BUTT, the end.]

ABUTMENT, a-but'ment, *n.* That which abuts: (*arch.*) the solid support of a bridge or arch at the two ends or sides. For Ill. see ARCH.

ABUTTAL, a-but'al, *n.* A boundary of land: a headland.

ABUTTING, a-but'ing, *p. adj.* (*Shak.*) Facing each other: front to front.

ABY, a-bī', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). *To abide* or remain. [A.S. *abidan.* See ABIDE.]

ABY, ABYE, a-bī', *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). *To pay* the penalty: to suffer for: to give satisfaction. [A.S. *a-bicgan*, from root of BUY.]

ABYSM, a-bizm', *n.* A form of ABYSS.

ABYSMAL, a-biz'mal, *adj.* Pertaining to an abyss: bottomless: unending.

ABYSS, a-bis', *n.* A *bottomless* gulf: anything immeasurable. [O. Fr. *abysme*, L. *abyssus*, an abyss, Gr. *abyssos*, bottomless—*a*, without, *byssos*, bottom.]

ABYSSAL, a-bis'al, *adj.* Of or like an abyss.

ABYSSINIAN, ab-is-sin'yan, *adj.* Belonging *to Abyssinia*, a country of Africa.

ACACIA, a-kā'shi-a, *n.* A genus of *thorny* leguminous plants with pinnate leaves, several species of which produce gum. [L.; Gr. *akakia—akē*, a point—root *ak*, sharp.]

ACADEME, ak-a-dēm', *n.* (*obs.*) An academy.

ACADEMIC, ak-a-dem'ik, *n.* A Platonic philosopher: a student in a college or university. [From ACADEMY.]

ACADEMIC, -AL, ak-a-dem'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to an academy.

ACADEMICALS, ak-a-dem'i-kalz, *n.pl.* The articles of dress worn by members of an academy or college.

ACADEMICIAN, ACADEMIST, ak-ad-e-mish'yan, a-kad'em-ist, *n.* A member of an academy.

ACADEMY, a-kad'em-i, *n.* (*orig.*) The school of Plato: a higher school: a society for the promotion of science or art. [Gr. *Akadēmia*, the name of the garden near Athens where Plato taught.]

ACADIAN, a-kā'di-an, *adj.* *Pertaining to Acadia* or Nova Scotia. [From *Acadia*, the Indian name.]

ACALEPH, ak'a-lef, *n.* One of the Acalephæ.

ACALEPHÆ, ak-a-lē'fē, *n.pl.* One of the classes of Radiated animals, abounding in the ocean, consisting of soft gelatinous tissue, and known by the names of *Jelly-fish, Sea-blubber, Sea-nettles*, &c., the last from the stinging power of many of them. [From Gr. *akalēphē*, a nettle.]

ACALEPHAN, ak-a-lē'fan, *adj.* Relating to the Acalephæ.

ACANTHA, a-kan'tha, *n.* *A prickle:* (*zool.*) a prickly fin. [Gr. *akē*, a point, *anthos*, flower.]

ACANTHACEOUS, ak-an-thā'shus, *adj.* Armed with prickles. [acanthus.

ACANTHINE, a-kan'thin, *adj.* Pertaining to the

ACANTHOPTEROUS, ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS, ak-an-thop'tėr-us, ak-an-thop-tėr-ij'i-us, *adj.* Having spinous or *thorny* rays in the first portion of the dorsal *fin*, or in the first dorsal, if there are two, said of fishes belonging to one of the two divisions of Osseous fishes, as the perch. [Gr. *akantha*, thorn, *pteryx, pterygos*, a wing, a fin.]

Acanthus.

ACANTHUS, a-kan'thus, *n.* A genus of *prickly* herbaceous plants, one species of which is called bear's breech, bear's claw, bear's foot, or brankursine: (*arch.*) an

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ornament resembling its leaves used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. [L.; Gr. *akanthos*. See ACANTHA.]

ACARI, ak'a-ri, *pl.* of ACARUS.

ACARPOUS, a-kar'pus, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Without*, or not producing, *fruit*. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *karpos*, fruit.]

ACARUS, ak'a-rus, *n.* A genus of *minute* insects, of the class Arachnides, embracing the mites and ticks:—*pl.* AC'ARI. [L.; Gr. *akarēs*, minute—*a*, priv., *keirō*, to cut short.]

ACATALECTIC, a-kat-a-lek'tik, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Not ceasing:* having the complete number of syllables as a verse: without defect.—*n.* An acatalectic verse. [L. *acatalecticus*—Gr. *akatalēktos*, not ceasing—*a*, priv., *katalēgō*, to cease. See CATALECTIC.]

ACATER, a-kāt'ėr, *n.* (*obs.*) A caterer. [From root of CATES.]

ACATES, a-kāts', *n.pl.* (*obs.*) Provisions: food. [From root of CATES.]

ACAULESCENT, a-kaw-les'ent, } *adj.* *Without a*
ACAULOUS, a-kaw'lus, } *stalk:* (*bot.*) having no stem or only a very short one. [Gr. *akaulos*—*a*, priv., *kaulos*, stalk. See COLE.]

ACCABLE, ak-kā'bl, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). *To crush*, to encumber. [Fr. *accabler*, to crush—O. Fr. *caable*, low L. *cadabula*, a machine for throwing stones, perhaps from root of CAPSTAN.]

ACCEDE, ak-sēd', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To come to:* to agree or assent:—*pr.p.* accēd'ing; *pa.p.* accēd'ed. [L. *accedo*, *accessum*, to go near to—*ad*, to, *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.]

ACCELERATE, ak-sel'ėr-āt, *v.t.* To add *to* the *celerity* of, to make *swift:* to increase the velocity of: to hasten the progress of:—*pr.p.* accel'erāting; *pa.p.* accel'erāted. [L. *accelero*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *celero*, to hasten—*celer*, swift. See CELERITY.]

ACCELERATION, ak-sel-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of accelerating or hastening: increase of motion, &c.

ACCELERATIVE, ak-sel'ėr-a-tiv, *adj.* Accelerating, quickening, hastening.

ACCELERATOR, ak-sel'ėr-ā-tur, *n.* One who or that which accelerates: a light van to take mails between a post-office and a railway station. [tive.

ACCELERATORY, ak-sel'ėr-a-tor-i, *adj.* Accelera-

ACCENT, ak-sent', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To sing to* or in unison with: to express or note the accent: to pronounce. [L. *accano*, to sing to an instrument—*ad*, to, *cano*, *cantum*, to sing. See CANT, to sing.]

ACCENT, ak'sent, *n.* Modulation of the voice: stress on a syllable or word: a mark used to direct this stress: in poetry, language, words, or expressions in general. [L. *accentus*—*accano*.]

ACCENTUAL, ak-sent'ū-al, *adj.* Relating to accent.

ACCENTUATE, ak-sent'ū-āt, *v.t.* To mark or pronounce with accent:—*pr.p.* accent'ūāting; *pa.p.* accent'ūāted.

ACCENTUATION, ak-sent-ū-ā'shun, *n.* The act of placing or of pronouncing accents.

ACCEPT, ak-sept', *v.t.* *To take to* one's self: to receive: to agree to: to promise to pay: (*B.*) to receive with favour.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Acceptance, assent. [L. *accipio*, *acceptum*—*ad*, to, *capio*, to take.]

ACCEPTABILITY, ak-sept-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being acceptable. [pleasing: agreeable.

ACCEPTABLE, ak-sept'a-bl, *adj.* To be accepted:

ACCEPTABLENESS, ak-sept'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being acceptable. [or agreeable manner.

ACCEPTABLY, ak-sept'a-bli, *adv.* In an acceptable

ACCEPTANCE, ak-sept'ans, *n.* Act of accepting: a favourable reception: an agreeing to terms: an accepted bill or note.

ACCEPTATION, ak-sep-tā'shun, *n.* A kind reception: the usual meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ak-sept'ėr, *n.* One who accepts.

ACCEPTOR, ak-sept'ur, *n.* One who accepts a bill of exchange.

ACCESS, ak-ses', or ak'ses, *n.* (*lit.*) *A coming to:* approach: (*eccl.*) a future claim to a benefice reserved for those incapable of holding at once: (*obs.*) increase by addition. [L. *accessus*—*accedo*. See ACCEDE.]

ACCESSARY, ak'ses-sar-i, same as ACCESSORY.

ACCESSIBILITY, ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being accessible or admitting of approach.

ACCESSIBLE, ak-ses'i-bl, *adj.* That may be approached.—*adv.* ACCESS'IBLY. [by addition.

ACCESSION, ak-sesh'un, *n.* A coming to: increase

ACCESSORIAL, ak-ses-sō'ri-al, *adj.* Relating to an accessory or one guilty of countenancing crime.

ACCESSORILY, ak'ses-sor-i-li, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory: by subordinate means.

ACCESSORY, ak'ses-sor-i, *adj.* Additional: contributing to: aiding.—*n.* Anything additional: one who aids or gives countenance to a crime.

ACCIDENCE, ak'si-dens, *n.* The part of grammar containing the *accidents* or changes of words.

ACCIDENT, ak'si-dent, *n.* That which *falls to* or happens: an unforeseen or unexpected event: chance: an unessential quality or property: (*her.*) a mark which may be retained or omitted in a coat of arms. [L. *accidens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *accido*, to fall to, to happen—*ad*, to, *cado*, to fall.]

ACCIDENTAL, ak-si-dent'al, *adj.* Happening by chance or unexpectedly: not essential.—*n.* Anything not essential.

ACCIDENTALLY, ak-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* In an accidental manner: by chance: unexpectedly: unessentially.

ACCITE, ak-sīt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To cite* or call, to summon:—*pr.p.* accīt'ing; *pa.p.* accīt'ed. [L. *accio*, *-citum*—*ad*, to, *cieo*, *citum*, to call.]

ACCLAIM, ak-klām', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To shout to:* to meet applaudingly: to salute.—*n.* A shout of applause. [L. *acclamo*—*ad*, to, *clamo*, *-atum*, to shout. See CLAIM.]

ACCLAMATION, ak-kla-mā'shun, *n.* A shout of applause uttered by a multitude. [acclamation.

ACCLAMATORY, ak-klam'a-tor-i, *adj.* Expressing

ACCLIMATATION, ak-klī-ma-tā'shun, *n.* State of being acclimated.

ACCLIMATE, ak-klī'māt, *v.t.* To inure *to a* foreign *climate*:—*pr.p.* acclī'māting; *pa.p.* acclī'māted. [L. *ad*, to, and CLIMATE.] [acclimated.

ACCLIMATION, ak-kli-mā'shun, *n.* State of being

ACCLIMATISATION, ak-klī-ma-ti-zā'shun, *n.* The act of acclimatising: the state of being acclimatised.

ACCLIMATISE, ak-klī'ma-tīz, *v.t.* same as ACCLIMATE:—*pr.p.* acclī'matising; *pa.p.* acclī'matised.

ACCLIMATURE, ak-klī'ma-tūr, *n.* Same as ACCLIMATISATION.

ACCLIVITY, ak-kliv'i-ti, *n.* *A rising as a hill:* steepness upwards:—opp. to DECLIVITY. [L. *acclivitas*—*ad*, to, *clivus*, a rising-ground, akin to Gr. *klinō*, to make to bend.]

ACCLIVOUS, ak-klī'vus, *adj.* Rising as an acclivity.

ACCLOY, ak-kloi', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To cloy* or choke: to fill to satiety: to encumber. [From root of CLOY.]

ACCOAST, ak-kōst', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To fly along near the *coast* or earth. [L. *ad*, to, and COAST.]

ACCOIL, ak-koil', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To stand around *in*

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a coil, to gather together. [O. Fr. *accoillir*, It. *accogliere*—L. *ad*, to, *colligere*, to collect. See COIL.]

ACCOLADE, ak-ko-lād', *n.* The ceremony that was used in admitting a knight to the order of chivalry, in which the grand-master's arms were folded *round the neck* of the knight. [Fr.,—L. *ad*, to, *collum*, the neck. See COLLAR.]

ACCOMMODATE, ak-kom'mo-dāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fit to with* just *measure:* to adapt: to make suitable: to supply: to adjust:—*pr.p.* accom'modāting; *pa.p.* accom'modāted. [L. *accommodo, -atum*—*ad*, to, *cum*, with, *modus*, measure. See MODE.]

ACCOMMODATING, ak-kom'mo-dāt-ing, *p. adj.* Affording accommodation: obliging.

ACCOMMODATION, ak-kom-mo-dā'shun, *n.* Act of fitting: state of being adapted: fitness: adjustment: a loan of money:—*pl.* conveniences.

ACCOMMODATIVE, ak-kom'mo-dāt-iv, *adj.* Furnishing accommodation: obliging.

ACCOMPANABLE, ak-kum'pan-a-bl, *adj.* (*obs.*) Sociable. [From ACCOMPANY.]

ACCOMPANIMENT, ak-kum'pa-ni-ment, *n.* That which accompanies: an addition by way of ornament.

ACCOMPANIST, ak-kum'pa-nist, *n.* One who accompanies a singer on an instrument.

ACCOMPANY, ak-kum'pa-ni, *v.t.* To keep *company* with: to attend.—*v.i.* to be an associate:—*pr.p.* accom'panying; *pa.p.* accom'panied. [Fr. *accompagner*. See COMPANY.]

ACCOMPLICE, ak-kom'plis, *n.* (*lit.*) One *joined with* another: an associate, esp. in crime. [L. *ad*, to, *complex, -icis*, joined. See COMPLEX.]

ACCOMPLISH, ak-kom'plish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fill up:* to complete: to effect: to fulfil: to equip: (*Shak.*) to gain or obtain. [Fr. *accomplir*—L. *ad*, to, *compleo, -plere*, to fill up. See COMPLETE.]

ACCOMPLISHABLE, ak-kom'plish-a-bl, *adj.* That may be accomplished.

ACCOMPLISHED, ak-kom'plisht, *adj.* Complete, esp. in acquirements: elegant.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, ak-kom'plish-ment, *n.* Completion: acquirement: ornament: elegance of manners.

ACCOMPT, ak-komt', *n.* (*obs.*) ACCOUNT.

ACCOMPTABLE, ak-komt'a-bl, *adj.* (*obs.*) ACCOUNTABLE.

ACCOMPTANT, ak-komt'ant, *n.* (*obs.*) ACCOUNTANT.

ACCORAGE. Same as ACCOURAGE.

ACCORD, ak-kord', *v.t.* *To make cordial* or agreeable: to grant.—*v.i.* to agree: to be in correspondence. [Fr. *accorder*—L. *ad*, to, *cor, cordis*, the heart.]

ACCORD, ak-kord', *n.* Agreement: harmony: (with *own*) spontaneous motion: (*Shak.*) wish, desire.

ACCORDANCE, ak-kord'ans, *n.* Agreement: conformity.

ACCORDANCY, ak-kord'an-si, *n.* ACCORDANCE.

ACCORDANT, ak-kord'ant, *adj.* Agreeable: corresponding.

ACCORDING, ak-kord'ing, *p.adj.* In accordance: agreeing.

ACCORDING AS, an adverbial phrase = in proportion. —ACCORDING TO, a prepositional phrase = in accordance with or agreeably to.

ACCORDINGLY, ak-kord'ing-li, *adv.* Agreeably: correspondingly.

ACCORDION, ak-kor'di-on, *n.* A small keyed musical instrument producing its tones by the vibration of metallic tongues, wind being supplied by a bellows. [From ACCORD.]

ACCOST, ak-kost', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To go up *to the side of:* to speak first to: to address.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* (*obs.*) to adjoin. [Fr. *accoster*, It. and low L. *accostare*—L. *ad*, to, *costa*, a side.]

ACCOSTABLE, ak-kost'a-bl, *adj.* Easy of access: affable.

ACCOSTING, ak-kost'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Solicitation, wooing.

ACCOUCHEMENT, ak-kōōsh'mong, *n.* Delivery in child-*bed*. [Fr.,—L. *ad*, to, Fr. *couche*, a bed. See COUCH.]

ACCOUCHEUR, ak-kōō-shėr', *n.* A man who assists in childbirth. [Fr.]

ACCOUCHEUSE, ak-kōō-shėz', *n.* A midwife. [Fr.]

ACCOUNT, ak-kownt', *v.t.* *To count, compute*, or reckon: to judge, value.—*v.i.* to give an account: to give a reason. [O. Fr. *accomter*—L. *ad*, to, *computare*, to reckon. See COMPUTE, COUNT.]

ACCOUNT, ak-kownt', *n.* A counting: statement: value: sake. [to give account.

ACCOUNTABILITY, ak-kownt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Liability

ACCOUNTABLE, ak-kownt'a-bl, *adj.* Liable to account: responsible.—*adv.* ACCOUNTABLY.

ACCOUNTABLENESS, ak-kownt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Liability to give account.

ACCOUNTANT, ak-kownt'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Accountable, responsible.

ACCOUNTANT, ak-kownt'ant, *n.* One who keeps or is skilled in accounts.

ACCOUNTANTSHIP, ak-kownt'ant-ship, *n.* The employment of an accountant.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, ak-kownt'-book, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.

ACCOUPLE, ak-kup'l, *v.t.* (*obs.*) *To couple* or link together. [L. *ad*, to, and COUPLE.]

ACCOURAGE, ak-kur'āj, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To encourage. [O. Fr. *accourager*—L. *ad*, to, Fr. *courage*. See COURAGE.]

ACCOURT, ak-kōrt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To pay court to*, to entertain with courtesy. [L. *ad*, to, and COURT.]

ACCOUSTREMENTS, ak-kōō'stėr-ments (*Spenser*). Same as ACCOUTREMENTS.

ACCOUTRE, ak-kōō'tėr, *v.t.* To dress: to furnish with dress or equipments, especially those of a soldier:—*pr.p.* accou'tring; *pa.p.* accou'tred.

[Fr. *accoutrer*, O. Fr. *accoustrer*—*coustre* = L. *custos*, a keeper (of sacred vestments): or from Fr. *couture, couture*, It. *costura* (for *consutura*), a seam, sewing—L. *consuo, -sutum*—*con*, together, *suo*, to sew.]

ACCOUTREMENTS, ak-kōō'tėr-ments, *n.pl.* Dress: military equipments.

ACCOY, ak-koi', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To render coy* or quiet, to soothe, to subdue. [O. Fr. *accoyer*—L. *ad*, to, and root of COY.]

ACCREDIT, ak-kred'it, *v.t.* *To give credit*, authority, or honour *to:* to procure credit or honour for. [Fr. *accréditer*—L. *ad*, to, *credo, creditum*, to give trust. See CREDIT.] [increase.

ACCRESCENCE, ak-kres'ens, *n.* Gradual growth or

ACCRESCENT, ak-kres'ent, *adj.* *Growing:* increasing: (*bot.*) growing larger after flowering. [L. *accrescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *accresco*—*ad*, in addition, *cresco*, to grow.]

ACCRETION, ak-krē'shun, *n.* *A growing to:* increase. [L. *accretio*—*ad*, to, *cresco, cretum*, to grow.]

ACCRETIVE, ak-krē'tiv, *adj.* Increasing by growth from the outside.

ACCREW, ak-krōō' (*Spenser*). Same as ACCRUE.

ACCRUE, ak-krōō', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To grow to:* to increase:

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to arise: to spring: to be added:—*pr.p.* accrū'ing; *pa.p.* accrūed'. [Fr. *accroître*, pa.p. *accru*—L. *ad*, to, *cresco*, to grow.]

ACCUMBENT, ak-kum'bent, *adj.* *Lying down* or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals. [L. *accumbens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *accumbo*, to lie down—*ad*, to, *cubo*, orig. *cumbo*, to lie.]

ACCUMULATE, ak-kū'mū-lāt, *v.t.* *To heap* or pile *up:* to amass.—*v.i.* to increase greatly:—*pr.p.* accū'mūlating; *pa.p.* accū'mūlāted. [L. *accumulo*, *-atum*, to add to a heap—*ad*, to, *cumulus*, a heap.]

ACCUMULATION, ak-kū-mū-lā'shun, *n.* A heaping up: a heap, mass, or pile.

ACCUMULATIVE, ak-kū'mū-lā-tiv, *adj.* Accumulating: causing accumulation. [accumulates.

ACCUMULATOR, ak-kū'mū-lā-tur, *n.* One who

ACCURACY, ak'kū-ra-si, *n.* State of being accurate: correctness: exactness.

ACCURATE, ak'kū-rāt, *adj.* Done *with care:* without defect or error: correct: exact. [L. *accuratus*—*ad*, to, *cura*, care.]

ACCURATELY, ak'-kū-rāt-li, *adv.* In an accurate manner: without error.

ACCURATENESS, ak'kū-rāt-nes, *n.* Accuracy.

ACCURSE, ak-kurs', *v.t.* *To curse:* to devote to misery or destruction. [L. *ad*, and CURSE.]

ACCURSED, ak-kurs'ed, *adj.* Subjected to a curse: doomed: extremely wicked.

ACCUSABLE, ak-kūz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be accused.

ACCUSAL, ak-kūz'al, *n.* Accusation.

ACCUSATION, ak-kū-zā'shun, *n.* The act of accusing: the charge brought against any one.

ACCUSATIVE, ak-kūz'a-tiv, *adj.* Accusing.—*n.* (*gram.*) The case of a noun on which the action of a verb falls (in English, the objective). [cusation.

ACCUSATORY, ak-kūz'a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing ac-

ACCUSE, ak-kūz', *v.t.* To bring a *cause* or charge *against:* to blame: to censure:—*pr.p.* accūs'ing; *pa.p.* accūsed'. [L. *accuso*—*ad*, to, *causa*, cause.]

ACCUSE, ak-kūz', *n.* (*Shak.*) Accusation.

ACCUSER, ak-kūz'ér, *n.* One who accuses or brings a charge against another.

ACCUSTOM, ak-kus'tum, *v.t.* To make familiar *by custom:* to habituate. [Fr. *accoutumer*—L. *ad*, to, Fr. *coutume*, *coustume*, habit. See CUSTOM.]

ACCUSTOMED, ak-kus'tumd, *p.adj.* Usual: frequent.

ACE, ās, *n.* The *one* of cards and dice. [L. *as*, Gr. *heis*, a one.]

ACELDAMA, a-sel'da-ma, *n.* *A field of blood.* [Syro-Chal. *khakal*, field, *dema*, blood.]

ACEPHALAN, a-sef'a-lan, *n.* (*zool.*) One of the Acephala, a class of mollusks, which present *no traces of a head.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *kephalē*, the head.]

ACEPHALOUS, a-sef'al-us, *adj.* Without a head.

ACERBITY, a-sėr'bi-ti, *n.* *Sharpness:* sourness: harshness: severity. [L. *acerbitas*—*acerbus*, harsh to the taste—*acer*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp.]

ACERIC, a-ser'ik, *adj.* Obtained *from the maple.* [From L. *acer*, a maple-tree.]

ACESCENCE, a-ses'sens, *n.* A tendency to sourness.

ACESCENT, a-ses'sent, *adj.* *Turning sour.* [L. *acescens*, *-entis*—*acesco*, to turn sour—*aceo*, to be sour—root *ak*, sharp.]

ACETATE, as'e-tāt, *n.* A salt of acetic acid or the sour principle in vinegar. [Low L. *acetatum*—L. *aceto*, to be sour.]

ACETIC, a-sē'tik, a-set'ik, *adj.* *Of vinegar:* sour. [Low L. *aceticus*—L. *acetum*, vinegar—*aceo*, to be sour.]

ACETIFICATION, a-set-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of acetifying or making sour.

ACETIFY, a-sē'ti-fī, a-set'i-fī, *v.t.* or *v.i.* *To turn into vinegar:*—*pr.p.* acē'tifying; *pa.p.* acē'tified. [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and *facio*, to make.]

ACETOSE, as-i-tōs', } **ACETOUS**, a-sē'tus, } *adj.* Sour, acetic.

ACHÆAN. See ACHEAN.

ACHATES, a-kāts', *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Same as CATES.

ACHE, āk, *n.* A continued *pain.*—*v.i.* To be in continued pain:—*pr.p.* āch'ing; *pa.p.* āched'. [A.S. *ece*, *æce*, Gr. *achos*, pain.]

ACHEAN, a-kē'an, *adj.* *Relating to Achaia*, a state of ancient Greece, and to its celebrated confederacy called the Achean League.

ACHENIUM, a-kē'ni-um, *n.* (*bot.*) A small hard one-seeded fruit, *which does not open* when ripe, as in the buttercup. [From Gr. *a*, neg., and *chainō*, to gape.] [achieved.

ACHIEVABLE, a-chēv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

ACHIEVE, a-chēv', *v.t.* *To bring to a head* or end: to perform: to accomplish: (*Shak.*) to gain, win, obtain:—*pr.p.* achiēv'ing; *pa.p.* achiēved'. [Fr. *achever*—*chef*, the head. See CHIEF.]

ACHIEVEMENT, a-chēv'ment, *n.* Act of achieving: performance: an exploit: an escutcheon.

ACHING, āk'ing, *n.* Pain: distress. [From ACHE.]

ACHROMATIC, ak-ro-mat'ik, *adj.* Transmitting light without decomposing it, and therefore *without colour*, as a lens. [Low L. *achromaticus*, Gr. *achrōmatos*—*a*, priv., and *chrōma*, colour.]

ACHROMATISE, a-krō'ma-tīz, *v.t.* *To deprive of colour:*—*pr.p.* achrō'matising; *pa.p.* achrō'matised. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chrōmatizō*, to colour—*chrōma*, colour.] [being achromatic.

ACHROMATISM, a-krō'ma-tizm, *n.* The state of

ACICULAR, a-sik'ū-lar, *adj.* *Needle-shaped:* slender and sharp-pointed. [Low L. *acicularis*—L. *acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle—root *ak*, sharp.]

ACICULATE, a-sik'ū-lāt, } **ACICULATED**, a-sik'ū-lāt-ed, } *adj.* Having the form of a needle.

ACID, as'id, *adj.* *Sharp:* sour.—*n.* A sour substance: (*chem.*) a substance, usually sour, which turns vegetable dyes to red, and combines with alkalies, metallic oxides, &c., to form salts. [L. *acidus*, sour—*aceo*, to be sour—root *ak*, sharp.]

ACIDIFIABLE, a-sid'i-fī-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being converted into an acid.

ACIDIFICATION, a-sid-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

ACIDIFY, a-sid'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make acid:* to convert into an acid:—*pr.p.* acid'ifying; *pa.p.* acid'ified. [L. *acidus*, sour, and *facio*, to make.]

ACIDIMETER, as-id-im'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the strength of *acids.* [ACID and METER.]

ACIDITY, a-sid'i-ti, } **ACIDNESS**, as'id-nes, } *n.* The quality of being acid or sour.

ACIDULATE, a-sid'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To make slightly acid: —*pr.p.* acid'ūlating; *pa.p.* acid'ūlated.

ACIDULOUS, a-sid'ū-lus, *adj.* Slightly acid or sour: subacid: containing carbonic acid, as mineral waters. [L. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*, sour. See ACID.]

ACIFORM, as'i-form, *adj.* *Needle-shaped.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, shape.]

ACKNOW, ak-nō', *v.t.* (*obs.*) *To know*, to recognise. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and KNOW.]

TO BE ACKNOWN OF (*Shak.*), to acknowledge.

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ACKNOWLEDGE, ak-nol'ej, *v.t.* To own a *knowledge* of: to admit: to own: to confess: to testify to the genuineness of:—*pr.p.* acknowl'edging; *pa.p.* acknowl'edged. [O. E. *aknowledge*—A.S. pfx. *a*, and KNOWLEDGE.]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ak-nol'ej-ment, *n.* The act of acknowledging or owning: recognition: admission: confession: thanks: a receipt: a declaration of the validity of a document.

*** Sometimes spelled ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

ACLOY. Same as ACCLOY.

ACME, ak'me, *n.* The top or highest *point:* the crisis, as of a disease. [Gr. *akmē*—*akē*, a point, from root *ak*, sharp.]

ACNE, ak'ne, *n.* A pustular affection of the skin. [Prob. a corr. of Gr. *akmē*, a point, efflorescence.]

ACOLD, a-kōld', *adj. Cold.* [A.S. pfx. *a*, and COLD.]

ACOLOTHIST, ak-ol'o-thist, *n.* Same as ACOLYTE.

ACOLYTE, ak'o-līt, } *n.* An *attendant:* a com-
ACOLYTH, ak'o-lith, } panion: an inferior church servant, who waits on the priest, lights the candles, &c. [Gr. *akolouthos*, an attendant.]

ACONITE, ak'o-nīt, *n.* A genus of plants of the Ranunculus order, containing the herb wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, every part of which is strongly poisonous: poison. [L. *aconitum*, Gr. *akoniton.*]

ACONITUM, ak-o-nīt'um, *n.* (*Shak.*) Aconite. [L.]

ACOP, a-kop', *adv.* (*obs.*) On *the top* or head: on high. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, *cop*, the top, W. *cop*, *coppa*, top, crown of the head.]

ACORN, ā'korn, *n.* The seed or fruit *of the oak.* [A.S. *æcern*, afterwards accommodated to the notion of *oak-corn*, and spelt *ac-cern.*] [acorns.

ACORNED, ā'kornd, *adj.* Having acorns: fed with

ACORN-SHELL, ā'korn-shel, *n.* A name for the Balanus (L., an acorn), a genus of mollusks of the class Cirrhopoda, so called from a supposed likeness.

ACOTYLEDON, a-kot-i-lē'dun, *n.* A plant *without* distinct *cotyledons* or seed-lobes. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kotylēdōn.* See COTYLEDON.]

ACOTYLEDONOUS, a-kot-i-lē'dun-us, *adj.* Having no distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes.

ACOUSTIC, a-kow'stik, *adj.* Pertaining to the sense *of hearing* or to the theory of sounds. [Gr. *akoustikos*—*akouō*, to hear.]

ACOUSTICS, a-kow'stiks, *n.* The science of sound.

ACOY. Same as ACCOY.

ACQUAINT, ak-kwānt', *v.t.* To make *known* to one: to make familiar: to inform.

[O. Fr. *accointer*, low L. *accognitare*—L. *ad*, to, *cognitus*, known—*cognosco*, to know: or from Ger. *kund*—*kennen*, to know, both the Latin and the German being from the root *gna*, to know.]

ACQUAINTANCE, ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* Familiar knowledge: a person whom we know.

ACQUAINTANCESHIP, ak-kwānt'ans-ship, *n.* The state of being acquainted: familiar knowledge.

ACQUAINTED, ak-kwānt'ed, *p. adj.* (*Shak.*) Well known, familiar.

ACQUEST, ak-kwest', *n.* (*Bacon*). *An acquisition* or thing acquired. [O. Fr.—L. *acquisitus*, perf.p. of *acquiro.* See ACQUIRE.]

ACQUIESCE, ak-kwi-es', *v.i. To rest* satisfied or without making opposition: to comply: to assent: —*pr.p.* acquies'cing; *pa.p.* acquiesced'. [L. *acquiesco—ad*, and *quiesco*, to be quiet—*quies*, rest.]

ACQUIESCENCE, ak-kwi-es'ens, *n.* Quiet assent or submission: compliance.

ACQUIESCENT, ak-kwi-es'ent, *adj.* Resting satisfied: easy: submissive. [acquired.

ACQUIRABLE, ak-kwīr'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

ACQUIRE, ak-kwīr', *v.t.* To gain something *sought:* to attain:—*pr.p.* acquir'ing; *pa.p.* acquired'. [L. *acquiro*, *-quisitum—ad*, to, and *quæro*, to seek.]

ACQUIREMENT, ak-kwīr'ment, *n.* The act of acquiring: that which is acquired.

ACQUISITION, ak-kwi-zish'un, *n.* The act of acquiring: that which is acquired: attainment.

ACQUISITIVE, ak-kwiz'it-iv, *adj.* Desirous to acquire.

ACQUISITIVENESS, ak-kwiz'it-iv-nes, *n.* The desire to acquire and possess.

ACQUIST, ak-kwist', *n.* (*Milton*). Acquisition.

ACQUIT, ak-kwit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To set at quiet* or *rest:* to release: to set free: (*Shak.*) to quit, to be rid of: —*pr.p.* acquitt'ing; *pa.p.* acquitt'ed. [Fr. *acquitter*, to set at rest—L. *ad*, and *quietus*, at rest. See QUIET, QUIT.] [from an accusation.

ACQUITTAL, ak-kwit'al, *n.* A judicial discharge

ACQUITTANCE, ak-kwit'ans, *n.* A discharge from an obligation or debt: a receipt: (*Shak.*) forgiveness. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To acquit.

ACRE, ā'kėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A field:* a measure of land containing 4840 sq. yds. [A.S. *æcer*, Ger. *acker*, Goth. *akrs*, L. *ager*, Gr. *agros*, Sans. *ajra*, a field.]

ACREAGE, ā'kėr-āj, *n.* The number of acres in a piece of land. [property.

ACRED, ā'kėrd, *adj.* Possessing acres or landed

ACRID, ak'rid, *adj. Sharp* and biting to the taste: pungent: acrimonious. [L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp.]

ACRIDITY, a-krid'i-ti, } *n.* Quality of being acrid:
ACRIDNESS, ak'rid-nes, } a sharp, bitter taste.

ACRIMONIOUS, ak-ri-mō'ni-us, *adj.* Full of acrimony: corrosive: severe: bitter, as language.

ACRIMONIOUSNESS, ak-ri-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious: severity.

ACRIMONY, ak'ri-mun-i, *n.* A biting *sharpness:* a quality that corrodes or destroys bodies: severity: bitterness, as of language. [L. *acrimonia—acer*, sharp. See ACRID.]

ACRITOCHROMACY, a-krit-o-krō'ma-si, *n.* Inability to *distinguish* between *colours:* colour-blindness. [From Gr. *akritos*, undistinguishable (—*a*, neg., and *krinō*, to separate), and *chrōma*, *-atos*, colour.]

ACRITUDE, ak'ri-tūd, *n.* The quality of being acrid: a sharp bitter taste: bitterness of temper or language. [L. *acritudo—acer*, sharp.]

ACROAMATIC, **-AL**, ak-ro-a-mat'ik, -al, *adj. To be heard:* oral:—applied to the lectures of Aristotle delivered to a select circle of students, as opposed to his more popular lectures. [Gr. *akroamatikos—akroaomai*, to hear.]

ACROBAT, ak'ro-bat, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who walks on high:* a rope-dancer. [Gr. *akrobateō*, to climb aloft—*akros*, the top, the highest, and *bainō*, to go.]

ACROBATIC, ak-ro-bat'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to an acrobat or rope-dancer.

ACROGEN, ak'ro-jen, *n.* A plant that *grows at the top* chiefly without increasing in thickness, as a tree-fern. [Gr. *akros*, summit, *gennaō*, to produce.]

ACROGENOUS, a-kroj'e-nus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Increasing in length only, not in thickness.

ACROLITH, ak'ro-lith, *n.* A statue of the earlier Greek artists having the trunk made of wood and the *extremities of stone.* [Gr. *akrolithos—akros*, extreme, and *lithos*, stone.]

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ACRONIC, -AL, a-kron'ik, -al, *adj.* ***Midnight,*** applied to stars that rise at sunset and set at sunrise, or opposite to the sun. [Gr. *akros,* summit, middle (of time), and *nyx, nyktos,* night.]

ACRONICALLY, a-kron'ik-al-li, *adv.* Opposite to the sun.

ACRONYC, ACRONYCAL, ACRONYCALLY, same as ACRONIC, &c.

ACROPOLIS, a-krop'o-lis, *n.* ***The highest part of a city:*** a citadel, esp. that of Athens. [Gr. *akropolis—akros,* the highest, *polis,* a city.]

ACROSPIRE, ak'ro-spīr, *n.* (*bot.*) A ***spiral*** sprout ***at the end*** of a seed when it begins to germinate. [Gr. *akros,* summit, end, *speira,* anything twisted round.]

ACROSS, a-kros', *prep.* or *adv.* *Cross*-wise: from side to side: (*Shak.*) athwart the purpose. [A.S. *a,* at or on, and CROSS.]

ACROSTIC, a-kros'tik, *n.* A poem of which the ***ends*** or first letters of the ***lines*** spell some name or sentence: the second half of the verse of a psalm. [Gr. *akrostichon—akros,* extreme, and *stichos,* a line.]

ACT, akt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To move, to go:* to be in action: to exert power: to behave one's-self.—*v.t.* to perform: to imitate or play the part of: (*Shak.*) to enforce, to execute.—*n.* Something done or doing: an exploit: a law: a state of readiness: a part of a play: a prayer said with some special intention: an exercise preparatory to receiving a university degree: (*Shak.*) action, activity. [L. *ago, actum,* Gr. *agō,* to put in motion; Sans. *aj,* to go, to drive.]

ACTING, akt'ing, *n.* Action: act of performing an assumed or a dramatic part.

ACTINIA, ak-tin'i-a, *n.* A genus of marine animals of the class Polypi, growing on rocks or shells, with numerous tentacles or *rays* like the petals of a flower, from which they are often called ANIMAL FLOWERS or SEA-ANEMONES. [From Gr. *aktis, aktinos,* a ray.]

ACTINIC, ak-tin'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to actinism.

ACTINIFORM, ak-tin'i-form, *adj.* Having a radiated form. [Gr. *aktis, aktinos,* ray, and FORM.]

ACTINISM, ak'tin-izm, *n.* The chemical force of the sun's *rays,* as distinct from light and heat. [Gr. *aktis, aktinos,* a ray.]

ACTINOMETER, ak-tin-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the intensity of the sun's *actinic* rays. [Gr. *aktis, aktinos,* ray, and METER.]

ACTION, ak'shun, *n.* A process or state of acting: a deed: operation: gesture: agency: a battle: a lawsuit: (*Shak.*) accusation, probation.

ACTIONABLE, ak'shun-a-bl, *adj.* Liable to a lawsuit.

ACTION-TAKING, ak'shun-tāk-ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Raising an action at law for every trifling offence.

ACTIVATE, ak'ti-vāt, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To make active: —*pr.p.* ac'tivāting; *pa.p.* ac'tivāted.

ACTIVE, ak'tiv, *adj.* That acts: busy: diligent: nimble: requiring or implying action: (*gram.*) transitive.

ACTIVELY, ak'tiv-li, *adv.* In an active manner: (*gram.*) in an active signification.

ACTIVENESS, ACTIVITY, ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being active: quickness of motion: diligence: expertness.

ACTON, ak'tun, *n.* A stuffed leather *jacket* which used to be worn under a coat of mail. [O. Fr. *hoqueton, hauqueton*—Gr. *ho chitōn,* the tunic: prob. derived from the East at the time of the Crusades.]

ACTOR, ak'tur, *n.* One who acts: a stage-player. [L.,—*ago.* See ACT.]

ACTRESS, ak'tres, *n.* A female who acts: a female stage-player.

ACTUAL, ak'tū-al, *adj.* Real: as at present existing: (*Shak.*) requiring or implying action. [L. *actualis—actus,* performance—*ago,* to do. See ACT.]

ACTUALISE, ak'tū-al-īz, *v.t.* To make actual:—*pr.p.* ac'tūalising; *pa.p.* ac'tūalised.

ACTUALITY, ak-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being actual. [Fr. *actualité,* as if from a L. *actualitas.* See ACTUAL.]

ACTUALLY, ak'tū-al-li, *adv.* In act or in fact: really.

ACTUARY, ak'tū-ar-i, *n.* A registrar or clerk: one who makes all the calculations connected with the business of an insurance office. [L. *actuarius* (*scriba*), an acting (clerk).]

ACTUATE, ak'tū-āt, *v.t.* *To put into* or incite to *action:* to influence:—*pr.p.* ac'tūāting; *pa.p.* ac'tūāted. [As if from a L. *actuo, -atum,* to put in action —*actus,* action. See ACT.]

ACTUATION, ak-tū-ā'shun, *n.* The state of being actuated or put into action.

ACTURE, ak'tūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Action.

ACULEATE, a-kū'le-āt, *adj.* *Having prickles* or sharp points: (*bot.*) having prickles on the bark as distinguished from thorns which grow from the wood. [L. *aculeatus—aculeus,* a prickle, perhaps dim. of *acus,* a needle.]

ACUMEN, a-kū'men, *n.* *Sharpness:* quickness of perception: penetration. [L.,—*acuo,* to sharpen. See ACUTE.]

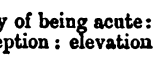
ACUMINATE, ACUMINATED, a-kū'min-āt, -ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having a long tapering point. [L. *acuminatus,* pa.p. of *acumino,* to make pointed—*acumen,* a point. See ACUMEN.]

ACUPRESSURE, ak-ū-presh'ūr, *n.* A mode of arresting hemorrhage from cut arteries, by inserting *a needle* into the flesh so as *to press* upon the mouth of the artery. [L. *acus,* a needle, and PRESSURE.]

ACUPUNCTURE, ak-ū-pungk'tūr, *n.* An operation for relieving pain by *puncturing* the flesh *with needles.* [L. *acus,* a needle, and PUNCTURE.]

ACUTE, a-kūt', *adj.* *Sharp*-pointed: keen: shrewd: highly sensitive: shrill. [L. *acutus,* pa.p. of *acuo,* to sharpen, from root *ak,* sharp.]

ACUTE ANGLE, an angle less than 90°, or less than a right angle.



Acute Angle.

ACUTELY, a-kūt'li, *adv.* In an acute manner: sharply: shrewdly: keenly.

ACUTENESS, a-kūt'nes, *n.* Quality of being acute: sharpness: the faculty of nice perception: elevation of sound: violence of a disease.

ADAGE, ad'aj, *n.* An old *saying:* a proverb. [L. *adagium,* from *ad,* to, and *aio* = *agjo,* Sans. *ah,* to say, to speak.]

ADAMANT, ad'a-mant, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which cannot be broken:* a very hard stone: the diamond: (*Shak.*) loadstone. [L. *adamas, -antis,* Gr. *adamas, -antos—a,* neg., and *damaō,* to break.]

ADAMANTEAN, ad-a-man-tē'an, *adj.* (*Milton*). Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ad-a-man'tin, *adj.* Made of or like adamant: that cannot be broken or penetrated.

ADAMIC, a-dam'ik, *adj.* *Relating to Adam.*

ADAM'S-APPLE, ad-amz-ap'pl, *n.* The angular projection of the cartilage of the larynx in front of the throat, so called from an idea that part of the forbidden *fruit* stuck in *Adam's* throat.

ADANSONIA, ad-an-sō'ni-a, *n.* The baobab, monkey-bread, or calabash-tree of W. Africa, so called from *Adanson,* a French botanist of the 18th century.

ADAPT, a-dapt', *v.t.* *To make apt* or fit: to proportion:

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to accommodate. [Fr. *adapter*, L. *adaptare*—*ad*, to, and *apto*, to fit.]

ADAPTABILITY, a-dapt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being adaptable: fitness.

ADAPTABLE, a-dapt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be adapted.

ADAPTABLENESS, a-dapt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as ADAPTABILITY.

ADAPTATION, ad-ap-tā'shun, *n.* The act of making suitable: the state of being suitable: fitness.

ADAR, ā'dar, *n.* The twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, corresponding to parts of March and April. [Perhaps from Heb. *adar*, splendour, on account of its luxuriant vegetation.]

ADAW, ad-aw', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To awe:* to daunt: to subject. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and AWE, with *d* euphonic.]

ADAW, ad-aw', *v.t.* or *i.* (*Spenser*). *To soften*, to moderate. [From Fr. *adoucir*, to soften—*doux*, *douce*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

ADAYS, a-dāz', *adv.* *On days:* everyday. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and DAYS.]

ADD, ad, *v.t.* *To put together:* to increase: to sum up. [L. *addo*—*ad*, to, *do*, to put.]

ADDEEM, ad-dēm', *v.t.* *To deem:* to adjudge: to award. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and DEEM.]

ADDENDUM, ad-den'dum, *n.* *A thing to be added:* an appendix.—*pl.* ADDEN'DA. [L.,—*addo*. See ADD.]

ADDER, ad'ėr, *n.* A *poisonous* serpent. [A.S. *nædre*—*ættor*, poison, an adder: so Ger. *otter*, an adder, akin to O. Ger. *eitter*, poison.]

ADDER'S-TONGUE, ad'ėrz-tung, *n.* A genus of ferns the seeds of which grow on a spike resembling *a serpent's tongue.*

ADDER'S-WORT, ad'ėrz-wurt, *n.* *A wort* or plant, so called from its being supposed to cure the bite of *serpents*, also called SNAKEWEED.

ADDICT, ad-dikt', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To give assent to:* to give (one's-self) up to (generally in a bad sense). [L. *addico*, *addictum*—*ad*, to, *dico*, to declare.]

ADDICT, ad-dikt', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Addicted.

ADDICTEDNESS, ad-dikt'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being addicted.

ADDICTION, ad-dik'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Addictedness, inclination.

ADDITION, ad-dish'un, *n.* The act of adding: the thing added: the rule in arithmetic for adding sums together: (*her.*) a mark of honour added to a coat of arms: (*Shak.*) title, honour, exaggeration.

ADDITIONAL, ad-dish'un-al, *adj.* That is added.

ADDLE, ad'dl, } *adj.* *Diseased:* putrid: barren,
ADDLED, ad'dld, } empty. [A.S. *adl*, diseased.]

ADDLE-HEADED, ADDLE-PATED, having a head or pate with addled brains.

ADDOOM, ad-dōōm', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To doom*, to adjudge, to award. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and DOOM.]

ADDORSED, ad-dorst', *adj.* (*her.*) Placed *back to back.* [From L. *ad*, to, and *dorsum*, back.]

ADDRESS, ad-dres', *v.t.* *To direct to:* to make ready: to speak or write to: to court: to direct in writing: (*Spenser*) to clothe.—*n.* A formal communication in writing: a speech: manners: dexterity: direction of a letter:—*pl.* ADDRESS'ES, attentions of a lover. [Fr. *adresser*—L. *ad*, to, and *dirigo*, *directum*, to direct. See DRESS.]

ADDUCE, ad-dūs', *v.t.* *To bring forward:* to cite or quote:—*pr.p.* addūc'ing; *pa.p.* addūced'. [L. *adduco*—*ad*, to, and *duco*, to bring.]

ADDUCENT, ad-dūs'ent, *adj.* Drawing forward or together.

ADDUCIBLE, ad-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* That may be adduced.

ADDUCTION, ad-duk'shun, *n.* The act of adducing or bringing forward: the movement by which a part of the body is drawn forward by muscles.

ADDUCTOR, ad-duk'tur, *n.* A muscle which draws one part of the body towards another.

ADDULCE, ad-duls', *v.t.* (*Bacon*). *To make sweet.* [O. Fr. *adulcir*—L. *ad*, to, *dulcis*, sweet.]

ADELPHOUS, a-del'fus, *adj.* (*bot.*) United in *brotherhoods* or bundles, as stamens. [Gr. *adelphos*, brother.]

ADEPT, a-dept', *adj.* Having *attained* proficiency: completely skilled or versed.—*n.* A proficient. [L. *adeptus* (*artem*), having attained (an art), pa.p. of *adipiscor*, to attain—*ad*, to, and *apiscor*, Sans. *ap*, to attain.]

ADEPTION, a-dep'shun, *n.* (*Bacon*). Attainment.

ADEQUACY, ad'e-kwa-si, *n.* State of being adequate.

ADEQUATE, ad'e-kwāt, *adj.* *Equal to:* proportionate: sufficient. [L. *adæquatus*, pa.p. of *adæquo*, to make equal—*ad*, to, and *æquus*, equal.]

ADEQUATENESS, ad'e-kwāt-nes, *n.* State of being adequate: sufficiency.

ADES, ā'dēz, *n.* (*Milton*). HADES.

ADHERE, ad-hēr', *v.i.* *To stick to:* to remain fixed or attached:—*pr.p.* adhēr'ing; *pa.p.* adhēred'. [L. *adhæreo*—*ad*, to, *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick.]

ADHERENCE, ad-hēr'ens, *n.* State of adhering: steady attachment:—used metaphorically.

ADHERENT, ad-hēr'ent, *adj.* Sticking to: united with.—*n.* One who adheres: a follower: a partisan.

ADHESION, ad-hē'zhun, *n.* The act of adhering or sticking to: steady attachment: the attraction between two bodies, when their surfaces are brought to a considerable extent into close contact. [Low L. *adhæsio*—*adhæreo*. See ADHERE.]

*** Used chiefly in a physical sense.

ADHESIVE, ad-hē'siv, *adj.* Sticky: tenacious: apt to adhere.

ADHESIVENESS, ad-hē'siv-nes, *n.* Stickiness: tenacity.

ADHIBIT, ad-hib'it, *v.t.* *To apply to:* to use. [L. *adhibeo*, *-itum*—*ad*, to, and *habeo*, to hold.]

ADHIBITION, ad-hi-bish'un, *n.* Application: use.

ADIAPHOROUS, ā-di-af'or-us, *adj.* *Indifferent*, neutral. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *diaphoros*, different—*dia*, through, *pherō*, to carry.]

ADIATHERMIC, ā-dī-a-thėr'mik, *adj.* *Impervious to heat.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *dia*, through, *thermos*, hot.]

ADIEU, a-dū', *adv.* (I commend you) *to God:* farewell.—*n.* A farewell. [Fr. *à Dieu*, to God.]

ADIPOCERE, ad'i-po-sēr, *n.* A substance resembling a mixture of *fat* and *wax*, resulting from the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places or under water. [Low L. *adipocera*—*adeps*, *adipis*, soft fat, and *cera*, wax.]

ADIPOSE, ad'i-pōz, *adj.* Fatty: (*anat.*) consisting of cells containing fat.

ADIT, ad'it, *n.* *A going to:* an opening or passage, esp. into a mine. [L. *aditus*—*ad*, to, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ADJACENCE, ad-jā'sens, } *n.* The state of being
ADJACENCY, ad-jā'sen-si, } adjacent or close to.

ADJACENT, ad-jā'sent, *adj.* *Lying near to:* contiguous. [L. *adjacens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *adjaceo*—*ad*, to, *jaceo*, to lie.]

ADJACENTLY, ad-jā'sent-li, *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

ADJECTIVAL, ad-jek-tīv'al, *adj.* Belonging to or like the adjective.

ADJECTIVE, ad'jek-tiv, *n.* A word *added to* a noun, to qualify it. [L. *adjectivum* (*nomen*), an added (noun)—*adjicio*, *-jectum*, to throw to, to add—*ad*, to, *jacio*, to throw.]

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ADJECTIVELY, ad'jek-tiv-li, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

ADJOIN, ad-join', *v.t.* *To join to.*—*v.i.* to lie next to: (*Spenser*) to join one's self to. [L. *ad*, to, JOIN.]

ADJOINING, ad-join'ing, *adj.* Joining to: near: adjacent.

ADJOURN, ad-jurn', *v.t.* To put off *to* another *day:* to postpone. [Fr. *ajourner*, O. Fr. *adjourner*, to appoint for a day—*ad*, to, and *jour*, low L. *jornus*, day—L. *diurnus*, daily—*dies*, a day.]

ADJOURNMENT, ad-jurn'ment, *n.* The act of adjourning: the interval caused by an adjournment.

ADJUDGE, ad-juj', *v.t.* *To judge* or doom: to decide: to sentence:—*pr.p.* adjudg'ing; *pa.p.* adjudged'. [L. *ad*, to, and JUDGE.]

ADJUDGMENT, ad-juj'ment, *n.* The act of adjudging: sentence.

*** Sometimes spelled ADJUDGEMENT.

ADJUDICATE, ad-jōō'di-kāt, *v.t.* *To adjudge.*—*v.i.* to try judicially:—*pr.p.* adjū'dicāting; *pa.p.* adjū'dicāted. [L. *ad*, to, *judico*, *-atum*, to judge. See JUDGE.]

ADJUDICATION, ad-jōō-di-kā'shun, *n.* The act of adjudicating or passing sentence: the judgment or decision of a court. [judicates.

ADJUDICATOR, ad-jōō'di-kā-tur, *n.* One who ad-

ADJUNCT, ad'junkt, *adj.* *Joined* or added *to:* (*Shak.*) united with, immediately following.—*n.* The thing joined or added. [L. *adjunctus*, pa.p. of *adjungo*—*ad*, to, *jungo*, to join. See JOIN.]

ADJUNCTION, ad-junk'shun, *n.* The act of joining: the thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE, ad-junk'tiv, *adj.* Joining.—*n.* That which is joined.

ADJUNCTIVELY, ad-junk'tiv-li, **ADJUNCTLY**, ad-junkt'li, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner: in connection with.

ADJURATION, ad-jōōr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of adjuring: the charge or oath used in adjuring.

ADJURATORY, ad-jōōr'a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing an adjuration.

ADJURE, ad-jōōr', *v.t.* To charge *on oath* or solemnly:—*pr.p.* adjūr'ing; *pa.p.* adjūred'. [L. *adjuro*—*ad*, to, *juro*, *-atum*, to swear. See JURY.] [ation.

ADJURING, ad-jōōr'ing, *p. adj.* Acting as an adjur-

ADJUST, ad-just', *v.t.* To make *just:* to make suitable: to regulate: to settle. [Low L. *adjusto*—L. *ad*, to, *justus*, just.]

ADJUSTMENT, ad-just'ment, *n.* The act of adjusting: arrangement: settlement.

ADJUTANCY, ad'joo-tan-si, *n.* The office of an adjutant: assistance.

ADJUTANT, ad'joo-tant, *n.* A military officer who *assists* the commanding officer of a garrison or regiment, by issuing his instructions, attending to the drill of recruits, &c.: a large species of stork or crane found in India. [L. *adjutans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *adjuto* = *adjuvo*—*ad*, to, *juvo*, to assist.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, an officer who performs similar duties for the general of an army.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE FORCES, an officer of high rank at the Horse Guards, to whom communications are addressed respecting leave of absence, recruiting, &c.

ADMEASURE, ad-mezh'ūr, *v.t.* *To measure:* to apportion:—*pr.p.* admeas'ūring; *pa.p.* admeas'ūred. [L. *ad*, to, and MEASURE.]

ADMEASUREMENT, ad-mezh'ūr-ment, *n.* The act of measuring according to rule: adjustment of proportions: dimensions.

ADMINICULAR, ad-min-ik'ū-lar, *adj.* Giving *support* or help: subservient to. [From L. *adminiculum*, a support, as upon a hand—*ad*, to, *manus*, hand.]

ADMINISTER, ad-min'is-tėr, *v.t.* *To minister to:* to serve: to supply: to conduct. [L. *ad*, to, and MINISTER.]

ADMINISTRABLE, ad-min'is-tra-bl, *adj.* That may be administered.

ADMINISTRATION, ad-min-is-trā'shun, *n.* The act of administering: the power or party that administers: (*law*) the act of administering the effects of deceased persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ad-min'is-trā-tiv, *adj.* That administers.

ADMINISTRATOR, ad-min-is-trā'tur, *n.* He who manages the affairs of one dying without a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ad-min-is-trā'tur-ship, *n.* The office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX, ad-min-is-trā'triks, *n.* A woman who administers the affairs of one dying without making a will. [admired.

ADMIRABLE, ad'mi-ra-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being

ADMIRABLY, ad'mi-ra-bli, *adv.* In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, ad'mi-ral, *n.* *The commander* of a fleet, a naval officer of the highest rank: (*Shak.*) the ship that carries the admiral, a very large ship. [Fr. *amiral*, from Ar. *amir*, a lord, a chief.]

ADMIRALTY, ad'mi-ral-ti, *n.* A board of commissioners for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRANCE, ad-mīr'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Admiration.

ADMIRATION, ad-mi-rā'shun, *n.* The act of admiring: (*obs.*) wonder.

ADMIRE, ad-mīr', *v.t.* *To wonder at:* to regard with esteem and affection:—*pr.p.* admīr'ing; *pa.p.* admīred'. [Fr. *admirer*, L. *admiror*—*ad*, to, *miror*, to wonder.]

ADMIRER, ad-mīr'ėr, *n.* One who admires: a lover.

ADMISSIBILITY, ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being admissible.

ADMISSIBLE, ad-mis'i-bl, *adj.* That may be admitted or allowed.

ADMISSION, ad-mish'un, *n.* The act of admitting: leave to enter: a concession in argument: the bishop's approval of a clerk presented to a cure.

ADMIT, ad-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To send to, to allow to go:* to grant entrance to: to concede: to allow: to be capable of: (*Shak.*) to permit, tolerate:—*pr.p.* admit'ting; *pa.p.* admitt'ed. [L. *admitto*, *-missum*—*ad*, to, *mitto*, to allow to go.] [mitted.

ADMITTABLE, ad-mit'a-bl, *adj.* That may be ad-

ADMITTANCE, ad-mit'ans, *n.* The act of admitting: the power or right of entering: entrance.

ADMIX, ad-miks', *v.t.* *To mix with* something else. [L. *ad*, to, and MIX.] [mixed.

ADMIXTURE, ad-miks'tūr, *n.* A mixing: what is

ADMONISH, ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To bring *to mind:* to warn: to reprove mildly. [L. *admoneo*—*ad*, to, and *moneo*, to remind, akin to Ger. *mahnen*, to remind, Gr. *menos*, spirit, mind, Sans. *man*, to think.]

ADMONISHMENT, ad-mon'ish-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Admonition.

ADMONITION, ad-mon-ish'un, *n.* Kind reproof: counsel: advice.

ADMONITIVE, ad-mon'i-tiv, **ADMONITORY**, ad-mon'i-tor-i, *adj.* Containing admonition.

ADNASCENT, ad-nas'ent, *adj.* *Growing* to or upon.

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[L. *adnascens, -entis*, pr.p. of *adnascor—ad*, to, *nascor, natus*, to grow.]

ADNATE, ad'nāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Growing* close *to* the stem. [L. *adnatus*. See ADNASCENT.]

ADO, a-dōō', *n.* A *to do:* bustle: trouble. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *don*, to do.]

ADOLESCENCE, ad-o-les'ens, } *n.* The period of
ADOLESCENCY, ad-o-les'en-si, } youth.

ADOLESCENT, ad-o-les'ent, *adj.* *Growing to* manhood. [L. *adolescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *adolesco—ad*, to, and *olo, olesco*, to grow.]

ADONISE, ad'o-nīz, *v.t.* To make beautiful, like *Adonis*, a mythical personage famed for his beauty.

ADOORS, a-dōrz', *adv.* (*obs.*) *At doors:* at the door. [A.S. pfx. *a*, at, and DOOR.]

ADOPT, a-dopt', *v.t.* *To choose:* to take as one's own what is another's, as a child, &c. [L. *adopto—ad*, to, and *opto*, to choose.]

ADOPTION, a-dop'shun, *n.* The act of adopting: the state of being adopted.

ADOPTIOUS, a-dop'shus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Adopted.

ADOPTIVE, a-dop'tiv, *adj.* That adopts or is adopted.

ADORABLE, a-dōr'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being adored.

ADORABLENESS, a-dōr'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being worthy of adoration.

ADORABLY, a-dōr'a-bli, *adv.* In an adorable manner.

ADORATION, ad-o-rā'shun, *n.* The act of adoring: divine worship: homage.

ADORE, a-dōr', *v.t.* *To speak to, pray to:* to worship, or reverence as divine: to love intensely:—*pr.p.* adōr'ing; *pa.p.* adōred'. [L. *adoro, -atum—ad*, to, *oro*, to speak, to pray. See ORAL, ORISON.]

ADORE, a-dōr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To adorn or gild.

ADORER, a-dōr'ėr, *n.* One who adores: a lover.

ADORN, a-dorn', *v.t.* *To ornament*, deck, or dress.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Ornament, decoration.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Adorned. [L. *adorno—ad*, to, *orno*, to deck.]

ADORNMENT, a-dorn'ment, *n.* Ornament: decoration. [*a*, and DOWN.]

ADOWN, a-down', *adv.* and *prep.* Down. [A.S. pfx.

ADRAD, a-drad', } *adj.* (*Spenser*). *In* a state of
ADREAD, a-dred', } *dread* or fear. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, in, and DREAD.]

ADRIFT, a-drift', *adj.* or *adv.* *Driven:* floating at random. [From A.S. *adrifan*, to drive. See DRIVE.]

ADROIT, a-droit', *adj.* Going *direct* at the mark: dexterous: skilful. [Fr.,—*à*, L. *ad*, to, and Fr. *droit*, L. *directus*, straight. See DIRECT.]

ADROITLY, a-droit'li, *adv.* In an adroit manner.

ADROITNESS, a-droit'nes, *n.* Dexterity: skill: readiness.

ADSCITITIOUS, ad-si-tish'us, *adj.* *Added* or assumed: supplemental: additional. [From L. *adscisco, -scitum*, to take or assume—*ad*, to, *scisco*, to inquire—*scio*, to know.]

ADULATE, ad'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To fawn upon*, to flatter:—*pr.p.* ad'ūlāting; *pa.p.* ad'ūlāted. [L. *adulor, adulatus*, to fawn upon.]

ADULATION, ad-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Fawning: excessive flattery.

ADULATOR, ad'ū-lā-tur, *n.* A servile flatterer.

ADULATORY, ad'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Flattering excessively.

ADULT, a-dult', *adj.* *Grown:* mature.—*n.* A grown-up person. [L. *adultus—adolesco*, to grow. See ADOLESCENT.]

ADULTERATE, a-dul'tėr-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To change *to another* state: to corrupt, debase, or render impure.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to commit adultery:—*pr.p.* adul'terāting; *pa.p.* adul'terāted.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Tainted with adultery. [L. *adultero, -atum—adulter*. See ADULTERER.]

ADULTERATION, a-dul-tėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of adulterating: the state of being adulterated.

ADULTERER, a-dult'ėr-ėr, *n.* A man guilty of adultery: (*B.*) a man who violates his religious engagements. [L. *adulter* for *ad-alter—ad*, to, *alter*, another.]

ADULTERESS, a-dult'ėr-es, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery: (*B.*) a woman who violates her religious engagements.

ADULTERINE, a-dult'ėr-in, *adj.* Resulting from adultery: spurious.—*n.* The offspring of adultery.

ADULTERISE, a-dult'ėr-īz, *v.i.* (*Milton*). To be guilty of adultery.

ADULTEROUS, a-dult'ėr-us, *adj.* Guilty of adultery: adulterated: (*B.*) idolatrous.

ADULTERY, a-dult'ėr-i, *n.* The voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife: (*B.*) unchastity of thought or action, apostasy: the intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the bishop. [L. *adulterium—adulter*. See ADULTERER.]

ADULTNESS, a-dult'nes, *n.* The state of being adult.

ADULTRESS, a-dult'res. Same as ADULTERESS.

ADUMBRANT, ad-um'brant, *adj.* Adumbrating or giving a faint shadow.

ADUMBRATE, ad-um'brāt, *v.t.* To give *a* faint *shadow of:* to exhibit imperfectly:—*pr.p.* adum'brāting; *pa.p.* adum'brāted. [L. *adumbro, -atum*, to cast a shadow upon—*ad*, to, upon, *umbra*, a shadow.]

ADUMBRATION, ad-um-brā'shun, *n.* The act of shadowing forth: an imperfect representation: (*her.*) the outline of a figure painted darker than the field.

ADUST, a-dust', } *adj.* (*Milton*). *Burnt up* or
ADUSTED, a-dust'ed, } scorched: browned with the sun. [L. *adustus*, pa.p. of *aduro*, to burn up—*ad*, inten., *uro*, Sans. *ush*, to burn.]

ADVANCE, ad-vans', *v.t.* *To put forward:* to promote to a higher office: to encourage the progress of: to heighten or give lustre to: to propose: to supply beforehand.—*v.i.* to move or go forward: to make progress: to rise in rank:—*pr.p.* advanc'ing; *pa.p.* advanced'.—*n.* The act of moving forward: progress: improvement: increase: a giving beforehand.—*adj.* in compounds = advanced. [O. Fr. *advancer*—Prov. *avant, abans*, before—L. *ab ante*, from before.]—IN ADVANCE, beforehand.

ADVANCEMENT, ad-vans'ment, *n.* The act of advancing or state of being advanced: promotion to a higher rank: improvement: payment of money in advance: money paid in advance.

ADVANTAGE, ad-van'tāj, *n.* *State of being before* or better than another: superiority: favourable opportunity, condition, or situation: gain or benefit.—*v.t.* To benefit or profit:—*pr.p.* advan'tāging; *pa.p.* advan'tāged. [O. Fr. *advantage*, It. *vantaggio* for *avantaggio*—Fr. *avant*, before. See ADVANCE.]

ADVANTAGEABLE, ad-van'tāj-a-bl, *adj.* Profitable: convenient.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ad-van-tā'jus, *adj.* Affording advantages: profitable: useful.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ad-van-tā'jus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being advantageous: profitableness: usefulness.

ADVENGEMENT, ad-venj'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Revenge. [See AVENGE.]

ADVENT, ad'vent, *n.* *A coming:* the first or the

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second coming of Christ: the ecclesiastical season, including four Sundays, before Christmas. [O. Fr. *advent*, L. *adventus—advenio, adventum—ad*, to, *venio*, to come.]

ADVENTINE, ad-vent'in, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Adventitious.

ADVENTITIOUS, ad-ven-tish'us, *adj.* Accidental: casual: foreign: (*bot.*) out of the ordinary place: (*med.*) accidental or acquired, as opposed to natural or hereditary. [L. *adventitius—advenio*. See ADVENT.]

ADVENTIVE, ad-vent'iv, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Adventitious. —*n.* A thing or person coming from without.

ADVENTUAL, ad-vent'ū-al, *adj.* Relating to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, ad-vent'ūr, *n.* *That which comes to* or happens: an accident: a remarkable incident: an undertaking in which something is at hazard.—*v.i.* To attempt or dare.—*v.t.* to risk or hazard:—*pr.p.* advent'ūring; *pa.p.* advent'ūred. [O. Fr.—L. *adventurus*, fut.p. of *advenio*. See ADVENT.]

ADVENTURER, ad-vent'ūr-ėr, *n.* One who engages in adventures or hazardous enterprises.

ADVENTURESOME, ad-vent'ūr-sum, *adj.* Prone to adventure: enterprising: bold.

ADVENTURESS, ad-vent'ūr-es, *n.* A female adventurer.

ADVENTUROUS, ad-vent'ūr-us, *adj.* Willing to adventure: enterprising: bold: dangerous.

ADVERB, ad'vėrb, *n.* A word added *to a verb*, adjective, or other adverb to modify its sense. [L. *adverbium—ad*, to, *verbum*, verb, a word.]

ADVERBIAL, ad-vėrb'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ad-vėrb'i-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSARY, ad'vėr-sar-i, *adj.* *Adverse:* opposite: hostile.—*n.* One who is turned against another: an opponent: an enemy. [L. *adversarius—adversus*. See ADVERSE.]—THE ADVERSARY, Satan.

ADVERSATIVE, ad-vėrs'a-tiv, *adj.* Denoting opposition, contrariety, or variety. [L. *adversativus—adversor*, to be opposed—*adversus*. See ADVERSE.]

ADVERSE, ad'vėrs, *adj.* *Turned toward*, hence standing opposite or in opposition to: acting in a contrary direction: opposed to: unfortunate. [L. *adversus*, pa.p. of *adverto—ad*, to, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

ADVERSENESS, ad'vėrs-nes, *n.* State or quality of being adverse: opposition.

ADVERSITY, ad-vėrs'i-ti, *n.* *That which is adverse* or opposed: affliction: misfortune. [L. *adversitas—adversus*. See ADVERSE.]

ADVERT, ad-vėrt', *v.i.* *To turn* or attend (used with *to*): to regard or observe. [L. *adverto—ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn.]

ADVERTENCE, ad-vėrt'ens, } *n.* Attention to:
ADVERTENCY, ad-vėrt'en-si, } heedfulness: regard.

ADVERTENT, ad-vėrt'ent, *adj.* Attentive: heedful.

ADVERTISE, ad-vėr-tīz', *v.t.* *To turn* attention *to:* to inform: to give public notice of:—*pr.p.* advertīs'ing; *pa.p.* advertīsed'. [L. *adverto*. See ADVERT.]

ADVERTISEMENT, ad-vėr'tiz-ment, *n.* The act of advertising or making known: a public notice in a newspaper or periodical: (*Shak.*) admonition.

ADVERTISER, ad-vėr-tīz'ėr, *n.* One who advertises or gives intelligence: a paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, ad-vėr-tīz'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Attentive.

ADVICE, ad-vīs', *n.* Counsel: opinion: (*Shak.*) reflection, knowledge:—in *pl.* intelligence. [O. Fr. *advis*, low L. *advisum*. See ADVISE.]

ADVICE-BOAT, a vessel employed in conveying advices or despatches.

ADVIEW, ad-vū', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To view*, to observe, to see. [L. *ad*, to, and VIEW.]

ADVISABILITY, ad-vīz-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being advisable or expedient.

ADVISABLE, ad-vīz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be advised: proper to be advised: prudent: expedient.

ADVISABLENESS, ad-vīz'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being advisable or expedient.

ADVISABLY, ad-vīz'a-bli, *adv.* With advice: prudently: wisely.

ADVISE, ad-vīz', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *Spenser*) *To look at:* to give advice to: to inform.—*v.i.* to consult: (*Milton*) to deliberate:—*pr.p.* advīs'ing; *pa.p.* advīsed'. [O. Fr. *adviser*, low L. *adviso*—L. *ad*, and *viso*, *visum*, to look at—*video*, *visum*, to see.]

ADVISED, ad-vīzd', *adj.* Deliberate: cautious.

ADVISEDLY, ad-vīz'ed-li, *adv.* Deliberately: heedfully.

ADVISEDNESS, ad-vīz'ed-nes, *n.* Deliberate consideration: prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ad-vīz'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Counsel, deliberation.

ADVISER, ad-vīz'ėr, *n.* One who advises or gives advice.

ADVISING, ad-vīz'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Counsel, advice.

ADVOCACY, ad'vo-ka-si, *n.* A pleading for: defence. [Low L. *advocatia*. See ADVOCATE.]

ADVOCATE, ad'vo-kāt, *n.* *One called on* to give his assistance in a lawsuit: one who pleads the cause of another.—*v.i.* To act as an advocate.—*v.t.* to plead in favour of:—*pr.p.* ad'vocāting; *pa.p.* ad'vocāted. [L. *advocatus—advoco*, *-atum—ad*, to, *voco*, to call.]

LORD ADVOCATE, the first law-officer of the crown and public prosecutor of crimes for Scotland.

ADVOCATION, ad-vo-kā'shun, *n.* Act of advocating or pleading for: apology.

ADVOUTRER, ad-vow'trėr, *n.* (*obs.*) An adulterer. [See ADVOUTRY.]

ADVOUTRESS, ad-vow'tres, *n.* (*obs.*). An adulteress.

ADVOUTRY, ad-vow'tri, *n.* (*obs.*). Adultery. [O. Fr. *advoutere*—L. *adulterium*. See ADULTERER.]

ADVOWEE, ad-vow-ē', *n.* One who has the right to present to a benefice. [O. Fr. *advoué*—L. *advocatus*, a patron. See ADVOCATE.]

ADVOWSON, ad-vow'zun, *n.* The right of patronage or presentation to a church benefice. [O. Fr. *advoeson*. See ADVOWEE.]

ADWARD, ad-wawrd', *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as AWARD.

ADYNAMIC, ā-di-nam'ik, *adj.* *Without strength:* characterised by weakness. [Low L. *adynamicus*—Gr. *a*, priv., and *dynamis*, strength.]

ADYTUM, ad'i-tum, *n.* (*lit.*) A place *not to be entered:* the most sacred part of a heathen temple: the chancel of a church:—*pl.* AD'YTA. [L.; Gr. *adyton*—*a*, neg., and *dyō*, to get into.]

ADZ, ADZE, adz, *n.* A carpenter's tool consisting of a thin arched blade with its edge at right angles to the handle. [Contr. from O. E. *addice*—A.S. *adesa*.]

ÆDILE, ē'dīl, *n.* One of four officers in ancient Rome whose chief duty was to superintend public buildings and works. [L. *ædilis—ædes*, a building.]

ÆGIS, ē'jis, *n.* (*orig.*) A shield given by Jupiter to Minerva: a shield: anything that protects. [L.; Gr. *aigis*.]

ÆGLOGUE, ē'glog, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as ECLOGUE.

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ÆMULE, em'ūl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as EMULATE.

ÆNEID, ē-nē'id, *n.* An epic poem written by Virgil, the hero of which is *Æneas*. [L. *Æneis*, *-idos*.]

ÆOLIAN, ē-ō'li-an, *adj.* Pertaining to *Æolia*, a province of ancient Greece: pertaining to *Æolus*, the deity of the winds in ancient mythology: pertaining to or acted on by the wind.

ÆOLIPILE, ē-ol'i-pīl, *n.* (*lit.*) *The ball of Æolus*, the god of the winds: an instrument consisting of a hollow ball of metal partly filled with water, and having a small orifice through which steam escapes on the application of heat. It is the first instrument on record for shewing the power of steam. [From L. *Æolus*, and *pila*, ball.]

ÆON, ē'on, *n.* *A period of time:* eternity: among the Gnostics, a power or perfection emanating from God, that had existed from eternity. [Gr. *aiōn*, age.]

AERATE, ā'ér-āt, *v.t.* To impregnate or supply *with* common *air:* to supply with carbonic acid: to subject to the influence of the air, as blood, esp. that of animals wanting lungs:—*pr.p.* ā'erāting; *pa.p.* ā'erāted. [From L. *aer*, air.]

AERATION, ā-ér-ā'shun, *n.* Exposure to the air: the change produced on the blood of animals by exposure to the air in the organs of respiration.

AERIAL, ā-ē'ri-al, *adj.* Belonging to the air: consisting of air: produced by air: inhabiting or existing in the air: rising into the air, elevated, lofty.

AERIE, ā'ri or ē'ri, *n.* See EYRY.

AERIFEROUS, ā-ér-if'ér-us, *adj.* *Carrying* or containing *air*. [L. *aer*, air, and *fero*, to carry.]

AERIFICATION, ā-ér-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of being aerified or changed from a solid or liquid state into air or gas: act of combining air with anything: state of being filled with air.

AERIFORM, ā'ér-i-form, *adj.* Having the *form* or nature of *air* or gas. [L. *aer*, air, and *forma*, form.]

AERIFY, ā'ér-i-fī, *v.t.* *To change* from a solid or liquid state *into air* or gas: to fill or combine with air. [L. *aer*, air, and *facio*, to make.]

AERODYNAMICS, ā-ér-o-di-nam'iks, *n.* The science of the motion of the *air* and of its mechanical *power* when in motion. [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, and *dynamis*, power.]

AEROLITE, ā'ér-o-līt, *n.* *A stone* which has fallen from *the air*, a meteoric stone. [Fr. *aérolithe*, low L. *aërolithes*—Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, *lithos*, a stone.]

AEROLITHOLOGY, ā-ér-o-li-thol'o-ji, *n.* *The science* of *aerolites* or meteoric stones. [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.]

AEROLITIC, ā-ér-o-lit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to aerolites.

AEROLOGICAL, ā-ér-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to aerology.

AEROLOGIST, ā-ér-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in aerology.

AEROLOGY, ā-ér-ol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *A discourse on the air:* the branch of physics which treats of the nature and properties of air. [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, *logos*, discourse.]

AEROMETER, ā-ér-om'e-tér, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the density of *air* and gases. [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, and METER.]

AEROMETRIC, ā-ér-o-met'rik, *adj.* Pertaining to aerometry.

AEROMETRY, ā-ér-om'e-tri, *n.* The science of *measuring* the pressure, elasticity, &c. of *air*, now called pneumatics: the science of ascertaining the bulk of gases. [Low L. *aerometria*—Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, *metron*, a measure.]

AERONAUT, ā'ér-o-nawt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A navigator of the air:* one who ascends in a balloon. [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, *nautēs*, sailor.]

AERONAUTIC, ā-ér-o-nawt'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to aeronautics.

AERONAUTICS, ā-ér-o-nawt'iks, *n.* The science or art of *navigating the air* in balloons.

AEROPHYTE, ā'ér-o-fīt, *n.* *A plant* not rooted in the ground, and nourished chiefly by *the air*, as lichens, &c. [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, *phyton*, a plant.]

AEROSTAT, ā'ér-o-stat, *n.* An air balloon, so called from *standing in*, or being supported by, *the air*. [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, and *statos*, standing—*histēmi*, to cause to stand.]

AEROSTATIC, ā-ér-o-stat'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to aerostatics or the art of aerial navigation.

AEROSTATICS, ā-ér-o-stat'iks, *n.* The science *of the equilibrium of air* or of elastic fluids: the science of raising and guiding balloons. [Gr. *aēr*, *aeros*, air, *statikos*, relating to equilibrium—*histēmi*, to cause to stand.]

AEROSTATION, ā-ér-os-tā'shun, *n.* The art of raising and guiding balloons.

ÆRUGINOUS, ē-rōō'ji-nus, *adj.* Pertaining to or *like copper-rust* or verdigris. [L. *æruginosus*—*ærugo*, *æruginis*, rust of copper—*æs*, *æris*, brass, copper.]

AERY, ā'ér-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nest: the occupant of a nest. See EYRY.

AERY-LIGHT, ā'ér-i-līt, *adj.* (*Milton*). Light as air.

ÆSTHETIC, ēs-thet'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to
ÆSTHETICAL, ēs-thet'ik-al, } æsthetics.

ÆSTHETICALLY, ēs-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an æsthetic manner.

ÆSTHETICS, ēs-thet'iks, *n.* The science of the sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain and pleasure as derived from a contemplation of the works of nature and art: the philosophy of the fine arts. [Gr. *aisthētikos*, perceptive—*aisthanomai*, to perceive.]

ÆSTIVAL, es-tī'val, *adj.* *Pertaining to the summer.* [L. *æstivalis*—*æstas*, summer.]

ÆSTIVATION, es-ti-vā'shun, *n.* (*bot.*) The manner of folding of the petals in the flower-bud. [L. *æstivus*, relating to summer—*æstas*, summer.]

ÆTHRIOSCOPE, ē'thri-o-skōp, *n.* An instrument for *observing* or measuring the relative degrees of cold, produced by exposure to the air in *clear weather*. [Gr. *aithrios*, clear (of weather), *skopeō*, to observe.]

ÆTIOLOGY, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of *causes*, esp. of diseases. [L. *ætiologia*—Gr. *aitiologia*—*aitia*, cause, *logos*, discourse.]

AFAR, a-fär', *adv.* *At* a *far* distance (with *from* preceding or *off* following). [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, at, and FAR.]

AFEARD, a-fērd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Affected with fear*, afraid. [A.S. *afæred*, pa.p. of *afæran*, to frighten—pfx. *a*, and *fær*, fright.]

AFFABILITY, af-fa-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being affable: civility and courtesy in conversation.

AFFABLE, af'fa-bl, *adj.* *Able* to be *spoken to:* of easy manners: complaisant: condescending. [L. *affabilis*—*affari*, to speak to—*ad*, to, and *fari*, to speak.]

AFFABLENESS, af'fa-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being affable: courtesy.

AFFABLY, af'fa-bli, *adv.* In an affable manner: courteously.

AFFAIR, af-fār', *n.* *That which is* to be *done:* business: an engagement or battle of minor importance:—*pl.* transactions in general: public concerns. [Fr. *affaire*—*ad*, to, *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.]

AFFAMISH, af-fam'ish, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cause to perish *from hunger*. [Fr. *affamer*—L. *ad*, to, *fames*, hunger.]

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AFFEAR, af-fēr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To affect with fear*, to frighten. [A.S. *afæran*—pfx. *a*, and *fær*, fear.]

AFFECT, af-fekt', *v.t.* *To act upon:* to produce a change upon: to move: to dispose or incline. [L. *afficio, affectum*—*ad*, to, *facio*, to do.]

AFFECT, af-fekt', *v.t.* To strive after: to seek: to aspire to: to make a show or pretence of: to imitate unnaturally: to love: (*B.*) to pay court to: to tend to by affinity.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Affection, passion. [L. *affecto*, freq. of *afficio*. See AFFECT above.]

AFFECTATION, af-fek-tā'shun, *n.* A striving after or an attempt to assume what is not natural or real: pretence.

AFFECTED, af-fekt'ed, *adj.* Touched with affection: disposed or inclined: full of affectation: feigned.

AFFECTEDLY, af-fekt'ed-li, *adv.* In an affected manner: feignedly.

AFFECTEDNESS, af-fekt'ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being affected: affectation.

AFFECTING, af-fekt'ing, *adj.* Having power to affect or move the passions: pathetic.

AFFECTINGLY, af-fekt'ing-li, *adv.* In an affecting manner: in a manner to excite emotions.

AFFECTION, af-fek'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) The state of being affected, sympathy, affectation: (*Spenser*) violent mental excitement: a sentiment of kindness or love: attachment: an attribute or property: state of the body, or of any part, as respects disease. [L. *affectio*—*afficio*. See AFFECT.] [the affections.

AFFECTIONAL, af-fek'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to

AFFECTIONATE, af-fek'shun-āt, *adj.* Full of affection: warmly attached: loving: proceeding from affection, tender.

AFFECTIONATED, af-fek'shun-āt-ed, *adj.* Disposed.

AFFECTIONATELY, af-fek'shun-āt-li, *adv.* In an affectionate manner: fondly: tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, af-fek'shun-āt-nes, *n.* The quality of being affectionate: fondness.

AFFECTIONED, af-fek'shund, *adj.* (*B.*) Mentally disposed: (*Shak.*) affected.

AFFECTS, af-fekts', *n.pl.* (*Shak.*) Affections.

AFFEER, af-fēr', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fix the market-value of:* to reduce to a certain fixed sum: (*Shak.*) to settle, to confirm. [Fr. *affeurer, afforer*—L. *ad*, to, *forum*, a market.]

AFFEERMENT, af-fēr'ment, *n.* (*law*). Act of affeering: the assessment or mitigation of a fine.

AFFERENT, af'fer-ent, *adj.* (*anat.*) *Bringing to*, applied to the vessels that convey the lymph to the lymphatic glands, and also to the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centres. [L. *afferens, -entis*, pr.p. of *affero*—*ad*, to, and *fero*, to carry.]

AFFIANCE, af-fī'ans, *n.* *Faith* pledged *to:* marriage contract: trust.—*v.t.* To pledge faith: to betroth: to inspire with confidence:—*pr.p.* affī'ancing; *pa.p.* affī'anced. [O. Fr. *affiance*, It. *affidanza*, confidence—L. *ad*, to, *fides*, faith.]

AFFIDAVIT, af-fi-dā'vit, *n.* A written declaration *given on oath* before a person of authority. [Low L. *affidavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. of *affido*, to pledge one's faith—L. *ad*, to, *fides*, faith.]

AFFIED, af-fīd', *pa.p.* of AFFY.

AFFILIATE, af-fil'i-āt, *v.t.* To receive into a family *as a son:* to receive into a society as a member:—*pr.p.* affil'iating; *pa.p.* affil'iated. [L. *affilio, -atum*—*ad*, to, *filius*, a son.]

AFFILIATION, af-fil-i-ā'shun, *n.* Act of receiving into a family or society as a member: (*law*) the assignment of an illegitimate child to its father.

AFFINED, af-fīnd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Joined in affinity, related. [O. Fr. *affiner*, to unite—L. *affinis*, neighbouring—*ad*, to, at, *finis*, a boundary.]

AFFINITY, af-fin'i-ti, *n.* Close connection, agreement, or resemblance: relationship by marriage, opposed to consanguinity or relationship by blood: (*chem.*) the peculiar property of the particles of bodies which causes them to unite to form compounds. [L. *affinitas—affinis*. See AFFINED.]

AFFIRM, af-fērm', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make firm;* to confirm or ratify: to declare firmly, to assert positively.—*v.i.* to declare positively or solemnly. [L. *affirmo, -atum*, to make firm—*ad*, and *firmus*, strong. See FIRM.]

AFFIRMABLE, af-fērm'a-bl, *adj.* That may be affirmed. [mation.

AFFIRMANCE, af-fērm'ans, *n.* Affirmation, confir-

AFFIRMANT, af-fērm'ant, *n.* One who affirms or asserts.

AFFIRMATION, af-fēr-mā'shun, *n.* Act of affirming or asserting: that which is affirmed: a solemn declaration in place of an oath.

AFFIRMATIVE, af-fērm'a-tiv, *adj.* That affirms or asserts: confirmative.—*n.* A word denoting affirmation: an affirmation.

AFFIX, af-fiks', *v.t.* *To fix to:* to add: to attach. [L. *affigo, -fixum—ad*, to, *figo*, to fix. See FIX.]

AFFIX, af'fiks, *n.* A syllable or letter affixed to the end of a word, called also POSTFIX, SUFFIX.

AFFLATION, af-flā'shun, *n.* *A breathing upon.* [From L. *afflo, -flatum—ad*, to, and *flo*, to breathe.]

AFFLATUS, af-flā'tus, *n.* *A breath* of wind: inspiration. [L.,—*afflo.*]

AFFLICT, af-flikt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lay a stroke on:* to strike down: to overthrow: to give continued pain, distress, or grief. [L. *affligo, -flictum—ad*, to, *fligo*, to strike.] [ous.

AFFLICTING, af-flikt'ing, *p.adj.* Distressing, griev-

AFFLICTION, af-flik'shun, *n.* That which afflicts: state of being afflicted: distress or its cause.

AFFLICTIVE, af-flikt'iv, *adj.* Causing affliction, pain, or distress.

AFFLUENCE, af'flōō-ens, *n.* (*lit.*) *A flowing to:* abundance: wealth. [Fr.; Prov. *affluencia*, L. *affluentia—affluens*, flowing to. See AFFLUENT.]

AFFLUENT, af'flōō-ent, *adj.* *Flowing to:* abounding: wealthy.—*n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake. [L. *affluens, -entis*—pr.p. of *affluo—ad*, to, *fluo*, to flow.]

AFFLUX, af'fluks, } *n.* *A flowing to:* that
AFFLUXION, af-fluk'shun, } which flows to. [From L. *affluo, affluxum*. See AFFLUENT.]

AFFORD, af-fōrd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To put forth:* to yield or produce: to be able to sell or to expend. [From FORTH, as UTTER from OUT: also given from Fr. *afforer*, low L. *afforo*, to set a price on, to make laws—L. *ad*, to, *forum*, a court.]

AFFOREST, af-for'est, *v.t.* To turn land *into forest.* [Low L. *afforesto*—L. *ad*, to, and FOREST.]

AFFRAP, af-frap', *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). *To strike* or strike down. [Fr. *frapper*, to strike, from *frap*, imitative of the sound, like FLAP.]

AFFRAY, af-frā', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To frighten* (as by a *sudden crash*).—*n.* (*Spenser*) Fear, fright: (*law*) a public fight between two or more persons: a brawl: disturbance. [Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten, *fracas*, disturbance, crashing, breaking, L. *fragor*, a crash—*frag*, root of *frango*, to break. See FRACTION.]

AFFRAYMENT, af-frā'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). AFFRAY.

AFFRET, af-fret', *n.* (*Spenser*). *Haste and anger*, furious onset. [It. *affrettare*, to hasten, to be angry

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—*ad*, and *frettare*, to make angry, to rub against—L. *fricare*, to rub.]

AFFRIENDED, af-frend'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Made friends:* reconciled. [L. *ad*, to, and FRIEND.]

AFFRIGHT, af-frīt', *v.t.* *To frighten.*—*n.* Sudden fear: terror: the cause of fear: (*Spenser*) same as AFFRET. [A.S. *afyrhtean.* See FRIGHT.]

AFFRONT, af-frunt', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *Shak.*) To meet *front to front* or face to face: to insult openly.—*n.* Contemptuous or rude treatment. [Fr. *affronter*—L. *ad*, to, *frons, frontis*, the forehead, front.]

AFFUSION, af-fū'zhun, *n.* The act of *pouring upon* or sprinkling, as of water at baptism—opposed to IMMERSION: (*med.*) the pouring of cold water on a patient in a low fever. [From L. *affundo, -fusum*, to pour to—*ad*, to, *fundo*, to pour.]

AFFY, af-fī', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pledge one's *faith to*, to betroth.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to trust or confide:—*pr.p.* affy'ing; *pa.p.* affied'. [Fr. *affier*, It. *affidare*—L. *ad*, to, *fides*, faith. See AFFIANCE.]

AFGHAN, af'gan, *adj.* *Pertaining to Afghanistan*, a country in Asia.—*n.* A native of Afghanistan.

AFIELD, a-fēld', *adv.* *To, in*, or *on the field.* [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and FIELD.]

AFIRE, a-fīr', *adv.* *On fire:* in a state of inflammation. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and FIRE.]

AFLOAT, a-flōt', *adv.* or *adj.* *On float:* floating: at sea: moving: unfixed. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and FLOAT.]

AFOOT, a-foot', *adv.* *On foot:* (*Shak.*) in action, in a state of being planned for execution. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and FOOT.]

AFORE, a-fōr', *prep.* *At the fore* part of: (*B.*) before. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, at, and FORE.]

AFOREHAND, a-fōr'hand, *adv.* Before the regular time of accomplishment: in advance. [AFORE and HAND = accomplishment, performance.]

AFORESAID, a-fōr'sed, *adj.* *Said* or named *before.*

AFORETHOUGHT, a-fōr'thawt, *adj.* *Thought* of or meditated *before:* premeditated.

AFORETIME, a-fōr'tīm, *adv.* *In former* or past *times.*

AFOUL, a-fowl', *adj.* or *adv.* Entangled: in collision. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and FOUL = entangled.]

AFRAID, a-frād', *adj.* *Affrayed* or struck with fear: timid. [O. E. *affraide*, pa.p. of AFFRAY.]

AFREET, a-frēt', *n.* Same as AFRIT.

AFRESH, a-fresh', *adv.* Anew, again. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and FRESH.]

AFRIC, af'rik, } *adj.* Pertaining to Africa.—
AFRICAN, af'rik-an, } *n.* (*Shak.*) Africa. [L. *Africus, Africanus—Afer*, African.]

AFRICAN, af'rik-an, *n.* A native of Africa.

AFRIT, a-frit', } *n.* An evil genius in the Moham-
AFRITE, a-frīt', } medan mythology.

AFRONT, a-frunt', *adv.* (*Shak.*) *In front.* [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, in, and FRONT.]

AFT, aft, *adj.* or *adv.* (*lit.*) *Away from:* behind: near or towards the stern of a vessel. [A.S. *æft—af, æf*, of, from. See OF.]

AFTER, aft'ėr, *adj.* *More aft:* further behind in place: later in time: more toward the stern of a vessel.—*prep.* Behind, in place: later, in time: following, in search of: in imitation of: in proportion to: concerning.—*adv.* Subsequently: afterward. [A.S. *æfter*, comp. of *af, æft.* See AFT.]

AFTERACT, aft'ėr-akt, *n.* An *act after* or subsequent to another.

AFTERBAND, aft'ėr-band, *n.* (*Milton*). A future band [or chain.

AFTERBIRTH, aft'ėr-bėrth, *n.* The placenta and membranes which are expelled from the womb *after the birth.*

AFTERCLAP, aft'ėr-klap, *n.* (*Spenser*). Something disagreeable happening *after* the principal event.

AFTERCROP, aft'ėr-krop, *n.* *A crop* coming *after* the first in the same year.

AFTEREYE, aft-ėr-ī', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To keep in view—to follow, keeping in view. [AFTER and EYE.]

AFTERGRIEF, aft'ėr-grēf, *n.* *Grief after* the first burst is over.

AFTERHOURS, aft'ėr-owrz, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Hours* or time *after* a particular event or time.

AFTERINGS, aft'ėr-ingz, *n.* The milk drawn from a cow *after* the regular milking.

AFTERLOVE, aft'ėr-luv, *n.* (*Shak.*) The second or [later love.

AFTERMATH, aft'ėr-math, *n.* A *math* or crop of grass coming up *after* the first has been cut, in the same season.

AFTERMOST, aft'ėr-mōst, *adj.* *Most aft:* hindmost: nearest the stern.

AFTERNOON, aft'ėr-nōōn, *n.* The time *after noon* or between noon and evening.

AFTERPAINS, aft'ėr-pānz, *n.* The pains which succeed child-birth and the expulsion of the after-birth.

AFTERPIECE, aft'ėr-pēs, *n.* A farce or other minor *piece* performed *after* a play.

AFTERSUPPER, aft'ėr-sup-pėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) The time between supper and bedtime.

AFTERTHOUGHT, aft'ėr-thawt, *n.* *Thought* or reflection *after* an action: a later thought.

AFTERWARD, aft'ėr-ward, } *adv.* In *after-time:*
AFTERWARDS, aft'ėr-wardz, } later: subsequently. [A.S. *afterweard—after*, and *weard*, towards, in direction of.]

AGA, ä'ga, *n.* A Turkish *commander* or chief officer. [Turk. *agha*, Pers. *ak, aka*, a lord.]

AGAIN, a-gen', *adv.* Once more: another time: in return: back. [A.S. *agen, ongen*, again, opposite.]

AGAINST, a-genst', *prep.* Opposite to: in opposition to: in provision for. [A.S. *ongen*, opposite to, *togeanes*, towards, against.]

AGAMOUS, ag'a-mus, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Unmarried:* (*bot.*) having no visible flowers or organs of fructification. [Gr. *agamos—a*, neg., and *gamos*, marriage.]

AGAPÆ, ag'a-pē, *n.pl.* *Love*-feasts, held by the early Christians at communion time, when contributions were made for the poor. [Gr. *agapē*, love.]

AGAPE, a-gāp', *adj.* or *adv.* *On the gape:* gaping from wonder, expectation, or attention. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and GAPE.]

AGARIC, ag'ar-ik, *n.* A family of fungi including the mushroom. [Gr. *agarikon.*]

AGASTRIC, a-gas'trik, *adj.* *Having no stomach.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gastēr*, stomach.]

AGATE, ag'āt, *n.* A precious stone composed of layers of quartz, which are often concentric, and generally of different tints: (*Shak.*) a very diminutive person, so called from the figures cut in agate-stones for rings, &c. [Gr. *achatēs*, said to be so called because first found near the river Achates in Sicily.]

AGAVE, a-gā've, *n.* (*lit.*) *The splendid* or *noble* plant: a genus of herbaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of America, which flower about the eighth year, the stem rising to a height of forty feet. [Gr. —*agavos*, noble.]

It is called also the American Aloe, and Century Plant, receiving the latter name from the great number of years it takes to flower in our hot-houses.

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AGAZED, a-gāzd′, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Struck with amazement. [Used erroneously for AGHAST.]

AGE, āj, *n.* The whole period of *life* or existence, or some part of it: seniority: mature years: legal maturity (at 21 years): a period of time: a succession or generation of men: a century.—*v.i.* To grow old:—*pr.p.* āg′ing; *pa.p.* āged′. [Fr. *âge*, O. Fr. *edage*, Prov. *atge*, L. *ætas* = *ævitas*—*ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, Sans. *ayus*, life.]

AGED, āj′ed, *adj.* Advanced in age, old: having a certain age.—*n.pl.* Old people. [or old.

AGEDNESS, āj′ed-nes, *n.* Condition of being aged

AGEN, a-gen′, *adv.* Same as AGAIN.

AGENCY, āj′en-si, *n.* The office or business of an agent: action.

AGENDA, aj-en′da, *n.* *Things to be done:* a memorandum-book: a ritual. [L. *agendus*, fut. p. pass. of *ago*, to do or act.]

AGENT, āj′ent, *adj.* *Acting.*—*n.* A person or thing that acts or exerts power: one intrusted with the business of another. [L. *agens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ago*, to do. See ACT.]

AGGLOMERATE, ag-glom′ėr-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To wind *into a ball:* to collect into a mass.—*v.i.* to grow into a mass:—*pr.p.* agglom′erāting; *pa.p.* agglom′erāted. [L. *agglomero*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *glomero*, to wind into a ball—*glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball. See CLUE, GLOBE.]

AGGLOMERATE, ag-glom′ėr-āt, } *adj.* (*bot.*)
AGGLOMERATED, ag-glom′ėr-āt-ed, } Collected into a head or mass.

AGGLOMERATION, ag-glom-ėr-ā′shun, *n.* A growing or heaping together: a mass.

AGGLUTINANT, ag-glōō′ti-nant, *adj.* Uniting or causing to stick together, *as with glue.* [L. *agglutinans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *agglutino*. See AGGLUTINATE.]

AGGLUTINATE, ag-glōō′tin-āt, *v.t.* *To glue* or cement *to:* to cause to adhere:—*pr.p.* agglū′tināting; *pa.p.* agglū′tināted. [L. *agglutino*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *glutino*, to glue—*gluten*, glue. See GLUE.]

AGGLUTINATION, ag-glōō-tin-ā′shun, *n.* The act of uniting, as by glue: adhesion of parts.

AGGLUTINATIVE, ag-glōō′tin-āt-iv, *adj.* Tending to or having power to cause adhesion.

AGGRACE, ag-grās′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To grace*, to favour:—*pr.p.* aggrāc′ing; *pa.p.* aggrāced′.—*n.* Kindness: favour. [Low L. *aggratio*—L. *ad*, to, *gratia*, grace. See GRACE.]

AGGRANDISATION, ag-gran-di-zā′shun, *n.* The [act of aggrandising.

AGGRANDISE, ag′gran-dīz, *v.t.* *To make great* or larger: to make greater in power, rank, or honour.—*v.i.* to increase or become greater:—*pr.p.* ag′grandīsing; *pa.p.* ag′grandīsed. [L. *ad*, to, and *grandis*, large, great.]

AGGRANDISEMENT, ag′gran-dīz-ment, *n.* Act of aggrandising: state of being aggrandised.

AGGRATE, ag-grāt′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To gratify* or please:—*pr.p.* aggrāt′ing; *pa.p.* aggrāt′ed. [It. *aggratare*—L. *ad*, to, *gratus*, pleasing. See GRACE.]

AGGRAVATE, ag′gra-vāt, *v.t.* *To make heavier:* to add to: to make worse: to exaggerate: to provoke:—*pr.p.* ag′gravāting; *pa.p.* ag′gravāted. [L. *aggravo*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *gravis*, heavy. See GRAVE, heavy.]

AGGRAVATION, ag-gra-vā′shun, *n.* Act of aggravating or making worse: exaggeration: that which aggravates: provocation.

AGGREGATE, ag′gre-gāt, *v.t.* *To gather together:* to collect into a mass: to accumulate:—*pr.p.* ag′gregāting; *pa.p.* ag′gregāted. [L. *aggrego*, *-atum*, to bring together, as a flock—*ad*, to, *grex*, *gregis*, a flock.]

AGGREGATE, ag′gre-gāt, *adj.* Formed of parts taken together.—*n.* The sum of particulars: an assemblage.

AGGREGATION, ag-gre-gā′shun, *n.* Act of aggregating: state of being collected together: an aggregate.

AGGREGATIVE, ag′gre-gāt-iv, *adj.* Taken together: collective.

AGGRESS, ag-gres′, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To step towards:* to make a first attack: to begin a quarrel or dispute. [L. *aggredior*, *-gressus*—*ad*, to, *gradior*, to step.]

AGGRESSION, ag-gresh′un, *n.* Act of aggressing: first act of hostility or injury.

AGGRESSIVE, ag-gres′iv, *adj.* Tending to aggress: making the first attack.

AGGRESSIVENESS, ag-gres′iv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being aggressive.

AGGRESSOR, ag-gres′ur, *n.* One who aggresses or makes the first attack.

AGGRIEVE, ag-grēv′, *v.t.* To press *heavily upon:* to pain or injure:—*pr.p.* aggriev′ing; *pa.p.* aggrieved′. [O. Fr. *agrever*, Sp. *agraviar*—L. *ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy. See GRIEF, GRIEVE.]

AGHAST, a-gast′, *adj.* Struck *breathless:* stupefied with horror. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *gast*, breath, a ghost. See GHOST.]

AGILE, aj′il, *adj.* *Active:* quick of motion: nimble. [L. *agilis*, easily moved—*ago*, to do or act.]

AGILENESS, aj′il-nes, *n.* Faculty of moving quickly: activity: nimbleness.

AGILITY, aj-il′i-ti, *n.* Quality of being agile: quickness of motion: nimbleness.

AGIO, ā′ji-o, *n.* A term used to denote the difference in value between metallic and paper money: the profit arising from discounting bills. [It. *aggio*, *agio*, rate of exchange, same as *agio*, ease, convenience.]

AGIOTAGE, aj′i-o-tāj, *n.* The manœuvres of speculators to raise or depress the funds: stock-jobbing.

AGIST, a-jist′, *v.t.* To take in the cattle of others to graze for a certain sum. [Low L. *agisto*—*gistum* = L. *jacitum*, a place to lie down in—*jaceo*, to lie.]

AGISTMENT, a-jist′ment, *n.* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle: the price paid for cattle pasturing on the land: a burden or tax.

AGITATE, aj′i-tāt, *v.t.* *To put in motion:* to stir violently: to disturb or excite: to discuss:—*pr.p.* ag′itāting; *pa.p.* ag′itāted. [L. *agito*, intens. of *ago*, to put in motion. See ACT.]

AGITATION, aj-i-tā′shun, *n.* Act of agitating: state of being agitated: commotion: perturbation of mind: discussion.

AGITATIVE, aj′i-tāt-iv, *adj.* Having tendency to agitate.

AGITATOR, aj′i-tā-tur, *n.* One who agitates: one who excites public commotion.

AGLET, ag′let, } *n.* The tag or point of the lace or
AIGLET, ā′glet, } string by which different parts of dress were fastened together. [Fr. *aiguillette*, dim. of *aiguille*, a needle—from L. *acucula* = *acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle.]

AGLET-BABY, ag′let-bā-bi, *n.* (*Shak.*) A small figure or head cut on an aglet.

AGLOW, a-glō′, *adj.* *On a glow:* very warm. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and GLOW.]

AGNAIL, ag′nāl, *n.* An inflammation round the nail: a whitlow.

[Generally given from A.S. *ange*, pain, and *nægel*, the nail; but acc. to Wedgwood, properly from It. *anguinaglia*, L. *inguen*, *-inis*, the groin, a swelling in it.]

AGNATE, ag′nāt, *adj.* Related on the father's side:

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allied.—*n.* A relation by the father's side. [L. *agnatus—agnascor*, from *ad*, to, and *nascor*, to be born.]

AGNIZE, ag-nīz', *v.t.* (*Shaks.*) To acknowledge, to confess. [O. Fr. *agniser*, from L. *agnoscere—ad*, to, *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know.]

AGNOMEN, ag-nō'men, *n.* A surname added to the family name, generally on account of some great exploit. [L.,—*ad*, to, and *gnomen*, *nomen*, a name.]

AGO, a-gō', *adv.* *Gone:* past: since. [O. E. *y-go*, *y-gone*, old pa.p. of Go.]

AGOG, a-gog', *adj.* or *adv.* Highly excited or eager. [Acc. to Wedg. from *a*, on, and *gog* = *jog*, dim. of Shock; but also given as a corr. of Agoing.]

AGOING, a-gō'ing, *adv.* *Going on:* in motion. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and Going, pr.p. of Go.]

AGONE, a-gon', *adv.* Same as Ago.

AGONISE, ag'o-nīz, *v.i.* To writhe *in agony:* to feel excessive pain.—*v.t.* to afflict with agony: to torture: —*pr.p.* ag'onising; *pa.p.* ag'onised. [Gr. *agōnizomai*, to struggle against—*agōn*, contest.]

AGONISING, ag'o-nīz-ing, *adj.* Causing agony.

AGONIST, ag'o-nist, *n.* One who contends for a prize in public games. [From root of Agony.]

AGONISTIC, -AL, ag-o-nist'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to athletic contests.

AGONISTICS, ag-o-nist'iks, *n.* The art and theory of games and prize-fighting.

AGONY, ag'o-ni, *n.* A violent struggle: pain that causes writhing: extreme suffering. [Gr. *agōnia*, agony, a struggle—*agōn*, contest.]

AGOOD, a-good', *adv.* (*Shak.*) *A good deal*, in good earnest, heartily. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and Good.]

AGRAFFE, a-graf', *n.* A kind of clasp or hook. [Fr. *agrafe*, a clasp—O. Ger. *krafo*, a hook, from root of Grab.]

AGRARIAN, a-grā'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to *fields:* denoting an equal division of lands. [L. *agrarius—ager*, a field. See Acre.]

AGRARIANISM, a-grā'ri-an-izm, *n.* An equal division of lands: the principles of those in favour of an equal division.

AGREE, a-grē', *v.i.* To be of one mind: to concur: (fol. by *to*) to assent: (fol. by *with*) to resemble, to suit.—*v.t.* to admit: (*Spenser*) to reconcile:—*pr.p.* agree'ing; *pa.p.* agreed'. [Fr. *agréer*, to accept kindly—*gré*, good-will, L. *ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing. See Grace.]

AGREEABLE, a-grē'a-bl, *adj.* Agreeing: suitable: pleasant: willing to agree.

AGREEABLENESS, a-grē'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being agreeable: suitableness: conformity: quality of pleasing.

AGREEABLY, a-grē'a-bli, *adv.* In an agreeable manner: (*Spenser*) in the same manner.

AGREEMENT, a-grē'ment, *n.* State of agreeing: concord: conformity: a bargain or contract.

AGRESTIC, a-gres'tik, *adj.* *Pertaining to the fields:* rural: unpolished. [L. *agrestis—ager*, a field. See Agrarian.]

AGRICULTURAL, ag-ri-kul'tūr-al, *adj.* Relating to agriculture.

AGRICULTURE, ag'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* The art or practice of *cultivating the field.* [L. *agricultura—ager*, a field, *cultura*, cultivation. See Culture.]

AGRICULTURIST, ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One skilled in agriculture.

AGRIEVANCE, a-grēv'ans, *n.* (*B. & Fl.*) Grievance.

AGRIMONY, ag'ri-mun-i, *n.* A genus of plants of the rose-group, with small yellow flowers and bitter taste. [L. *agrimonia*, for *argemonia*, Gr. *argemōnē*.]

AGRISE, a-grīz', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To terrify, to make frightful. [A.S. *agrisan*, to dread.]

AGROUND, a-grownd', *adv.* *On the ground:* stranded. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and Ground.]

AGUE, ā'gū, *n.* A species of fever coming in sharp attacks or periodical fits, accompanied with shivering: chilliness: common name for intermittent fever. [Fr. *aigu*, sharp—L. *acutus*, pa.p. of *acuo*, to make sharp. See Acute.]

AGUED, ā'gūd, *adj.* Struck with ague: shivering: cold.

AGUISE, a-gīz', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To dress, to adorn. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and Guise.]

AGUISH, ā'gū-ish, *adj.* Having the qualities of an ague: chilly: shivering.

AH, ä, *int.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, pity, contempt, complaint, &c. [Fr., L.; Ger. *ach*; Sans. *á.*]

AHA, ä-hä', *int.* An exclamation of exultation, pleasure, surprise, or contempt. [Ger. *aha*, *haha*; Sans. *ahaha*, *aho.*]

AHEAD, a-hed', *adv.* (*lit.*) *On head:* further on: in advance: onward: headlong. [A.S. *a*, on, and Head.]

AHEIGHT, a-hīt', *adv.* (*Shaks.*) *On high:* aloft. [*a*, on, and Height. A.S.

AHIGH, a-hī', *adv.* (*Shaks.*) *On high.*

AHOLD, a-hōld', *adv.* (*Shaks.*) Near the wind. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and Hold.]

To lay a ship ahold, to make her hold to the wind, and keep clear of the land.

AHOY, a-hoi', *int.* A nautical term used in hailing. [A form of Ho!]

AHRIMAN, ä'ri-man, *n.* (*lit.*) *The malignant, destroying spirit:* in the religion of Zoroaster, the personification of malignity, the chief of the devils, and source of all evil. [Zend *anhro mainyus.*]

AHULL, a-hul', *adv.* (*naut.*) With sails furled, and helm lashed, driving before the wind, stern foremost. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and Hull.]

AHUNGRY, a-hung'gri, *adj.* (*Shaks.*) Hungry.

AID, ād, *v.t.* *To help*, assist, or sustain.—*n.* Help: assistance: an auxiliary: subsidy. [Fr. *aider*, to help, It. *ajutare*, L. *adjutare*, *adjuvare*, from *ad*, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.]

AIDANCE, ād'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Aid, help, support.

AIDANT, ād'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Aiding, helping.

AIDE-DE-CAMP, ād'-de-kong, *n.* A military officer who *assists* the general, conveys his orders, acts as his secretary, &c.:—*pl.* Aides-de-camp. [Fr., assistant of the camp.]

AIDER, ād'ėr, *n.* One who brings aid: a helper.

AIDLESS, ād'les, *adj.* Without aid: helpless.

AIERY, ā'ėr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nest: the occupant of a nest. See Eyry.

AIGRE, ā'gėr, *n.* A form of Eagre.

AIGRET, **AIGRETTE**, ā'gret, *n.* (*zool.*) *A small* white *heron:* (*bot.*) the down attached to vegetable seeds, as in the thistle: a plume composed of feathers, or of precious stones, like a heron's crest. [Fr. *aigrette*, dim. of *egron*, *héron*, a heron. See Heron.]

AIGUILLE, ā-gwēl', *n.* (*lit.*) *A needle:* an instrument used by engineers to pierce a rock for the reception of gunpowder for blasting. [Fr. See Aglet.]

AIGUILLETTE, ā-gil-let', **AIGULET**, ā'gū-let, *n.* A point or tag at the end of a fringe: a part of the decorations of military dress. [See Aglet.]

AIL, āl, *v.t.* To give pain: to affect with uneasiness: to trouble.—*v.i.* to feel pain: to be in trouble.—*n.*

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Trouble: indisposition. [A.S. *eglan*, to pain, acc. to Wedg. perhaps from the notion of pricking, A.S. *egl*, a shoot, thistle, that which pricks.]

AILLETTE, āl-let', *n.* (*lit.*) *A little wing:* an appendage to the armour of knights in the 13th c., made of leather, and worn behind the shoulders. [Fr., dim. of *aille*, L. *ala*, a wing.]

AILMENT, āl'ment, *n.* Pain: indisposition: disease.

AIM, ām, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To estimate:* to point with a weapon: to direct the intention: to endeavour.—*v.t.* to point at as a weapon or firearm.—*n.* The pointing of a weapon: the thing pointed at: design: intention: (*Shak.*) guess, conjecture. [O. Fr. *esmer*, to reckon; Prov. *esmar*, *estimar*, L. *æstimare*, to estimate. See ESTIMATE.]

CRY AIM, in old writers, to encourage archers by crying out aim, when they were about to shoot, hence to applaud or encourage.

AIMLESS, ām'les, *adj.* Without aim.

AIR, ār, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which blows:* the fluid we breathe: the atmosphere: a light breeze: a tune: the bearing of a person:—*pl.* affectation.—*v.t.* To expose to the air: to dry. [L. *aër*, Gr. *aër—aō*, *aēmi*, Sans. *vā*, to blow.]

AIR-BATH, ār'-bāth, *n.* An arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature.

AIR-BED, ār'-bed, *n.* A bed for the sick, divided into air-tight compartments, inflated through valves.

AIR-BLADDER, ār'-blad'ėr, *n.* In some fishes, an organ containing air, by which they maintain their equilibrium in the water.

AIR-BUILT, ār'-bilt, *adj.* Built in air: having no solid foundation.

AIR-CELL, ār'-sel, *n.* A cavity containing air.

AIR-CUSHION, ār'-koosh'un, *n.* An air-tight cushion, which can be inflated.

AIR-DRAWN, ār'-drawn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Drawn in air: imaginary.

AIR-ENGINE, ār'-en'jin, *n.* An engine put in motion by air expanded by heat.

AIR-GUN, ār'-gun, *n.* A gun which discharges bullets by means of compressed air.

AIRINESS, ār'i-nes, *n.* State of being airy: openness: liveliness.

AIRING, ār'ing, *n.* Exposure to the air or fire: a short excursion in the open air.

AIR-JACKET, ār'-jak'et, *n.* A jacket with air-tight cavities, which being inflated renders a person buoyant in water.

AIRLESS, ār'les, *adj.* Void of air: not having free communication with the open air.

AIRLING, ār'ling, *n.* (*obs.*) A thoughtless, gay person.

AIR-PUMP, ār'-pump, *n.* An instrument for pumping the air out of a vessel.

AIR-SHAFT, ār'-shaft, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.

AIR-TIGHT, ār'-tīt, *adj.* So tight as not to admit air.

AIR-VESSEL, ār'-ves'el, *n.* A vessel or tube containing air.

AIRY, ār'i, *adj.* Consisting of or relating to air: open to the air: like air: unsubstantial: without reality: light of heart: sprightly.

AIRY, ār'i, *n.* Same as AERIE. See EYRY.

AISLE, īl, *n.* *The wing* or side of a church: the side passages in a church. [Fr. *aile*, O. Fr. *aisle*, L. *axilla*, *ala*, a wing.]

AISLED, īld, *adj.* Having aisles.

AIT, āt, *n.* *A small island* in a river or lake. [From *eyot*, A.S. *ey*, an island.]

AITCHBONE, āch'bōn, *n.* Same as EDGEBONE.

AJAR, a-jär', *adv.* *On the char* or turn: partly open. [A.S. *a*, on, *cerre*, a turn—*cerran*, to turn.]

AKE, āk, old form of ACHE.

AKIMBO, a-kim'bo, *adv.* *Crooked:* with hand on hip and elbow bent outward. [It. *a-sghembo*, aslope, Celt. *cam*, crooked.]

AKIN, a-kin', *adj.* *Of kin:* related by blood: having the same properties. [OF and KIN.]

AKNEE, a-nē', *adv.* *On the knee.* [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and KNEE.]

ALABASTER, al'a-bas-tėr, *n.* A kind of fine soft marble, usually white.—*adj.* Made of alabaster. [Gr. *alabastos*, said to be derived from Alabastron, a town in Upper Egypt.]

ALABASTRIAN, al-a-bas'tri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or like alabaster. [Prob. a corr. of ALAS.]

ALACK, a-lak', *int.* An exclamation denoting sorrow.

ALACK-A-DAY, a-lak'-a-dā, *int.* An exclamation expressive of sadness. [For *Alas the day.*]

ALACRITY, a-lak'ri-ti, *n.* *Liveliness:* cheerful readiness: promptitude. [L. *alacritas—alacer*, *alacris*, lively.]

ALAMODE, a-la-mōd', *adv.* [fashion. [Fr. *à la mode.*] *According to the mode* or

ALAMORT, a-la-mort', *adj.* Half-dead: in a depressed condition: dejected. [Fr. *à la mort*, to death. See MORTAL.]

ALAND, a-land', *adv.* *On* or to *land:* landed. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and LAND.]

ALAR, ā'lar, *adj.* *Of*, or having, *wings.* [wing.] [L. *ala*, a

ALARM, a-lärm', *n.* (*lit.*) *To arms!:* notice of danger: sudden surprise with fear: a mechanical contrivance to arouse from sleep.—*v.t.* To call to arms: to give notice of danger: to fill with dread. [Fr. *alarme*, It. *all' arme*, to arms—L. *ad*, to, *arma*, arms.]

ALARMINGLY, a-lärm'ing-li, *adv.* In an alarming or terrifying manner.

ALARMIST, a-lärm'ist, *n.* One who excites alarm: one accustomed to prophesy danger.

ALARUM, a-lär'um, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as ALARM.

ALAS, a-las', *int.* An exclamation expressive of *weariness*, sorrow, or pity. [Fr. *las*, *hélas*—L. *lassus*, wearied.]

ALAS THE DAY, ALAS THE WHILE, in old writers, Ah! unhappy day or time.

ALATE, a-lāt', *adv.* (*obs.*) *Lately.* [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and LATE.]

ALATE, al'āt, *adj.* *Winged:* (*bot.*) bordered by a leafy expansion. [L. *alatus—ala*, a wing.]

ALB, alb, *n.* A *white* linen vestment reaching to the feet, worn by priests. [L. *albus*, white.]

ALBATROSS, al'ba-tros, *n.* A genus of large, voracious, long-winged sea-birds, brown on the back and white on the belly, found chiefly in the Southern Ocean. [Fr. *albatros*, prob. from the Arabic.]

ALBE, **ALBEE**, awl-bē', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Although. [Contracted form of ALBEIT.]

ALBEIT, awl-bē'it, *adv.* *Be it all:* although: notwithstanding.

ALBESCENT, al-bes'ent, *adj.* *Becoming white:* whitish. [L. *albescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *albesco*, to grow white—*albus*, white.]

ALBIGENSES, al-bi-jen'sēz, *n.* A name applied to various sects in the south of France, who, in the 12th and 13th centuries, renounced the authority of the Romish Church. [From the district of *Albigeois* in Languedoc.]

ALBINISM, al'bin-izm, *adj.* State or condition of [being an Albino.]

ALBINO, al-bī'no, *n.* A person or animal whose skin and hair are unnaturally *white*, and pupil of the eye red:—*pl.* ALBI'NOS. [It. *albino*, whitish—L. *albus*, white.]

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ALBITE, al'bīt, *n.* A species of mineral of the felspar family, of a *white* colour, and forming a constituent part of many varieties of rocks. [From L. *albus*, white.]

ALBUGINEOUS, al-bū-jin'e-us, *adj.* *Like the white* of an egg, or of the eye. [L. *albugo, albuginis*, whiteness, from *albus*, white.]

ALBUM, al'bum, *n.* Among the Romans, a *white* tablet or register: a book for the insertion of portraits, autographs, &c. [L. *albus*, white.]

ALBUMEN, al-bū'men, *n.* *The white* of eggs: a like substance found in animal and vegetable bodies. [L.,—*albus*, white.]

ALBUMINOID, al-bū'min-oid, *adj.* Like albumen. [ALBUMEN and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

ALBUMINOUS, al-bū'min-us, *adj.* Like or containing albumen.

ALBURNUM, al-burn'um, *n.* In trees, the *white* and soft parts of wood between the inner bark and the heart-wood. [L.,—*albus*, white.]

ALCAHEST, al'ka-hest, *n.* A fabled essence of the alchemists supposed to dissolve all bodies. [From the Arabic.]

ALCAIC, al-kā'ik, *adj.* A kind of verse consisting of five feet, named from its inventor, *Alcæus*, a celebrated lyric poet of Greece, 6th c. B.C.

ALCAID, al-kād', *n.* *A governor:* a chief magistrate: a jailer. [Sp. and Port.,—Ar. *al-kaid*, a governor—*kada*, to lead.]

ALCALDE, al-kal'dā, *n.* *A judge.* [Sp.,—Ar. *al-kadi—kadaj*, to judge.]

ALCALIMETER. Same as ALKALIMETER.

ALCHEMIC, -AL, al-kem'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to alchemy.

ALCHEMIST, al'kem-ist, *n.* One skilled in alchemy.

ALCHEMY, **ALCHYMY**, al'ki-mi, *n.* An ancient science which aimed at converting base metals into gold: the metal used for making various instruments, hence (*Milton*) a trumpet.

[It. *alchimia*; Ar. *al-kimia*, the black or Egyptian art—Gr. *chēmia*, Egypt, so called from its dark soil—Coptic *kami*, black: or less probably from Gr. *chymos*, juice—*cheō*, to pour.]

ALCOHOL, al'ko-hol, *n.* Pure spirit, a liquid generated by the fermentation of sugar and other saccharine matter, and forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors. [Ar. *al-kohl*, a powder of extreme fineness used to darken the eyebrows, the term being hence applied to any pure fine substance.]

ALCOHOLIC, al-ko-hol'ik, *adj.* Of or like alcohol.

ALCOHOLISE, al'ko-hol-īz, *v.t.* To convert into alcohol: to rectify.

ALCOHOLMETER, al-ko-hol'me-tėr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits. [ALCOHOL and METER.]

ALCOHOLOMETRY, al-ko-hol-om'e-tri, *n.* The process of determining the percentage of alcohol in spirits.

ALCORAN, al'ko-ran, *n.* KORAN with the Arabic article prefixed.

ALCOVE, al'kōv or al-kōv', *n.* A *cove* or recess in a room: any recess: a shady retreat. [It. *alcova*; Sp. *alcoba*, a place in a room railed off to hold a bed—Ar. *al-gobbah*, a vault or arch.]

ALDER, awl'dėr, *n.* A genus of trees and shrubs, common in Britain and most parts of Europe and N. America, thriving best in moist ground; their wood remarkable for its durability in water, and affording the best charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder. [A.S. *ælr*, Ger. *erle*, L. *alnus*, Ice. *œln, elni*, Sw. *al*, prob. from a root denoting moisture.]

ALDER-LIEFEST, awl-dėr-lēf'est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Most beloved of all.* [A.S. *aldor leofesta—aldor*, of all—*eal*, all, *leofesta*, superl. of *leof*, loved. See LIEF.]

ALDERMAN, awl'dėr-man, *n.* (*lit.*) An *elder man:* (*orig.*) a personage of high rank: now, one of the civic dignitaries next in rank to the mayor. [A.S. *ealdor-man—eald*, old, and MAN.]

ALDERMANIC, awl-dėr-man'ik, *adj.* Relating to or becoming an alderman.

ALDERMANLIKE, awl'dėr-man-līk, **ALDERMANLY**, awl'dėr-man-li, *adj.* Like an alderman: pompous, an alderman being conventionally supposed to be more dignified and bulky than other men.

ALDERN, awl'dėrn, *adj.* Made of alder.

ALDINE, al'dīn, *adj.* Applied to editions of books which proceeded from the press of *Aldus* Manutius of Venice, in 16th c.

ALE, āl, *n.* A strong *drink* made from malt by fermentation, distinguished from beer chiefly by its strength and the quantity of sugar remaining undecomposed: a festival, so called from the liquor drunk: (*Shak.*) an ale-house. [A.S. *ealo*; Ice. *öl*; Gael. *ol*, to drink.]

ALE-BERRY, a beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar and sops of bread.—ALE-HOUSE, a house in which ale is sold.—ALE-WASHED (*Shak.*) washed or soaked in ale.

ALEE, a-lē', *adv.* *On the lee*-side. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and LEE.]

ALEFT, a-left', *adv.* *On the left.*

ALEGAR, al'e-gar, *n.* Sour ale. [ALE, and Fr. *aigre*, L. *acer*, sour.]

ALEGGE, a-leg', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To allay: to lessen. [Fr. *alléger*; Prov. *aleujar, aleviar*, low L. *alleviare*, to lighten, from L. *levis*, light.]

ALEGGEAUNCE, a-leg'e-äns, *n.* (*Spenser*). Alleviation. See ALEGGE.

ALEMBIC, al-em'bik, *n.* A *cup* or vessel, made of glass or metal, used by chemists in distillation. [Sp. *alambique*, Ar. *al*, the, *anbiq*—Gr. *ambikē*, a cup.]

ALENGTH, a-length', *adv.* *At full length.* [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and LENGTH.]

ALERT, a-lėrt', *adj.* (*lit.*) *On a height:* watchful: brisk. [It. *all' erta*, on an eminence—*erto*, L. *erectus*, erect. See ERECT.]

UPON THE ALERT, upon the watch.

ALERTNESS, a-lėrt'nes, *adj.* State of being alert: watchfulness: briskness.

ALEVEN, a-lev'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as ELEVEN.

ALEW, a-lū', *n.* (*Spenser*). Shouting. [Prob. same as HALLOO.]

ALEWIFE, āl'wīf, *n.* A fish of the same genus as the Shad, about a foot in length, common on the east coast of N. America. [Said to be a corr. of *aloof*, the Indian name of a fish.]

ALEXANDRIAN, al-egz-an'dri-an, *adj.* *Relating to Alexandria* in Egypt: *relating to Alexander.*

ALEXANDRINE, al-egz-an'drin, *n.* A rhyming verse of twelve Iambic syllables, so called either from its use in an old French poem on *Alexander* the Great, or from the name of one of its authors being *Alexander.*

ALGÆ, al'jē, *n.* (*bot.*) A great division of the cryptogamous or acotyledonous plants, embracing sea-weeds. [L., pl. of *alga*, sea-weed.]

ALGATES, al'gāts, *adv.* (*Spenser*). *Always*, altogether, at all events, nevertheless. [A.S. *eal*, all, *geat*, gate, prov. E. *gates*, ways, from root of GATE.]

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ALGEBRA, al'je-bra, *n.* The science of quantity in general: the science of calculating by symbols, thus forming a kind of universal arithmetic.

[Sp., from Ar. *al-gabr*, a resetting of anything broken, hence a combination into one, a representation of several operations by means of a few symbols.—*Diez.*]

ALGEBRAIC, -AL, al-je-brā'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, al-je-brā'ist, *n.* One skilled in algebra.

ALGERINE, al'je-rēn, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Algeria*, a country in N. Africa.—*n.* A native of *Algeria:* a pirate, from the piratical expeditions the natives carried on against Christian powers.

ALGORISM, al'go-rizm, } *n.* The art of *comput-*
ALGORITHM, al'go-rithm, } *ing* in reference to some particular subject, or in some particular way. [Ar., from Gr. *arithmos*, number.]

ALGOUS, al'gus, *adj.* Relating to or like the algæ or sea-weeds.

ALGUM, al'gum, *n.* A form of ALMUG.

ALHAMBRESQUE, al-ham'bresk, *adj.* After the style of the rich ornamentation of the *Alhambra*, a palace of the Moorish kings of Granada in Spain.

ALIAS, ā'li-as, *adv.* At *another* time: otherwise.—*n.* An assumed name: (*law*) a second writ issued when the first has failed. [L.,—*alius*, Gr. *allos*, other.]

ALIBI, al'i-bī, *n.* The plea, that a person charged with a crime was *in another place* when it was committed. [L.,—*alius*, other, *ibi*, there.]

ALICANT, al'i-kant, *n.* A Spanish wine formerly much esteemed, said to have been made near *Alicant* in Spain.

ALIEN, āl'yen, *adj.* *Belonging to another:* foreign: different in nature: adverse to.—*n.* One belonging to another country: one not entitled to the rights of citizenship. [L. *alienus—alius*, another.]

ALIENABILITY, āl-yen-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being alienated.

ALIENABLE, āl'yen-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being alienated or transferred to another.

ALIENAGE, āl'yen-āj, *n.* State of being an alien.

ALIENATE, āl'yen-āt, *v.t.* To transfer a right or title *to another:* to withdraw the affections: to estrange: to misapply:—*pr.p.* āl'ienāting: *pa.p.* āl'ienāted.—*adj.* Withdrawn: estranged. [L. *alieno*, *-atum—alienus.* See ALIEN.]

ALIENATION, āl-yen-ā'shun, *n.* State of being alienated: transference, as of property: a withdrawing or estrangement.

ALIFE, a-lif', *adv.* (*Shak.*) *On my life*, as one's life, excessively. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and LIFE.]

ALIGHT, a-līt', *v.i.* *To light* on a thing: to descend: to fall upon. [A.S. *alihtan*, to come down. See LIGHT, *v.i.*]

ALIGHT, a-līt', *adj.* *Lighted up:* on fire. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and LIGHT. See LIGHT, *n.*]

ALIGN, a-līn', *v.t.* To form *by a line.*—*v.i.* to form in line, as troops. [Fr. *aligner*—L. *ad*, and *linea*, a line.]

ALIGNMENT, a-līn'ment, *n.* A laying out or regulating by a line: the line of adjustment: the ground plan of a railway or road.

ALIKE, a-līk', *adj.* *Like:* having resemblance.—*adv.* In the same manner or form: similarly. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and LIKE.]

ALIMENT, al'i-ment, *n.* *Nourishment:* food. [L. *alimentum—alo*, to nourish.]

ALIMENTAL, al-i-ment'al, *adj.* Nourishing: supplying food.

ALIMENTARY, al-i-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to aliment or food: nutritive.

ALIMENTATION, al-i-men-tā'shun, *n.* The act or state of nourishing or of being nourished.

ALIMENTIVENESS, al-i-ment'iv-nes, *n.* Desire for food or drink.

ALIMONY, al'i-mun-i, *n.* An allowance made to a wife when legally separated from her husband.

ALIPED, al'i-ped, *adj.* *Wing-footed.*—*n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane serving as a wing, as the bat. [L. *alipes—ala*, a wing, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

ALIQUANT, al'i-kwant, *adj.* An aliquant part of a number is one that will not divide it without a remainder, thus 5 is an aliquant part of 12. [L. *alius*, another, and *quantus*, how great.]

ALIQUOT, al'i-kwot, *adj.* An aliquot part of a number is one that will divide it without a remainder, thus 3 is an aliquot part of 12. [L. *alius*, another, *quot*, how many.]

ALIVE, a-līv', *adj.* Having *life:* active: lively: susceptible. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and LIVE.]

ALIZARINE, a-liz'a-rēn, *n.* A colouring matter extracted from the root of madder. [Fr.,—*alizari*, madder, from root of AZURE.]

ALKAHEST. Same as ALCAHEST.

ALKALESCENCY, al-ka-les'en-si, *n.* Tendency to become alkaline.

ALKALESCENT, al-ka-les'ent, *adj.* Tending to become alkaline: slightly alkaline.

ALKALI, al'ka-li or -lī, *n.* The salt of *the* plant *Kali:* a class of salts having properties the reverse of acids, soluble in water, and characterised by their acrid taste and caustic quality:—*pl.* ALKALIES, al'-ka-liz. [Ar. *al-kali*, the plant from the ashes of which an alkaline substance was first produced.]

ALKALIFIABLE, al'kal-i-fī-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being converted into an alkali.

ALKALIFY, al'ka-li-fī, *v.t.* To convert into an alkali.—*v.i.* to become alkaline:—*pr.p.* al'kalifying; *pa.p.* al'kalified. [ALKALI and L. *facio*, to make.]

ALKALIMETER, al-ka-lim'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of alkalies. [ALKALI and METER.]

ALKALINE, al'ka-līn or -lin, *adj.* Having the properties of an alkali.

ALKALINITY, al-ka-lin'i-ti, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.

ALKALISE, al'ka-līz, *v.t.* To render alkaline:—*pr.p.* al'kalising; *pa.p.* al'kalised.

ALKALOID, al'ka-loid, *n.* A vegetable principle possessing in some degree alkaline properties.—*adj.* Pertaining to or resembling alkali. [ALKALI and Gr. *eidos*, form or resemblance.]

ALKANET, al'ka-net, *n.* A plant, native of the Levant and S. Europe, cultivated for its root, which yields a red colouring matter. [Ar.]

ALKORAN. Same as ALCORAN.

ALL, awl, *adj.* The whole of: every one of: every part of.—*adv.* Wholly: completely: entirely: (*Spenser*) although, just.—*n.* The whole: everything. [A.S. *eal.* Wedg. is inclined to suspect that this is a derivative from the root *d, æ, e, ei*, aye, ever.]

ALL IN ALL, everything desired.—ALL'S ONE, it is just the same.—ALL TO, (*obs.*) entirely, altogether.—AT ALL, in the least degree or to the least extent.

ALLAH, al'la, *n.* The Arabic name of the one God. [Ar. *al-ilāh*, 'the worthy to be adored.']

ALL-AMORT, awl-a-mort', *adj.* (*Shak.*) ALAMORT.

ALLAY, al-lā', *v.t.* To lay down: to make quiet: to

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alleviate or subdue.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to diminish in strength, to abate. [A.S. *a-lecgan*, to lay down: or from It. *alleggiare*, L. *alleviare*—*ad*, to, and *levis*, light: but perhaps partly from both.]

ALLAY, al-lā', *n.* (*obs.*) A form of ALLOY.

ALLAYMENT, al-lā'ment, *n.* State of being allayed: state of rest: that which allays.

ALLEDGE. Old spelling of ALLEGE.

ALLEGATION, al-le-gā'shun, *n.* That which is alleged: an assertion: a formal declaration of charges.

ALLEGE, al-lej', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To send one* with a charge: to produce as an argument or plea: to assert:—*pr.p.* alleg'ing; *pa.p.* alleged'. [L. *allego*—*ad*, to, and *lego*, to send.]

ALLEGGE. Same as ALEGGE.

ALLEGIANCE, al-lē'ji-ans, *n.* The duty of a subject *to* his *liege* or government. [L. *ad*, to, and LIEGE.]

ALLEGIANT, al-lē'ji-ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Conformable to the duty of allegiance, loyal.

ALLEGORIC, -AL, al-le-gor'ik, -al, *adj.* In the form of an allegory: figurative.—*adv.* ALLEGOR'ICALLY.

ALLEGORISE, al'le-gor-īz, *v.t.* To put in form of an allegory.—*v.i.* to use allegory:—*pr.p.* al'legoris'ing; *pa.p.* al'legorised.

ALLEGORIST, al'le-gor-ist, *n.* One who uses allegory.

ALLEGORY, al'le-gor-i, *n.* A description of one thing under the image of another. [Gr. *allēgoria*—*allēgoreō*, to speak so as to imply something *other* than what is said—*allos*, other, and *agoreuō*, to speak.]

ALLELUIA, ALLELUIAH, al-le-lōō'ya. Same as HALLELUIAH.

ALLEVIATE, al-lē'vi-āt, *v.t.* *To make light:* to lessen: to mitigate:—*pr.p.* allē'viāting; *pa.p.* allē'viāted. [Low L. *allevio*, *-atum*, to lighten—L. *ad*, and *levis*, light.]

ALLEVIATION, al-lē-vi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of alleviating: that which mitigates.

ALLEY, al'li, *n.* A place along which one may *go:* a walk in a garden: a passage in a city narrower than a street. [Fr. *allée*, a passage, from *aller*, to go, O. Fr. *aler*, *aner*, It. *andare*—L. *aditare*, freq. of *adeo*, *-ire*, to go to—*ad*, to, *eo*, *ire*, to go.]

ALLEY, al'li, *n.* A name given by boys to a choice taw or large marble. [Contraction of *alabaster*, of which it was originally made.]

ALL-FOOLS'-DAY, awl-fōōlz'-dā, *n.* April first.

[So called from an ancient custom, supposed to be of Hindu origin, of practising sportive deceptions on as many persons as possible during the day.]

ALL-FOURS, awl-fōrz', *n.pl.* A game at cards, so called from the *four* chances of which it consists.

ON ALL FOURS, on four legs, or on two hands and two feet.

ALL-HAIL, awl-hāl', *int.* *All health*, a phrase of salutation.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To salute. [ALL, and A.S. *hael*, whole. See HAIL, *int.*]

ALL-HALLOW, ALL-HALLOWS, awl-hal'lō, awl-hal'lōz, *n.* The day of *all the Holy Ones:* All-Saints'-Day, the first of November, a feast dedicated to all the saints. [ALL and HALLOW.]

ALL-HALLOW-MASS. See HALLOW-MASS.

ALL-HALLOWN, awl-hal'lōn, *n.* (*Shak.*) Late summer—that is, near All-Hallows-Day.

ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, awl-hal'lō-tīd, *n.* *The time* near *All-Hallows*-Day. [See HALLOW and TIDE.]

ALLHEAL, awl-hēl', *n.* The mistletoe, so called by the Druids, from the wonderful *cures* supposed to be wrought by it.

ALLIACEOUS, al-li-ā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of *allium* or garlic. [From L. *allium*, garlic.]

ALLIANCE, al-lī'ans, *n.* State of being allied: union [by marriage or treaty.

ALLIGATION, al-li-gā'shun, *n.* The act of *binding* together: (*arith.*) a rule for finding the price or value of compounds of ingredients of different qualities or values. [L. *alligatio*—*ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind.]

ALLIGATOR, al'li-gā-tur, *n.* (*lit.*) *The lizard:* a genus of animals of the crocodile family found in America, of from 2 to 20 feet in length. [Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard, L. *lacerta*, a lizard. See LIZARD.]

ALLISION, al-lizh'un, *n.* A striking against. [L. *allisio*, from *allido*—*ad*, and *lædo*, to hurt.]

ALLITERATION, al-lit-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The repetition of the same *letter* at the beginning of two or more words following close to each other, as in 'apt alliteration's artful aid.' [Fr.,—L. *ad*, to, and *litera*, a letter.] [alliteration.

ALLITERATIVE, al-lit'ėr-ā-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to

ALL-LOVES, awl'-luvz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Every love or sake imaginable—used in adjuration.

ALLOCATE, al'lo-kāt, *v.t.* *To place to:* to allot: to assign to each his share:—*pr.p.* al'locāting; *pa.p.* al'locāted. [L. *ad*, to, and *loco*, *locatum*, to place—*locus*, a place.]

ALLOCATION, al-lo-kā'shun, *n.* Act of allocating: allotment: an allowance made upon an account.

ALLOCUTION, al-lo-kū'shun, *n.* *A speaking to:* a formal address, esp. that of the Pope to his clergy. [L. *allocutio*—*ad*, to, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

ALLODIAL, al-lō'di-al, *adj.* Held independent of a superior: freehold:—opposed to FEUDAL.

ALLODIUM, al-lō'di-um, *n.* Freehold estate: land held in the possession of the owner without being subject to a feudal superior. [Low L. *allodium*, most prob. from ALL and O. Ger. *od*, property.]

ALLOPATHIC, al-lo-path'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to allopathy.

ALLOPATHIST, al-lop'a-thist, *n.* One who practises medicine according to the rules of allopathy.

ALLOPATHY, al-lop'a-thi, *n.* A mode of medical practice which cures diseases by producing a condition of the system *opposite to* that essential to the *disease:*—opposed to HOMŒOPATHY. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, disease.]

ALLOT, al-lot', *v.t.* To divide as *by lot:* to distribute in portions: to parcel out:—*pr.p.* allott'ing; *pa.p.* allott'ed. [L. *ad*, to, and LOT.]

ALLOTMENT, al-lot'ment, *n.* The act of allotting: part or share allotted. [ropy.

ALLOTROPIC, al-lo-trop'ik, *adj.* Relating to allot-

ALLOTROPY, al-lot'ro-pi, *n.* A chemical term to express the fact that certain elements are capable of existing in two or more conditions, in which they possess different physical and chemical properties. [Gr. *allos*, other, *tropos*, direction—*trepō*, to turn.]

ALLOTTERY, al-lot'ėr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Allotment.

ALLOW, al-low', *v.t.* *To place to:* to grant: to permit: to acknowledge: to abate: (*Shak.*) to approve.—*v.i.* to admit or make abatement.

[Fr. *allouer*, to grant—L. *alloco*—*ad*, to, and *loco*, to place.—ALLOW, in the sense of *approve* or *sanction*, as used in *B.* and by old writers, has its root in L. *laudo*, to praise.]

ALLOWABLE, al-low'a-bl, *adj.* That may be allowed: not forbidden: lawful.

ALLOWABLENESS, al-low'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being allowable: lawfulness. [manner.

ALLOWABLY, al-low'a-bli, *adv.* In an allowable

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ALLOWANCE, al-low'ans, *n.* That which is allowed: a stated quantity: abatement: (*Shak.*) approbation.

ALLOY, al-loi', *v.t.* To mix one metal with another for coinage according to a standard fixed *by law:* to reduce the purity of a metal by mixing a baser one with it: to abate.—*n.* A baser metal mixed with a finer: any metallic compound, except that of mercury, with another metal: anything that deteriorates. [Fr. *loi*, standard of metals, *aloyer*, It. *allegare*, to alloy—L. *ad legem*, according to law—*ad*, to, *lex*, *legis*, law.]

ALLOYAGE, al-loi'āj, *n.* The act of alloying or mixing metals: a mixture of different metals.

ALL-PRAISED, awl-prāzd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Praised by all.

ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, awl-sānts'-dā, *n.* November 1, held as a feast in honour of *all the saints*, a festival introduced by the Roman Church, from the impossibility of keeping a separate day for every saint.

ALL-SOULS'-DAY, awl-sōlz'-dā, *n.* The second day of November, a feast held by Roman Catholics to pray for the *souls* of *all* the faithful dead.

ALLSPICE, awl'spīs, *n.* Name given to a kind of spice called Pimenta or Jamaica pepper, from its being supposed to combine the flavour of different (*all* the) *spices.* [ALL and SPICE.]

ALLUDE, al-lūd', *v.i.* To hint at *playfully:* to make reference to: to advert to:—*pr.p.* allūd'ing; *pa.p.* allūd'ed. [L. *alludo*—*ad*, at, *ludo*, *lusum*, to play.]

ALLURE, al-lūr', *v.t.* To draw on by a *lure* or bait: to attract by something flattering: to entice:—*pr.p.* allūr'ing; *pa.p.* allūred'. [L. *ad*, to, and LURE.]

ALLUREMENT, al-lūr'ment, *n.* That which allures: enticement: temptation.

ALLUSION, al-lū'zhun, *n.* An indirect reference: a hint: an insinuation.

ALLUSIVE, al-lū'siv, *adj.* Alluding to: hinting at: referring to indirectly.

ALLUVIAL, al-lū'vi-al, *adj.* Pertaining to alluvium: *washed down* and deposited by water.

ALLUVION, al-lū'vi-un, *n.* Land gained from the sea by the washing up of sand and earth. [L. *alluvio*—*alluo.* See ALLUVIUM.]

ALLUVIUM, al-lū'vi-um, *n.* The mass of matter *washed down* by the force of water and deposited on lower lands:—*pl.* ALLU'VIA. [L.,—*alluo*, to wash against—*ad*, and *luo* = *lavo*, to wash.]

ALLY, al-lī', *v.t.* *To bind* or form a relation by marriage, friendship, treaty, or resemblance:—*pr.p.* ally'ing; *pa.p.* allīed'. [Fr. *allier*—L. *alligo*, *-are*—*ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind.]

ALLY, al-lī', *n.* One that is allied: a confederate: a prince or state united by treaty or league:—*pl.* ALLIES'.

ALMAGEST, al'ma-jest, *n.* A collection of problems in geometry and astronomy, drawn up by the Egyptian astronomer Ptolemy (about 140 A.D.). [Ar. *al*, the, and Gr. *megistos*, greatest—the book being considered the greatest and largest on the subject.]

ALMAN, al'man, *n.* (*obs.*) An inhabitant of Germany. [Fr. *Allemand*, from the *Allemanni*, an ancient German tribe.]

ALMANAC, al'ma-nak, *n.* A calendar or register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c. [Perhaps from Ar. *al*, and *manah*, to count: or from Gr. *mēnaios*, what concerns the months—*mēnē*, the moon.]

ALMANDINE, al'man-dīn, *n.* A red transparent variety of the garnet. [Fr.; Sp. *alabandina*, low L. *almandina*, *alavandina*—L. *alabandina*—*Alabanda*, a town in Caria, a province of Asia Minor, where it was chiefly found.]

ALMIGHTINESS, awl-mīt'i-nes, *n.* State of being almighty: boundless power: omnipotence.

ALMIGHTY, awl-mīt'i, *adj.* Possessing all might or power: omnipotent.—THE ALMIGHTY, God.

ALMNER, ăm'nėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). ALMONER.

ALMOND, ä'mund, *n.* The fruit of the almond-tree, a tree very similar to the peach-tree, a native of the East and of Africa, and common in S. Europe. [Sp. *almendra*, Fr. *amande*, L. *amygdalum*, Gr. *amygdalē*.]

ALMONDINE, al'mun-dīn, *n.* (*Tenn.*) ALMANDINE.

ALMONDS, ä'mundz, *n.pl.* The tonsils or glands of the throat, so called from their resemblance to the fruit of the *almond*-tree.

ALMONER, al'mun-ėr, *n.* A distributer *of alms.*

ALMONRY, al'mun-ri, *n.* The place where *alms* are distributed.

ALMOST, awl'mōst, *adv.* *Mostly all:* nearly.

ALMRY, ăm'ri, *n.* Same as ALMONRY.

ALMS, ämz, *n.* (*lit.*) *Compassionateness:* relief given out of charity to the poor. [O. E. *almesse*, A.S. *almes*, O. Fr. *aumosne*, Gr. *eleēmosynē*—*eleos*, compassion.]

ALMS-DEED, ämz'-dēd, *n.* An act of compassion: a charitable deed.

ALMS-DRINK, ämz'-dringk, *n.* (*Shak.*) 'A phrase among good-fellows to signify that liquor of another's share which one's companion drinks to ease him.'—*Warburton.*

ALMS-HOUSE, ämz'-hows, *n.* A house endowed for the support and lodging of the poor.

ALMS-MAN, ämz'-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man who lives by alms.

ALMUCE, al'mūs, *n.* A furred hood worn by the clergy in the middle ages. [Pr. *almussa*, O. Fr. *almuce*, Sp. *almucio*, from Ar. *al*, the, and Sp. *muceta*, Ger. *mütze*, a cap.]

ALMUG, al'mug, *n.* A tree or wood mentioned in Scripture, at one time supposed to be a species of acacia, but now thought to have been a kind of sandal-wood. [Heb.]

ALOE, al'ō, *n.* A genus of plants of the order Liliaceæ, with juicy leaves from which the gum called aloes is extracted, found in warm countries, and chiefly in S. Africa. [Gr. *aloē*.]

ALOES, al'ōz, *n.* A purgative drug, the juice of several species of aloe.

ALOES-WOOD, al'ōz-wood, *n.* The inner part of the trunk of certain trees of tropical Asia, supposed to be the aloes or lign-aloes of the Bible. It is prized for a medicinal resin which it yields, and for its fragrance when burning.

ALOETIC, al-o-et'ik, *n.* A medicine containing a large proportion of aloes.

ALOETIC, -AL, al-o-et'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the aloe: having the qualities of aloes.

ALOFT, a-loft', *adv.* *On loft:* on high: overhead: (*naut.*) above the deck, at the mast-head.—*prep.* Above. [A.S. *a*, on, and LOFT.]

ALONE, a-lōn', *adj.* *All one*, one being all: single: solitary: (*Shak.*) without an equal.—*adv.* Singly: by one's self. [ALL and ONE.]

ALONG, a-long', *adv.* *By* or through *the length* of: lengthwise: throughout: onward: (fol. by *with*) in company.—*prep.* By the side of: near. [A.S. *a*, on, and LONG.]

ALONG OF, (*Shak.*) owing to.—ALONG-SHORE-MEN, rough men employed about the docks and shipping in the Thames and other rivers.

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ALONGST, a-longst', *prep.* Along: by the length. [ALONG with superl. term.; O. E. *alongest.*]

ALOOF, a-lōōf', *adv.* *All off* from: at a distance: apart.—*prep.* Away or at a distance from. [Either from *all off*, or acc. to Wedg. = *on loof* or *luff*, to the windward of one—from LUFF.]

ALOUD, a-lowd', *adv.* With a loud voice: loudly. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and LOUD.]

ALOW, a-lō', *adv.* In a low place:—opp. to aloft. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and Low.]

ALP, alp, *n.* A high mountain:—*pl.* ALPS, specially applied to the lofty mountain-ranges of Switzerland. [Gael. *alp*, a mountain: or from L. *albus*, white, on account of the snow.]

ALPACA, al-pak'a, *n.* The Peruvian sheep, an animal of the same genus as the llama, remarkable for the length and fineness of its wool, which is of a silken texture and uncommonly lustrous: cloth made of its wool. [Peruvian.]

ALPEN, alp'n, *adj.* Pertaining to the Alps.

ALPEN-STOCK, alp'n-stok, *n.* A long *stick* or staff used by travellers in climbing the *Alps.*

ALPHA, al'fa, *n.* The first letter of the Greek alphabet: the first or beginning. [Gr. *alpha*, Heb. *aleph*, an ox, the name of the first letter, which in its original figure resembled the head of an ox.]

ALPHABET, al'fa-bet, *n.* The letters of a language arranged in the usual order. [Gr. *alpha*, *beta*, the first two Greek letters.]

ALPHABETIC, -AL, al-fa-bet'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to or in the order of an alphabet.

ALPHABETICALLY, al-fa-bet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the order of an alphabet.

ALPHABETISE, al'fa-bet-īz, *v.t.* To arrange alphabetically:—*pr.p.* al'phabetīsing; *pa.p.* al'phabetīsed.

ALPINE, al'pin, or al'pīn, *adj.* Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountains: very high.

ALREADY, awl-red'i, *adv.* *All ready:* now, or before the time specified.

ALS, awlz, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Also, at the same time.

ALSO, awl'so, *adv.* *All so:* in like manner: further.

ALTAR, awl'tar, *n.* *A high place* on which sacrifices were anciently offered: in Christian churches, the communion table: (*fig.*) a place of worship. [L. *altarium—altus*, high.]

ALTARAGE, awl'tar-āj, *n.* Emoluments to the priest from offerings made upon the altar.

ALTARPIECE, awl'tar-pēs, *n.* A painting or decorations placed over an altar.

ALTER, awl'tėr, *v.t.* To make *other*wise: to change.—*v.i.* to become different: to vary. [Low L. *altero*, *-atum*—L. *alter*, other, another.]

ALTERABILITY, awl-tėr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being alterable. [altered.

ALTERABLE, awl'tėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be

ALTERABLENESS, awl'tėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* Susceptibility of alteration. [may be altered.

ALTERABLY, awl'tėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner that

ALTERANT, awl'tėr-ant, *adj.* Altering: having the power of producing changes. [change.

ALTERATION, awl-tėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of altering:

ALTERATIVE, awl'tėr-a-tiv, *adj.* Having power to alter.—*n.* A medicine that changes the state of the living solids of the body and alters their functions.

ALTERCATE, al'tėr-kāt, *v.i.* *To say another* or different thing: to contend in words: to dispute or wrangle:—*pr.p.* al'tercāting; *pa.p.* al'tercāted. [L. *altercor*, *-catus—alter*, another.]

ALTERCATION, al-tėr-kā'shun, *n.* Contention: [controversy.

ALTERN, al'tėrn, *adj.* (*Milton*). Alternate, acting by turns. [layers.

ALTERNANT, al-tėr'nant, *adj.* (*geol.*) In alternate

ALTERNATE, al'tėr-nāt or al-tėr'nāt, *v.t.* To cause to follow by turns or *one after the other.*—*v.i.* to happen by turns: to follow reciprocally:—*pr.p.* al'ternāting; *pa.p.* al'ternāted. [L. *alterno*, *-atum*, to do anything by turns—*alter*, other.]

ALTERNATE, al-tėr'nāt, *adj.* *One after the other:* by turns: reciprocal. [L. *alternatus—alterno.*]

ALTERNATELY, al-tėr'nāt-li, *adv.* By turns: reciprocally. [of being alternate.

ALTERNATENESS, al-tėr'nāt-nes, *n.* The quality

ALTERNATION, al-tėr-nā'shun, *n.* The act of alternating: alternate action: interchange.

ALTERNATIVE, al-tėr'na-tiv, *adj.* Offering a choice of two things.—*n.* That which may be chosen or rejected: a choice between two things.

ALTHOUGH, awl-*thō'*, *conj.* *All though:* admitting all that: notwithstanding: however.

ALTIMETER, al-tim'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring heights.* [L. *altus*, high, and METER.]

ALTITUDE, al'ti-tūd, *n.* *Height:* elevation above a given level: height of a heavenly body above the horizon: (*fig.*) highest point of excellence. [L. *altitudo—altus*, high.]

ALTO, al'to, *n.* (*orig.*) The *highest* part sung by males: the lowest voice in women. [It.,—L. *altus*, high.]

ALTOGETHER, awl-too-*geth'*ėr, *adv.* *All together:* wholly: completely: without exception.

ALTO-RELIEVO, } al'to-re-lē'vo, *n.* *High relief:*
ALTO-RILIEVO, } figures so much projected as to stand *relieved* or lifted from the ground on which they are sculptured. [It. *alto*, high, *rilievo*, relief; L. *altus*, high, *relevo*, to lift up. See RELIEF.]

ALUM, al'um, *n.* A whitish and astringent mineral salt, the double sulphate of alumina and potash, obtained from alum-slate, and largely used in medicine, dyeing, and the preparation of leather. [L. *alumen.*]

ALUM-SCHIST, -SHALE, or -SLATE, a slate consisting mainly of clay, iron pyrites, and coaly matter, from which alum is obtained.

ALUMINA, al-ū'min-a, } *n.* One of the primitive
ALUMINE, al'ū-min, } earths: the characteristic ingredient of common clay. [Low L. *alumina*—L. *alumen*, alum.] [or alumina.

ALUMINOUS, al-ū'min-us, *adj.* Containing alum,

ALUMINUM, al-ū'min-um, } *n.* The metallic base
ALUMINIUM, al-ū-min'i-um, } of alumina, a metal found in clay, granite, and other substances, somewhat resembling silver, very malleable, ductile, and tenacious, and remarkable for its lightness.

ALUMISH, al'um-ish, *adj.* Having the nature of, or resembling alum.

ALUMNUS, al-um'nus, *n.* (*lit.*) *One that is nourished:* one educated at a college is called an alumnus of that college:—*pl.* ALUM'NI. [L. *alumnus—alo*, to nourish.]

ALVEARY, al've-ar-i, *n.* *A bee-hive:* (*anat.*) the hollow of the external ear. [L. *alvearium*, bee-hive—*alveus*, a hollow vessel—*alvus*, the belly.]

ALVEOLARY, al've-o-lar-i, *adj.* (*anat.*) Containing *hollows* or sockets. [See ALVEOLE.]

ALVEOLATE, al've-o-lāt, *adj.* Divided into cells like a honeycomb. [L. *alveolatus—alveus.* See ALVEARY.]

ALVEOLE, al've-ōl, *n.* The *hollow* or socket of a tooth. [L. *alveolus*, dim. of *alveus*, a hollow. See ALVEARY.]

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ALVINE, al'vin, *adj.* *Of* or from the *belly.* [From L. *alvus*, belly.]

ALWAY, awl'wā, } **ALWAYS**, awl'wāz, } *adv.* Through *all ways:* continually: for ever.

AM, am, The first person of the verb *To be.* [A.S. *eom*; Gr. *eimi*; Sans. *asmi—as*, to be.]

AMAIN, a-mān', *adv.* *With main* or strength: with sudden force: violently: suddenly. [A.S. pfx. *a* and MAIN.]

AMALGAM, a-mal'gam, *n.* A compound of mercury with another metal: any mixture. [Low L. *amalgama*—L. and Gr. *malagma*, an emollient—Gr. *malasso*, to soften.]

AMALGAMATE, a-mal'ga-māt, *v.t.* To mix mercury with another metal: to compound: to unite.—*v.i.* to unite in an amalgam: to blend:—*pr.p.* amal'gamāting; *pa.p.* amal'gamāted. [From AMALGAM.]

AMALGAMATION, a-mal-ga-mā'shun, *n.* The act of amalgamating: the mixing or blending of different things.

AMANDINE, am'an-din, *n.* A kind of cold cream prepared from almonds. [Fr.,—*amande*, almond. See ALMOND.]

AMANUENSIS, a-man-ū-en'sis, *n.* A person who performs for another the *manual* part of composition: one who writes to dictation: a copyist. [L., —*ab*, from, and *manus*, the hand.]

AMARANTH, -US, am'a-ranth, -us, *n.* (*lit.*) *The unfading flower:* a genus of plants, chiefly tropical, with richly coloured flowers whose parts are of a thin, dry texture, so that they last long without withering, as *Love-lies-bleeding.* [Gr. *amarantos—a*, priv., and *marainomai*, to die away.]

AMARANTHINE, am-a-ran'thin, *adj.* Pertaining to amaranth: unfading.

AMARYLLIS, am-a-ril'is, *n.* A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, including the narcissus, jonquil, &c. [From *Amaryllis*, a girl mentioned by Virgil.]

AMASS, a-mas', *v.t.* To collect *into a mass:* to gather in large quantity: to accumulate. [Fr. *amasser*—L. *ad*, to, and *massa*, a mass.]

AMASSETTE, a-mas-set', *n.* An instrument of horn used for *collecting* painters' colours on the stone: a palette knife. [From AMASS.]

AMASTHENIC, am-as-then'ik, *adj.* Uniting all the chemical rays of light into one focus, applied to a lens perfect for photographic purposes. [Gr. *hama*, together, *sthenos*, force.] [pfx. *a* and MATE.]

AMATE, a-māt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To accompany. [A.S.

AMATE, a-māt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To subdue, to daunt, to stupefy. [O. Fr. *amater*, to abate, mortify, make fade, from *mat*, Ger. *matt*, dull.]

AMATEUR, am-a-tār', *n.* One who cultivates a particular study or art for the *love* of it, and not professionally. [Fr.,—L. *amator*, a lover—*amo*, to love.]

AMATIVE, am'a-tiv, *adj.* *Relating to love:* amorous. [From L. *amo*, *-atum*, to love.]

AMATIVENESS, am'a-tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being amative: propensity to love.

AMATORIAL, am-a-tō'ri-al, } **AMATORIOUS**, am-a-tō'ri-us, } **AMATORY**, am'a-tor-i, } *adj.* *Relating to*, or causing *love:* affectionate.

AMAZE, a-māz', *v.t.* To put the mind *in a maze:* to confound with surprise or wonder: to perplex: to astonish:—*pr.p.* amāz'ing; *pa.p.* amāzed'.—*n.* Astonishment: perplexity. [A.S. pfx. *a* and MAZE.]

AMAZEDLY, a-māz'ed-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, a-māz'ed-nes, } **AMAZEMENT**, a-māz'ment, } *n.* State of being amazed: a feeling of surprise mixed with wonder.

AMAZING, a-māz'ing, *p. adj.* Causing amazement: astonishing.

AMAZINGLY, a-māz'ing-li, *adv.* In an amazing degree: in a manner to astonish.

AMAZON, am'a-zon, *n.* One of a race of female warriors who *cut off the right breast* in order to enable them to use their weapons more efficiently: a masculine woman: a virago. [Gr. *a*, priv., *mazos*, a breast.]

AMAZONIAN, am-a-zō'ni-an, *adj.* Of or like an Amazon: of masculine manners: warlike.

AMBASSADOR, am-bas'a-dur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A messenger:* one sent on an *embassy:* one of the highest order of diplomatic ministers sent by one sovereign power to another to reside at his court and treat on affairs of state. [It. *ambasciadore*, L. *ambactus*, derived by Grimm from Goth. *andbahts*, a servant, from *and* (Ger. *amt*), office, charge, and *bak*, back, whence the meaning back-holder, servant, as *henchman* = *haunch-man.*]

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY, an ambassador sent on a special occasion.

AMBASSADORIAL, am-bas-a-dō'ri-al, *adj.* Relating to an ambassador.

AMBASSADRESS, am-bas'a-dres, *n.* The wife of an ambassador.

AMBER, am'bėr, *n.* A yellowish fossil resin, found chiefly on the shores of the Baltic, and used as an article of ornament: (*obs.*) ambergris.—*adj.* Made of or resembling amber. [It. *ambra*, Ar. *anbar.*]

AMBERED, am'bėrd, *adj.* Flavoured with amber.

AMBERGRIS, am'bėr-grēs, *n.* (*lit.*) *Gray amber:* a fragrant substance, of a gray colour, found on the sea-coast of warm countries, and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. [AMBER and Fr. *gris*, gray.]

AMBIDEXTER, am-bi-deks'tėr, *n.* One who uses *both hands* with equal facility: a double-dealer. [L. *ambo*, both, *dexter*, right-hand.]

AMBIDEXTROUS, am-bi-deks'trus, *adj.* Capable of using both hands with equal ease: siding with both parties.

AMBIENT, am'bi-ent, *adj.* *Going round:* surrounding: investing. [L. *ambi*, about, *iens*, *ientis*, pr.p. of *eo*, to go.]

AMBIGUITY, am-bi-gū'i-ti, *n.* State of being ambiguous: uncertainty of signification: double meaning.

AMBIGUOUS, am-big'ū-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Driving about:* of doubtful signification: equivocal. [L. *ambiguus—ambigo*, to go about—*ambi*, about, *ago*, to drive.]

AMBIGUOUSNESS, am-big'ū-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being ambiguous: doubtfulness.

AMBITION, am-bish'un, *n.* (*orig.*) In Rome *the going about* of candidates for office seeking votes: the desire for excellence, preferment, honour, or power. [L. *ambitio—ambio*, to go about—*ambi*, about, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] [ambition.

AMBITIONLESS, am-bish'un-les, *adj.* Without

AMBITIOUS, am-bish'us, *adj.* Full of ambition: desirous of power: aspiring: indicating ambition.

AMBITIOUSNESS, am-bish'us-nes, *n.* Quality of being ambitious: ambition.

AMBLE, am'bl, *v.i.* To move as a horse by lifting both legs on each side alternately: to move affectedly:—*pr.p.* am'bling; *pa.p.* am'bled.—*n.* A peculiar pace of a horse between a trot and a walk, in which both feet on the same side are lifted together. [Fr.

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ambler—low L. *ambelo, -are*, to amble—L. *ambulo*, to walk about.]

AMBLER, am'blėr, *n.* A horse that ambles.

AMBROSIA, am-brō'zhi-a, *n.* (*myth.*) The food of the gods, which conferred *immortality* on those who partook of it. [L.,—Gr. *ambrosios* = *ambrotos*, immortal—*a*, neg., and *brotos*, mortal, for *mrotos*, Sans. *mrita*, dead—*mri* (L. *mori*), to die.]

AMBROSIAL, am-brō'zhi-al, *adj.* Having the qualities of ambrosia: fragrant: delicious.

AMBROSIAN, am-brō'zhi-an, *adj.* *Relating to ambrosia: relating to St Ambrose*, bishop of Milan in the 4th century.

AMBRY, am'bri, *n.* (*orig.*) A chest in which *arms* were kept: afterwards, a niche in churches in which the sacred utensils were kept: a cupboard for victuals, which being given in alms, the word was confounded with ALMONRY. [Fr. *armoire*, a cupboard, L. *armarium*, a chest for arms—*arma*, arms.]

AMBS-ACE, āmz'-ās, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Both aces:* two aces turned up at the same time by two dice. [O. Fr. *ambs*, L. *ambo*, both, and ACE.]

AMBULACRA, am-bū-lā'kra, *n.pl.* The fleshy organs of locomotion of star-fishes and other Echinodermata, passing through holes in the shell, generally arranged in rows, and terminated by suckers. [L., pl. of *ambulacrum*, a place for walking in—*ambulo*, to walk.]

AMBULANCE, am'bū-lans, *n.* A carriage which serves as a *movable* hospital for the wounded in battle. [Fr.,—L. *ambulans, -antis*, pr.p. of *ambulo*, to walk, move about.]

AMBULANT, am'bū-lant, *adj.* Walking: moving from place to place.

AMBULATORY, am'bū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Having the power or faculty of walking: moving from place to place, not stationary: formed for walking, as the feet of certain birds, with three toes before and one behind.—*n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church.

AMBUSCADE, am'bus-kād, *n.* A hiding *in a bush*, as troops, to attack by surprise: a concealed place in which troops lie hid: a body of troops in concealment.—*v.i.* To lie in wait.—*v.t.* to place in ambush: —*pr.p.* am'buscāding; *pa.p.* am'buscāded. [Fr. *embuscade*—It. *imboscare*, to lie in ambush, to go in to a wood—*in*, into, and *bosco*, a wood, from root of BUSH.]

AMBUSCADO, am-bus-kā'do, *n.* (*Shak.*) AMBUSCADE: —*pl.* AMBUSCA'DOES.

AMBUSH, am'boosh, *n.* and *v.* Same meanings as AMBUSCADE. [Fr. *embusche;* O. Fr. *embuscher*, It. *imboscare*. See AMBUSCADE.]

AMBUSHMENT, am'boosh-ment, *n.* (*obs.*) AMBUSH.

AMEER, a-mēr', *n.* Same as EMIR.

AMELIORATE, a-mēl'yor-āt, *v.t.* *To make better:* to improve.—*v.i.* to grow better:—*pr.p.* amēl'iorāting; *pa.p.* amēl'iorāted. [L. *ad*, to, and *melioro, -atum*, to make better—*melior*, better.]

AMELIORATION, a-mēl-yor-ā'shun, *n.* A making or becoming better: improvement.

AMELIORATIVE, a-mēl'yor-āt-iv, *adj.* Producing improvement.

AMEN, ā'men', ā'men', *int.* So let it be!—*adv.* (*B.*) Verily, truly.—*n.* The true and faithful one, Christ. [Gr.,—Heb. *amen*, firm, true.]

AMENABILITY, a-mē-na-bil'i-ti, } *n.* State of be-
AMENABLENESS, a-mē'na-bl-nes, } ing amenable: liability to answer.

AMENABLE, a-mē'na-bl, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Easy to be led* or governed: liable to be called to account. [From Fr. *amener*, to lead to—*à*, to, and *mener*, to lead—L. *ad*, to, *manus*, the hand.]

AMENABLY, a-mē'na-bli, *adv.* In an amenable manner.

AMENAGE, am'e-nāj, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To manage. [Pfx. *a*, and O. E. *menage* for MANAGE.]

AMENANCE, am'e-nans, *n.* (*Spenser*). (*lit.*) *A bringing in:* conduct, behaviour. [O. Fr. *amesnance*—*amesner*, to lead, from root of AMENABLE.]

AMEND, a-mend', *v.t.* To remove *a fault from:* to correct: to improve.—*v.i.* to grow or become better. [Fr. *amender* for *emender*—L. *emendo, -are—e, ex*, out of, and *menda*, a fault.]

AMENDABLE, a-mend'a-bl, *adj.* That may be amended.

AMENDMENT, a-mend'ment, *n.* Act of amending: correction: improvement: an addition or alteration proposed to be made in a bill or motion.

AMENDS, a-mendz', *n.* Supply of a loss: compensation: recompense.

AMENITY, a-men'i-ti, *n.* *Pleasantness*, as regards situation, climate, manners, or disposition. [Fr. *aménité*, L. *amœnitas—amœnus*, pleasant, acc. to Pott, for *amosinus—amo*, to love.]

AMENT, am'ent, *n.* Same as AMENTUM.

AMENTACEOUS, am-en-tā'shus, *adj.* Having amenta or catkins: resembling or consisting of amenta. [See AMENTUM.]

AMENTUM, a-men'tum, *n.* (*lit.*) *A thong* or *strap:* a scaly sort of spike, as of the willow: a catkin:—*pl.* AMEN'TA. [L. *amentum*, thong.]

AMERCE, a-mėrs', *v.t.* To punish with a fine, the amount of which is left to the discretion of the court: to punish:—*pr.p.* amerc'ing; *pa.p.* amerced'. [O. Fr. *amercier*, low L. *amercio*, to impose a fine—L. *merces*, wages, fine.]

AMERCEMENT, a-mėrs'ment, *n.* A penalty inflicted at the discretion of the court.

AMERICAN, a-mer'i-kan, *adj.* *Pertaining to America*, esp. to the United States.—*n.* A native of America, orig. one of the aborigines, now a descendant of Europeans born in America, esp. an inhabitant of the United States. [From *America*, so called from the discoverer, Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine.]

AMERICANISE, a-mer'i-kan-īz, *v.t.* To render American:—*pr.p.* Amer'icanising; *pa.p.* Amer'icanised.

AMERICANISM, a-mer'i-kan-izm, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans.

AMES-ACE, āmz'-ās, *n.* Same as AMBS-ACE.

AMESS, AMESSE, am'es, *n.* Same as AMICE.

AMETHYST, am'e-thist, *n.* A bluish-violet variety of quartz of which drinking-cups used to be made, which the ancients supposed *prevented drunkenness.* The finer varieties are now used as precious stones. [Gr. *amethystos—a*, priv., *methyō*, to be drunken—*methū*, wine, *methē*, strong drink, Sans. *madhu*, sweet.]

AMETHYSTINE, am-e-thist'in, *adj.* Pertaining to, composed of, or like amethyst.

AMIABILITY, ā-mi-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being amiable.

AMIABLE, ā'mi-a-bl, *adj.* *Lovable:* worthy of love: lovely: (*Shak.*) pretending or shewing love. [L. *amabilis—amo*, to love.]

AMIABLENESS, ā'mi-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being amiable or of exciting love.

AMIABLY, ā'mi-a-bli, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

AMIANTHUS, am-i-an'thus, *n.* (*lit.*) *The unpolluted* (because it is indestructible by fire): earth-flax or mountain-flax, the finest fibrous variety of asbestus, usually grayish or of a greenish-white colour.

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[Gr. *amiantos* (*lithos*), unsoiled (stone)—*a*, neg., and *miainō*, to soil.]

AMICABILITY, am-i-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being amicable or friendly.

AMICABLE, am'i-ka-bl, *adj.* *Friendly:* peaceable. [L. *amicabilis—amicus*, a friend—*amo*, to love.]

AMICABLENESS, am'i-ka-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being amicable: friendliness: good-will.

AMICABLY, am'i-kab-li, *adv.* In an amicable or friendly manner.

AMICE, am'is, *n.* (*lit.*) Something *thrown around* one: a flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims: a collar worn by priests under the alb about the head and shoulders. [O. Fr. *amis*, *amict*, L. *amictus—amicio*, to wrap about—*amb*, about, and *jacio*, to throw.]

AMID, a-mid', **AMIDST**, a-midst', *prep.* *In the middle* or *midst:* surrounded or encompassed by: among. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, in, and *middan*, middle.]

AMID'SHIPS, the middle of a ship, whether in regard to her length from stem to stern or breadth between the two sides.

AMIR, a-mēr'. Same as EMIR.

AMIS, am'is, *n.* Same as AMICE.

AMISS, a-mis', *adj.* *In error:* wrong.—*adv.* In a faulty manner.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A fault or wrong. [A.S. pfx. *a*, in, *missian*, to miss, to err.]

AMITY, am'i-ti, *n.* *Friendship:* good-will. [Fr. *amitié—ami*, L. *amicus*, a friend. See AMICABLE.]

AMMIRAL, am'mi-ral, *n.* (*Milton*). An admiral, a ship. [See ADMIRAL.]

AMMONIA, am-mō'ni-a, *n.* A gaseous substance with a highly pungent smell, obtained from *sal ammoniac*, and composed of hydrogen and nitrogen. [From *sal ammoniac*, first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, by burning camel's dung.]

AMMONIAC, am-mō'ni-ak, *n.* A gum-resin yielded by exudation from the stem and pedicle of a plant which used to grow in great abundance round the temple of Jupiter *Ammon* in Libya.

AMMONIAC, -AL, am-mō'ni-ak, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of ammonia.

AMMONITE, am'mon-īt, *n.* The fossil shell of an extinct genus of mollusks, so called because they resembled the horns on the statue of Jupiter *Ammon*, worshipped under the form of a ram.

AMMUNITION, am-mū-nish'un, *n.* Anything used *for munition* or *defence:* military stores in general, esp. powder, balls, bombs, &c. [L. *ad*, for, *munitio*, defence—*munio*, to defend.]

AMNESTY, am'nes-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) *A not remembering:* a general pardon of political offenders. [Gr. *amnēstia—a-mnestos*, not remembered—*a*, neg., and root of *mnaomai*, to remember.]

AMŒBA, a-mē'ba, *n.* A genus of microscopic animals of the class Rhizopoda, capable of undergoing many *changes* of form at will:—*pl.* AMŒ'BÆ. [Gr. *amoibē*, change—*ameibō*, to change.]

AMŒBÆAN, am-e-bē'an, *adj.* Answering *alternately:* responsive. [L. *amœbœus*, Gr. *amoibaios—amoibē*, change, alternation.]

AMONG, a-mung', **AMONGST**, a-mungst', *prep.* *Mingled* or *mixed with:* of the number of: amidst. [A.S. *on-gemang—mængan*, to mingle.]

AMONTILLADO, a-mon-til-ä'do, *n.* A dry kind of sherry of a light colour. [Sp.]

AMORNINGS, a-morn'ingz, *adv.* (*Shak.*) *Of mornings:* in the mornings. [OF and MORNING.]

AMOROUS, am'or-us, *adj.* *Full of love:* inclined to love: enamoured: relating to love. [Low L. *amorosus*—L. *amor*, love—*amo*, to love.]

AMOROUSLY, am'or-us-li, *adv.* In an amorous manner: fondly: lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, am'or-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being amorous: fondness.

AMORPHISM, a-mor'fizm, *n.* A state of being amorphous or without crystallisation even in the minutest particles. [Gr. *a*, priv., *morphē*, form.]

AMORPHOUS, a-mor'fus, *adj.* *Without* any determinate *shape* or form: without crystallisation in the ultimate texture: of no particular kind. [Gr. *amorphos—a*, priv., and *morphē*, form.]

AMORT, a-mort', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Dead:* (*Shak.*) spiritless, dejected. [Fr. *à*, to, *mort*, death. See MORTAL.]

AMORTISE, a-mort'īz, *v.t.* To alienate *in mortmain:* to convey to a corporation:—*pr.p.* amort'ising; *pa.p.* amort'ised. [Low L. *amortiso*—L. *mors*, *mortis*, death.]

AMOUNT, a-mownt', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). *To go up*, ascend, depart: to mount or rise to: to result in.—*v.t.* to increase: to augment.—*n.* The whole sum: the effect, substance, or result. [Fr. *monter*, O. Fr. *amonter*, to ascend—L. *ad*, to, *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

AMOUR, a-mōōr', *n.* A *love* intrigue: an unlawful connection in love. [Fr.,—L. *amor*, love—*amo*, to love.]

AMOVE, a-mōōv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To move*, to affect:—*pr.p.* amov'ing; *pa.p.* amoved'. [L. *amoveo—ab*, from, and *moveo*, to move. See MOVE.]

AMPERSAND, am'pėrs-and, *n.* The character *&*, which is a corruption of L. *et* (and), and formerly called *et.* [A corr. of *et per se* and, i.e., *et* standing by itself means *and.*]

AMPHIBALUM, am-fib'a-lum, *n.* A loose cloak *thrown around* one: the chasuble or vestment. [L.,—Gr. *amphi*, around, *ballō*, to cast.]

AMPHIBIA, am-fib'i-a, *n.pl.* (*lit.*) Animals with *a double life*, or living both on land and in water: batrachian reptiles. [Gr. *amphibios*, of double life—*amphi*, both, *bios*, life.]

AMPHIBIAL, am-fib'i-al, **AMPHIBIAN**, am-fib'i-an, *n.* One of the amphibia.

AMPHIBIOUS, am-fib'i-us, *adj.* Having the power of living both in air and water, as frogs: adapted for living on land or in water. [See AMPHIBIA.]

AMPHIBRACH, am'fi-brak, *n.* A poetical foot, having a *short* syllable *on each side* of a long one, as ămūsemĕnt. [Gr. *amphi*, on each side, *brachys*, short.]

AMPHICTYONIC, am-fik-ti-on'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to the Amphictyons* or twelve deputies from the principal states in Greece who held a council twice a year. [Gr. *amphiktyones*, prob. = *amphiktiones*, neighbours—*amphi*, around, and *ktizō*, to people.]

AMPHIPOD, am'fi-pod, *n.* An animal with *feet directed both ways*—that is, partly backwards and partly forwards: one of an order of small leaping crustaceans, common on the sea-shore and in streams, as the sand-hopper. [Gr. *amphi*, both ways, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

AMPHISBÆNA, am-fis-bē'na, *n.* (*lit.*) An animal that *goes both ways:* a family of lizard-snakes, chiefly found in tropical America, which have their tails so rounded as to give them the appearance of having a head at both ends. [Gr. *amphisbaina—amphi*, *amphis*, both ways, and *bainō*, to go.]

AMPHISCIANS, am-fish'i-anz, **AMPHISCII**, am-fish'i-ī, *n.pl.* The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose *shadows* are thrown *both ways*—that is, to the N. one part of the year, and to the S. the other part, according as the sun is S. or N. of the

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equator. [Gr. *amphiskios—amphi*, both ways, *skia*, a shadow.]

AMPHITHEATRE, am-fi-thē'a-tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) A place for *seeing all round:* an oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, in which public spectacles were exhibited: anything like an amphitheatre in form. [Gr. *amphi*, round about, *theatron*, a place for seeing—*theaomai*, to see.]

AMPHORA, am'fo-ra, *n.* A vessel or jar, pointed at the base and *with a handle at both sides* of the neck, used by the Greeks and Romans for holding liquids. [Gr. *amphoreus, amphiphoreus—amphi*, on both sides, and *phoreō, pherō*, to bear.]

AMPLE, am'pl, *adj.* *Filled up:* large: spacious: liberal: extended. [L. *amplus*, prob. from Gr. *anapleos*, filled full—*ana*, up, and *pleos*, full.]

AMPLENESS, am'pl-nes, *n.* State of being ample.

AMPLEXICAUL, am-pleks'i-kawl, *adj.* (*bot.*) Nearly *surrounding* or embracing *the stem.* [Low L. *amplexicaulis*—L. *amplexor*, intens. of *amplector—amb*, about, *plecto*, to twist, and *caulis*, Gr. *kaulos*, stem.]

AMPLIFICATION, am-pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of amplifying: enlargement: the lengthening of discourse by an enumeration of minute circumstances or by multiplying words and phrases.

AMPLIFY, am'pli-fī, *v.t.* *To make ample* or large: to make more copious in expression: to add to.—*v.i.* to grow or become large: to speak copiously:—*pr.p.* am'plifying; *pa.p.* am'plified. [L. *amplifico—amplus*, large, and *facio*, to make. See AMPLE.]

AMPLITUDE, am'pli-tūd, *n.* State of being ample: largeness: abundance: the distance from the east point of the horizon at which a heavenly body rises, or from the west point at which it sets.

AMPLY, am'pli, *adv.* In an ample manner.

AMPUL, am'pul, *n.* A small earthenware or glass vessel of an oblong globular form, used for containing consecrated oil or wine and water for the eucharistic service. [See AMPULLA.]

AMPULLA, am-pul'la, *n.* A kind of bottle, used by the Romans for holding liquids or unguents, generally bellied, with a narrow neck, and provided with a handle *on both sides.* [L.,—*amb*, Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *olla*, a jar.]

AMPUTATE, am'pū-tāt, *v.t.* *To cut round about:* to prune or lop off: to cut off, as a limb of an animal:—*pr.p.* am'pūtāting; *pa.p.* am'pūtāted. [L. *amputo, -atum—amb*, round about, *puto*, to cut.]

AMPUTATION, am-pū-tā'shun, *n.* The act or operation of cutting off a limb.

AMUCK, a-muk', *adv.* Wildly, madly. [Malay, *amok*, intoxicated or excited to madness.]

AMULET, am'ū-let, *n.* A gem, scroll, or other object *carried* about the person, as a charm against evil. [L. *amuletum*, Ar. *hamalat—hamala*, to carry.]

AMUSE, a-mūz', *v.i.* (*obs.*) *To muse*, to meditate.—*v.t.* (*lit.*) to give one something *to muse on:* to occupy wholly: to absorb: to occupy pleasantly: to beguile with expectation:—*pr.p.* amūs'ing; *pa.p.* amūsed'. [Fr. *amuser*. See MUSE.]

AMUSEMENT, a-mūz'ment, *n.* (*obs.*) Musing, deep thought: that which amuses: pastime.

AMUSING, a-mūz'ing, *adj.* Affording amusement: entertaining. [amuse or entertain.

AMUSIVE, a-mūs'iv, *adj.* Having the power to

AMYGDALATE, a-mig'da-lāt, *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or made of *almonds.* [From L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond.]

AMYGDALIN, AMYGDALINE, a-mig'da-lin, *n.* A crystalline principle existing in the kernel of bitter *almonds.* [From L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond.]

AMYGDALOID, a-mig'da-loid, *n.* A variety of basaltic rock containing nodules of other minerals, as quartz, felspar, &c. imbedded *like almonds* in a cake. [Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond, and *eidos*, form.]

AMYLACEOUS, am-i-lā'shus, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or resembling *starch.* [L. *amylum*, starch, Gr. *amylon*, the finest meal—*amylos*, not ground at the mill (at which the ordinary meal was ground)—*a*, neg., and *mylos*, a hand-mill.]

AN, an, *adj.* *One:* the indefinite article used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel, and before *h* sounded, when the accent falls on any syllable except the first. [A.S. *æn*. See ONE.]

AN, an, *conj.* (*Shak.*) If. [A form of AND.]

ANA, ā'na. A suffix to names of persons or places, denoting a collection of memorable sayings, as *Johnsoniana*, sayings of Dr Johnson. [The neuter plural termination of L. adjectives in *-anus* = pertaining to.]

ANABAPTISM, an-a-bap'tizm, *n.* The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIST, an-a-bap'tist, *n.* One who holds that baptism ought only to be administered to adults (by immersion), and therefore that those baptised in infancy *ought to be baptised again.* [Gr. *anabaptistēs—ana*, again, *baptizō*, to dip in water, to baptise.]

ANABASIS, an-ab'a-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A going up:* a journey or expedition into the interior of a country. [Gr.,—*ana*, up, and *bainō*, to go.]

ANACHRONISM, an-ak'ron-izm, *n.* An error in computing *time*, whereby an event is put *back* or placed earlier than it occurred: any error in date. [Gr. *anachronismos—ana*, up, back, *chronos*, time.]

ANACHRONISTIC, an-ak-ron-ist'ik, *adj.* Containing an anachronism: erroneous in date.

ANACOLUTHON, an-a-ko-lū'thon, *n.* *Want of sequence* in the construction of a sentence, when the latter part does not grammatically correspond with the former. [Gr. *anakolouthos—a, an*, priv., and *akolouthos*, following.]

ANACONDA, an-a-kon'da, *n.* A large snake, a species of boa, found in South America.

ANACREONTIC, an-ak-re-on'tik, *adj.* After the manner of the Greek poet *Anacreon:* free, joyous.—*n.* A little poem in praise of love and wine.

ANADEM, an'a-dem, *n.* A band or fillet *bound* round the head: a wreath or chaplet of flowers. [Gr. *anadēma—ana*, up, and *deō*, to bind.]

ANÆMIA, a-nē'mi-a, *n.* A morbid deficiency or *want of blood:* the condition of the body after great loss of blood. [Low L.,—Gr. *a, an*, priv., *haima*, blood.]

ANÆSTHETIC, an-ēs-thet'ik, *adj.* Characterised by insensibility or *want of sensation:* producing insensibility when inhaled, as chloroform. [From Gr. *a, an*, priv., *aisthēsis*, sensation—*aisthanomai*, to feel.]

ANAGLYPH, an'a-glif, *n.* An ornament *chased* or wrought on metal *in relief:* a cameo or sculptured gem. [Gr. *anaglyphon*, embossed work—*ana*, up, and *glyphō*, to engrave.]

ANAGLYPHICS, an-a-glif'iks, *n.* Chased or embossed work in relief. [See ANAGLYPH.]

ANAGLYPTIC, an-a-glip'tik, *adj.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, or embossing plate. [L. *anaglypticus*—Gr. *anaglyptos* = *anaglyphos*. See ANAGLYPH.]

ANAGLYPTOGRAPHY, an-a-glip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The

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art of *engraving* so as to give the subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the paper as if *embossed*—used in representing coins, &c. [Gr. *anaglyptos*, and *graphō*, to write. See ANAGLYPTIC.]

ANAGOGICAL, an-a-goj'ik-al, *adj.* *Elevated* in a spiritual sense: mysterious. [Gr. *anagōgē*, a leading up—*ana*, up, *agōgē*, a leading—*agō*, to lead.]

ANAGRAM, an'a-gram, *n.* A word or sentence formed by *rewriting* (in a different order) the letters of another word or sentence: as 'live'—'evil.' [Gr. *anagramma—ana*, again, *gramma*, something written—*graphō*, to write.]

ANAGRAMMATIC, -AL, an-a-gram-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or making an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATISE, an-a-gram'a-tīz, *v.t.* To transpose, so as to form an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATIST, an-a-gram'a-tist, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAPH, an'a-graf, *n.* (*lit.*) *A writing out:* a catalogue or inventory: a description. [Gr. *anagraphē—ana*, up, out, *graphō*, to write.]

ANAL, ā'nal, *adj.* Pertaining to or near the anus.

ANALECTA, an-a-lek'ta, } *n.pl.* Collected literary
ANALECTS, an'a-lekts, } fragments. See ANALECTIC.

ANALECTIC, an-a-lek'tik, *adj.* *Collected:* made up of selections: selecting. [Gr. *analektos—analegō*, to collect—*ana*, up, *legō*, to gather.]

ANALEPTIC, an-a-lep'tik, *adj.* *Recovering* strength: giving strength after disease: restorative: comforting. [Gr. *analēptikos*, restorative—*analēpsis*, recovery—*ana*, up, and *lambanō*, *lēpsomai*, to take.]

ANALOGICAL, an-a-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Having, or according to, analogy.

ANALOGISE, a-nal'o-jīz, *v.t.* To explain or consider by analogy:—*pr.p.* anal'ogīsing; *pa.p.* anal'ogīsed.

ANALOGISM, a-nal'o-jizm, *n.* Investigation by analogy: argument from cause to effect.

ANALOGIST, a-nal'o-jist, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

ANALOGOUS, a-nal'o-gus, *adj.* Having analogy: bearing some resemblance to: similar: (*anat.*) performing the same function though differing in structure.

ANALOGUE, an'a-lōg, *n.* A word or body bearing analogy to, or resembling another: (*anat.*) an organ which performs the same function as another, though differing from it in structure.

ANALOGY, a-nal'o-ji, *n.* *Proportion:* an agreement or correspondence in certain respects in things otherwise different: relation in general: likeness. [Gr. *analogia—ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion.]

ANALYSABLE, an-a-līz'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being analysed.

ANALYSE, an'a-līz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To loosen:* to resolve a whole into its elements: to separate into component parts:—*pr.p.* an'alysing; *pa.p.* an'alysed. [Gr. *ana*, again, *lysis*, a loosing—*lyō*, to loosen.]

ANALYSIS, a-nal'i-sis, *n.* Resolution or separation of a thing into its elements or component parts: the examination of a whole in its separate parts:—*pl.* ANAL'YSES. [See ANALYSE.]

ANALYST, an'a-list, *n.* One skilled in analysis.

ANALYTIC, -AL, an-a-lit'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to analysis: resolving into first principles.

ANALYTICS, an-a-lit'iks, *n.* The science of analysis.

ANAMORPHOSIS, an-a-mor'fo-sis, or an-a-mor-fō'sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A forming anew:* a figure, appearing from one view-point irregular or deformed, but from another regular and in proportion: (*bot.*) an excessive cellular development. [Gr.,—*ana*, again, *morphōsis*, a shaping—*morphē*, shape.]

ANANDROUS, an-an'drus, *adj.* *Without* stamens, or *male* organs, applied to female flowers. [Gr. *a*, *an*, priv., and *anēr*, *andros*, a man.]

ANANTHEROUS, an-an'thēr-us, *adj.* *Without anthers.* [Gr. *a*, *an*, priv., and ANTHER.]

ANANTHOUS, an-an'thus, *adj.* *Without flowers.* [Gr. *a*, *an*, priv., and *anthos*, a flower.]

ANAPEST, an'a-pest, *n.* A dactyl *struck back* or reversed: a foot consisting of three syllables, the last of which is accented—as, ap-pre-hend'. [Gr. *anapaistos—ana*, back, *paiō*, to strike.]

ANAPESTIC, -AL, an-a-pest'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to an anapest: consisting of anapests.

ANARCH, an'ārk, *n.* The author of anarchy: an anarchist.

ANARCHIC, -AL, an-ārk'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to anarchy: without rule or government.

ANARCHISM, an'ark-izm, *n.* Anarchy.

ANARCHIST, an'ark-ist, *n.* One who promotes anarchy.

ANARCHY, an'ark-i, *n.* The *want of government* in a state: political confusion. [Gr. *anarchia—a*, *an*, priv., *archē*, government.]

ANARTHROUS, an-ār'thrus, *adj.* (*gram.*) *Without the article:* (*entom.*) having neither wings nor legs. [Gr. *a*, *an*, priv., *arthron*, a joint, the article.]

ANASTATIC, an-a-stat'ik, *adj.* Furnished with characters *standing up* or in relief—applied to a certain kind of printing. [Gr. *anastatikos—ana*, up, *statikos*, causing to stand—*histēmi*, to make to stand.]

ANASTOMOSE, an-as'to-mōz, *v.i.* (*anat.*) To unite as *by a mouth* one vessel to another, as the branches of the arteries: to inosculate. [Gr. *anastomoō—ana*, by, and *stoma*, the mouth.]

ANASTOMOSIS, an-as-to-mō'sis, *n.* The communication of vessels with each other, as seen in the junction of the branches of the arteries. [See above.]

ANASTROPHE, an-as'tro-fi, *n.* A *turning* back or inversion of the natural order of words, as 'Loud roared the thunder,' for 'The thunder roared &c.' [Gr. *ana*, back, and STROPHE.]

ANATHEMA, an-ath'e-ma, *n.* (*orig.*) An offering made and *set up* in a temple: an ecclesiastical curse: any person or thing anathematised. [Gr. *ana*, up, *tithēmi*, to set.]

ANATHEMATISE, an-ath'e-ma-tīz, *v.t.* To pronounce accursed:—*pr.p.* anath'ematīsing; *pa.p.* anath'ematīsed.

ANATOMIC, -AL, an-a-tom'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to anatomy.

ANATOMISE, an-at'o-mīz, *v.t.* *To cut up:* to dissect a body: (*fig.*) to lay open minutely:—*pr.p.* anat'omīsing; *pa.p.* anat'omīsed. [From ANATOMY.]

ANATOMIST, an-at'o-mist, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.

ANATOMY, an-at'o-mi, *n.* *A cutting up:* the art of dissection of any organised body: science of the structure of the body learned by dissection: (*Shak.*) a skeleton, a body. [Gr. *ana*, up, *temnō*, to cut.]

ANBURY, an'bėr-i, *n.* A disease in turnips, in which the root becomes divided into a number of parts, each swelling separately by itself—hence the popular name FINGERS AND TOES. [From A.S. *ampre*, a crooked, swelling vein.]

ANCESTOR, an'ses-tur, *n.* One who has *gone* or lived *before* us: one from whom a person has descended: a forefather. [O. Fr. *ancestre*—L. *antecessor—ante*, before, *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

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ANCESTRAL, an-ses'tral, *adj.* Relating to, or descending from ancestors.

ANCESTRESS, an'ses-tres, *n.* A female ancestor.

ANCESTRY, an'ses-tri, *n.* A line of ancestors: descent: lineage.

ANCHOR, ang'kur, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is bent or curved:* a heavy iron instrument for holding a ship in a particular spot: (*fig.*) any thing that confers stability or security.—*v.t.* To fix by an anchor: to fasten.—*v.i.* to cast anchor: to stop, or rest on. [L. *ancora*, Gr. *angkura—angkulos*, curved, from *angkos*, a bend—root *angk*, bent.]

ANCHOR, ang'kor, *n.* (*Shak.*) An anchorite.

ANCHORAGE, ang'kur-āj, *n.* Ground for anchoring: duty imposed on ships for anchoring.

ANCHORESS, ang'kor-es, *n.* A female anchorite.

ANCHORET, ang'kor-et, } *n.* One who has *gone*
ANCHORITE, ang'kor-īt, } *back* or withdrawn from the world: a hermit. [Gr. *anachōrētēs—ana*, back, away, *chōreō*, to go.]

ANCHOR-HOLD, ang'kur-hōld, *n.* The *hold* of an [*anchor:* (*fig.*) security.

ANCHOVY, an-chō'vi, *n.* A small fish of the herring kind from which a sauce is made. [Sp. and Port. *anchova;* Fr. *anchois*, Ger. *anschove*, said to be of Iberian origin, and meaning literally a *dried* fish, from Biscayan *anchuva*, dry.]

ANCHYLOSED, ang'ki-lōst, *adj. Stiffened* or immovably fixed, as *a joint.* [From Gr. *angkylē*, a joint bent and stiffened—*angkos*, bent—root *angk*, bent.]

ANCIENT, ān'shent, *adj.* That has been *before:* old: belonging to former times: long known. [Fr. *ancien*, It. *anziano—anzi*, L. *ante*, before.]

ANCIENT, ān'shent, *n.* (*Shak.*) A flag or its bearer: an ensign. [Corruption of ENSIGN.]

ANCIENTEST, ān'shent-est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Most ancient. [formerly.

ANCIENTLY, ān'shent-li, *adv.* In ancient times:

ANCIENTNESS, ān'shent-nes, *n.* State of being ancient. [dignity of birth.

ANCIENTRY, ān'shent-ri, *n.* Ancient lineage:

ANCIENTS, ān'shents, *n.pl.* Those who lived in ancient or remote times: (*B.*) elders.

ANCILLARY, an'sil-ar-i, *adj. As a maid-servant:* subservient. [From L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant.]

ANCIPITAL, an-sip'i-tal, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Two-headed:* double-faced: (*bot.*) two-edged and flattened. [L. *anceps, ancipitis*, double—*an* for *amb*, on both sides, and *caput*, the head.]

ANCLE, ang'kl, *n.* Same as ANKLE.

ANCOME, ang'kum, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling, *coming on* suddenly. [A.S. *an*, on, and *cuman*, to come.]

ANCYLOSED, Same as ANCHYLOSED.

AND, and, *conj.* Signifies addition, and is used to connect words and sentences. [A.S.]

ANDIRON, and'ī-urn, *n.* The iron bars which support the ends of the logs on a wood fire, or in which a spit turns. [Variously given as a corruption of *brand-iron, hand-iron, end-iron:* also from low L. *andena, anderia:* and from A.S. *wendan*, to turn, and IRON.]

ANDROGYNOUS, an-droj'i-nus, *adj.* Having the characteristics of both *male and female* in one individual: (*bot.*) having an inflorescence of both male and female flowers. [Gr. *anēr, andros*, a man, and *gynē*, woman.]

ANEAR, a-nēr', *prep.* Near. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and NEAR.]

ANECDOTAL, an'ek-dōt-al, *adj.* In the form of an anecdote.

ANECDOTE, an'ek-dōt, *n.* (*orig.*) Secret history, or facts *not published:* an incident of private life: a short story. [Gr. *a*, *an*, neg., and *ekdotos*, published —*ek*, out, and *didōmi*, to give.]

ANELE, a-nēl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To anoint *with oil:* to administer extreme unction. [A.S. *on-elan—on*, on, and *ele*, oil.]

ANELECTRIC, an-e-lek'trik, *adj. Non-electric.* [Gr. *a*, *an*, neg., and ELECTRIC.]

ANEMOMETER, an-e-mom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the force of the *wind.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and METER.]

ANEMONE, a-nem'o-ne, *n.* The *wind-flower:* a genus of perennial plants, of the Ranunculus or crowfoot family. [From Gr. *anemos*, wind.]

SEA-ANEMONE. See ACTINIA.

ANEROID, an'e-roid, *adj.* Applied to a barometer by which the pressure of the air is measured *without* the use of *liquid* or quicksilver. [Gr. *a*, priv., *neros*, wet.]

ANEURISM, an'ū-rizm, *n.* A soft tumour, arising from the *widening up* or dilatation of an artery. [Gr. *aneurisma—ana*, up, *eurys*, wide.]

ANEW, a-nū', *adv. In a new* time or way: again. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, in, and NEW.]

ANGEL, ān'jel, *n.* (*lit.*) *A messenger:* a divine messenger: a ministering spirit: an old E. coin = 10s., bearing the figure of an *angel.* [L. *angelus*, Gr. *angelos*, a messenger.]

ANGEL-FISH, ān'jel-fish, *n.* A voracious fish, allied to the shark, from 7 to 8 feet long, and remarkable for its ugliness.

[Said to be so called from its large pectoral fins, which, extending horizontally, appear like *wings* when spread out.]

ANGELIC, -AL, an-jel'ik, -al, *adj.* Angel-like: partaking of the dignity of angels.

ANGELICA, an-jel'i-ka, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants, the roots and seeds of some species of which are used in making gin, bitters, &c., and in confectionery and medicine. [So called from their supposed *angelic* properties.]

ANGELICALLY, an-jel'ik-al-i, *adv.* Like an angel.

ANGELOLOGY, ān-jel-ol'o-ji, *n. A discourse on angels:* the doctrine regarding angels. [ANGEL, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

ANGELUS, an'je-lus, *n.* A prayer to the Virgin, containing the salutation of the *angels:* the sanctus bell rung at the hour of vespers.

ANGER, ang'gėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Pressure:* a strong passion excited by injury, accompanied usually with desire of immediate revenge: pain.—*v.t.* to make angry, or painful: *pr.p.* an'gering; *pa.p.* an'gered. [L. *angor —ango*, to cause pain, esp. mental, Gr. *angchō*, to compress—root *anh*, comprising the idea of compressing, and bending.]

ANGERLY, ang'gėr-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) For ANGRILY.

ANGINA, an-jī'na, *n.* Applied to diseases in which a sense of *suffocation* is a prominent symptom. [L. *angina—ango*, to strangle. See ANGER.]

ANGLE, ang'gl, *n. A bend:* a corner: the point where two lines meet: (*geom.*) the inclination of two straight lines which meet together, but are not in the same straight line. [L. *angulus*, Gr. *angkylos —angkos*, a bend—root *angk*, bent, seen in Sans. *ak*, to bend.]

ANGLE, ang'gl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hook* or *bend:* a fishing-rod with line and hook.—*v.i.* To fish with an angle. —*v.t.* to entice: to try to gain by some artifice:—

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pr.p. an'gling; *pa.p.* an'gled. [A.S. *angel*, a hook, allied to Gr. *angkos*, a bend.]

ANGLER, ang'glėr, *n.* One who fishes with an angle: a fish from 3 to 5 feet long, supposed to allure and catch smaller fishes by means of numerous worm-like appendages about its mouth and the filaments on the upper part of its head—called also the *Fishing frog*, and from its ugliness and voracity the *Sea-devil*.

ANGLICAN, ang'glik-an, *adj. English.* [A.S. *Angles, Engles*, the English. See ENGLISH.]

ANGLICANISM, ang'glik-an-izm, *n.* Attachment to *English* institutions, esp. the English Church: the principles of the English Church.

ANGLICISE, ang'gli-sīz, *v.t.* *To make English:* to express in English idiom:—*pr.p.* ang'licising; *pa.p.* ang'licised. [peculiarity of language.

ANGLICISM, ang'gli-sizm, *n.* An *English* idiom or

ANGLING, ang'gling, *n.* The art or practice of fishing with an angle. [as *Anglo-Saxon*, &c.

ANGLO-, ang'glo, *pfx. English*—used in composition;

ANGLOMANIA, ang-glo-mā'ni-a, *n.* *A mania for what is English:* a weak imitation of English manners, customs, &c., or an indiscriminate admiration of English institutions.

ANGOLA, ang-gō'la, *n.* Cloth made from the wool of the Angora goat.

ANGORA WOOL, ang-gō'ra wōōl, *n.* The long white silky hair of the *Angora* goat, highly valued in manufactures. [From Angora, a city of Asia Minor, famous for its breed of goats.]

ANGRILY, ang'gri-li, *adv.* In an angry manner.

ANGRY, ang'gri, *adj.* Excited with anger: provoked: shewing anger: inflamed.

ANGUILLIFORM, an-gwil'i-form, *adj.* *In the form of an eel.* [L. *anguilla*, eel, and FORM.]

ANGUISH, ang'gwish, *n.* Straitness from *pressure:* excessive pain of body or mind: agony. [Fr. *angoisse;* L. *angustia*, a strait, straitness—*ango*, to press tightly. See ANGER.]

ANGULAR, ang'gū-lar, *adj.* Having an angle or corner: (*fig.*) sharp and stiff in habits.

ANGULARITY, ang-gū-lar'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being angular. [angles.

ANGULATED, ang'gū-lāt-ed, *adj.* Formed with

ANHELATION, an-he-lā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A drawing of breath from around* the whole body—that is, with difficulty: difficult respiration: shortness of breath. [L. *anhelatio—anhelo*, from *an*, for *amb*, around, and *halo*, to breathe.]

ANHYDROUS, an-hī'drus, *adj.* *Without water.* [Gr. *a*, *an*, priv., *hydōr*, water.]

ANIGHT, a-nīt', } *adv.* (*Shak.*) *Of nights*, at night.
ANIGHTS, a-nīts', } [OF and NIGHT.]

ANIL, an'il, *n.* A plant from whose leaves and stalks *indigo* is made. [Sp. *anil;* Ar. *an-nil* for *al-nil*, the indigo plant.]

ANILE, an'īl, *adj.* *Relating to an old woman:* imbecile. [From L. *anus*, an old woman.]

ANILINE, an'i-lin, *n.* A poisonous oily liquid derived from *anil* or indigo, largely used in the preparation of blue dyes. [dotage.

ANILITY, an-il'i-ti, *n.* State of being anile: female

ANIMADVERSION, an-i-mad-vėr'shun, *n.* A remark by way of criticism, censure, or reproof. [From ANIMADVERT.]

ANIMADVERT, an-i-mad-vėrt', *v.i.* *To turn the mind to or against:* to criticise or censure. [L. *animus*, the mind, *ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn.]

ANIMAL, an'i-mal, *n.* A being with *life:* one of the higher division of organised beings, having life, sensation, and voluntary motion: in a limited sense, an irrational being.—*adj.* Of or belonging to animals: sensual. [L.,—*anima*, air, life, Gr. *anemos*, wind—*aō*, *aēmi*, Sans. *an*, to breathe, to blow.]

ANIMALCULAR, an-i-mal'kūl-ar, *adj.* Relating to animalcules.

ANIMALCULE, an-i-mal'kūl, *n.* *A small animal*, esp. one that cannot be seen by the naked eye:—*pl.* ANIMAL'CULES or ANIMAL'CULA. [L. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal*.]

ANIMALISE, an'i-mal-īz, *v.t.* To endow with animal life: to convert into animal matter:—*pr.p.* an'imalising; *pa.p.* an'imalised.

ANIMALISM, an'i-mal-izm, *n.* The state of being actuated by animal appetites only: sensuality.

ANIMATE, an'i-māt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fill with breath:* to give life to: to enliven or inspirit:—*pr.p.* an'imating; *pa.p.* an'imated.—*adj.* Living: possessing animal life. [L. *animo*, *-atum*, to fill with breath—*anima*, air. See ANIMAL.]

ANIMATED, an'i-māt-ed, *adj.* Lively: full of spirit.

ANIMATION, an-i-mā'shun, *n.* State of being animated or lively: life: vigour.

ANIMOSITY, an-i-mos'i-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fulness of spirit:* extreme hatred: enmity. [L. *animositas—anima*, life. See ANIMAL.]

ANIMUS, an'i-mus, *n.* (*lit.*) *Power, activity, soul*, as opp. to animal life: intention: spirit: prejudice against. [L., akin to *anima*, life. See ANIMAL.]

ANISE, an'is, *n.* An annual plant, native of Egypt, much cultivated for its seed. [Gr. *anison.*]

ANISEED, an'is-ēd, } *n.* The seed of anise, small
ANISE-SEED, an'is-sēd, } and oblong in shape, and aromatic in smell, used in the making of cordials.

ANISETTE, an-i-set', *n.* A cordial made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seed with brandy.

ANKER, ang'kėr, *n.* A measure of liquids equal to about 10 gallons English wine-measure. [D.]

ANKER-HOLD, ang'kėr-hōld, *n.* An *anchorite's hold* or cell. [ANKER for ANCHORITE, and HOLD.]

ANKLE, ang'kl, *n.* The joint between the foot and leg, forming an *angle* or *bend.* [A.S. *ancle*, Gr. *angkylos*—root *angk*, bent.] [ankles.

ANKLED, ang'kld, *adj.* Having, or pertaining to,

ANKLET, ang'klet, *n.* A little ankle: an ornament for the ankle. [Hind.]

ANNA, an'a, *n.* An Indian coin worth 1½d. sterling.

ANNALISE, an'al-īz, *v.t.* To write annals: to record:—*pr.p.* ann'alising; *pa.p.* ann'alised.

ANNALIST, an'al-ist, *n.* A writer of annals.

ANNALS, an'alz, *n.pl.* Records of events under the *years* in which they happened: year-books. [L. *annales—annus*, a year.]

ANNATS, an'ats, *n.* *One year's* income reserved out of every vacant spiritual living: first-fruits. [Low L. *annata*—L. *annus*, a year.]

ANNATTO, an-nat'to, *n.* A reddish dye-stuff obtained from the seed-vessels of the annatto-tree in S. America and the W. Indies, used in colouring butter, cheese, &c.

This word is variously spelled ANNOTTO, ARNATTO, ARNOTTO.

ANNEAL, an-nēl', *v.t.* To temper glass or metals by subjecting them to great heat and gradually cooling: to heat in order to fix colours on, as glass. [A.S. *ancelan*, to set on fire—*ælan*, to burn—*æl*, fire: acc. to Wedg. Fr. *neller*, *neeler*, to enamel, from It. *niello*,

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low L. *nigellum*, a kind of black enamel on gold or silver—L. *niger*, black.]

ANNEALING, an-nēl'ing, *n.* The art of tempering glass or metals by heat: the process by which colours are fixed on glass.

ANNELID, an'ne-lid, *n.* One of the Annelida.

ANNELIDA, an-nel'i-da, *n.* A class of articulate animals having a long body composed of numerous *rings*, as worms, leeches, &c. [L. *annellus*, dim. of *annulus*, a ring.]

ANNEX, an-neks', *v.t.* *To tie to* the end of: to add to: to affix.—*v.i.* to be joined.—*n.* Something added. [L. *annecto, annexum—ad*, to, *necto*, to tie.]

ANNEXATION, an-neks-ā'shun, *n.* Act of annexing: addition: union.

ANNEXION, an-nek'shun, } *n.* (*Shak.*) Addition:
ANNEXMENT, an-neks'ment, } the thing annexed.

ANNIHILATE, an-nī'hil-āt, *v.t.* To reduce *to nothing:* to put out of existence: to annul:—*pr.p.* annī'hilāting; *pa.p.* annī'hilāted. [L. *annihilo, -atum—ad*, to, *nihil*, nothing.]

ANNIHILATION, an-nī-hil-ā'shun, *n.* State of being annihilated or reduced to nothing: act of destroying. [hilates.

ANNIHILATOR, an-nī'hil-ā-tur, *n.* One who anni-

ANNIVERSARY, an-ni-vėrs'ar-i, *adj.* *Returning* or happening every *year:* annual.—*n.* The annual day on which an event happened or is celebrated. [From L. *annus*, a year, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]

ANNIVERSE, an'ni-vėrs, *n.* For ANNIVERSARY.

ANNOTATE, an'no-tāt, *v.t.* *To make notes:* to comment by notes:—*pr.p.* an'notāting; *pa.p.* an'notāted. [L. *annoto—ad*, to, *noto, -atum*, to mark.]

ANNOTATION, an-no-tā'shun, *n.* A note of explanation: comment. [commentator.

ANNOTATOR, an-no-tā'tur, *n.* A writer of notes: a

ANNOTTO, an-not'to, *n.* Same as ANNATTO.

ANNOUNCE, an-nowns', *v.t.* *To tell:* to make known: to give public notice of: to proclaim:—*pr.p.* announc'ing; *pa.p.* announced'. [Fr. *annoncer*, L. *annuntiare—ad*, to, *nuntio, -are*, to tell.]

ANNOUNCEMENT, an-nowns'ment, *n.* The act of announcing.

ANNOY, an-noi', *v.t.* To trouble: to vex: to tease.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Injury, molestation. [Fr. *ennuyer*, It. *annoiare*—L. *in odio esse*, to be hateful to; or from Fr. *nuire*, L. *nocēre*, to hurt.]

ANNOYANCE, an-noi'ans, *n.* The act of annoying: the state of being annoyed: that which annoys.

ANNOYING, an-noi'ing, *p. adj.* Teasing, vexing.

ANNUAL, an'nū-al, *adj.* *Yearly:* coming every year: lasting a year.—*n.* A plant that lives but one year: a book published yearly. [L. *annualis—annus*, a year.]

ANNUALLY, an'nū-al-li, *adv.* Yearly.

ANNUITANT, an-nū'i-tant, *n.* One who receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, an-nū'i-ti, *n.* A sum of money, payable *yearly*, during an individual's lifetime, or in perpetuity. [Low L. *annuitas*—L. *annus*, a year.]

ANNUL, an-nul', *v.t.* To make *null*, to reduce *to nothing:* to abolish:—*pr.p.* annull'ing; *pa.p.* annulled'. [Fr. *annuller*—L. *ad*, to, *nullus, nullum*, no one, nothing—*ne*, not, *ullus*, any.]

ANNULAR, an'nū-lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to*, or like *a ring.* [L. *annulus*, anything in the form of a ring—*anus*, a rounding or ring.]

ANNULATE, an'nū-lāt, } *adj.* Furnished *with*
ANNULATED, an'nū-lāt-ed, } *rings:* formed or divided into rings: marked with differently coloured rings. [L. *annulatus—annulus.* See ANNULAR.]

ANNULATION, an-nū-lā'shun, *n.* *A ring* or belt: a circular formation. [See ANNULAR.]

ANNULET, an'nū-let, *n.* *A little ring:* (*arch.*) a small flat fillet, encircling a column, &c. used either by itself or in connection with other mouldings: (*her.*) a little circle borne as a charge on coats of arms. [L. *annulus* (see ANNULAR), and the E. dim. term. *let.*]

ANNULMENT, an-nul'ment, *n.* The act of annulling.

ANNULOSE, an'nū-lōz, *adj.* *Having rings:* composed of rings. [L. *annulus.* See ANNULAR.]

ANNUNCIATION, an-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* The act of announcing: proclamation. [L. *annunciatio.* See ANNOUNCE.]

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, the anniversary of the Angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March.

ANODE, an'ōd, *n.* See ELECTRODE. [Gr. *ana*, up, *hodos*, way.]

ANODYNE, an'o-dīn, *adj.* *Freeing from pain:* soothing.—*n.* A medicine that allays pain. [Gr. *a*, *an*, priv., and *odynē*, pain.]

ANOINT, an-oint', *v.t.* *To smear* with ointment or oil: to pour oil on: to consecrate with oil: to smear or daub. [Fr. *oindre;* L. *inungo, inunctum—in*, and *ungo*, to smear.]

ANOINTED (the), an-oint'ed, *n.* The Messiah.

ANOINTMENT, an-oint'ment, *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

ANOMALISTIC, -AL, a-nom-a-list'ik, -al, *adj.* Anomalous: departing from established rules: irregular.

ANOMALITE, a-nom'a-līt, *n.* An irregular mineral.

ANOMALOUS, a-nom'a-lus, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Uneven:* irregular: deviating from rule. [Gr. *anōmalos—a*, *an*, neg., and *homalos*, even—*homos*, same.]

ANOMALY, a-nom'a-li, *n.* Irregularity: deviation from rule. [See ANOMALOUS.]

ANON, a-non', *adv.* *In one* (instant): (*B.*) immediately: (*Shak.*) soon after.

ANONE, a-non', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Anon, forthwith.

ANONYMITY, a-non-im'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being anonymous.

ANONYMOUS, a-non'i-mus, *adj.* *Wanting a name:* not having the real name of the author. [Gr. *anōnymos—a*, *an*, priv., and *onoma*, name.]

ANONYMOUSLY, a-non'i-mus-li, *adv.* In an anonymous manner: without a name.

ANOTHER, an-*uth*'ėr, *adj.* *One other:* not the same: one more: any other. [A.S. *an*, one, and OTHER.]

ANSERINE, an'sėr-īn, or -in, *adj.* *Relating to the goose* or goose-tribe. [L. *anserinus—anser*, Sans. *hamsa*, a goose.]

ANSWER, an'sėr, *v.t.* *To speak in return:* to reply to: to satisfy or solve: to suit: to be opposite to: (*Shak.*) to atone for: (*B.*) to be an equivalent to or sufficient for.—*v.i.* to reply: to be accountable for: to correspond: (*B.*) to say.—*n.* A reply: a solution. [A.S. *and*, in return, *swarian*, to speak.]

ANSWERABLE, an'sėr-a-bl, *adj.* Able to be answered: accountable: suitable: equivalent.—*adv.* AN'SWERABLY.

ANT, ant, *n.* One of a family of hymenopterous insects which live underground in societies consisting of males, females, and neuters. [A contr. of EMMET—A.S. *æmet.*]

ANT-HILL, a hillock raised by ants to form their habitation.

AN'T, a contraction of An it = if it.

ANTACID, ant-as'id, *adj.* Counteracting acidity.—

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n. A medicine which counteracts acidity or sourness. [Gr. *anti*, against, and ACID.]

ANTAGONISM, an-tag'o-nizm, *n.* *A contending* or struggling *against:* contest: opposition. [Low L. *antagonismus*—Gr. *anti*, against, and *agōnizesthai*, to struggle—*agōn*, contest. See AGONY.]

ANTAGONIST, an-tag'o-nist, *n.* *One who contends* or struggles *with another:* an opponent.—*adj.* Opposing: counteracting. [Gr. *antagonistēs*. See ANTAGONISM.]

ANTAGONISTIC, -AL, an-tag-o-nist'ik, -al, *adj.* Contending against: opposing.

ANTARCTIC, ant-ärk'tik, *adj.* *Opposite the arctic:* opposite the north, or north pole: relating to the south pole or to south polar regions. [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and ARCTIC.]

ANTARTHRITIC, ant-ar-thrit'ik, *adj.* *Counteracting gout.* [Low L. *antarthriticus*—Gr. *anti*, against, *arthritis* (*nosos*), (disease) of the joints—*arthron*, a joint.]

ANTASTHMATIC, ant-ast-mat'ik, *adj.* *Counteracting asthma.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and ASTHMATIC.]

ANT-BEAR, ant'-bār, *n.* One of the largest species of the ant-eaters, found in the warm parts of S. America, also called the *Great Ant-eater.*

ANT-CATCHER, ant'-kach-ėr, *n.* One of a genus of American birds closely allied to the Thrushes, which feed chiefly on ants.

ANTE-ACT, an'te-akt, *n.* A preceding act. [before, and ACT.] [L. *ante*,

ANT-EATER, ant'-ēt-ėr, *n.* A genus of edentate American quadrupeds, *feeding on* insects, and chiefly on *ants*, which they procure by means of their very long cylindrical tongue covered with a viscid saliva.

ANTECEDENCE, an-te-sēd'ens, *n.* The act of being antecedent or going before in time: precedence.

ANTECEDENT, an-te-sēd'ent, *adj.* *Going before* in time: prior.—*n.* That which goes before, in time: that which precedes: (*gram.*) the noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers: (*math.*) the first of two terms composing a ratio: (*logic*) the first member of a hypothetical proposition:—*pl.* previous principles, conduct, history, &c. [L. *ante*, before, *cedens, -entis;* pr.p. of *cedo, cessum*, to go.]

ANTECESSOR, an-te-ses'ur, *n.* *One who goes before:* a leader: a predecessor. [L.,—*ante*, before, *cedo, cessum*, to go.]

ANTECHAMBER, an'te-chām-bėr, *n.* *The chamber before*, or leading into, the principal apartment: an outer apartment. [L. *ante*, before, and CHAMBER.]

ANTECIANS, an-tē'shans, *n.* *Those who dwell opposite* to each other: those living under the same latitude and longitude but on different sides of the equator. [From Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *oikeō*, to dwell.]

ANTECURSOR, an-te-kur'sur, *n.* *One who runs before:* a precursor. [L. *ante*, before, and *cursor*, a runner—*curro, cursum*, to run.]

ANTEDATE, an'te-dāt, *v.t.* *To date before* the true time: to anticipate:—*pr.p.* an'tedāting; *pa.p.* an'tedāted.—*n.* Prior date: anticipation. [L. *ante*, before, and DATE.]

ANTEDILUVIAL, an-te-di-lū'vi-al, } *adj.* Existing
ANTEDILUVIAN, an-te-di-lū'vi-an, } or happening *before the Deluge* or the Flood. [L. *ante*, before, and DILUVIAL.]

ANTEDILUVIAN, an-te-di-lū'vi-an, *n.* One who [lived before the Deluge.

ANTELOPE, an'te-lōp, *n.* One of a genus of ruminant quadrupeds intermediate between the deer and goat, found all over the world, but most numerous in S. Africa. [Gr. *antholops.*]

ANTELUCAN, an-te-lōō'kan, *adj.* *Before* day-*light.* [L. *antelucanus—ante*, before, *lux, lucis*, light.]

ANTEMERIDIAN, an-te-me-rid'ī-an, *adj.* *Before mid-day* or noon. [L. *ante*, before, and MERIDIAN.]

ANTEMUNDANE, an-te-mun'dān, *adj.* *Before* the existence or creation of *the world.* [L. *ante*, before, and MUNDANE.]

ANTENNA, an-ten'na, *n.* A horn-like, movable organ on the head of insects and crustacea, used as an organ of touch: a feeler:—*pl.* ANTEN'NÆ. [Low L. *antenna*, a feeler, in L. a sail-yard.]

ANTENUPTIAL, an-te-nup'shal, *adj.* *Before nuptials* or marriage. [L. *ante*, before, and NUPTIAL.]

ANTEPASCHAL, an-te-pas'kal, *adj.* Relating to the time before Easter. [L. *ante*, before, and PASCHAL.]

ANTEPENULT, an-te-pe-nult', *n.* The syllable *before the penult* or next ultimate syllable of a word: the last syllable of a word but two. [L. *ante*, before, and PENULT.]

ANTEPENULTIMATE, an-te-pe-nul'ti-māt, *adj.* Pertaining to the antepenult or last syllable but two.—*n.* Same as ANTEPENULT.

ANTERIOR, an-tē'ri-or, *adj.* *Before*, in time or place: in front. [L., comp. of *ante*, before.]

ANTEROOM, an'te-rōōm, *n.* *A room before* another: a room leading into a principal apartment. [L. *ante*, before, and ROOM.]

ANTHELION, ant-hēl'yun, *n.* Luminous coloured rings observed round the shadow of the spectator's own head on a cloud or fog-bank *over against the sun.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, *hēlios*, the sun.]

ANTHELMINTIC, an-thel-mint'ik, *adj.* *Destroying* or expelling *worms.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *helmins, helmintos*, a worm.]

ANTHEM, an'them, *n.* A piece of sacred music performed by choristers who *sing in turn* or *alternately*, with reiteration: a piece of sacred music set to a passage from Scripture. [A.S. *antefen*, Gr. *antiphōna—anti*, in return, *phōnē*, the voice.]

ANTHEM-WISE, an'them-wīz, *adv.* (*Bacon*). After the manner of singing anthems, alternately. [ANTHEM and WISE, way, manner.]

ANTHER, an'thėr, *n.* The summit or top of the stamen in a flower, which contains the pollen or fertilising dust. [Gr. *anthēros*, flowery, blooming—*antheō*, to blossom.]

ANTHERAL, an'thėr-al, *adj.* Pertaining to anthers.

ANTHERIFEROUS, an-thėr-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Bearing or producing anthers: supporting anthers. [ANTHER, and L. *fero*, to bear.]

ANTHERIFORM, an-ther'i-form, *adj.* Having the [form of an anther.

ANTHEROID, an'thėr-oid, *adj.* *Resembling an anther.* [ANTHER, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

ANT-HILL. See under ANT.

ANTHOCARPOUS, an-tho-kär'pus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Bearing *fruit* resulting from many *flowers*, as the pine-apple. [From Gr. *anthos*, flower, *karpos*, fruit.]

ANTHOLITE, an'tho-līt, *n.* *A flower* turned into *stone*, a fossil flower. [Gr. *anthos*, flower, *lithos*, stone.]

ANTHOLOGICAL, an-tho-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to anthology: consisting of extracts from various authors.

ANTHOLOGY, an-thol'o-ji, *n.* *A gathering* or collection of *flowers:* a collection of poems or choice literary extracts: *a discourse on flowers.* [Gr. *anthologos*, a flower-gathering—*anthos*, a flower, *legō*, to gather: in the last sense, from *anthos*, and *logos*, discourse—*legō*, to gather, to say.]

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ANTHRACIFEROUS, an-thra-sif'ér-us, *adj.* Yielding anthracite. [Gr. *anthrax, anthrakos*, coal, and L. *fero*, to bear.]

ANTHRACITE, an'thra-sīt, *n.* A black mineral substance of the nature of coal, which burns without flame, used in the burning of lime, bricks, &c. [Gr. *anthrakitēs—anthrax, -akos*, coal.]

ANTHRACITIC, an-thra-sit'ik, *adj.* Relating to an- [thracite.

ANTHROPOGRAPHY, an-thro-pog'ra-fi, *n.* *A description of man* or the human race, according to its distribution, physical characteristics, and existing circumstances. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *graphē*, description—*graphō*, to write.]

ANTHROPOID, an'thro-poid, *adj.* *In the form of* or resembling *man*. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *eidos*, form.]

ANTHROPOLATRY, an-thro-pol'a-tri, *n.* *The worship of man.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *latreia*, worship.]

ANTHROPOLITE, an-throp'o-līt, *n.* *Human* remains turned into *stone*, fossil human remains. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *lithos*, stone.]

ANTHROPOLOGIC, -AL, an-thro-po-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGIST, an-thro-pol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGY, an-thro-pol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *A discourse on man:* the natural history of the human species: the branch of science which determines the relations of man to the other mammalia. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *logos*, discourse—*legō*, to say.]

By some, the word is used to designate all the sciences which in any way relate to man—and it is often limited to the relations between the soul and body in man.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC, an-thro-po-mor'fik, *adj.* Relating to anthropomorphism.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, an-thro-po-mor'fizm, *n.* The representation of the Deity *in the form of man* or with bodily parts: the ascription to the Deity of human affections and passions. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *morphē*, form.]

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, an-thro-po-mor'fīt, *n.* A believer in anthropomorphism.

ANTHROPOMORPHITISM, an-thro-po-mor'fit-izm, *n.* The belief of the anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, an-thro-po-mor'fus, *adj.* Formed like or resembling man.

ANTHROPOPATHISM, an-thro-pop'a-thizm, } *n.*
ANTHROPOPATHY, an-thro-pop'a-thi, } The ascription to the Deity of *human passions* and affections. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *pathos*, suffering, passion.]

ANTHROPOPHAGI, an-thro-pof'a-jī, *n.pl.* *Man-eaters*, cannibals. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *phagō*, to eat.]

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, an-thro-pof-a-jin'i-an, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cannibal.

ANTHROPOPHAGOUS, an-thro-pof'a-gus, *adj.* Eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, an-thro-pof'a-ji, *n.* The practice of eating human flesh.

ANTIC, an'tik, *adj.* That has been *before, antique:* odd: ridiculous.—*n.* A fantastic figure: a buffoon: a trick.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make antic. [L. *anticus, antiquus—ante*, before.]

ANTICHRIST, an'ti-krīst, *n.* The great *opposer of Christ* and Christianity. [Gr. *anti*, against, and CHRIST.]

ANTICHRISTIAN, an-ti-krist'yan, *adj.* Relating to Antichrist: opposed to Christianity.

ANTICIPANT, an-tis'i-pant, *adj.* Anticipating, anticipative.

ANTICIPATE, an-tis'i-pāt, *v.t.* *To take* or act *before* the time: to forestall, preoccupy, or foresee:—*pr.p.* antic'ipāting; *pa.p.* antic'ipāted. [L. *anticipo, -atum—ante*, before, *capio*, to take.]

ANTICIPATION, an-tis-i-pā'shun, *n.* Act of anticipating: foretaste: previous notion: expectation.

ANTICIPATORY, an-tis'i-pa-tor-i, *adj.* Anticipating: taking before the proper time.

ANTICK, an'tik, *n.* (*Shak.*) An antic.

ANTICLIMAX, an-ti-klī'maks, *n.* *The opposite of climax:* a sentence in which the ideas become less important towards the close. [Gr. *anti*, against, and CLIMAX.]

ANTICLINAL, an-ti-klī'nal, *adj.* *Sloping in opposite directions.*—*n.* (*geol.*) The line from which the strata descend in opposite directions. [Gr. *anti*, against, *klinō*, to bend.]

ANTIDACTYL, an-ti-dak'til, *n.* A dactyl reversed: an anapest. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and DACTYL.]

ANTIDOTAL, an'ti-dōt-al, *adj.* Having the power of an antidote: counteracting poison.

ANTIDOTE, an'ti-dōt, *n.* That which is *given against* anything that would produce bad effects: a counter-poison: (*fig.*) anything that prevents evil. [Gr. *antidotos—anti*, against, *didōmi*, to give.]

ANTIENT, ān'shent, *adj.* Now ANCIENT.

ANTIMASK, ANTIMASQUE, an'ti-mask, *n.* *A contrast to the masque*, a ridiculous interlude dividing the parts of the more serious masque. [Gr. *anti*, against, and MASK, or from ANTIC and MASK, and so = a mask of antics.]

ANTIMONIAL, an-ti-mō'ni-al, *adj.* Relating to, or containing antimony.—*n.* A preparation of antimony.

ANTIMONY, an'ti-mun-i, *n.* A brittle white-coloured metal much used in the arts and in medicine. [Usually given from Gr. *anti*, against, Fr. *moine*, a monk, as if monk's-bane; but prob. corrupted from the Arabic.]

ANTINEPHRITIC, an-ti-ne-frit'ik, *adj.* *Acting against* diseases of the *kidneys.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and NEPHRITIC.]

ANTINOMIAN, an-ti-nō'mi-an, *n.* (*lit.*) One *against the law:* one who holds that the law is not a rule of life to believers under the Gospel (Hook's Ch. Dict.).—*adj.* Against the law: pertaining to the Antinomians. [Gr. *anti*, against, *nomos*, a law.]

ANTINOMIANISM, an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians.

ANTINOMY, an'ti-nom-i, or an-tin'o-mi, *n.* *The opposition* of law or rule *to* another *law* or rule. [Gr. *anti*, against, *nomos*, a law.]

ANTIPATHETIC, -AL, an-ti-pa-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* Having an antipathy or natural aversion to a thing.

ANTIPATHIC, an-ti-path'ik, *adj.* Belonging to antipathy: opposite: contrary.

ANTIPATHY, an-tip'a-thi, *n.* *A feeling against:* dislike: repugnance: opposition. [Gr. *anti*, against, *pathos*, feeling.]

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, an-ti-flo-jis'tik, *adj.* *Acting against heat*, or inflammation. [Gr. *anti*, against, *phlogiston*, burnt. See PHLOGISTON.]

ANTIPHON, an'ti-fon, *n.* *Alternate chanting* or singing in choirs: a chant composed for this purpose. [Gr. *anti*, in return, *phōnē*, voice. See ANTHEM.]

ANTIPHONAL, an-tif'o-nal, *adj.* Pertaining to antiphony.—*n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.

ANTIPHONY, an-tif'o-ni, *n.* Antiphon.

ANTIPHRASIS, an-tif'ra-sis, *n.* *The use of words* in a sense *opposite to* the true one. [Gr. *anti*, against, *phrasis*, speech.]

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ANTIPHRASTIC, -AL, an-ti-fras'tik, -al, *adj.* Involving antiphrasis: ironical.

ANTIPODAL, an-tip'o-dal, *adj.* Relating to the antipodes: antagonistic.

ANTIPODE, an'ti-pōd, *n.* One living on the other side of the globe, and whose *feet* are thus *opposite to* ours:—*pl.* ANTIPODES, an-tip'o-dēz. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, *pous, podos*, a foot.]

ANTIPODEAN, an-ti-pō'de-an, *adj.* Antipodal.

ANTIPOPE, an'ti-pōp, *n.* An opposition pope: a pretender to the papacy. [Gr. *anti*, against, and POPE.]

ANTIQUARIAN, an-ti-kwā'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity.—*n.* An antiquary.

ANTIQUARIANISM, an-ti-kwā'ri-an-izm, *n.* Love of antiquities.

ANTIQUARY, an'ti-kwar-i, *n.* One who studies or collects *ancient* things: one skilled in antiquities.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Antique: old. [From ANTIQUE.]

ANTIQUATE, an'ti-kwāt, *v.t.* To make antique, old, or obsolete: to put out of use:—*pr.p.* an'tiquāting; *pa.p.* an'tiquāted.

ANTIQUATED, an'ti-kwāt-ed, *adj.* *Grown old*, or out of fashion: obsolete.

ANTIQUE, an-tēk', *adj.* *That has been before:* ancient: old-fashioned.—*n.* Anything very old: ancient relics. [Fr.,—L. *antiquus*, old, ancient—*ante*, before.]

ANTIQUENESS, an-tēk'nes, *n.* The quality or appearance of being antique.

ANTIQUITY, an-tik'wi-ti, *n.* *Ancient times:* great age: a relic of the past: (*Shak.*) old age.

ANTISABBATARIAN, an-ti-sab-ba-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who *opposes* the observance of the Christian *Sabbath*. [Gr. *anti*, against, and SABBATARIAN.]

ANTISCIANS, an-tish'yanz, } *n.pl.* People living on
ANTISCII, an-tish'i-ī, } different sides of the equator, and whose *shadows* at noon fall *in opposite directions*. [Gr. *anti*, opposite, *skia*, a shadow.]

ANTISCORBUTIC, an-ti-skor-bū'tik, *adj.* Acting *against scurvy*.—*n.* A remedy for scurvy. [Gr. *anti*, against, and SCORBUTIC.]

ANTISEPTIC, an-ti-sep'tik, *adj.* *Counteracting putrefaction*.—*n.* A remedy to counteract putrefaction. [Gr. *anti*, against, and SEPTIC.]

ANTISLAVERY, an-ti-slāv'ėr-i, *n.* *Opposition to slavery*. [Gr. *anti*, against, and SLAVERY.]

ANTISPASMODIC, an-ti-spaz-mod'ik, *adj.* *Opposing spasms* or convulsions.—*n.* A remedy for spasms or convulsions. [Gr. *anti*, against, and SPASMODIC.]

ANTISTROPHE, an-tis'tro-fi, *n.* *A turning again:* (*rhet.*) the repetition of words in inverse order: (*poet.*) the stanza of a song alternating with the strophe. [Gr. *anti*, against, *strophē*, a turning. See STROPHE.]

ANTISTROPHIC, an-ti-strof'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the antistrophe.

ANTITHESIS, an-tith'e-sis, *n.* *A placing against:* a figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast: opposition:—*pl.* ANTITH'ESES, -sēz. [Gr. —*anti*, against, *tithēmi*, to place.]

ANTITHETIC, -AL, an-ti-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* Containing antithesis: contrasting: opposed.

ANTITYPE, an'ti-tīp, *n.* That which *corresponds to the type:* that which is prefigured by the type. [Gr. *anti*, corresponding to, and TYPE.]

ANTITYPICAL, an-ti-tip'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to an antitype: corresponding to the type.

ANTLER, ant'lėr, *n.* The branch of a stag's horn: one of the horns themselves. [Fr. *andouiller*—O. Fr. *antoilier;* perhaps from L. *ante*, before.]

ANTLERED, ant'lėrd, *adj.* Having antlers.

ANTRE, an'tėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A cave* or grotto. [Fr.; L. *antrum*, a cave.]

ANUS, ā'nus, *n.* The lower orifice of the bowels, so called from its *round* form. [L., anything round.]

ANVIL, an'vil, *n.* An iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape. [A.S. *anfilt, on filt*, an anvil—*on fillan*, to fall upon.]

ANXIETY, ang-zī'e-ti, *n.* State of being anxious: uneasiness of mind respecting some future or uncertain event: solicitude. [L. *anxietas*. See ANXIOUS.]

ANXIOUS, angk'shus, *adj.* Suffering mental *pressure:* uneasy regarding something doubtful: solicitous. [L. *anxius—ango*, to press tightly. See ANGER.]

ANXIOUSLY, angk'shus-li, *adv.* In an anxious manner: with anxiety. [anxious: anxiety.

ANXIOUSNESS, angk'shus-nes, *n.* State of being

ANY, en'ni, *adj.* *One* indefinitely: some: whoever: every.—*adv.* At all: to any extent. [A.S. *ænig—æn*, one.]

ANYWHERE, en'ni-hwār, *adv.* In any place.

ANYWHITHER, en'ni-hwith-ėr, *adv.* To any place.

AONIAN, ā-ō'ni-an, *adj.* Pertaining to *Aonia*, or to the Muses who were supposed to dwell there. [From *Aonia*, a part of Bœotia, in Greece.]

AORIST, ā'o-rist, *n.* The name of certain tenses in the Greek verb expressing *indefinite* time.—*adj.* Indefinite: undefined. [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—*a*, priv., and *horos*, a limit.] [finite tense.

AORISTIC, ā-o-rist'ik, *adj.* Of an aorist, or inde-

AORTA, ā-or'ta, *n.* The great artery that *rises up* from the left ventricle of the heart. [Gr. *aortē—aeirō*, to raise up.]

AORTAL, ā-or'tal, } *adj.* Pertaining to the aorta or
AORTIC, ā-or'tik, } great artery.

APACE, a-pās', *adv.* *At* a quick *pace:* swiftly: fast.

APAID, a-pād'. Same as APPAID.

APART, a-pärt', *adj.* *Parted from:* separately: aside: (*Shak.*) at a distance. [Fr. *apartē*—pfx. *a*, and L. *pars, partis*, a part.]

APARTMENT, a-pärt'ment, *n.* A room *apart*, or separated from others: a room.

APATHETIC, -AL, ap-a-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* Shewing apathy: without feeling or passion: indifferent.

APATHY, 'ap'a-thi, *n.* *Want of feeling:* absence of passion: indifference. [Gr. *a*, priv., *pathos*, feeling.]

APE, āp, *n.* A tailless monkey: a silly imitator.—*v.t.* To imitate, as an ape: to mimic:—*pr.p.* āp'ing; *pa.p.* āped'. [A.S. *apa*.]

APEAK, a-pēk', *adv.* *On the peak* or point: (*naut.*) perpendicular: a ship drawn directly over its anchor is apeak: the anchor is apeak when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship's bow directly over it. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and PEAK.]

APEEK, a-pēk', *adv.* A form of APEAK.

APERIENT, a-pē'ri-ent, *adj.* *Opening:* mildly purgative.—*n.* Any laxative medicine. [L. *aperiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *aperio, apertum*, to open.]

APERTOR, a-pėrt'or, *n.* *An opener:* a muscle that raises the upper eyelid. [L.,—*aperio*, to open.]

APERTURE, ap'ėr-tūr, *n.* *An opening:* a hole. [L. *apertura—aperio*, to open.]

APETALOUS, a-pet'al-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Without petals.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *petalon*, a petal.]

APEX, ā'peks, *n.* *The summit* or point:—*pl.* APEXES, ā'peks-ez, APICES, ap'i-sēz. [L.]

APHASIA, a-fā'zha, *n.* A symptom of certain conditions of the nervous system in which the patient

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is more or less *unable* to express his thoughts in *speech*. [Gr. *a*, priv., *phasis*, speech.]

APHELION, af-ēl'yun, *n.* That point in the orbit of a planet or comet farthest *away from the sun*. [Gr. *apo*, from, *hēlios*, the sun.]

APHERESIS, af-ē're-sis, *n.* The *taking* of a letter or syllable *from* the beginning of a word. [Gr.,—*apo*, from, *haireō*, to take.]

APHIDES, af'i-dēz, *pl.* of APHIS.

APHIDIAN, a-fid'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the genus Aphis.—*n.* One of the genus Aphis.

APHIS, ā'fis, *n.* A genus of minute insects of the order Hemiptera, which are very injurious to vegetation: —*pl.* APHIDES, af'idēz. [Low L. *aphis*.]

APHLOGISTIC, af-lo-jis'tik, *adj.* *Flameless.* [Gr. *aphlogistos—a*, priv., *phlogistos*, set on fire. See PHLOGISTON.]

APHONIC, a-fon'ik, **APHONOUS**, af'o-nus, } *adj.* *Voiceless.* [See APHONY.]

APHONY, af'on-i, *n.* *Loss of voice:* dumbness. [Gr. *a*, priv., *phōnē*, voice.]

APHORISE, af'or-īz, *v.i.* To make aphorisms.

APHORISM, af'or-izm, *n.* (*lit.*) That which *bounds* or defines: a comprehensive maxim expressed in a few words: a definition: an adage. [Gr. *aphorismos—aphorizō*, to mark off by boundaries—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a limit.]

APHORIST, af'or-ist, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

APHORISTIC, -AL, af-or-is'tik, -al, *adj.* In the form of an aphorism.

APHRODISIAC, af-ro-diz'i-ak, *adj.* Exciting to sexual intercourse.—*n.* That which excites to sexual intercourse. [Gr. *aphrodisiakos—Aphroditē*, Venus, the goddess of love.]

APHTHONG, af'thong, *n.* A letter or combination of letters *having no sound*. [Gr. *a*, priv., *phthongos*, a sound.]

APHYLLOUS, af'il-us, or a-fil'us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Destitute of leaves.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *phyllon*, a leaf.]

APIARIAN, ā-pi-ā'ri-an, *adj.* *Relating to bees.* [From L. *apis*, a bee.]

APIARIST, ā'pi-ar-ist, *n.* One who keeps an apiary: one who studies the habits of bees.

APIARY, ā'pi-ar-i, *n.* A place where *bees* are kept. [L. *apiarium—apis*, a bee.]

APICAL, ap'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to the apex, or top.

APICES, ap'i-sēz, *pl.* of APEX.

APICIAN, a-pish'yan, *adj.* Relating to *Apicius*, the Roman epicurean, hence applied to the highest or most expensive style of cookery.

APIECE, a-pēs', *adv.* *In piece:* to each.

APIECES, a-pēs'ez, *adv.* (*Shak.*) *In pieces.*

APISH, āp'ish, *adj.* Like an ape: imitative: foppish.

APISHNESS, āp'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being apish: foppery.

APOCALYPSE, a-pok'a-lips, *n.* (*lit.*) That which *uncovers:* revelation: disclosure: a name of the last book of the New Testament. [Gr. *apo*, from, *kalyptō*, *kalypsō*, to cover.]

APOCALYPTIC, -AL, a-pok-a-lip'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Apocalypse: revealing.

APOCALYPTIC, a-pok-a-lip'tik, **APOCALYPTIST**, a-pok-a-lip'tist, } *n.* A writer on the Apocalypse.

APOCARPOUS, ap-o-kär'pus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the *carpels* or seed-vessels *apart from* one another. [Gr. *apo*, from, *karpos*, fruit.]

APOCOPATE, a-pok'o-pāt, *v.t.* *To cut off* or omit the last letter or syllable of a word:—*pr.p.* apoc'opāting; *pa.p.* apoc'opāted. [Gr. *apo*, from, *koptō*, to cut.]

APOCOPE, a-pok'o-pē, *n.* *The cutting off* or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word. [Gr. *apokopē*, a cutting off—*apokoptō*. See APOCOPATE.]

APOCRYPHA, a-pok'ri-fa, *n.* (*lit.*) *Things hidden from* sight: certain books whose authenticity as inspired writings is not admitted. [Gr. *apo*, from, *kryptō*, to hide.]

APOCRYPHAL, a-pok'ri-fal, *adj.* Pertaining to the Apocrypha: uncanonical: doubtful.

APOD, APODAL, ā'pod, ap'od-al, *adj.* *Without feet:* without ventral fins. [Gr. *a*, priv., *pous, podos*, a foot.]

APODE, ap'ōd, *n.* An animal that has *no feet:* fishes which have no ventral fins: applied also to the larvæ of insects. [See APOD.]

APODOSIS, a-pod'o-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A giving back:* (*gram.*) the consequent clause in a period, which explains, or gives back meaning to the protasis or conditional clause. [Gr.,—*apo*, back, *didōmi*, to give.]

APOGEAN, ap-o-jē'an, *adj.* Relating to the apogee.

APOGEE, ap'o-jē, *n.* That point in the moon's orbit furthest *from the earth*. [Gr. *apo*, from, *gē*, the earth.]

APOLLYON, a-pol'yun, *n.* *The destroyer:* Satan: same as Abaddon (Rev. ix. 11). [Gr. *apollyōn*, destroying utterly—*apo*, inten., and *ollymi*, to destroy.]

APOLOGETIC, -AL, a-pol-o-jet'ik, -al, *adj.* As an apology: excusing: said or written in defence.

APOLOGETICS, a-pol-o-jet'iks, *n.* The branch of theology which defends Christianity.

APOLOGISE, a-pol'o-jīz, *v.i.* To make apology: to plead; to make excuse:—*pr.p.* apol'ogising; *pa.p.* apol'ogised.

APOLOGISER, a-pol'o-jīz-ėr, **APOLOGIST**, a-pol'o-jist, } *n.* One who makes an apology: a defender.

APOLOGUE, ap'ol-og, *n.* A moral *tale:* a fable. [Gr. *apologos*, a tale—*apo*, from, and *logos*, speech.]

APOLOGY, a-pol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) Something *spoken* to ward *off* an attack: a defence, or justification: an excuse. [Gr. *apologia—apo*, from, *logos*, speech—*legō*, to speak.]

APOPHTHEGM, ap'o-them, *n.* The more correct but less usual form of APOTHEGM.

APOPLECTIC, -AL, ap-o-plek'tik, -al, *adj.* Of or predisposed to apoplexy. [apoplexy.

APOPLECTIC, ap-o-plek'tik, *n.* One affected with

APOPLEX, ap'o-pleks, *n.* (*Shak.*) APOPLEXY.

APOPLEXED, ap'o-plekst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Affected with apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, ap'o-plek-si, *n.* Diminution or loss of sensation and the power of motion by a sudden *stroke*. [Gr. *apoplēxia—apo*, from, away, and *plessō*, to strike.]

APOSTASY, **APOSTACY**, } a-pos'ta-si, *n.* (*lit.*) *A standing away from:* abandonment of one's religion, principles, or party: (*Milton*) apostates. [Gr. *apostasis—apo*, from, *histēmi*, to cause to stand—Sans. root *sta*, to stand.]

APOSTATE, a-pos'tāt, *n.* One guilty of apostasy: a renegade.—*adj.* False: traitorous: fallen.

APOSTATISE, a-pos'ta-tīz, *v.i.* To commit apostasy: to abandon the faith one has professed:—*pr.p.* apos'tatising; *pa.p.* apos'tatised.

APOSTEME, ap'os-tēm, *n.* *A standing away* or separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer: an abscess. [Gr. *apostēma—apo*, away, and *histēmi*, to cause to stand. See APOSTASY.]

APOSTIL, a-pos'til, *n.* A marginal note: a postscript. [Fr. *apostille*. See POSTIL.]

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APOSTLE, a-pos'l, *n.* *One sent away* on some mission: one sent to preach the Gospel: specially, one of the twelve disciples of Christ. [Gr. *apo*, away, *stellō*, to send.]

APOSTLESHIP, a-pos'l-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, -AL, ap-os-tol'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the apostles: like an apostle.

APOSTROPHE, a-pos'tro-fe, *n.* (*lit.*) *A turning away:* (*rhet.*) a sudden turning away from the subject to address some person or object present or absent: a mark (') shewing that a word is contracted: the sign of the possessive case in nouns. [Gr. *apo*, from, and STROPHE.] [apostrophe.

APOSTROPHIC, ap-os-trof'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to an

APOSTROPHISE, a-pos'tro-fīz, *v.t.* To address by apostrophe.—*v.i.* to make an apostrophe:—*pr.p.* apos'trophising; *pa.p.* apos'trophised.

APOSTUME, ap'os-tūm, *n.* Same as APOSTEME.

APOTHECARY, a-poth'e-kar-i, *n.* (*orig.*) *The keeper of a storehouse:* one who is licensed to dispense medicine and to act as a medical practitioner. [L. *apotheca*, Gr. *apothēkē*, a storehouse—*apo*, away, and *thēkē*, a case to place anything in—*tithēmi*, to place.]

APOTHEGM, ap'o-them, *n.* Something *spoken out plainly:* a concise, pointed remark: an aphorism. [Gr. *apo*, from, *phthengomai*, to speak plainly.]

APOTHEGMATIC, -AL, ap-o-theg-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* In the form of, or relating to, an apothegm.

APOTHEGMATIST, ap-o-theg'ma-tist, *n.* A collector or maker of apothegms.

APOTHEOSIS, ap-o-thē'o-sis, *n.* A taking *away from* among men and classing among *the gods:* deification. [Gr.,—*apo*, away from, *theos*, a god.]

APPAID, ap-pād' (*Milton* and *Shak.*), *pa.p.* of APPAY.

APPAL, ap-pawl', *v.t.* To cause to turn *pale* or *pallid:* to terrify: to dismay.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to grow dismayed:—*pr.p.* appall'ing; *pa.p.* appalled'.—*n.* Terror: dismay. [Fr. *appalir*—L. *ad*, and *palleo*, to grow pale.]

APPANAGE, ap'pan-āj, *n.* *Provision:* sustenance: lands set apart by a prince as provision for his younger sons. [Fr. *apanage*—L. *ad*, and *panis*, bread.]

APPARATUS, ap-pa-rā'tus, *n.* Things *prepared* or provided as means to a certain end: set of instruments or tools: furniture: equipment. [L. *ad*, to, *paratus*, prepared—*paro*, to prepare.]

APPAREL, ap-par'el, *n.* (*lit.*) The putting *like to like*, a fitting: a suit: covering for the body: dress.—*v.t.* To dress, adorn, prepare, furnish:—*pr.p.* appar'elling or appar'eling; *pa.p.* appar'elled or appar'eled. [Fr. *appareil—pareil*, like—L. *par*, equal, like.]

APPARENCE, ap-pār'ens, } **APPARENCY**, ap-pār'en-si, } *n.* (*obs.*) APPEARANCE.

APPARENT, ap-pār'ent, *adj.* *Appearing:* that may be seen: visible: evident: seeming.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Heir-apparent. [L. *apparens, -entis*, pr.p. of *appareo*, to appear. See APPEAR.]

APPARENTLY, ap-pār'ent-li, *adv.* In appearance: plainly: evidently.

APPARENTNESS, ap-pār'ent-nes, *n.* State of being apparent: plainness to the sight: obviousness.

APPARITION, ap-pa-rish'un, *n.* *An appearance:* anything visible: form: something only apparent, not real: a ghost: a spectre. [L. *apparitio—appareo*. See APPEAR.] [to an apparition.

APPARITIONAL, ap-pa-rish'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining

APPARITOR, ap-par'i-tor, *n.* An officer in an ecclesiastical court who summoned parties *to appear:* a beadle in a university: orig. any officer who attended on magistrates and judges. [L.,—root of APPEAR.]

APPAY, ap-pā', *v.t.* *To appease*, or satisfy. [O. Fr. *appayer*, low L. *appacare*—L. *ad*, inten., and *paco*, *-are*, to pacify—*pax*, *pacis*, peace. See PAY.]

APPEACH, ap-pēch', *v.t.* (*obs.*) To accuse, or censure. [O. Fr. *apescher*—L. *ad*, and root of IMPEACH.]

APPEAL, ap-pēl', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To call to:* to have recourse: to refer (to a witness or superior authority).—*v.t.* to call or remove a cause: to accuse: to summon or challenge.—*n.* Act of appealing: reference to a superior authority or court: call upon a person as a witness: invocation: recourse. [L. *appello—ad*, to, and obs. *pello*, to call, to speak.]

APPEALABLE, ap-pēl'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being appealed or removed to a higher tribunal.

APPEAR, ap-pēr', *v.i.* *To come forth* to so as to be seen: to become visible: to be present: to seem, though not real. [L. *appareo—ad*, to, *pareo*, *paritum*, to come forth.]

APPEARANCE, ap-pēr'ans, *n.* The act of appearing: the thing seen: apparent likeness: arrival: show.

APPEASABLE, ap-pēz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be appeased. [of being appeasable.

APPEASABLENESS, ap-pēz'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality

APPEASE, ap-pēz', *v.t.* To bring to a state *of peace:* to quiet: to allay. [Fr. *appaiser*—L. *ad*, to, *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] [A form of APPEAL.]

APPELE, ap-pēl', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To say: to accuse.

APPELLANT, ap-pel'ant, *n.* One who appeals: (*Shak.*) a challenger.

APPELLATE, ap-pel'āt, *adj.* Relating to appeals.

APPELLATION, ap-pel-ā'shun, *n.* That by which anything is *called:* a name: (*Spenser*) act of appealing. [L. *appellatio—appello*. See APPEAL.]

APPELLATIVE, ap-pel'a-tiv, *n.* A name common to all of the same kind, as distinguished from proper name.—*adj.* Common to many: general.

APPEND, ap-pend', *v.t.* *To hang* one thing *to* another: to add. [L. *ad*, to, *pendo*, to hang.]

APPENDAGE, ap-pend'āj, *n.* Something appended or added as subordinate.

APPENDIX, ap-pend'iks, *n.* Something appended or added: a supplement:—*pl.* APPEND'IXES, 'iks-ez, APPEND'ICES, 'is-ez. [PERIL.]

APPERIL, ap-per'il, *n.* (*Shak.*) Peril. [L. *ad*, and

APPERTAIN, ap-pėr-tān', *v.i.* *To pertain or belong to.* [L. *ad*, to, *pertineo*, to belong. See PERTAIN.]

APPERTAINMENT, ap-pėr-tān'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which appertains to any rank or dignity.

APPERTINENT, ap-pėr'tin-ent, *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to.—*n.* (*Shak.*) That which pertains to anything else.

APPETENCE, ap'pe-tens, } **APPETENCY**, ap'pe-ten-si, } *n.* *A seeking after:* desire, esp. sensual desire: a natural tendency in animals to perform certain actions. [L. *appetentia—appeto—ad*, to, *peto*, to seek.]

APPETISE, ap'pe-tīz, *v.t.* To create or whet appetite: —*pr.p.* ap'petising; *pa.p.* ap'petised.

APPETISER, ap-pe-tīz'ėr, *n.* Something which whets the appetite.

APPETITE, ap'pe-tīt, *n.* Natural *desire:* desire for food: hunger: the thing desired. [L. *appetitus—appeto*. See APPETENCE.]

APPLAUD, ap-plawd', *v.t.* To praise by *clapping* the hands: to praise loudly: to extol. [L. *applaudo—ad*, to, *plaudo*, *plausum*, to clap.]

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APPLAUSE, ap-plawz', *n.* The act of applauding: praise loudly expressed, as by clapping of hands: approbation: acclamation.

APPLAUSIVE, ap-plawz'iv, *adj.* Containing applause.

APPLE, ap'pl, *n.* The fruit of the apple-tree, one of the most widely diffused fruit-trees, succeeding best in the colder parts of the temperate zone: the pupil of the eye, so called from its shape. [A.S. *æpl.*]

APPLE-JOHN, ap'pl-jon, *n.* (*Shak.*) A variety of apple considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered.

APPLIABLE, ap-plī'a-bl, *adj.* That may be applied.

APPLIANCE, ap-plī'ans, *n.* The act of applying: the thing applied.

APPLICABILITY, ap-pli-ka-bil'i-ti, } *n.* Quality of
APPLICABLENESS, ap'pli-ka-bl-nes, } being applicable: fitness to be applied.

APPLICABLE, ap'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be applied: suitable.—*adv.* AP'PLICABLY. [cable.

APPLICANCY, ap'pli-kan-si, *n.* State of being appli-

APPLICANT, ap'pli-kant, *n.* One who applies: a petitioner.

APPLICATION, ap-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of applying: the thing applied: close thought or attention: employment of means: request: solicitation.

APPLY, ap-plī', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fold to:* to lay or put to: to employ: to pronounce suitable: to fix the mind on.—*v.i.* to suit or agree: to have recourse to: to make request:—*pr.p.* apply'ing; *pa.p.* applied'. [O. Fr. *applier*, L. *applico*, *-are*—*ad*, to, *plico*, *-atum*, to fold.]

APPOINT, ap-point', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To bring *to a point:* to fix: to settle: to name to an office: to equip.—*v.i.* to determine or decree. [O. Fr. *appointer*, Prov. *apuntar*, low L. *appunctare*—L. *ad*, to, *punctum*, a point.]

APPOINTMENT, ap-point'ment, *n.* The act of appointing: settlement: situation: arrangement: decree: (*Shak.*) preparation:—*pl.* equipments.

APPORTION, ap-pōr'shun, *v.t.* *To portion out:* to divide and distribute in just shares. [L. *ad*, to, and PORTION.]

APPORTIONMENT, ap-pōr'shun-ment, *n.* The act of apportioning: a dividing into just shares.

APPOSITE, ap'po-zit, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Put to:* adapted: applicable: suitable. [L. *appositus*, pa.p. of *appono*, to put to—*ad*, to, *pono*, to put.]

APPOSITENESS, ap'po-zit-nes, *n.* Quality of being apposite: fitness: suitability.

APPOSITION, ap-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of adding: state of being placed together or against: (*gram.*) the annexing of one noun to another, in the same case or relation, in order to explain or limit the first. [L. *appositio*—*appono*. See APPOSITE.]

APPRAISAL, ap-prāz'al, *n.* Appraisement.

APPRAISE, ap-prāz', *v.t.* *To set a price on:* to value with a view to sale:—*pr.p.* apprais'ing; *pa.p.* appraised'. [Fr. *apprécier*, O. Fr. *apreisier*, L. *appretio*, *-are*—*ad*, to, *pretium*, price.] [PRAISE.]

APPRAISE, ap-prāz', *v.t.* To praise. [L. *ad*, and

APPRAISEMENT, ap-prāz'ment, *n.* The act of appraising or setting a value on: a valuation.

APPRAISER, ap-prāz'ėr, *n.* A person licensed to appraise or value property.

APPRECIABLE, ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *adj.* That may be appreciated.—*adv.* APPRE'CIABLY.

APPRECIATE, ap-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To set a price on:* to estimate justly—used figuratively. [Fr. *apprécier*, from root of APPRAISE.]

APPRECIATION, ap-prē-shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of appreciating or setting a value on: just estimation.

APPRECIATIVE, ap-prē'shi-a-tiv, } *adj.* Implying
APPRECIATORY, ap-prē'shi-a-tor-i, } appreciation.

APPREHEND, ap-pre-hend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lay hold of* (*with the hand*): to seize by authority: to catch the meaning of: to understand: to fear. [L. *apprehendo*—*ad*, to, *prehendo*, *-hensum*, to lay hold of. See HAND.]

APPREHENSIBLE, ap-pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* Capable of being apprehended.

APPREHENSION, ap-pre-hen'shun, *n.* Act of apprehending or seizing: arrest: conception: fear.

APPREHENSIVE, ap-pre-hen'siv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Quick of apprehension: (*Milton*) sensible, feeling: fearful: suspicious. [of being apprehensive.

APPREHENSIVENESS, ap-pre-hen'siv-nes, *n.* State

APPRENTICE, ap-pren'tis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A learner:* one bound to another to learn a trade or art.—*v.t.* To bind as an apprentice:—*pr.p.* appren'ticing; *pa.p.* appren'ticed. [Fr. *apprenti*, O. Fr. *apprentis*, low L. *apprenticius*—*apprendre*, L. *apprehendere*, to learn. See APPREHEND.] [Apprenticeship.

APPRENTICEHOOD, ap-pren'tis-hood, *n.* (*Shak.*)

APPRENTICESHIP, ap-pren'tis-ship, *n.* The state of an apprentice.

APPRISE, ap-prīz', *v.t.* To give notice: to inform:—*pr.p.* appris'ing; *pa.p.* apprised'. [Fr. *apprendre*, pa.p. *appris*, to instruct, from root of APPREHEND.]

APPROACH, ap-prōch', *v.i.* *To draw near:* to approximate.—*v.t.* to come near to: to resemble.—*n.* A drawing near to: access: a path or avenue. [Fr. *approcher*, Prov. *appropjar*, low L. *appropiare*—L. *ad*, to, *prope*, near.]

APPROACHABLE, ap-prōch'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being approached. [of being approachable.

APPROACHABLENESS, ap-prōch'a-bl-nes, *n.* State

APPROACHES, ap-prōch'ez, *n.pl.* The trenches or protected paths constructed by besiegers in their advance towards a fortress.

APPROBATION, ap-pro-bā'shun, *n.* Approval: sanction: (*Shak.*) probation, proof.

APPROOF, ap-prōōf', *n.* (*Shak.*) Approval.

APPROPRIATE, ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* To take to one's-self *as one's own:* to set apart for a purpose:—*pr.p.* appro'priating; *pa.p.* appro'priated.—*adj.* Set apart for a particular purpose: peculiar: suitable. [L. *appropriо*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own. See PROPER.]

APPROPRIATENESS, ap-prō'pri-āt-nes, *n.* Quality of being appropriate or suitable.

APPROPRIATION, ap-prō-pri-ā'shun, *n.* The act of appropriating: application to a particular purpose: the proprietary right of a spiritual person or corporation over the lands of a parish. [priating.]

APPROPRIATIVE, ap-prō'pri-a-tiv, *adj.* Appro-

APPROVAL, ap-prōōv'al, *n.* The act of approving: approbation.

APPROVE, ap-prōōv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To esteem *good:* (*obs.*) to put *to the proof*, *to prove:* to be pleased with: to commend: to sanction:—*pr.p.* approv'ing; *pa.p.* approved'. [Fr. *approuver*, Prov. *aprobar*, L. *approbo*, *-are*—*ad*, to, and *probo*, to prove—*probus*, good.]

APPROVEN, ap-prov'n, old *pa.p.* of APPROVE.

APPROVER, ap-prōōv'ėr, *n.* One who approves: (*law*) an accomplice in crime admitted to give evidence against a prisoner. [ing manner.

APPROVINGLY, ap-prōōv'ing-li, *adv.* In an approv-

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APPROXIMATE, ap-proks'i-māt, *adj.* *Nearest* or next: approaching correctness.—*v.t.* To bring near.—*v.i.* to come near, to approach:—*pr.p.* approx'imāting; *pa.p.* approx'imāted. [L. *approximo, -atum*—*ad*, to, *proximus*, nearest, superl. of *prope*, near. See APPROACH.]

APPROXIMATION, ap-proks-i-mā'shun, *n.* Act of approximating: a drawing near: an approach.

APPROXIMATIVE, ap-proks'i-māt-iv, *adj.* Approaching closely.

APPULSE, ap-puls', *n.* *A striking against:* the near approach of two heavenly bodies so as to be seen at the same time in the field of the telescope. [Fr.; L. *appulsus—appello—ad*, towards, *pello*, to drive.]

APPULSION, ap-pul'shun, *n.* Act of striking against.

APPULSIVE, ap-pul'siv, *adj.* Striking against.

APPURTENANCE, ap-pur'ten-ans, *n.* *That which appertains* or belongs to: an appendage or adjunct. [Fr. *appartenance*, O. Fr. *apurtenaunse*, from root of APPERTAIN.]

APPURTENANT, ap-pur'ten-ant, *adj.* Pertaining, belonging.

APRICOCK, ā'pri-kok, *n.* Old form of APRICOT.

APRICOT, ā'pri-kot, *n.* (*lit.*) *The early ripe:* a delicious wall-fruit of the plum kind.

[O. E. *apricock*, Fr. *abricot*, Sp. *albaricoque*, Ar. *al-birquq*—L. (*malum*) *præcoquus*, *præcox*, early ripe (apple)—*præ*, before, *coquo*, to ripen, from its ripening earlier than other fruits of the same kind.]

APRIL, ā'pril, *n.* The fourth month of the year, so called from its being that in which the earth *opens* to bring forth fruits, &c. [L. *Aprilis* = *aperilis—aperio*, to open.]

APRIL-FOOL, one sent upon a bootless errand on the 1st of April. The custom is probably a relic of some old heathen festival.

APRON, ā'prun, *n.* A cloth or piece of leather worn before one to protect the dress. [O. E. and Fr. *naperon*—Fr. *nappe*, cloth, table-cloth, low L. *napa*, L. *mappa*, a napkin.]

APRONED, ā'prund, *adj.* Wearing an apron.

APRON-MAN, ā'prun-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man who wears an apron, a mechanic.

APROPOS, ap-ro-pō', *adv.* *To the purpose:* appropriately: in reference to: by the way. [Fr. *à propos*—*à*, to, *propos*, L. *propositum*, purpose. See PROPOSE, PURPOSE.]

APSE, aps, *n.* An *arched* recess at the east end of the choir of an Anglo-Saxon church. [See APSIS.]

APSIDAL, ap'si-dal, *adj.* Pertaining to the apsides, or to the apse of a church.

APSIDES, ap'si-dēz, *pl.* of APSIS.

APSIS, ap'sis, *n.* One of the two extreme points in the orbit of a planet, one at the greatest, the other at the least distance from the sun:—*pl.* AP'SIDES. [L. *apsis*, Gr. *hapsis*, a connection, an arch—*haptō*, to connect. See APT.]

APT, apt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Fit:* suitable: liable: ready: quick. [L. *aptus*, fit—obs. *apio*, Gr. *haptō*, Sans. *āp*, to bind, to fasten.]

APTERAL, ap'tėr-al, *adj.* *Without wings:* (*arch.*) without lateral columns. [Gr. *a*, priv., *ptera*, wings.]

APTEROUS, ap'tėr-us, *adj.* Without wings.

APTERYX, ap'tėr-iks, *n.* A genus of birds allied to the ostrich, with merely *rudiments of wings* and without a tail, the only species known being a native of New Zealand, about the size of a goose. [Gr. *a*, priv., *pteryx*, wing.]

APTITUDE, ap'ti-tūd, *n.* Aptness: fitness: tendency: readiness. [Low L. *aptitudo*—root of APT.]

APTLY, apt'li, *adv.* In an apt, fit, or suitable manner: pertinently: readily.

APTNESS, apt'nes, *n.* Same as APTITUDE.

APTOTE, ap'tōt, *n.* A noun *without* any variation of *cases*. [Gr. *aptōtos—a*, priv., *ptōsis*, a falling, a case—*piptō*, to fall.]

AQUA-FORTIS, ā'kwa-for'tis, *n.* (*lit.*) *Strong water:* nitric acid. [L. *aqua*, water, *fortis*, strong.]

AQUA-MARINE, ā'kwa-ma-rēn', *n.* (*lit.*) *Sea-water:* the beryl, so called from its green colour. [L. *aqua*, water, *marina*, relating to the sea—*mare*, the sea.]

AQUARIUM, a-kwā'ri-um, *n.* A tank or vessel for *water* plants and animals:—*pl.* AQUA'RIUMS or AQUA'RIA. [L.,—*aqua*, water.]

AQUARIUS, a-kwā'ri-us, *n.* *The water-bearer*, the eleventh sign of the zodiac, through which the sun moves in parts of January and February. [L.,—*aqua*, water.]

AQUATIC, a-kwat'ik, *adj.* *Relating to water:* living or growing in water. [L. *aquaticus—aqua*, water.]

AQUATICS, a-kwat'iks, *n.* Amusements on the water, as boating, &c.

AQUA-TINTA, ā'kwa-tin'ta, *n.* A mode of etching on copper, by which imitations are produced of drawings in *water-colours*, Indian ink, &c. [It. *acqua tinta*, dyed water—L. *aqua*, water, and *tingo*, *tinctum*, to wet, to colour.]

AQUA-VITÆ, ā'kwa-vī'tē, *n.* (*lit.*) *Water of life*, a name given to ardent spirits. [L. *aqua*, water, *vitæ*, of life—*vita*, life.]

AQUEDUCT, ak'we-dukt, *n.* An artificial channel for *conveying water*. [L. *aquæductus—aquæ*, of water, *ductus*, a leading—*duco*, *ductum*, to lead.]

AQUEOUS, ā'kwe-us, *adj.* Of the nature *of water:* watery: deposited by water. [L. *aquosus—aqua*, water.]

AQUEOUSNESS, ā'kwe-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being aqueous or watery.

AQUIFORM, ā'kwi-form, *adj.* Having *the form of water*. [L. *aqua*, water, and FORM.]

AQUILINE, ak'wi-lin, or -līn, *adj.* Relating *to the eagle:* hooked, like an eagle's beak. [L. *aquilinus—aquila*, an eagle, from root *ak*, sharp: also given from root *angk*, bent.]

AQUILON, ak'wi-lon, *n.* (*Shak.*) The north wind, said to be so called from its swiftness. [L. *aquilo*, *-onis*—root *ak*, sharp.]

ARAB, ar'ab, *n.* A native of *Arabia*, the great S.W. peninsula of Asia.

ARABESQUE, ar'ab-esk, *adj.* After the manner of *Arabian* architecture.—*n.* A fantastic painted or sculptured ornament among the Spanish Moors, consisting of foliage and other parts of plants curiously intertwined, figures of animals being excluded, but more recently composed of combinations of plants, birds, and animals of all kinds. [Fr.,—L. *Arabicus*, Arabian.]

ARABESQUED, ar'ab-eskt, *adj.* Ornamented in the style of arabesques.

ARABIAN, a-rā'bi-an, *adj.* Relating to Arabia, or to its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Arabia.

ARABIC, ar'ab-ik, *adj.* Relating to Arabia, or to its language.—*n.* The language of Arabia. [L. *Arabicus*.]

ARABINE, ar'ab-in, *n.* The essential principle of gum-arabic.

ARABISM, ar'ab-izm, *n.* An Arabic idiom.

ARABIST, ar'ab-ist, *n.* One skilled in the Arabic language or literature.

ARABLE, ar'a-bl, *adj.* Fit *for ploughing* or tillage. [L. *arabilis—aro*, Gr. *aroō*, to plough.]

ARACHNIDA, a-rak'ni-da, *n.pl.* A class of articulate animals, embracing *spiders*, scorpions, mites, &c.,

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and commonly regarded as intermediate between insects and crustacea. [From Gr. *arachnē*, spider.]

ARACHNIDAN, a-rak'ni-dan, *n.* One of the class Arachnida.

ARACHNOID, a-rak'noid, *adj.* *Formed like a spider's web:* (*bot.*) covered with soft, loose hairs so as to resemble a spider's web. [Gr. *arachnē*, a spider, spider's web, and *eidos*, form.]

ARAISE, a-rāz', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To raise. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and RAISE.]

ARAMAIC, ar-a-mā'ik, } *adj.* Relating to *Aramæa*,
ARAMEAN, ar-a-mē'an, } the whole of the country to the N.E. of Palestine, or to its language, a branch of the Semitic. [From Heb. *Aram*, highland.]

ARANEIFORM, ar-a-nē'i-form, *adj.* *In the form of a spider.* [L. *aranea*, spider, and FORM.]

ARANEOUS, a-rān'yus, *adj.* *Like a spider's web.* [L. *araneosus—aranea*, a spider.]

ARAUCARIA, ar-aw-kā'ri-a, *n.* A genus of lofty evergreen trees of the natural order Coniferæ or Pines, natives of the southern hemisphere. [Said to be named from *Araucania*, a state south of Chili.]

ARBALEST, ar'bal-est, } *n.* An abbreviation of
ARBALIST, ar'bal-ist, } ARCUBALIST, which see.

ARBITER, ar'bi-tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who goes to* something in order to see or hear it: one chosen by parties in controversy to decide between them: a judge having absolute power of decision: an umpire: —*fem.* AR'BITRESS. [L.,—*ar* = *ad*, to, and *bito*, to go.]

ARBITRAMENT, ar-bit'ra-ment, *n.* The decision of an arbiter: determination: choice.

ARBITRARILY, ar'bi-trar-i-li, *adv.* In an arbitrary or despotic manner.

ARBITRARINESS, ar'bi-trar-i-nes, *n.* Quality of being arbitrary or despotic.

ARBITRARY, ar'bi-trar-i, *adj.* Depending on the will (*as of an arbiter*): not bound by rules: despotic: absolute.

ARBITRATE, ar'bi-trāt, *v.i.* To act *as an arbiter:* to determine.—*v.t.* to hear and decide:—*pr.p.* ar'bitrāting; *pa.p.* ar'bitrāted. [L. *arbitror*, *-atus—arbiter.*]

ARBITRATION, ar-bi-trā'shun, *n.* The act of arbitrating or hearing and determining a controversy.

ARBITRATOR, ar'bi-trā-tur, *n.* Same as ARBITER.

ARBITRATRIX, ar'bi-trā-triks, *n.* A female arbitrator. [Fem. of ARBITRATOR.]

ARBITREMENT, ar-bit're-ment, *n.* Same as ARBITRAMENT.

ARBITRESS, ar'bi-tres, *n.* A female arbiter. [Fem. of ARBITER.]

ARBLAST, ar'blast, *n.* Same as ARBALIST.

ARBOR, American spelling of ARBOUR.

ARBOR, ar'bur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A tree:* an axis or spindle. [L.]

ARBOREOUS, ar-bō're-us, *adj.* *Of* or belonging to *trees.* [L. *arboreus—arbor*, a tree.]

ARBORESCENCE, ar-bor-es'ens, *n.* The figure of a tree. [From ARBORESCENT.]

ARBORESCENT, ar-bor-es'ent, *adj.* *Resembling*, or possessing in some measure the character of, *a tree.* [L. *arborescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *arboresco*, to become a tree—*arbor*, a tree.]

ARBORET, ar'bor-et, *n.* A shrubbery: (*obs.*) a small tree. [O. Fr.,—L. *arboretum*, a place where trees are planted—*arbor*, a tree.]

ARBORETUM, ar-bor-ē'tum, *n.* A place in which specimens of trees and shrubs are cultivated:—*pl.* ARBORE'TA. [L.,—*arbor*, a tree.]

ARBORICULTURE, ar'bor-i-kul-tūr, *n.* *The culture of trees*, more esp. timber-trees. [L. *arbor*, tree, and CULTURE.]

ARBORISATION, ar-bor-i-zā'shun, *n.* Arborescence.

ARBORIST, ar'bor-ist, *n.* One who studies trees.

ARBOROUS, ar'bor-us, *adj.* Formed by trees.

ARBOUR, ar'bur, *n.* (*orig.*) A place for the cultivation of *herbs:* an enclosed seat in a garden, covered with branches of trees, plants, &c.: a bower. [O. E. *herbere.* See HERB.]

ARBUTE, ar'būt, } *n.* The strawberry-*tree:* a
ARBUTUS, ar'bū-tus, } genus of evergreen shrubs, common in Italy, which bear fruit resembling the strawberry. [L. *arbutus*, akin to *arbor*, tree.]

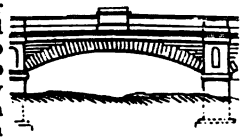
ARC, ark, *n.* *A bow:* an arch: a segment or part of the circumference of a circle or other curve. [L. *arcus*, a bow.]

ARCADE, ar-kād', *n.* A series of *arches*, either open, or closed with masonry, supported by columns or piers: a long arched gallery, lined with shops on both sides. [L. *arcata—arcus*, a bow, arch.]

ARCADIAN, ar-kā'di-an, *adj.* Pertaining to *Arcadia*, a mountainous district in the Peloponnesus in Greece: pastoral: rural.

ARCANUM, ar-kā'num, *n.* Something enclosed, as *in a chest:* a secret: a mystery:—*pl.* ARCA'NA. [L., —*arcanus*, secret, closed—*arca*, a chest.]

ARCH, arch, *n.* *A bow:* a part of a circle or curve: a construction of stones or other materials, arranged in the line of a curve, so as by mutual pressure to support each other: any curve in the form of an arch.—*v.t.* To cover with an arch: to bend into the form of an arch. [L. *arcus*, a bow.]



ARCH, arch, *adj.* Cunning: sly: waggish: mirthful: shrewd. [A.S. *arg*, *earg*, bad, idle, Ger. *arg*, bad, crafty, Gr. *argos*, idle, slow.]

ARCH, arch (ark, before a vowel), *adj.* *The first* or *chief:* of the first class: principal (used chiefly as a prefix).—*n.* (*Shak.*) A chief. [Gr. *archos*, chief—*archē*, the beginning.]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL, ar-ke-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to archæology or antiquities.

ARCHÆOLOGIST, ar-ke-ol'o-jist, *n.* A student of archæology: an antiquary.

ARCHÆOLOGY, ar-ke-ol'o-ji, *n.* *A discourse on ancient things:* knowledge of ancient art, customs, &c.: the science of antiquities. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning, and *logos*, discourse.]

ARCHAIC, -AL, ar-kā'ik, -al, *adj.* *Ancient:* obsolete. [Gr. *archaikos—archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning.]

ARCHAISM, ärk'ā-izm, *n.* An archaic or obsolete word or phrase.

ARCHANGEL, ärk-ān'jel, *n.* *A chief angel:* an angel of the highest order. [ARCH, chief, and ANGEL.]

ARCHANGELIC, ärk-an-jel'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to archangels.

ARCHBISHOP, arch-bish'up, *n.* *A chief bishop:* the bishop of a province as well as of his own diocese. [ARCH, chief, and BISHOP.]

ARCHBISHOPRIC, arch-bish'up-rik, *n.* The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop.

ARCHDEACON, arch-dē'kn, *n.* *A chief deacon:* the officer having the chief supervision of a diocese or part of it, next under the bishop. [ARCH, chief, and DEACON.]

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ARCHDEACONRY, ärch-dē'kn-ri, *n.* The jurisdiction, office, or residence of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ärch-dē'kn-ship, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIOCESE, ärch-dī'o-sēz, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop. [archduke.

ARCHDUCAL, ärch-dūk'al, *adj.* Pertaining to an

ARCHDUCHESS, ärch-duch'es, *n.* The wife of an archduke: a daughter of the Emperor of Austria. [ARCH, chief, and DUCHESS.]

ARCHDUCHY, ärch-duch'i, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCHDUKE, ärch-dūk', *n.* *A chief duke:* a prince of the House of Austria. [ARCH, chief, and DUKE.]

ARCHDUKEDOM, ärch-dūk'dum, *n.* The dominion or territory of an archduke.

ARCHED, ärcht, *adj.* In the form of an arch: covered with an arch.

ARCH-ENEMY, ärch-en'e-mi, *n.* A chief enemy: Satan. [ARCH, chief, and ENEMY.]

ARCHER, ärch'ér, *n.* One who shoots *with a bow* and arrows:—*fem.* ARCH'ERESS. [Fr.,—*arche*, L. *arcus*, a bow.]

ARCHERY, ärch'ér-i, *n.* The skill or practice of an archer: the art of shooting with the bow.

ARCHETYPAL, är'ke-tīp-al, *adj.* Of the nature of an archetype or pattern: original.

ARCHETYPE, är'ke-tīp, *n.* *The first type:* the original pattern or model. [Gr. *archetypos*, marked as a model—*archē*, the beginning, and *typos*, a model.]

ARCHIDIACONAL, är-ki-di-ak'on-al, *adj.* Pertaining to an archdeacon. [Gr. prefix. *archi*, first, and DIACONAL.]

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, är-ki-e-pis'ko-pal, *adj.* Belonging to an archbishop. [Gr. prefix *archi*, first, and EPISCOPAL.]

ARCHIEPISCOPATE, är-ki-e-pis'ko-pāt, *n.* The office of an archbishop. [Gr. prefix *archi*, first, and EPISCOPATE.]

ARCHIL, är'kil, *n.* A colouring substance obtained from various species of lichens.

ARCHIMANDRITE, är-ki-man'drīt, *n.* In the Greek Church, *a chief of a monastery*, an abbot. [Gr. *archimandritēs*—prefix *archi*, first, and *mandra*, an enclosure, a monastery.]

ARCHIMEDEAN, är-ki-me-dē'an, *adj.* *Pertaining to Archimedes*, a celebrated Greek mathematician.

ARCHIPELAGO, är-ki-pel'a-gō, *n.* *The chief sea* of the Greeks or *the Ægean Sea:* a sea abounding in small islands. [Gr. *archos*, chief (or a corruption of *Aigaios*, Ægean), and *pelagos*, sea.]

ARCHITECT, är'ki-tekt, *n.* *The chief builder:* one who designs buildings and superintends their erection: a maker. [Gr. *architektōn—archos*, chief, and *tektōn*, a builder—*tek*, root of *tiktō*, to produce, make.]

ARCHITECTURAL, är-ki-tek'tūr-al, *adj.* Pertaining to architecture: according to the rules of architecture.

ARCHITECTURE, är-ki-tek'tūr, *n.* *The art* or science *of building:* frame: structure: workmanship. [L. *architectura*—Gr. *architektōn*. See ARCHITECT.]

ARCHITRAVE, är'ki-trāv, *n.* *The chief beam:* (*arch.*) the lowest division of the entablature resting immediately on the abacus of the column: an ornamental moulding round the interior curve of an arch, hence the mouldings round the opening of doors and windows.—For Ill. see COLUMN. [Gr. *archos*, chief, and It. *trave*, L. *trabs*, a beam.]

ARCHIVAL, är'ki-val, *adj.* Pertaining to, or contained in, archives or records.

ARCHIVES, är'kīvz, *n.* The place in which the records of *a magistrate's* court were or are kept: public records. [Fr.; Gr. *archeion—archē*, government.] [records.

ARCHIVIST, är'ki-vist, *n.* A keeper of archives or

ARCHIVOLT, är'ki-volt, *n.* The band or moulding which runs round the lower part of the arch-stones of an arch. [Fr. *archivolte*, It. *archivolto*—L. *archi*, chief, It. *volto*, vault, arch, *voltare*, to turn—L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll, turn round.]

ARCH-MOCK, ärch-mok', *n.* (*Shak.*) Arch-mockery: the height of mockery.

ARCHNESS, ärch'nes, *n.* Cunning: shrewdness: waggishness. [See ARCH, cunning.]

ARCHON, är'kon, *n.* *A ruler:* one of nine chief magistrates who at one time governed ancient Athens. [Gr.,—*archō*, to be first, to rule.] [arch.

ARCHWAY, ärch'wā, *n.* A way or passage under an

ARCHWISE, ärch'wīz, *adv.* In the form of an arch. [ARCH, and WISE, way.]

ARCTIC, ärk'tik, *adj.* Relating to the constellation the Great *Bear*, or to the north. [Gr. *arktikos—arktos*, a bear.]

ARCUATE, är'kū-āt, } *adj.* Bent in the form *of*
ARCUATED, är'kū-āt-ed, } *a bow.* [L. *arcuatus*, pa.p. of *arcuo*, to bend like a bow—*arcus*, a bow.]

ARCUBALIST, är'kū-bal-ist, *n.* A cross-*bow* used in feudal times for *throwing* arrows, stones, bullets, &c. [O. Fr. *arbaleste*, L. *arcuballista—arcus*, a bow, *ballista*, a machine for discharging missiles—Gr. *ballō*, to throw.]

ARDENCY, är'den-si, *n.* State of being ardent: warmth of passion or feeling: eagerness.

ARDENT, är'dent, *adj.* *Burning:* fiery: passionate. [L. *ardens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ardeo*, to burn.]

ARDENTLY, är'dent-li, *adv.* In an ardent manner: eagerly: passionately.

ARDOR, the American spelling of ARDOUR.

ARDOUR, är'dur, *n.* (*lit.*) *Heat:* warmth of affection or passion: eagerness. [L. *ardor—ardeo*, to burn.]

ARDUOUS, är'dū-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *High:* difficult to accomplish: laborious. [L. *arduus*, high, Sans. *urdhva*, raised, akin to Celt. *ard*, high, height.]

ARDUOUSLY, är'dū-us-li, *adv.* In an arduous manner: with difficulty: laboriously.

ARDUOUSNESS, är'dū-us-nes, *n.* State of being arduous: difficulty of execution.

ARE, är, the plural of the present indicative of the verb *to be.* [Dan. *er*, Sw. *vara*, to be.]

AREA, ā're-a, *n.* Any plane surface or enclosed space: the sunken space around the basement of a building: (*geom.*) the superficial contents of any figure. [L.,—*areo*, to be dry, because fruits were dried in such places: or from Gr. *era*, root of L. *terra*, earth.]

AREAD, a-rēd', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To explain, to detect: (*Milton*) to counsel, advise. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *rædan*, to guess, Goth. *rêdan*, to counsel.]

AREAL, ā're-al, *adj.* Pertaining to an area.

AREAR, a-rēr', *adv.* (*Spenser*). *To the rear:* backward.—*adj.* Going backwards. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, to, and REAR.]

AREED, a-rēd', *v.t.* Same as AREAD.

AREFACTION, ar-e-fak'shun, *n.* *The act of drying:* state of growing dry. [From L. *arefacio*, to make dry—*areo*, to be dry, and *facio*, to make.]

ARENA, a-rē'na, *n.* An open space strewed with

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sand for combatants: any place of public contest. [L. *arena*, sand—*areo*, to be dry.]

ARENACEOUS, ar-e-nā'shus, *adj.* *Sandy:* having the properties of sand: easily reduced to sand. [L. *arenaceus—arena.*]

AREOLATE, a-rē'o-lāt, *adj.* Divided into *small areas* or spaces, as the wings of insects, leaves of plants, &c. [From L. *areola.* See AREOLE.]

AREOLATION, ā-re-o-lā'shun, *n.* Any small space distinctly bounded by something different in colour, texture, &c. [From AREOLATE.]

AREOLE, ā're-ōl, *n.* One of *the little spaces* into which wings are divided by nervures, or into which certain lichens are divided by cracks: one of the interstices between the fibres composing organs, or between vessels which interlace with each other. [L. *areola*, dim. of *area*, an open space.]

AREOMETER, ā-re-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument allowed to float freely in liquids in order to determine the comparative rarity or lightness, in other words the specific gravity, of liquids or of solid bodies. [Gr. *araios*, thin, and METER.]

AREOMETRIC, -AL, ā-re-o-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Relating to an areometer, or to areometry.

AREOMETRY, ā-re-om'e-tri, *n.* The measuring the specific gravity of bodies. [Areopagus.

AREOPAGITE, ar-e-op'a-jīt, *n.* A member of the

AREOPAGUS, ar-e-op'a-gus, *n.* *Mars' Hill*, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held: the court itself. [L.,—Gr. *Areios pagos*, hill of Ares—*Arēs*, Mars, the god of war, and *pagos*, hill.]

AREW, a-rōō', *adv.* (*Spenser*). *Arow*, in a row.

ARGENT, ar'jent, *n.* (*lit.*) *Silver:* (*her.*) the white colour in a coat of arms, representing purity.—*adj.* Made of, or like silver. [Fr.,—L. *argentum*, silver —Gr. *argos*, bright.]

ARGENTIFEROUS, ar-jen-tif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* or containing *silver.* [L. *argentum*, silver, and *fero*, to bear.]

ARGENTINE, ar'jen-tīn, *adj.* Relating to or like silver: sounding like silver. [See ARGENT.]

ARGIL, ar'jil, *n.* Potter's *clay:* pure clay or alumina. [L. *argilla*, Gr. *argillos*, white clay—*argos*, bright.]

ARGILLACEOUS, ar-jil-lā'shus, *adj.* Of the nature of clay. [L. *argillaceus—argilla.* See ARGIL.]

ARGILLIFEROUS, ar-jil-lif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* or abounding in *clay.* [L. *argilla*, clay, *fero*, to bear.]

ARGOL, ar'gol, *n.* A hard crust formed on the sides of wine-vessels, from which cream of tartar is obtained. [From root of ARGIL.]

ARGONAUT, ar'go-nawt, *n.* One of those who *sailed* in the ship *Argo* in search of the golden fleece. [Gr. *Argonautēs—Argo*, and *nautēs*, a sailor—*naus*, a ship.]

ARGONAUTIC, ar-go-nawt'ik, *adj.* Relating to the Argonauts, or to their voyage.

ARGOSY, ar'go-si, *n.* A large merchant-vessel richly laden. [Prob. from the ship *Argo.* See ARGONAUT.]

ARGUE, ar'gū, *v.t.* To prove or persuade by argument or reason: to discuss.—*v.i.* to offer reasons: to dispute:—*pr.p.* ar'gūing; *pa.p.* ar'gūed. [L. *arguo*, to prove, perhaps from Gr. *argos*, clear, and so = to make clear.]

ARGUER, ar'gū-ėr, *n.* One who argues: a reasoner.

ARGUMENT, ar'gū-ment, *n.* A reason offered as proof: a series of reasons: a discussion: subject of a discourse. [L. *argumentum—arguo*, to prove. See ARGUE.] [be argued.

ARGUMENTABLE, ar-gū-ment'a-bl, *adj.* That may

ARGUMENTATION, ar-gū-men-tā'shun, *n.* The process or act of arguing or reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ar-gū-ment'a-tiv, *adj.* Consisting of, or given to argument: shewing reasons for.

ARGUMENTATIVENESS, ar-gū-ment'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being argumentative.

ARGUS, ar'gus, *n.* A mythological being, said to have had a hundred eyes, some of which were always awake: any very watchful person. [Gr.,—*argos*, bright.]

ARIA, ā'ri-a, *n.* *An air* or rhythmical song introduced in an oratorio or opera, &c. [It., from root of AIR.]

ARIAN, ā'ri-an, *adj.* *Pertaining to Arius* of Alexandria (4th c.), who denied the divinity of Christ, or to his doctrine.—*n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius: a Unitarian.

ARIANISM, ā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians: Unitarianism.

ARID, ar'id, *adj.* *Dry:* parched with heat. [L. *aridus—areo*, to be dry.]

ARIDITY, ar-id'i-ti, **ARIDNESS**, ar'id-nes, } *n.* State of being arid: dryness.

ARIES, ā'ri-ēz, *n.* *The Ram*, the first of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on March 21. [L.]

ARIETTA, ar-i-et'ta, **ARIETTE**, ar-i-et', } *n.* *A little aria* or air. [It. *arietta*, dim. of *aria.*]

ARIGHT, a-rīt', *adv.* *In a right way:* rightly.—*n.* (*Spenser*) An act of justice. [A.S. pfx. *a*, in, and RIGHT.]

ARIL, ar'il, *n.* A peculiar covering of the seed of some plants, formed by an expansion of the cord which attaches the ovule to the placenta, or of the placenta itself. [Low L. *arillus*—L. *areo*, to be dried up, because when dry it falls off spontaneously.]

ARILLATED, ar'il-lāt-ed, **ARILLED**, ar'ild, } *adj.* Having an aril.

ARISE, a-rīz', *v.i.* *To rise up:* to come into view: to proceed: to spring:—*pr.p.* arīs'ing; *pa.t.* arose, a-rōz'; *pa.p.* aris'en. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and RISE.]

ARISTARCH, ar'is-tārk, *n.* A severe critic.

[From *Aristarchus*, a grammarian of Alexandria about 150 B.C., who critically restored the text of Homer.]

ARISTARCHY, ar'is-tārk-i, *n.* *Government by the best* men: a body of good men in power. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *archē*, government—*archō*, to rule.]

ARISTATE, a-ris'tāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having awns.* [From L. *arista*, an awn.]

ARISTOCRACY, ar-is-tok'ra-si, *n.* *Government by the best* men or nobles: the nobility or chief persons of a state. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *kratos*, power.]

ARISTOCRAT, ar'is-to-krat, or a-ris'-, *n.* One who belongs to or favours an aristocracy: a haughty person. [longing to aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATIC, -AL, ar-is-to-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Be-

ARISTOTELIAN, ar-is-to-tē'li-an, *adj.* *Relating to Aristotle*, a celebrated Greek philosopher (born 384 B.C.), or to his philosophy.

ARITHMANCY, ar'ith-man-si, or a-rith'-, *n.* *Divination by numbers.* [Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *manteia*, divination.]

ARITHMETIC, a-rith'me-tik, *n.* The science *of numbers:* the art of reckoning by figures. [Gr. *arithmētikē* (*technē*, art), relating to numbers—*arithmos*, number.] [arithmetic.

ARITHMETICAL, ar-ith-met'ik-al, *adj.* Of or by

ARITHMETICALLY, ar-ith-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to arithmetic.

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ARITHMETICIAN, ar-ith-me-tish'yan, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

ARK, ärk, *n.* *A chest* or coffer: a large floating vessel. [A.S. *arc*, L. *arca*, a chest.]

ARM, ärm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A joint:* the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand: anything projecting from the main body, as an inlet of the sea, the end of a yard, &c.: a branch of the military service: a weapon: (*fig.*) power. [A.S.; L. *armus*, the shoulder-joint, Gr. *harmos*, a joint—*arō*, to join to.]

ARM, ärm, *v.t.* To furnish *with arms*, or weapons: to fortify.—*v.i.* to take arms. [L. *armo*, *-atum*, to arm—*arma*, arms.]

ARMADA, ar-mā'da, *n.* A fleet of *armed* ships. [Sp.; It. *armata*—L. *armatus*, armed—*armo*, to arm.]

ARMADILLO, är-ma-dil'lo, *n.* A small edentate quadruped, peculiar to S. America, so called from having its body *armed* or covered with a hard, bony shell:—*pl.* ARMADIL'LOS. [Sp. dim. of *armado*, armed—*armar*, to arm—L. *arma*, arms.]

ARMAMENT, är'ma-ment, *n.* Forces *armed* or equipped for war: the guns, &c. with which a ship is armed. [L. *armamenta*—*arma*.]

ARMATURE, är'ma-tūr, *n.* Armour: defence: a piece of iron connecting the poles of a bent magnet.

ARMED, ärmd, *adj.* Furnished with arms: provided with means of defence: (*bot.*) having prickles or thorns: (*her.*) having part of the body different in colour from the rest, as the beak, claws, &c. of a bird.

ARMENIAN, ar-mē'ni-an, *adj.* *Belonging to Armenia*, a country of Western Asia.—*n.* A native of Armenia.

ARMFUL, ärm'fool, *n.* As much as the arms can hold:—*pl.* ARM'FULS.

ARMGAUNT, ärm'gänt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Said to mean lean or *gaunt* by service in *arms*, or a misprint for *armgirt* or *rampant*, but uncertain.

ARMHOLE, ärm'hōl, *n.* The hole under the shoulder: the armpit: the hole in a garment for the arm.

ARMIFEROUS, ar-mif'ér-us, *adj.* *Bearing arms.* [L. *arma*, arms, *fero*, to carry.]

ARMIGER, är'mi-jér, *n.* *An armour-bearer:* one entitled to a coat of arms: an esquire. [L.,—*arma*, arms, *gero*, to bear.]

ARMIGERO, ar-mij'ér-o, *n.* (*Shak.*) Used for ARMIGER.

ARMIGEROUS, ar-mij'ér-us, *adj.* *Bearing arms.*

ARMILLARY, är'mil-lar-i, *adj.* Resembling an *armlet* or bracelet: consisting of rings or circles. [From L. *armilla*, an armlet. See ARM.]

ARMINIAN, ar-min'yan, *adj.* Holding the doctrines of *Arminius.*—*n.* A follower of Arminius, a Dutch divine who denied the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, and advocated the doctrines of free-will and universal redemption. [of the Arminians.

ARMINIANISM, ar-min'yan-izm, *n.* The doctrines

ARMIPOTENT, ar-mip'o-tent, *adj.* *Powerful in arms.* [L. *armipotens—arma*, arms, *potens*, *-entis*, powerful, pr.p. of *posse*, to be able.]

ARMISTICE, är'mis-tis, *n.* A short *stoppage* of *arms* or hostilities by mutual agreement: a truce. [Fr.,—L. *arma*, arms, *sisto*, to stop.]

ARMLESS, ärm'les, *adj.* Without an arm: destitute of weapons or armour.

ARMLET, ärm'let, *n.* A *small arm*, as of the sea: an ornament for the arm: a bracelet. [Dim. of ARM.]

ARMOR, the American spelling of ARMOUR.

ARMORER, a common spelling of ARMOURER.

ARMORIAL, ar-mō'ri-al, *adj.* *Belonging to armour*, or to the arms of a family.

ARMORIC, ar-mor'ik, *n.* The language of the inhabitants of *Armorica*, the ancient name for the north-western part of France, now called Bretagne or Brittany. [L. *Armoricus*—Celt. *ar*, on, *mor*, the sea.]

ARMORY, a common spelling of ARMOURY.

ARMOUR, ärm'ur, *n.* Defensive arms or dress: plating of ships of war.

ARMOUR-BEARER, ärm'ur-bär-ér, *n.* One who bears the armour of another: an esquire.

ARMOURER, ärm'ur-ér, *n.* A maker or repairer of, or one who has the charge of armour.

ARMOUR-PLATED, ärm'ur-plāt'ed, *adj.* Covered with defensive metal plates, as a ship of war.

ARMOURY, ärm'ur-i, *n.* The place in which arms are made or kept: a collection of ancient armour: (*Milton*) armour: (*Spenser*) armorial bearings.

ARMPIT, ärm'pit, *n.* The pit or hollow under the shoulder.

ARMS, ärmz, *n.pl.* Weapons of offence and defence: war: hostility: armorial ensigns. [L. *arma*; Celt. *arm*, a weapon—prob. derived from the human arm.]

ARMY, är'mi, *n.* A large body of men *armed* for war and under military command: a host. [Fr. *armée*, L. *arma*.]

ARNATTO, ar-nat'to. See ANNATTO.

ARNICA, är'ni-ka, *n.* A medicinal plant, the leaves of which are used as a narcotic and stimulant, and the root as a tonic.

ARNOTTO, ar-not'to. See ANNATTO.

AROINT, a-roint', *int.* (*Shak.*) Away: begone.—*v.t.* To drive or frighten away. [Prov. E. *aroint*, *rynt* or *runt*, words used in Cheshire, chiefly by milkmaids when wishing to drive the cow away after being milked.]

AROMA, a-rō'ma, *n.* *Sweet smell:* the odorous principle of plants: (*fig.*) flavour of any kind. [Gr.]

AROMATIC, ar-o-mat'ik, *adj.* Fragrant: spicy.—*n.* A plant or drug having a fragrant smell: a perfume.

AROMATISE, a-rō'ma-tīz, *v.t.* To render aromatic: to perfume:—*pr.p.* arō'matīsing; *pa.p.* arō'matised.

AROSE, a-rōz', past tense of ARISE.

AROUND, a-rownd', *prep.* *Round:* on all sides of: from place to place.—*adv.* On every side: in a circle. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and ROUND.]

AROUSE, a-rowz', *v.t.* Same as ROUSE.

AROW, a-rō', *adv.* *In a row:* one following the other. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and ROW.]

AROYNT, a-roint', *int.* Same as AROINT.

ARQUEBUSE, **ARQUEBUSS**, är'kwi-bus, *n.* A *gun* having a *hooked* rest: an old fashioned hand-gun. [Fr.; It. *archibuso*; D. *haeck-busse*; Ger. *hakenbüchse—haken*, a hook, *büchse*, a firearm.]

ARQUEBUSIER, är-kwi-bus-ēr', *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARRACK, ar'ak, *n.* In eastern countries the name of any ardent spirit, esp. that distilled from the cocoa-nut, palms, or rice. [Hind.]

ARRAIGN, ar-rān', *v.t.* To call one *to account*, or to give *reasons* for his conduct: to put a prisoner upon trial: to accuse publicly. [O. Fr. *arraigner*, *arraisonner*—low L. *arrationare*—L. *ad*, to, *rationes*, pl. of *ratio*, reason.]

ARRAIGNMENT, ar-rān'ment, *n.* Act of arraigning: accusation: charge.

ARRANGE, ar-rānj', *v.t.* *To range* or set in a *rank* or row: to put in order: to prepare: to settle:—*pr.p.* arrāng'ing; *pa.p.* arrānged'. [Fr. *arranger* = *ad*, *ranger—rang*, a rank or row. See RANGE.]

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ARRANGEMENT, ar-rānj'ment, *n.* Act of arranging: classification: settlement.

ARRANT, ar'rant, *adj.* Downright, notorious (used in a bad sense). [Acc. to Wedg. from A.S. *arg, earg*, timid, evil, Ger. *arg*, bad: acc. to others, same as E. ERRANT.]

ARRAS, ar'ras, *n.* Tapestry. [From *Arras* in the north of France, where it was first manufactured.]

ARRAUGHT, ar-rawt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Seized on by force. [As if pa.p. of *arreach*. See REACH.]

ARRAY, ar-rā', *v.t.* *To get ready:* to put in order: to arrange: to dress, adorn, or equip.—*n.* Order: dress: equipage. [It. *arredare*, O. Fr. *arroyer, arréer*, to set in order—root in Sw. *reda*, to prepare, A.S. *rœd*, ready.]

ARREAR, ar-rēr', *n.* That which is *in the rear* or *behind:* that which remains unpaid, or undone, after the proper time (used mostly in *pl.*).—*adv.* (*Spenser*) In the rear: behind. [Fr. *arrière*, behind—L. *ad*, to, *retro*, back, behind.]

ARREARAGE, ar-rēr'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Arrears.

ARREST, ar-rest', *v.t.* To bring *to rest* or *to a standstill:* to stop: to seize: to apprehend by legal authority.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to rest.—*n.* Stoppage: hindrance: seizure by warrant. [Fr. *arrêter* for *arrester*, It. *arrestare*—L. *ad*, to, *resto*, to stand still. See REST.]

ARRESTATION, ar-res-tā'shun, *n.* The act of arresting: arrest.

ARRESTMENT, ar-rest'ment, *n.* (*law*). Detention of a person arrested till liberated on bail, or by security.

ARRET, ar-ret', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To assign, appoint, or allot. [Fr. *arrêter*. See ARREST.]

ARRIVAL, ar-rīv'al, *n.* The act of arriving at or coming to a place: attainment of any object: persons or things that arrive.

ARRIVANCE, ar-rīv'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Company arriving.

ARRIVE, ar-rīv', *v.i.* To come *to the bank* or shore: (fol. by at) to reach any place, to attain to any object.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to reach.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Arrival. [Fr. *arriver*, It. *arrivare*, low L. *adripare*—L. *ad*, to, *ripa*, a bank.]

ARROGANCE, ar'ro-gans, *n.* The quality of being arrogant: undue assumption of importance: overbearing conceit.

ARROGANCY, ar'ro-gan-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) Arrogance.

ARROGANT, ar'ro-gant, *adj.* Arrogating or claiming too much: assuming: overbearing.

ARROGATE, ar'ro-gāt, *v.t.* *To claim* as one's own: to claim proudly or unduly: to assume unreasonably:—*pr.p.* ar'rogāting; *pa.p.* ar'rogāted. [L. *arrogo—ad*, to, *rogo, rogatum*, to ask, to claim.]

ARROGATION, ar-ro-gā'shun, *n.* Act of arrogating: undue assumption.

ARRONDISSEMENT, ar-ron'dēs-mong, *n.* A subdivision of a French territorial department. [Fr.,—*arrondir*, to make round—L. *ad*, and root of ROUND.]

ARROSE, ar-rōz', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To bedew:* to sprinkle. [Fr.,—L. *ad*, and *ros*, dew, Sans. *rasa*, water.]

ARROW, ar'rō, *n.* A straight, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow. [A.S. *arewe*, acc. to Wedg. Ice. *ör* (gen. *aurva*), an arrow, Sw. *hurra*, to whirl, prob. from its *whirring* through the air.]

ARROW-HEAD, ar'rō-hed, *n.* The head of an arrow: a genus of aquatic plants with arrow-shaped leaves, which rise above the surface of the water.

ARROW-HEADED, ar'rō-hed'ed, *adj.* Shaped like the head of an arrow, as written characters.

ARROWROOT, ar'rō-rōōt, *n.* A starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in W. Indies, and much used as food for invalids and children.

[Said to have received its name from its being supposed to be an antidote to the poisoned *arrows* of the Indians; but more prob. from *ara*, the Indian name.]

ARROWY, ar'rō-i, *adj.* Consisting of, or like arrows.

ARSE, ärs, *n.* The posterior parts of an animal. [A.S. *ears*, Ger. *arsch*, Sw. *ars*.]

ARSENAL, är'se-nal, *n.* A public magazine or manufactory of naval and military stores. [Fr. and Sp.; It. *arsenale, arzana*, a dockyard; Ar. *dâr, çanah*, place of work.]

ARSENATE, är'se-nāt, } *n.* A salt of arsenic
ARSENIATE, ar-sē'ni-āt, } acid.

ARSENIC, är'sen-ik, *n.* A *strong* mineral poison: a soft, brittle, gray-coloured metal, found generally in union with sulphur. [Gr. *arsenikon—arsēn*, masculine, strong.]

ARSENIC, -AL, ar-sen'ik, -al, *adj.* Composed of or containing arsenic.

ARSENIC ACID, an acid composed of 2 equivalents of arsenic and 5 of oxygen.

ARSENIOUS, ar-sē'ni-us, *adj.* Of or containing arsenic.

ARSENIOUS ACID, an acid composed of 2 equivalents of arsenic and 3 of oxygen.

ARSENITE, är'sen-īt, *n.* A salt of arsenious acid.

ARSON, är'sun, *n.* The crime of wilfully *burning* houses or other buildings. [O. Fr. *arson*—L. *ardeo, arsum*, to burn.]

ART, ärt, 2d pers. sing. of the present tense of the verb *to be*. [A.S. *eart*.]

ART, ärt, *n.* Practical skill guided by rules: modification of things by human skill, as opposed to nature: the rules and methods of doing certain actions: a profession or trade: contrivance: skill: cunning: artifice: (*Shak.*) acquired knowledge, as opposed to natural disposition. [L. *ars, artis*, prob. from *ar*, root of Gr. *arō*, to fit.]

ARTERIAL, är-tē'ri-al, *adj.* Of or in the arteries.

ARTERIALISATION, är-tē-ri-al-iz-ā'shun, *n.* The process of arterialising.

ARTERIALISE, är-tē'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* To make arterial: to communicate to venous blood the qualities of arterial blood:—*pr.p.* artē'rialising; *pa.p.* artē'rialised.

ARTERIOTOMY, är-tē-ri-ot'o-mi, *n.* The *cutting* or opening *of an artery* to let blood. [Gr. *artēria*, artery, *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

ARTERITIS, är-te-rī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of an artery.

ARTERY, är'tér-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *The air keeper* (from a belief that the arteries contained air): a tube or vessel which conveys blood from the heart to all parts of the body. [Gr. *artēria—aēr*, air, *tēreō*, to keep.]

ARTESIAN, är-tē'zhan, *adj.* Applied to wells made by boring into the earth till water is reached. [From *Artois* (anc. called *Artesium*), in the north of France, where these wells are said to have been first made.]

ARTFUL, ärt'fool, *adj.* Full of art: performed with art: skilful: cunning: deceitful: (*Milton*) relating to art.

ARTFULLY, ärt'fool-li, *adv.* In an artful manner: with art: skilfully: cunningly: deceitfully.

ARTFULNESS, ärt'fool-nes, *n.* Art: skill: craftiness: cunning.

ARTHRITIC, ar-thrit'ik, *adj.* *Relating to*, or affecting *the joints:* gouty. [Gr. *arthritikos—arthron*, a joint.]

ARTHRITIS, ar-thrī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of a *joint:* [gout: rheumatism.

ARTICHOKE, är'ti-chōk, *n.* An esculent plant

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somewhat resembling a thistle, but with large scaly heads, like the cone of the pine. [Fr. *artichaut*, It. *articiocco*—Ar. *ardi-schauki*, the earth-thorn; or corr. of It. *carciofo*, Sp. *alcachofa*—Ar. *al-char-schufa*.]

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, a species of sun-flower, bearing tubers like those of the potato, *Jerusalem* being a corr. of It. *girasole*, sun-flower.

ARTICLE, ärʹti-kl, *n.* *A small joint* or part: a separate element, member, or part of anything: a particular substance: a single clause, or term: (*gram.*) one of the particles *an* or *a* and *the*: (*Shak.*) stipulation: comprehension.—*v.t.* To draw up or bind by articles.—*v.i.* to stipulate:—*pr.p.* arʹticling; *pa.p.* arʹticled. [L. *articulus*—*artus*, a joint—Gr. *arō*, to join.]

ARTICULAR, är-tikʹū-lar, *adj.* *Belonging to the joints.* [See ARTICLE.]

ARTICULATA, är-tik-ū-lāʹta, *n.* A division of the animal kingdom, including animals with an external covering in the form of rings *jointed* together, but having no internal skeleton, such as worms, &c. [L., —*articulatus*, pa.p. of *articulo*, *-atum*, to furnish with joints. See ARTICLE.]

ARTICULATE, är-tikʹū-lāt, *adj.* *Jointed:* distinct: clear.—*n.* One of the articulata.—*v.t.* To joint: to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words: (*Shak.*) to draw up in separate particulars.—*v.i.* to speak distinctly: (*Shak.*) to treat:—*pr.p.* artic'ūlāting; *pa.p.* artic'ūlāted. [L. *articulo*, *-atum*, to furnish with joints, to utter distinctly. See ARTICLE.]

ARTICULATELY, är-tikʹū-lāt-li, *adv.* In an articulate manner: with distinct utterance.

ARTICULATENESS, är-tikʹū-lāt-nes, *n.* Quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, är-tik-ū-lāʹshun, *n.* *A joining*, as of the bones: distinct utterance: a consonant: (*bot.*) the connection of the parts by joints.

ARTICULATOR, är-tikʹū-lā-tur, *n.* One who articulates or speaks.

ARTIFICE, ärtʹi-fis, *n.* A contrivance *made* with *art* or skill: a trick or fraud. [L. *artificium*—*artifex*, *-ficis*, an artificer—*ars*, *artis*, and *facio*, to make.]

ARTIFICER, är-tifʹis-ér, *n.* *One who makes by art:* a workman: an inventor.

ARTIFICIAL, ärt-i-fishʹyal, *adj.* *Made by art:* not natural: cultivated: not indigenous: feigned. [L. *artificialis*—*artificium*. See ARTIFICE.]

ARTIFICIALITY, ärt-i-fish-i-alʹi-ti, *n.* Quality of being artificial.

ARTIFICIALLY, ärt-i-fishʹyal-li, *adv.* In an artificial manner: by art or skill.

ARTIFICIALNESS, ärt-i-fishʹyal-nes, *n.* Quality of being artificial.

ARTILLERIST, är-tilʹér-ist, *n.* One skilled in artillery or gunnery.

ARTILLERY, är-tilʹér-i, *n.* Offensive weapons of war *made by art*, esp. cannon, mortars, &c. and their appendages: the men who manage them: a branch of the military service: gunnery. [Fr. *artillerie*—O. Fr. *artiller*, to make by art, to arm—L. *ars*, *artis*, art.]

ARTILLERY-MAN, är-tilʹér-i-man, *n.* A soldier of the artillery.

ARTISAN, ärtʹi-zan, *n.* One skilled in any *art* or trade: a mechanic. [Fr. *artisan*, It. *artigiano* = L. as if *artitianus*—*artitus*, skilled in the arts—*ars*, *artis*, art.]

ARTIST, ärtʹist, *n.* *One who practises an art*, esp. one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, or architecture. [Fr. *artiste*, low L. *artista*—L. *ars*, *artis*, art.]

ARTISTE, är-tēstʹ, *n.* One dexterous or tasteful in any art, as an opera dancer, a hairdresser, &c. [Fr.]

ARTISTIC, -AL, är-tistʹik, *-al*, *adj.* Belonging to an artist: according to art.

ARTLESS, ärtʹles, *adj.* Without art: guileless: simple: sincere.

ARTLESSNESS, ärtʹles-nes, *n.* Quality of being artless: unaffectedness: sincerity.

ARTS-MAN, ärtsʹman, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man skilled in arts or in learning.

ART-UNION, ärt-ūnʹyun, *n.* A *union* for the promotion of the *fine arts*, and encouragement of artists by the purchase of their works, which are distributed to the members by lot.

ARUNDINACEOUS, a-run-di-nāʹshus, *adj.* *Relating to* or like *a reed.* [L. *arundinaceus*—*arundo*, a reed.]

ARUNDINEOUS, ar-un-dinʹe-us, *adj.* Abounding with reeds. [L. *arundineus*—*arundo*, a reed.]

ARUSPICE, a-rusʹpis, *n.* A priest among the Romans, who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims.

[L. *aruspex*, *haruspex*, *-icis*, variously given from *arvix*, *harvix*, *haruga*, a ram for offering, and *specio*, to look: or from *hira*, the intestines, and *specio*: or a corr. of Gr. *hiero-skopos*, an aruspice—*hieros*, pertaining to sacred things, and *skopos*, a watcher—*skopeō*, to look.]

ARUSPICY, a-rusʹpi-si, *n.* Divination by inspection of the entrails of beasts. [L. *aruspicium*.]

ARYAN, aʹri-an, *adj.* Relating to the race or family of nations otherwise called Indo-European or Indo-Germanic (comprehending the inhabitants of Europe —except the Turks, Magyars, and Finns—and those of Armenia, Persia, and N. Hindustan), or to their languages.

[Sans. *arya*, excellent, prob. allied to Gr. *aristos*, the best; but also given from *ar*, root of L. *aro*, to plough, as if to distinguish a people who were tillers of the ground from nomadic tribes.]

AS, az, *adv.* (*lit.*) *All-so*, *also:* like: similarly: for example: while: in like manner: that (also used as a relative pronoun). [O. E. *als*, A.S. *eall-swa*, also, Ger. *als*, as.]

AS FOR, AS TO, with respect to.—AS WELL, also, too.—AS YET, up till now.

ASAFETIDA, as-a-fetʹi-da, *n.* *Fetid asa*, a medicinal gum, having an offensive smell, made from the juice of a Persian plant. [Per. *assa*, a staff, from the appearance of the plant's stem, and L. *fœtidus*, having a bad smell.]

ASBESTIC, as-besʹtik, **ASBESTINE**, as-besʹtin, *adj.* Of or like asbestos: incombustible.

ASBESTOS, as-besʹtos, *n.* An *incombustible* mineral, a variety of hornblende, of a fine fibrous texture, resembling flax. [Gr.,—*a*, neg., *sbestos*, extinguished —*sbennumi*, to quench, to destroy.]

ASBESTUS, as-besʹtus, Latin form of ASBESTOS.

ASCAUNCE, a-skäns', *n.* (*Spenser*). ASKANCE.

ASCEND, as-send', *v.i.* *To climb* or mount *up:* to rise: to proceed from a lower to a higher degree: to go backwards in the order of time.—*v.t.* to climb or go up on. [L. *ascendo*, *ascensum*—*ad*, and *scando*, to climb, Sans. *skand*, to leap upwards.]

ASCENDANCY. A less common spelling of ASCENDENCY.

ASCENDANT, as-sendʹant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Rising up:* superior: above the horizon.—*n.* Superiority: an ancestor: (*astrol.*) the part of the ecliptic rising above the horizon at the time of one's birth.

IN THE ASCENDANT, having commanding power or influence, the ascendant being supposed by astrologers to exercise great influence over one's life.

ASCENDENCY, as-sendʹen-si, *n.* State of being ascendant: controlling influence: power.

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ASCENSION, as-sen'shun, *n.* Act of ascending: a rising or going up. [L. *ascensio—ascendo.*]

RIGHT ASCENSION (*astron.*) The name given to one of the arcs which determine the position relatively to the equator of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere, the other being the declination.

ASCENSIONAL, as-sen'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to ascension.

ASCENSION-DAY, as-sen'shun-dā, *n.* The festival held on Holy Thursday, ten days before Whitsunday, to commemorate Christ's *ascension* to heaven.

ASCENSIVE, as-sen'siv, *adj.* Rising: causing to rise.

ASCENT, as-sent', *n.* Act of ascending or mounting: way of ascending: a height: degree of elevation.

ASCERTAIN, as-sėr-tān', *v.t.* *To make certain:* to determine: to obtain certain knowledge of. [O. Fr. *ascertainer*, from *certain*, certain. See CERTAIN.]

ASCERTAINABLE, as-sėr-tān'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being ascertained.

ASCETIC, as-set'ik, *n.* *One who exercises* rigour and self-denial in religious matters: a hermit.—*adj.* Excessively rigid in religious matters: austere: recluse. [Gr. *askētikos—askētās*, one that uses exercises—*askeō*, to exercise.]

ASCETICISM, as-set'i-sizm, *n.* The tenets or practice [of ascetics.

ASCIANS, ash'yanz, } *n.* The inhabitants of the
ASCII,* ash'i-ī, } torrid zone, who are *shadowless* at certain seasons, from the sun being right over their heads. [L. *ascii*, pl. of *ascius*, Gr. *askios*, shadowless—*a*, priv., and *skia*, a shadow.]

ASCITITIOUS, as-si-tish'us, *adj.* ADSCITITIOUS.

ASCRIBABLE, as-krīb'a-bl, *adj.* That may be ascribed.

ASCRIBE, as-krīb', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To add *to a writing*: to attribute, impute, or assign:—*pr.p.* ascrīb'ing; *pa.p.* ascrībed'. [L. *ascribo, -scriptum—ad*, to, *scribo*, to write.]

ASCRIPTION, as-krip'shun, *n.* Act of ascribing or [imputing.

ASEPTIC, a-sep'tik, *adj.* *Not liable to decay* or putrefaction. [From Gr. *a*, neg., *sēpomai*, to decay.]

ASEXUAL, a-seks'ū-al, *adj.* *Without sex.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and SEXUAL.]

ASH, ash, *n.* A genus of large forest trees, of the order Oleaceæ, natives of Europe and N. America, and valuable for their timber.—*adj.* Like or made of ash. [A.S. *æsc*, Ger. *esche*, Ice. *askr.*]

ASHAMED, a-shāmd', *adj.* *Affected with shame.* [Pa.p. of old verb *ashame*—pfx. *a*, and SHAME.]

ASHEN, ash'en, *adj.* Relating to or made of ash.

ASHEN-GRAY, ash'en-grā, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Gray like ashes. [potash is made.

ASHERY, ash'ėr-i, *n.* An ash-pit: a place where

ASHES, ash'ez, *n.pl.* The dust or remains of anything burnt: the remains of the human body when burnt: (*fig.*) a dead body. [A.S. *æsce*, Ice. *aska.*]

ASHLAR, ash'lar, } *n.* (*lit.*) *Stones laid in rows:*
ASHLER, ash'lėr, } hewn or squared stone used in building, as distinguished from unhewn or rough, as it comes from the quarry. [Garnett gives it from Celt. *clach shreathal*, stone laid in rows—*sreath*, a row.]

ASHORE, a-shōr', *adv.* *On* or to *the shore.* [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and SHORE.]

ASH-WEDNESDAY, ash-wenz'dā, *n.* *Wednesday*, the first day of Lent, so called from the Roman Catholic custom of sprinkling *ashes* on the head on that day, as a sign of penitence.

ASHY, ash'i, *adj.* Of or like ashes: ash-coloured: pale.

ASHY-PALE, ash'i-pāl, *adj.* Pale as ashes.

ASIAN, āsh'yan, } *adj.* *Belonging to Asia.*
ASIATIC, ā-shi-at'ik, }

ASIATICISM, ā-shi-at'i-sizm, *n.* Imitation of Asiatic or eastern manners.

ASIDE, a-sīd', *adv.* *On* or to one *side:* out of the right way: privately. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and SIDE.]

ASINEGO, as-i-nē'go, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A little ass*, a stupid fellow. [Port. *asinego*, Sp. *asnico*—dim. of *asno*, L. *asinus*, ass.]

*** This word is also spelled ASSINEGO, ASINICO, ASSINICO.

ASININE, as'i-nīn, *adj.* Of or like an ass. [From L. *asinus*, an ass.]

ASK, ask, *v.t.* *To seek:* to request, inquire, beg, or question.—*v.i.* to request: to make inquiry. [A.S. *acsian, ascian*, Ger. *heischen*, Ice. *æskja.*]

ASKANCE, a-skans', } *adv.* Sideways: awry: ob-
ASKANT, a-skant', } liquely. [It. *scancio, sguancio*, crookedness, obliquity, from Ger. *schwank*, flexible. —*Diez.*]

ASKEW, a-skū', *adv.* (*lit.*) *To the left, obliquely:* awry: askant. [From Gr. *skaios*, L. *scævus*, oblique, on the left hand, from Sans. *savya*, left, and conn. with Ger. *schief*, Dan. *skiev*, D. *schuins*, E. SQUINT.]

ASLAKE, a-slāk', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To slake* or slacken: to mitigate. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and SLAKE.]

ASLANT, a-slant', *adj.* or *adv.* *On the slant:* on one side: obliquely. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and SLANT.]

ASLEEP, a-slēp', *adj.* or *adv.* *In* a state of *sleep:* sleeping: dead. [A.S. pfx. *a*, in, and SLEEP.]

ASLOPE, a-slōp', *adj.* or *adv.* *On the slope:* with a slope or inclination. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and SLOPE.]

ASMONEAN, as-mo-nē'an, *adj.* Relating to the Asmoneans or Maccabees, a family that ruled over the Jews from 167 to 63 B.C. [From *Chashmon*, from whom they were descended.]

ASP, asp, *n.* An exceedingly venomous serpent of ancient times, species uncertain. The name is now applied to a venomous viper, a native of the Alps, S.E. Europe, and Sicily. [L. and Gr. *aspis.*]

ASPARAGINE, as-par'a-jin, *n.* A crystalline substance found in the asparagus, potato, &c.

ASPARAGUS, as-par'a-gus, *n.* A genus of plants of the order Liliaceæ, one species of which is cultivated in Britain for its tender shoots, which are eaten when boiled. [L.; Gr. *asparagos*—prob. from *a*, euphonic, and root of *spargaō*, to swell with juice.]

*** Vulgarly called *Sparrow-grass*, a corruption of the name.

ASPECT, as'pekt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is looked at:* look: view: appearance: expression of countenance: gaze: position in relation to the points of the compass: the situation of one planet with respect to another, as seen from the earth. [L. *aspectus—ad*, at, *specio*, to look.]

ASPEN, asp'en, *n.* The trembling poplar, a tree, native of Britain, remarkable for the tremulous motion of its leaves.—*adj.* Relating to, made of, or like the aspen. [A.S. *æsp*, Ger. *espe*, Ice. *aspi.*]

ASPERGILL, as'pėr-jil, *n.* A brush used in the R. C. Church for sprinkling holy water on the people. [Low L. *aspergillus*—L. *aspergo*, to sprinkle—*ad*, to, *spargo*, to sprinkle.]

ASPERITY, as-per'i-ti, *n.* *Roughness:* unevenness: harshness: disagreeableness. [L. *asperitas—asper*, rough.]

ASPERMOUS, a-spėr'mus, *adj.* *Without seeds.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *sperma*, seed.]

ASPERSE, as-pėrs', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To spread or scatter on:* to slander or calumniate:—*pr.p.* aspers'ing;

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pa.p. aspersed'. [L. *aspergo, -spersum—ad*, to, on, *spargo*, to scatter.]

ASPERSION, as-pėr'shun, *n.* (*lit.* and *Shak.*) *A sprinkling:* the act of aspersing: calumny: slander. [L. *aspersio—aspergo.*]

ASPERSIVE, as-pėrs'iv, } *adj.* Tending to asperse:
ASPERSORY, as-pėrs'or-i, } defamatory.

ASPHALT, as-falt', *n.* A hard, bituminous substance, anciently used as a cement, and now for pavements, flooring, &c. [Gr. *asphaltos*, said to be of eastern origin.]

ASPHALTIC, as-falt'ik, *adj.* Of or like asphalt.

ASPHALTUM, as-falt'um, Latin form of ASPHALT.

ASPHODEL, as'fo-del, *n.* A genus of plants of the order Liliaceæ, some fibrous-rooted, and others bulbous-rooted, including onions, hyacinths, asparagus, &c. [L. *aspodelus*, Gr. *asphodelos.*]

ASPHYXIA, as-fiks'i-a, *n.* (*lit.*) A state of being *without pulse:* suspended animation, esp. that from suffocation. [Gr. *a*, priv., *sphyxis*, the pulse—*sphyzō*, to throb.]

ASPHYXIANT, as-fiks'i-ant, *n.* A chemical substance enclosed in a shell or other projectile, which on bursting produces a suffocating and poisonous effect.

ASPHYXIATED, as-fiks'i-āt-ed, *adj.* In a state of asphyxia.

ASPHYXY, as-fiks'i, *n.* Asphyxia.

ASPIC, ASPICK, asp'ik, *n.* The asp. [Fr.,—L. *aspis.*]

ASPIN-TREE, asp'in-trē, *n.* (*Scott*). The aspen.

ASPIRANT, as-pīr'ant, *adj.* Aspiring.—*n.* One who aspires: an ambitious candidate.

ASPIRATE, as'pi-rāt, *v.t.* To pronounce with a full breathing, as the letter *h* in *house.*—*v.i.* to breathe strongly:—*pr.p.* as'pirāting; *pa.p.* as'pirāted.—*adj.* Pronounced with a breathing.—*n.* A mark of aspiration (') : an aspirated letter. [L. *aspiro, -atum—ad*, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

ASPIRATION, as-pi-rā'shun, *n.* Act of aspiring: eager pursuit or desire after: pronunciation of a letter with a full breathing. [L. *aspiratio—aspiro.*]

ASPIRATOR, as-pi-rā'tur, *n.* An apparatus for drawing air or other gases through bottles or other vessels.

ASPIRATORY, as-pī'ra-tor-i, *adj.* Relating to breathing.

ASPIRE, as-pīr', *v.i.* To *breathe* or pant (fol. by after): to desire eagerly: to aim at something elevated: to ascend.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to try to reach:—*pr.p.* aspīr'ing; *pa.p.* aspīred'. [L. *aspiro, -atum—ad*, to, *spiro*, to breathe.]

ASQUINT, a-skwint', *adv.* *With a squint:* towards the corner of the eye: obliquely. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and SQUINT.]

ASS, as, *n.* A well-known quadruped of the horse family, supposed to have come from Central Asia: (*fig.*) a dull, stupid fellow, from the ass's proverbial stupidity. [A.S. *assa*, L. *asinus*, Gr. *onos*, Heb. *athon*—so called from its slow gait, from Heb. *athan*, to go slowly.]

ASSAFETIDA, same as ASAFETIDA.

ASSAGAI, } as'sa-gā, *n.* A dart or javelin used by
ASSAGAY, } the Kaffirs of S. Africa. [Sp. *azagaya*, It. *zagaeia*—Ar. *al-khaziq.*]

ASSAIL, as-sāl', *v.t.* *To leap* or spring *upon:* to assault: to attack.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Assault, attack. [Fr. *assaillir*, L. *assilire—ad*, to, upon, and *salio*, to leap.]

ASSAILABLE, as-sāl'a-bl, *adj.* That may be assailed.

ASSAILANT, as-sāl'ant, *adj.* Assailing, assaulting.—*n.* One who assails or attacks.

ASSASSIN, as-sas'sin, *n.* One who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secretly.

[Fr.; It. *assassino*, Sp. *asesino*—Ar. *hashishin*, the followers of an eastern robber-chief, who fortified themselves for their adventures by *hashish*, an intoxicating drink made from hemp.]

ASSASSINATE, as-sas'sin-āt, *v.t.* To murder by surprise or secret assault:—*pr.p.* assas'sināting; *pa.p.* assas'sināted.—*n.* (*obs.*) An assassination: (*obs.*) an assassin. [Low L. *assassino, -atum*, from ASSASSIN.]

ASSASSINATION, as-sas-sin-ā'shun, *n.* The act of assassinating: secret murder.

ASSAULT, as-sawlt', *n.* *An assailing* or *leaping upon* with violence: a sudden attack: a storming, as of a town: (*law*) an attempt or threat to beat another without actually doing it.—*v.t.* To make an assault or attack upon. [Fr. *assaut*, O. Fr. *assault*, low L. *assaltus*, an assault, *assalto, -are*, to make an assault—L. *ad*, to, upon, *salio, saltum*, to leap.]

ASSAY, as-sā', *v.t.* *To examine* or *weigh* accurately: to determine the amount of metal in an ore or alloy: (*Spenser*) to affect.—*v.i.* to attempt: to essay.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Examination, trial, proof: the determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy: the thing tested: (*Spenser*) value or purity, adventure or enterprise, emotion. [See ESSAY.]

ASSAYER, as-sā'ėr, *n.* One who assays, esp. metals.

ASSAYING, as-sā'ing, *n.* The process of assaying or determining the proportion of pure metal in an ore or alloy.

ASSAY-MASTER, as-sā'-mas-tėr, *n.* The officer who determines the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion.

ASSEMBLAGE, as-sem'blāj, *n.* A collection of persons or things.

ASSEMBLANCE, as-sem'blans, *n.* (*Spenser*). An assembling.

ASSEMBLANCE, as-sem'blans, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Semblance*, representation. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and SEMBLANCE.]

ASSEMBLE, as-sem'bl, *v.t.* To call or bring *to* the *same* place, or together: to collect.—*v.i.* to meet together:—*pr.p.* assem'bling; *pa.p.* assem'bled. [Fr. *assembler*, low L. *assimulare*—L. *ad*, to, *simul*, together, at the same time; Gr. *homos*, A.S. *sam*, same; Sans. *sam*, together.]

ASSEMBLY, as-sem'bli, *n.* A collection of individuals assembled in the same place for amusement, or for the consideration of religious or political matters, &c.

ASSEMBLY-ROOM, a room in which persons assemble especially for dancing.

ASSENT, as-sent', *v.i.* *To think with*, to consent: to agree.—*n.* Act of agreeing to or admitting acquiescence: compliance. [L. *assentior—ad*, to, *sentio*, to think.]

ASSERT, as-sėrt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To join or knit to:* to declare positively or strongly: to maintain. [L. *assero, assertum*, to lay hold of, declare—*ad*, to, *sero*, to join, knit.]

ASSERTION, as-sėr'shun, *n.* Act of asserting: positive or strong declaration: affirmation.

ASSERTIVE, as-sėrt'iv, *adj.* Asserting or confirming confidently.

ASSESS, as-ses', *v.t.* *To fix:* to fix the amount of, as a tax: to tax: to fix the value or profits of, for taxation: to estimate. [Fr. *asseoir;* L. *assidere, assessum*, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court (in low L. to set, fix a tax), from *ad*, to, *sedeo*, to sit.]

ASSESSABLE, as-ses'a-bl, *adj.* Liable to be assessed or taxed.

ASSESSMENT, as-ses'ment, *n.* Act of assessing: a valuation for the purpose of taxation: a tax.

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ASSESSOR, as-ses'or, *n.* One who assesses: one who sits by another, as an assistant in council, or next in dignity. [assessors or to a court of assessors.

ASSESSORIAL, as-ses-sō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to

ASSETS, as'sets, *n.pl.* (*orig.*) Goods or estate of a deceased person *sufficient* to pay all his debts and legacies: the property of a deceased or insolvent person: the entire property of all sorts belonging to a merchant or to a trading association. [O. E. *assath*, Fr. *assez*, enough—L. *ad*, to, *satis*, enough.]

ASSEVERATE, as-sev'ér-āt, *v.t.* To declare *seriously* or solemnly:—*pr.p.* assev'erāting; *pa.p.* assev'erāted. [L. *assevero*, *-atum—ad*, to, *severus*, serious. See SEVERE.] [positive affirmation or assertion.

ASSEVERATION, as-sev-ér-ā'shun, *n.* Solemn or

ASSIDUITY, as-si-dū'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being assiduous: constant application or diligence. [L. *assiduitas—assiduus*. See ASSIDUOUS.]

ASSIDUOUS, as-sid'ū-us, *adj.* *Sitting* close *at:* constant or unwearied in application: diligent: persevering. [L. *assiduus—ad*, to, at, *sedeo*, to sit.]

ASSIDUOUSLY, as-sid'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an assiduous manner: diligently.

ASSIDUOUSNESS, as-sid'ū-us-nes, *n.* ASSIDUITY.

ASSIEGE, as-sēj', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To besiege. [Fr. *assiéger*, It. *assedio*—L. *ad*, to, and *sedes*, a seat.]

ASSIGN, as-sīn', *v.t.* *To sign* or *mark out to* one: to allot: to appoint: to allege: to transfer.—*n.* One to whom any property or right is made over: (*Shak.*) a thing belonging to something else. [Fr. *assigner*, L. *assignare*, to mark out—*ad*, to, *signum*, a mark or sign.]

ASSIGNABLE, as-sīn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be assigned.

ASSIGNAT, as-sin-yä', *n.* A paper-note issued by the French revolutionary government on the security of the appropriated church lands, and representing land *assigned* to the holder.

ASSIGNATION, as-sig-nā'shun, *n.* Act of assigning: an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love-appointments: the making over of anything to another.

ASSIGNEE, as-sin-ē', *n.* One to whom any right or property is assigned:—*pl.* the trustees of a sequestrated estate.

ASSIGNMENT, as-sīn'ment, *n.* Act of assigning: a transfer of any property or right to another: the writing by which a transfer is made.

ASSIMILATE, as-sim'i-lāt, *v.t.* *To make similar* or like *to:* to convert into a like substance, as food in our bodies.—*v.i.* to grow similar: to be converted into a like substance:—*pr.p.* assim'ilāting; *pa.p.* assim'ilāted. [L. *assimilo*, *-atum—ad*, to, *similis*, like. See SIMILAR.]

ASSIMILATION, as-sim-i-lā'shun, *n.* Act of assimilating: process of converting into a like substance.

ASSIMILATIVE, as-sim'i-lāt-iv, *adj.* Having the power or tendency to assimilate.

ASSINEGO, as-si-nē'go, *n.* Same as ASINEGO.

ASSISH, as'ish, *adj.* Like an ass: stupid.

ASSIST, as-sist', *v.t.* *To stand to* or by: to help.—*v.i.* to lend aid. [L. *assisto—ad*, to, *sisto*, Gr. *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

ASSISTANCE, as-sist'ans, *n.* Help: relief.

ASSISTANT, as-sist'ant, *adj.* Helping or lending aid.—*n.* One who assists: a helper.

ASSIZE, as-sīz', *v.t.* *To assess:* to set or fix the quantity or price:—*pr.p.* assīz'ing; *pa.p.* assīzed'.—*n.* A statute settling the weight, measure, or price of anything: (*Spenser*) measure, dimensions:—*pl.* the sessions or sittings of a court held in counties twice a year, at which causes are tried by a judge and jury. [O. Fr. *assise*, a set rate—*assire*, L. *assideo*. See ASSESS.]

ASSIZER, as-sīz'ér, *n.* An officer who inspects weights and measures.

ASSOCIABILITY, as-sō-sha-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being capable of association.

ASSOCIABLE, as-sō'sha-bl, *adj.* That may be joined or associated: sociable: companionable. [bility.

ASSOCIABLENESS, as-sō'sha-bl-nes, *n.* Associa-

ASSOCIATE, as-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* To join with as a *companion*, friend, or partner: to unite in one body: (*Shak.*) to accompany.—*v.i.* to keep company with: to unite or combine:—*pr.p.* assō'ciāting; *pa.p.* assō'ciāted.—*adj.* Joined or connected with: confederate.—*n.* One joined with another as a companion, friend, partner, or ally: a member of an association or institution. [L. *associo*, *-atum—ad*, to, *socius*, a companion.]

ASSOCIATION, as-sō-shi-ā'shun, *n.* Act of associating: union or combination: a society of persons joined together to promote some object: connection, as of ideas. [ciation.

ASSOCIATIVE, as-sō'shi-a-tiv, *adj.* Tending to asso-

ASSOIL, as-soil', *v.t.* *To loosen from:* (*Spenser*) to put off: to absolve or acquit: to solve. [O. Fr. *assoiller*, *absoiller*, *absolver*—L. *ab*, from, *solvo*, to loose.]

ASSOIL, as-soil', *v.t.* *To soil*, stain, or make dirty. [L. *ad*, and SOIL. See SOIL, to stain.]

ASSONANCE, as'so-nans, *n.* A correspondence *in sound:* in Sp. and Port. poetry, a kind of rhyme, consisting in the coincidence of the vowels of the corresponding syllables, without regard to the consonants. [L. *ad*, to, *sonans*, sounding—*sono*, to sound.]

ASSONANT, as'so-nant, *adj.* Resembling in sound.

ASSORT, as-sort', *v.t.* To separate *into sorts*, *lots*, or classes: to arrange.—*v.i.* to agree or be in accordance with. [Fr. *assortir*—L. *ad*, to, *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]

ASSORTMENT, as-sort'ment, *n.* Act of assorting: quantity or number of things assorted: variety.

ASSOT, as-sot', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To besot, to infatuate.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) infatuated. [Fr. *assoter—ad*, and *sot*, foolish. See SOT.]

ASSUAGE, as-swāj', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To sweeten:* to soften, mitigate, or allay.—*v.i.* to abate or subside:—*pr.p.* assuāg'ing; *pa.p.* assuāged'. [O. Fr. *assouager*, low L. *assuaviare*—L. *suavis*, sweet.] [mitigation.

ASSUAGEMENT, as-swāj'ment, *n.* Abatement:

ASSUASIVE, as-swās'iv, *adj.* Softening: mitigating.

ASSUBJUGATE, as-sub'jōō-gāt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To subjugate.

ASSUME, as-sūm', *v.t.* *To take to:* to take upon one's self: to take for granted: to arrogate: to pretend to possess.—*v.i.* to claim unduly: to be arrogant:—*pr.p.* assūm'ing; *pa.p.* assūmed'. [L. *assumo—ad*, to, *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take.]

ASSUMING, as-sūm'ing, *adj.* Haughty: arrogant.

ASSUMPTION, as-sum'shun, *n.* Act of assuming: a supposition: the minor proposition in a syllogism: a festival observed by the Romish Church on 15th August, in honour of the translation of the Virgin Mary to heaven. [L. *assumptio—assumo*. See ASSUME.] [assumed.

ASSUMPTIVE, as-sump'tiv, *adj.* That is or may be

ASSURANCE, ash-shōōr'ans, *n.* Act of assuring: confidence: feeling of certainty: impudence: positive declaration: insurance, as applied to lives: (*Shak.*) a legal evidence of the conveyance of property.

ASSURE, ash-shōōr', *v.t.* To make *sure* or *secure:* to

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give confidence: to tell positively: to insure:—*pr.p.* assūr'ing; *pa.p.* assūred'. [Fr. *assurer—ad*, and *sūr*, sure. See SURE, SECURE.]

ASSURED, ash-shōōrd', *adj.* Certain: without doubt: insured: (*Shak.*) affianced. [doubtedly.

ASSUREDLY, ash-shōōr'ed-li, *adv.* Certainly: un-

ASSUREDNESS, ash-shōōr'ed-nes, *n.* State of being assured: certainty.

ASSWAGE. A form of ASSUAGE.

ASSYRIAN, as-sir'i-an, *adj.* *Belonging to Assyria*, the first great empire of antiquity mentioned in Scripture.—*n.* An inhabitant of Assyria.

ASTART, a-start', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as ASTERT.

ASTATIC, a-stat'ik, *adj.* Having a tendency *not to stand* still: losing polarity, as a magnetic needle. [Gr. *a*, priv., *statikos*, causing to stand—*histēmi*, to make to stand.]

ASTAY, a-stā', *adv.* Applied to an anchor, when, in lifting it, the cable forms such an angle with the surface of the water as to appear in a line with the *stays* of the ship. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and STAY.]

ASTER, as'tėr, *n.* A genus of plants with compound flowers like little *stars*. [Gr. *astēr*, a star.]

ASTERIATED, as-tē'ri-ā-ted, *adj.* Having rays like a *star*. [From ASTER.]

ASTERISK, as'tėr-isk, *n.* A sign, in the figure of a *little star*, used in printing, thus *. [Gr. *asteriskos*, dim. of *astēr*, a star.]

ASTERISM, as'tėr-izm, *n.* A group or collection of small *stars*: a constellation.

ASTERN, a-stėrn', *adv.* *On the stern:* in, at, or towards the hinder part of a ship: behind. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and STERN.]

ASTEROID, as'tėr-oid, *n.* One of the minor *stars* or planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter, called also *Planetoid*. [Gr. *astēr*, a star, *eidos*, form.]

ASTERT, a-stėrt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To startle*, frighten, or fall upon unawares. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and START.]

ASTHENIC, as-then'ik, *adj.* *Destitute of strength:* feeble: debilitated. [Gr. *asthenikos—a*, priv., *sthenos*, strength.]

ASTHMA, ast'ma, *n.* *Short-drawn breath:* a chronic disorder of the organs of respiration. [Gr.,—*aō*, *aēmi*, to breathe hard.]

ASTHMATIC, -AL, ast-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or affected by asthma.

ASTON, ASTONE, as-tōn', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). ASTONISH.

ASTONIED, as-ton'id, *pa.p.* of ASTONY.

ASTONISH, as-ton'ish, *v.t.* *To stun* with any sudden noise, as *thunder:* to confound with sudden surprise or wonder: to amaze. [O. E. *astony*, O. Fr. *estonner*—L. *attono*, *-are*, to thunder at—*ad*, at, *tono*, to thunder. See STUN.] [ful: amazing.

ASTONISHING, as-ton'ish-ing, *adj.* Very wonder-

ASTONISHMENT, as-ton'ish-ment, *n.* Emotion created by any sudden surprise: amazement: wonder: (*Spenser*) excitement.

ASTONY, as-ton'i, *v.t.* *To stun:* to confound with fear or amazement. [O. E. from root of ASTONISH.]

ASTOUND, as-townd', *v.t.* *To stun or astonish.*

ASTRADDLE, a-strad'dl, *adv.* Sitting *astride*. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and STRADDLE.]

ASTRAGAL, as'tra-gal, *n.* (*arch.*) A small semicircular moulding or bead encircling a column: a round moulding near the mouth of a cannon. [Gr. *astragalos*, one of the vertebræ, a moulding.]

ASTRAL, as'tral, *adj.* Belonging to the *stars:* starry. [From L. *astrum*, Gr. *astēr*, a star.]

ASTRAND, a-strand', *adv.* Stranded. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and STRAND.]

ASTRAY, a-strā', *adv.* *On the stray:* out of or from the right way. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and STRAY.]

ASTRICTION, as-trik'shun, *n.* *A binding* or contraction: constipation. [L. *astrictio—astringo*. See ASTRINGE.]

ASTRIDE, a-strīd', *adv.* *On the stride:* with the legs open, or across. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and STRIDE.]

ASTRINGE, as-trinj', *v.t.* *To bind together:* to draw tight: to contract:—*pr.p.* astring'ing; *pa.p.* astringed'. [L. *astringo—ad*, to, *stringo*, to bind.]

ASTRINGENCY, as-trinj'en-si, *n.* Power or state of being astringent.

ASTRINGENT, as-trinj'ent, *adj.* Astringing: binding: contracting: strengthening.—*n.* A medicine that causes contraction.

ASTRINGER, as-trinj'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A falconer who keeps a goshawk. [O. Fr. *austour*, Fr. *autour*, It. *astore*, a goshawk, prob. from L. *acceptor*, for *accipiter*, the hawk.]

ASTROFEL, as'tro-fel, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of bitter herb, prob. the same as *starwort*.

ASTROLABE, as'tro-lāb, *n.* An instrument composed of circular rings formerly used for *taking* the altitude of the sun and *stars*, now superseded by the quadrant. [Fr.,—Gr. *astron*, a star, *lambanō*, *labō*, to take.]

ASTROLATRY, as-trol'a-tri, *n.* *The worship of the stars.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, *latreia*, service, divine worship—*latris*, a servant.]

ASTROLOGER, as-trol'o-jėr, *n.* One versed in astrology. [to astrology.

ASTROLOGIC, -AL, as-tro-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating

ASTROLOGY, as-trol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *The knowledge of the stars:* (*orig.*) same as astronomy: afterwards, the pretended science of foretelling events from the positions of the heavenly bodies. [Gr. *astrologia—astron*, star, *logos*, knowledge—*legō*, to speak.]

ASTRONOMER, as-tron'o-mėr, *n.* One versed in astronomy. [ing to astronomy.

ASTRONOMIC, -AL, as-tro-nom'ik, -al, *adj.* Relat-

ASTRONOMY, as-tron'o-mi, *n.* The *laws* or science of *the stars* or heavenly bodies. [Gr. *astronomia—astron*, star, *nomos*, a law—*nemō*, to regulate.]

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, as'tro-the-ol'o-ji, *n.* A branch of natural *theology*, which derives its proofs from the observation of the *heavenly bodies*. [Gr. *astron*, star, and THEOLOGY.] [pfx. *a*, on, and STRUT.]

ASTRUT, a-strut', *adv.* In a strutting manner. [A.S.

ASTUTE, as-tūt', *adj.* *Crafty:* cunning: shrewd: sagacious. [L. *astutus—astus*, craft, said to be from Gr. *astu*, a city, astute thus meaning 'having the shrewdness of one city-bred.']

ASTUTELY, as-tūt'li, *adv.* Cunningly: shrewdly.

ASTUTENESS, as-tūt'nes, *n.* Cunning: shrewdness.

ASTYLAR, a-stī'lar, *adj.* *Without columns.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *stylos*, a column.]

ASUNDER, a-sun'dėr, *adv.* (*lit.*) *Sundered from:* apart: into parts: separately. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and SUNDER.]

ASYLUM, a-sī'lum, *n.* (*lit.*) A place where one is safe *from seizure:* a refuge: an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate. [L.; Gr. *asylon—a*, priv., *sylē*, right of seizure.]

ASYMMETRY, a-sim'e-tri, *n.* *Want of symmetry* or proportion between parts. [Gr. *a*, priv., and SYMMETRY.]

ASYMPTOTE, a'sim-tōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *Not coinciding:* (*math.*) a line that continually approaches nearer to

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some curve without ever meeting it. [Gr. *asymptōtos*, not coinciding—*a*, not, *syn*, with, *ptōtos*, apt to fall—*piptō*, to fall.]

ASYMPTOTICAL, a-sim-tot'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to, or of the nature of, an asymptote.

AT, at, *prep.* Denoting presence, nearness, or relation. [A.S. *æt*, O. Ger. *az*, Goth. and Ice. *at*, L. *ad*; Sans. *adhi*, on.]

ATABAL, at'a-bal, *n.* A Moorish kettle-*drum*. [Sp.,—Ar. *al-tabl*, the drum.]

ATAVISM, at'av-izm, *n.* The recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in a subsequent generation. [From L. *atavus*, ancestor—*avus*, a grandfather.]

ATE, āt. Did eat, *pa.t.* of EAT.

ATE, ā'tē, *n.* (*myth.*) The goddess of *mischief* and of all rash actions and their results. [Gr. *atē*, mischief—*aaō*, to hurt.]

ATHANASIAN, ath-a-nāz'yan, *adj.* Relating to *Athanasius*, primate of Egypt in the 4th cent., or to the creed supposed to have been drawn up by him.

ATHEISM, ā'the-izm, *n.* (*lit.*) A state of being *without God*: disbelief in the existence of a God. [Fr. *athéisme*—Gr. *a*, priv., and *theos*, God.]

ATHEIST, ā'the-ist, *n.* One who disbelieves in the existence of God.

ATHEISTIC, -AL, ā-the-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to or containing atheism: disbelieving in the existence of God.

ATHENEUM, } ath-e-nē'um, *n.* The temple of
ATHENÆUM, } *Athēna* or Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets read aloud their works: in modern times, a public institution for lectures, readings, &c. [L. *Athenæum*, Gr. *Athēnaion*—*Athēna* or *Athēnē*, the goddess Minerva.]

ATHENIAN, a-thē'ni-an, *adj.* *Relating to Athens*, the capital of Greece.—*n.* A native of Athens.

ATHEOUS, ā'the-us, *adj.* (*Milton*). Atheistic, impious.

ATHERMANCY, a-thėr'man-si, *n.* State of being [athermanous.

ATHERMANOUS, a-thėr'man-us, *adj.* *Not transmitting heat.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., *thermainō*, to heat—*thermē*, heat.]

ATHIRST, a-thėrst', *adj.* *Thirsty*: eager for. [pfx. *a*, on, and THIRST.] [A.S.

ATHLETE, ath'lēt, *n.* *A contender* for victory in feats of strength: one vigorous in body or mind. [Gr. *athlētēs*—*athlos*, contest.]

ATHLETIC, ath-let'ik, *adj.* Relating to athletics: relating to or like an athlete: strong, vigorous.

ATHLETICS, ath-let'iks, *n.* The art of wrestling, running, &c.: athletic exercises.

ATHWART, a-thwawrt', *prep.* *On the thwart*: across.—*adv.* Sidewise: wrongly: perplexingly. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and THWART.]

ATILT, a-tilt', *adv.* *On tilt*: as a tilter.

ATIMY, at'i-mi, *n.* (*lit.*) *Loss of honour*: in ancient Athens, loss of civil rights, public disgrace. [Gr. *atimia*—*a*, priv., *timē*, honour—*tiō*, to honour.]

ATLANTEAN, at-lan-tē'an, *adj.* *Relating to*, or like *Atlas*: strong: gigantic. [See ATLAS.]

ATLANTEAN, at-lan-tē'an, *adj.* Relating to *Atlantis*, according to ancient tradition, a vast island in the Atlantic Ocean.

ATLANTES, at-lan'tēz, *n.pl.* Figures of men used instead of columns. [From ATLAS.]

ATLANTIC, at-lan'tik, *adj.* Relating to or descended from the god *Atlas*: relating to the island of *Atlantis* (see ATLANTEAN): relating to the Atlantic Ocean.

ATLAS, at'las, *n.* A collection of maps or tables in a volume: (*anat.*) the first cervical vertebra, or the piece of the human vertebral column which is nearest the skull, so called from its supporting the globe of the head.

[Gr. *Atlas*, 'the bearer' (prob. from *a* euphonic, *tlaō*, to bear), a god who, having attempted to storm the heavens, was condemned to bear the vault of heaven on his head and hands. Mercator, in the 16th c., gave the name *Atlas* to a collection of maps, because the figure of Atlas supporting the heavens was usually given on the title-pages of such works.]

ATMOMETER, at-mom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the rate of evaporation from a moist surface. [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and METER.]

ATMOSPHERE, at'mos-fēr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Air-sphere*: the air that surrounds the earth: the gaseous envelope surrounding any heavenly body: (*fig.*) any surrounding influence. [Gr. *atmos*, air, *sphaira*, a sphere.]

ATMOSPHERIC, -AL, at-mos-fer'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to, caused by, depending on, or existing in the atmosphere.

ATOLL, a-tol', *n.* A coral island consisting of a circular belt of coral enclosing a central lagoon. [Said to be a Malayan word.]

ATOM, at'um, *n.* A particle of matter so small that *it cannot be cut* or divided: a molecule: anything very small. [Gr. *atomos*, uncut—*a*, neg., *temnō*, to cut.]

ATOMIC, -AL, a-tom'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to or consisting of atoms: extremely small.

ATOMISM, at'um-izm, *n.* The doctrine that atoms arrange themselves in the universe by their own power.

ATOMIST, at'um-ist, *n.* A believer in atomism.

ATOMOLOGY, at-um-ol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of atoms. [Gr. *atomos*, atom, and *logos*, a discourse.]

ATOMY, at'um-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) An atom; also, a skeleton, in this case a corr. of ANATOMY.

ATONE, at-ōn', *adv.* (*Spenser*). *At one*, at once, together.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) At one.

ATONE, a-tōn', *v.i.* To be *at one*: to agree: to stand as an equivalent: to make reparation.—*v.t.* to expiate:—*pr.p.* atōn'ing; *pa.p.* atōned'. [Usually given from AT and ONE.]

ATONEMENT, a-tōn'ment, *n.* The act of atoning: agreement: reconciliation: expiation: the mediation between God and man by Christ.

ATONIC, a-ton'ik, *adj.* *Wanting tone* or energy: debilitated: wanting tone or vocality: unaccented. [Gr. *a*, priv., and TONIC.]

ATONY, at'un-i, *n.* *Want of tone* or energy: debility: relaxation. [Gr. *atonia*—*a*, priv., *tonos*, tone, strength. See TONE.] [pfx. *a*, and TOP.]

ATOP, a-top', *adv.* (*Milton*). *On* or at *the top*. [A.S.

ATRABILIARY, at-ra-bil'yar-i, *adj.* *Belonging to black-bile*, or to the renal glands, arteries, and veins. [L. *ater*, *atra*, black, *bilis*, gall, bile. See BILE.]

ATRIP, a-trip', *adv.* Said of an anchor, when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction—of a sail, when it is hoisted from the cap, sheeted home, and ready for trimming. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and TRIP.]

ATRIUM, ā'tri-um, *n.* The entrance-hall or chief apartment of a Roman house. [Said to be from *Atria* in Tuscany, where the style of architecture originated.]

ATROCIOUS, a-trō'shus, *adj.* Extremely *cruel* or wicked: heinous: enormous: horrible. [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, cruel.]

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ATROCIOUSLY, a-trō'shus-li, *adv.* In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, a-trō'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being enormously wicked or cruel.

ATROCITY, a-tros'i-ti, *n.* Horrible wickedness: extreme heinousness or cruelty.

ATROPAL, at'ro-pal, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Not inverted.* [Gr. *atropos—a*, neg., and *trepō*, to turn.]

ATROPHY, at'ro-fi, *n.* *Want of nourishment:* a wasting away without manifest cause. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *trophē*, nourishment—*trephō*, to nourish.]

ATROPIA, a-trō'pi-a, } *n.* A *poisonous* alkaloid ex-
ATROPINE, at'ro-pin, } isting in the deadly nightshade and in the seeds of the thorn-apple.

[So called on account of its poisonous nature. From Gr. *Atropos*, one of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut the thread of life.]

ATTACH, at-tach', *v.t.* *To tack* or *stick to:* to bind or fasten: to seize: to gain over: (*Shak.*) to arrest. [Fr. *attacher*, It. *attacare*, E. *tack*, prob. from L. *tango, tago*, to touch.]

ATTACHABLE, at-tach'a-bl, *adj.* That may be attached: liable to attachment.

ATTACHÉ, at-ta-shā', *n.* A young diplomatist attached to the suite of an ambassador. [Fr.]

ATTACHMENT, at-tach'ment, *n.* State of being attached: the thing attached: that which binds one thing to another: fidelity, affection: the seizure of any one's goods or person by virtue of a legal process: the writ by virtue of which an attachment is made.

ATTACK, at-tak', *v.t.* *To tack to* or *fasten on* in an unfriendly manner: to fall upon violently: to assault: to assail with unfriendly words or writing.—*n.* An assault or onset: severe criticism or calumny. [Fr. *attaquer*, It. *attacare*, to attack. See ATTACH.]

ATTAIN, at-tān', *v.t.* *To touch against:* to reach or gain by effort: to obtain: to accomplish.—*v.i.* to come or arrive: to reach. [Fr. *atteindre;* L. *attingo, -ere—ad*, to, *tango*, to touch.]

ATTAINABILITY, at-tān-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of [being attainable.

ATTAINABLE, at-tān'a-bl, *adj.* That may be attained: capable of being reached or accomplished by efforts of the mind or body. [being attained.

ATTAINABLENESS, at-tān'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of

ATTAINDER, at-tān'dér, *n.* Act of attainting: (*Shak.*) taint or stain: (*law*) loss of civil rights through conviction for high treason. [Fr. *atteindre*, to come to, reach, O. Fr. *attaindre*, to accuse, from L. *attingo*. See ATTAIN.]

ATTAINMENT, at-tān'ment, *n.* Act of attaining: the thing attained: acquisition.

ATTAINT, at-tānt', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To attain to:* to overtake, accuse, convict: to deprive of rights for being convicted of treason. [O. Fr. *attaint*, pa.p. of *attaindre*. See ATTAINDER, ATTAIN.]

ATTAINT, at-tānt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To taint* or corrupt: (*Spenser*) to stain or obscure—hence, to disgrace.—*p.adj.* Attainted.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A taint or stain. [Pfx. *a*, and TAINT.]

ATTAINTMENT, at-tānt'ment, } *n.* State of being
ATTAINTURE, at-tānt'ūr, } attainted.

ATTAR, at'ar, *n.* Same as OTTO.

ATTASK, at-task', *v.t.* To task. [Pfx. *a*, and TASK.]

ATTEMPER, at-tem'pér, *v.t.* *To temper:* to mix in due proportion: to modify or moderate: to adapt. [L. *attempero—ad*, to, and *tempero*. See TEMPER.]

ATTEMPT, at-temt', *v.t.* *To try* or endeavour: to make an effort or attack upon: (*Spenser*) to tempt.—*v.i.* to make an attempt or trial.—*n.* A trial: endeavour or effort. [Fr. *attenter*, L. *attento—ad*, and *tempto, tento*, to try—*tendo*, to stretch.]

ATTEMPTABLE, at-temt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be attempted.

ATTEND, at-tend', *v.t.* *To stretch* or tend *to*, give heed to: to wait on or accompany: to be present at: to wait for.—*v.i.* to yield attention: to wait. [L. *attendo—ad*, to, *tendo*, to stretch.]

ATTENDANCE, at-tend'ans, *n.* Act of attending: presence: the persons attending: (*B.*) attention.

ATTENDANT, at-tend'ant, *adj.* Giving attendance: accompanying.—*n.* One who attends or accompanies: a servant: that which accompanies or follows.

ATTENDMENT, at-tend'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Attention.

ATTENT, at-tent', *adj.* (*B.*) Attentive.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Attention.

ATTENTION, at-ten'shun, *n.* Act of attending: steady application of the mind: heed: care and civility. [L. *attentio—attendo*. See ATTEND.]

ATTENTIVE, at-tent'iv, *adj.* Full of attention: mindful. [manner: heedfully: carefully.

ATTENTIVELY, at-tent'iv-li, *adv.* In an attentive

ATTENTIVENESS, at-tent'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being attentive: heedfulness.

ATTENUANT, at-ten'ū-ant, *adj.* Attenuating: diluting.

ATTENUATE, at-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.* *To make thin* or lean: to reduce in consistence or density: to break down into finer parts.—*v.i.* to become thin or fine: to grow less:—*pr.p.* atten'ūāting; *pa.p.* atten'ūāted. [L. *attenuo, -atum—ad*, to, *tenuis*, thin.]

ATTENUATE, at-ten'ū-āt, } *adj.* Made thin or
ATTENUATED, at-ten'ū-āt-ed, } slender: made less viscid. [ating: act of reducing to a fine powder.

ATTENUATION, at-ten-ū-ā'shun, *n.* Act of attenu-

ATTEST, at-test', *v.t.* *To testify* or *bear witness to:* to affirm: to give proof of, to manifest: to call to witness.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Witness, testimony. [L. *attestor—ad*, to, *testis*, a witness.] [testimony or witness.

ATTESTATION, at-tes-tā'shun, *n.* Act of attesting:

ATTESTOR, at-test'ur, *n.* One who attests.

ATTIC, at'tik, *adj.* *Pertaining to Attica*, part of ancient Greece, or to Athens, its capital: classical: chaste, elegant. [L. *atticus—Attica.*]

ATTIC, at'tik, *n.* (*arch.*) A low story above an entablature or a cornice that terminates the main part of an elevation: a sky-lighted room in the roof of a house. [Fr. *attique*, prob. from Sans. *atta*, a room on the top of a house.]

ATTICISE, at'ti-sīz, *v.t.* To make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.—*v.i.* to use the idioms of the Athenians: to side with the Athenians.

ATTICISM, at'ti-sizm, *n.* An Attic idiom: a chaste or elegant expression.

ATTIRE, at-tīr', *v.t.* *To draw on:* to dress, array, or adorn: to prepare:—*pr.p.* attīr'ing; *pa.p.* attīred'.—*n.* Dress: ornamental dress: (*B.*) a woman's head-dress. [O. Fr. *attirer;* It. *tirare*, to draw—Goth. *tairan*, O. Ger. *zeran*, E. TEAR.]

ATTITUDE, at'ti-tūd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Aptitude* of position: posture or position: gesture. [Fr., low L. *aptitudo*—L. *aptus*, fit.] [attitude.

ATTITUDINAL, at-ti-tūd'in-al, *adj.* Relating to

ATTITUDINISE, at-ti-tū'din-īz, *v.i.* To assume affected attitudes:—*pr.p.* attitū'dinīsing; *pa.p.* attitū'dinīsed.

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ATTOLLENT, at-tol'lent, *adj.* *Lifting up*, raising. [L. *attollens, -entis*, pr.p. of *attollo*, to lift up—*ad*, to, *tollo*, to lift.]

ATTONCE, at-tōns', *adv.* (*Spenser*). *At once:* immediately.

ATTONE (*Spenser*). A form of ATONE, *adv.*

ATTORNEY, at-tur'ni, *n.* (*lit.*) One who acts *in the turn* or stead of another: one authorised to act for another: one legally qualified to practise in a court of law:—*pl.* ATTOR'NEYS. [O. Fr. *attorné*, low L. *attornatus—attorno*, to commit business to another—L. *ad*, to, and *torno*, to turn.]

ATTORNEY, at-tur'ni, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To perform by proxy, to employ as a proxy.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at-tur'ni-jen'ér-al, *n.* In England, the head attorney or law-officer of the crown.

ATTORNEYSHIP, at-tur'ni-ship, *n.* Office of an attorney: agency for another.

ATTRACT, at-trakt', *v.t.* *To draw to* or cause to approach: to allure: to entice. [Low L. *attracto*—L. *attraho, -tractum—ad*, to, *traho*, to draw.]

ATTRACTABILITY, at-trakt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being attractable.

ATTRACTABLE, at-trakt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be attracted.

ATTRACTION, at-trak'shun, *n.* The act or power of attracting: the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles to each other: that which attracts.

ATTRACTIVE, at-trakt'iv, *adj.* Having the power of attracting: alluring: inviting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, at-trakt'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being attractive.

ATTRAHENT, at'tra-hent, *adj.* *Attracting* or drawing.—*n.* That which attracts. [L. *attrahens, -entis*, pr.p. of *attraho*. See ATTRACT.]

ATTRAP, at-trap', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To adorn *with trappings;* to array. [L. *ad*, to, and TRAP.]

ATTRIBUTABLE, at-trib'ūt-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being attributed or imputed.

ATTRIBUTE, at-trib'ūt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To give to:* to ascribe, assign, or consider as belonging:—*pr.p.* attrib'ūting; *pa.p.* attrib'ūted. [L. *attribuo, -tributum—ad*, to, *tribuo*, to give.]

ATTRIBUTE, at'tri-būt, *n.* That which is attributed: that which is inherent in: that which can be predicated of anything: a quality, property, or characteristic.

ATTRIBUTION, at-tri-bū'shun, *n.* Act of attributing: that which is attributed: commendation.

ATTRIBUTIVE, at-trib'ū-tiv, *adj.* Attributing: expressing an attribute.—*n.* A word denoting an attribute.

ATTRITE, at-trīt', *adj.* Worn *by rubbing* or friction. [L. *attritus—attero* = *ad*, and *tero, tritum*, to rub.]

ATTRITION, at-trish'un, *n.* The *rubbing* of one thing against another: a wearing by friction.

ATTUNE, at-tūn', *v.t.* *To put in tune:* to make one sound accord with another: to arrange fitly:—*pr.p.* attūn'ing; *pa.p.* attūned'. [L. *ad*, to, and TUNE.]

ATWAIN, a-twān', *adv.* *In twain:* asunder. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and TWAIN.]

ATWEEN, a-twēn', *adv.* (*Spenser*). *Between.* [A.S. pfx. *a*, and TWAIN.]

ATWIXT, a-twikst', *adv.* (*Spenser*). *Betwixt*, between. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and root of BETWIXT.]

AUBURN, aw'burn, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Whitish:* reddish brown. [Low L. *alburnus*, white—L. *albus*, white; but also given from the root of BROWN.]

AUCTION, awk'shun, *n.* A public sale in which each bidder *increases* the price offered by the preceding, the article put up being sold to the highest bidder. [L. *auctio*, an increasing—*augeo, auctum*, to increase.]

AUCTIONEER, awk-shun-ēr', *n.* One who is licensed to sell by auction.—*v.t.* To sell by auction.

AUDACIOUS, aw-dā'shus, *adj.* *Daring:* bold: presumptuous, impudent: proceeding from a bold, insolent, or shameless disposition. [Fr. *audacieux*, L. *audax, audacis—audeo*, to dare.]

AUDACIOUSLY, aw-dā'shus-li, *adv.* In an audacious manner: boldly: impudently.

AUDACIOUSNESS, aw-dā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being audacious: impudence.

AUDACITY, aw-das'i-ti, *n.* Boldness: fearlessness: presumption: effrontery.

AUDIBILITY, awd-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being audible: power of being heard.

AUDIBLE, awd'i-bl, *adj.* *Able to be heard.* [L. *audibilis—audio*, to hear, conn. with Gr. *ous, ous*, the ear.]

AUDIBLENESS, awd'i-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being heard.

AUDIBLY, awd'i-bli, *adv.* In an audible manner.

AUDIENCE, awd'i-ens, *n.* The act of hearing: (*B.*) hearing: admittance to a hearing: an assembly.

AUDIENT, awd'i-ent, *adj.* *Listening:* paying attention. [L. *audiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *audio*, to hear. See AUDIBLE.]

AUDIT, awd'it, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hearing:* an examination of accounts by a person, who hears a statement and verifies it by reference to the vouchers.—*v.t.* To examine and adjust.—*v.i.* to settle an account. [L. *auditus*, a hearing—*audio*, to hear. See AUDIBLE.]

AUDITOR, awd'it-or, *n.* *A hearer:* one who audits accounts. [L.,—*audio*, to hear. See AUDIBLE.]

AUDITORSHIP, awd'it-or-ship, *n.* The office of an auditor.

AUDITORY, awd'it-or-i, *adj.* *Relating to hearing* or to the sense or organs of hearing: having the power of hearing.—*n.* An audience: a place where lectures, &c., are heard. [L. *auditorius—auditor.*]

AUDITRESS, awd'i-tres, *n.* A female hearer.

AUGEAN, aw-jē'an, *adj.* *Pertaining to Augeus*, a fabled king of Elis in Greece, whose stables, containing 3000 cattle, and uncleaned for 30 years, were cleaned by Hercules in one day: full of dirt or filth.

AUGER, aw'gér, *n.* *A centre-bit:* a tool used for boring holes, consisting of a long iron axis with a cutting edge at one end (generally screw-shaped), and a transverse wooden handle at the other. [A.S. *navegar, nafegar—naf*, a nave, centre, axis, *gar*, a piercer.]

AUGER-BIT, aw'gér-bit, *n.* A piece of steel with a cutting edge for fitting on the point of an auger.

AUGER-HOLE, aw'gér-hōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A hole made by an auger.

AUGHT, awt, *n.* *A whit:* ought: anything: a part. [A.S. *áht, áwiht—á*, pfx., and *wiht*, a wight, a thing.]

AUGITE, aw'jīt, *n.* A mineral closely allied to hornblende, usually of a greenish colour, occurring crystallised in prisms, and forming an essential component of many igneous rocks. [From Gr. *augē*, brightness.]

AUGMENT, awg-ment', *v.t.* *To increase:* to make larger.—*v.i.* to grow larger. [L. *augmento—augmentum*, increase, from *augeo*, to increase, akin to Gr. *auxanō*, Sans. *vaj*, to make to increase.]

AUGMENT, awg'ment, *n.* Increase: (*gram.*) a prefix to a word.

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AUGMENTABLE, awg-ment'a-bl, *adj.* That may be augmented or increased.

AUGMENTATION, awg-men-tā'shun, *n.* Act of augmenting: state of being augmented: addition: (*her.*) an especial mark of honour borne either on an escutcheon or a canton.

AUGMENTATIVE, awg-ment'a-tiv, *adj.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.—*n.* (*gram.*) A derivative word formed to denote an excess of what is expressed by its primitive.

AUGUR, aw'gur, *n.* Among the Romans, one who foretold events by observing *the cries of birds*, &c.: a diviner: a soothsayer: (*Shak.*) augury.—*v.t.* To foretell from signs.—*v.i.* to guess or conjecture. [L., —*avis*, a bird, and *gar*, root of *garrio*, to cry.]

AUGURAL, aw'gū-ral, *adj.* Pertaining to augurs or augury.

AUGURY, aw'gū-ri, *n.* The art or practice of auguring: an omen. [L. *augurium—augur.*]

AUGUST, aw-gust', *adj.* *Honourable:* venerable: imposing: awful: majestic. [L. *augustus—augeo*, to increase, magnify, honour: also given from *augur*, and so = consecrated by augury.]

AUGUST, aw'gust, *n.* The eighth month of the year, so called after Cæsar *Augustus*, one of the Roman emperors.

AUGUSTAN, aw-gus'tan, *adj.* Pertaining to *Augustus* (nephew of Julius Cæsar, and one of the greatest Roman emperors) or to the time in which he lived: classic: refined.

AUGUSTINE, aw-gust'in, } *n.* One of an
AUGUSTINIAN, aw-gus-tin'ian, } order of monks founded in 388, and so called from *St Augustine.*

AUGUSTLY, aw-gust'li, *adv.* In an august manner.

AUGUSTNESS, aw-gust'nes, *n.* Dignity: loftiness of mien: magnificence.

AUK, awk, *n.* A genus of web-footed sea-birds found in the Northern Seas, distinguished by a bill compressed vertically, very short wings by which they paddle themselves under water, and by having the legs placed so far back as to make them keep an upright attitude. [Low L. *alca*, Ice. *alka.*]

AULARIAN, aw-lā'ri-an, *adj.* *Relating to a hall.*—*n.* A member of a Hall, as distinguished from a collegian. [From L. *aula*, a hall.]

AULIC, awl'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to a royal court. [L. *aulicus—aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a hall, a royal court.]

AUMAIL, aw-māl', *v.t.* *To enamel:* (*Spenser*) to figure or variegate. [See ENAMEL.]

AUMBRY, awm'bri, *n.* Same as AMBRY.

AUMERY, aw'mėr-i, *n.* Same as ALMONRY.

AUMUCE, aw'mūs, *n.* Same as ALMUCE.

AUNT, ănt, *n.* A father's or a mother's sister: (*Shak.*) any old, bad woman, a procuress. [O. Fr. *ante*; L. *amita*, a father's sister.]

AURAL, awr'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the air*, or to a subtile vapour or exhalation arising from a body. [From L. *aura*, a breeze or breath of air.]

AURAL, awr'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the ear.* [From L. *auris*, ear, from *aud*, *aus*, root of *audio*, to hear.]

AURATE, awr'āt, *n.* *A golden-tinted* pear: a compound of auric acid. [L. *auro*, *auratum*, to gild—*aurum*, gold.]

AURATED, awr'āt-ed, *adj.* *Gilded:* gold coloured: containing gold: compounded with auric acid.

AUREATE, awr'e-āt, *adj.* *Gilded:* golden. [L., as if *aureo*, *aureatum—aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

AURELIA, awr-ēl'ya, *n.* The chrysalis of an insect, so called from its *golden* colour. [From L. *aurum*, gold.]

AURELIAN, awr-ēl'yan, *adj.* Of or like the aurelia.

AUREOLA, awr-ē'o-la, } *n.* *The gold-coloured* light
AUREOLE, awr'e-ōl, } or halo with which painters surround the body of Christ, saints, &c. [L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden.]

AURIC, awr'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to gold:* containing 2 parts of gold and 3 of acid. [From L. *aurum*, gold.]

AURICLE, awr'i-kl, *n.* *A little ear:* the external ear: a kind of ear-trumpet:—*pl.* the two cavities in the lower and narrower end of the heart. [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.]

AURICLED, awr'i-kld, *adj.* Having appendages like ears. [See AURICLE.]

AURICULA, awr-ik'ū-la, *n.* A species of primrose, also called *bear's-ear*, from the shape of its leaf.

AURICULAR, awr-ik'ū-lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to the ear* or to the sense of hearing: known by the sense of hearing, or by report: traditional: told in the ear: (*anat.*) pertaining to the auricles of the heart.—*n.* The tuft of feathers round the orifice of the ears of birds. [From L. *auricula.* See AURICLE.]

AURICULATE, awr-ik'ū-lāt, } *adj.* *Ear-shaped*,
AURICULATED, awr-ik'ū-lāt-ed, } having appendages like the ear, as leaves: having projections on one or both sides of the bosses, as certain bivalve shells. [Low L. *auriculatus*—L. *auricula.*]

AURIFEROUS, awr-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Producing* or yielding *gold.* [L. *aurifer—aurum*, gold, *fero*, to bear.]

AURIFORM, awr'i-form, *adj.* *Ear-shaped.* [L. *auris*, ear, *forma*, form.]

AURIST, awr'ist, *n.* One skilled in diseases of *the ear.*

AUROCHS, awr'oks, *n.* The European bison or wild ox found in the forests of Lithuania. [Ger. *aurochs*, O. Ger. *urohso*—Ger. *ur*, L. *urus*, Gr. *ouros*, a wild ox, and Ger. *ochs*, O. Ger. *ohso*, ox.]

AURORA, aw-rō'ra, *n.* *The morning:* in poetry, the goddess of morning. [L.,—Gr. *aurios*, the morrow, Sans. *usasa*—root *ush*, to burn.]

AURORA AUSTRALIS, aw-rō'ra aws-trā'lis, *n.* A phenomenon in the southern hemisphere the same as the aurora borealis. [AURORA and L. *australis*, southern. See AUSTRAL.]

AURORA BOREALIS, aw-rō'ra bō-re-ā'lis, *n.* *The northern aurora* or light, a phenomenon often witnessed at night in northern latitudes, generally having the appearance of a luminous arch, supposed to be of electrical origin. [AURORA and L. *borealis*, northern—*boreas*, the north wind.]

AURORAL, aw-rō'ral, *adj.* Relating to the aurora or to the aurora borealis.

AUSCULTATION, aws-kul-tā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A listening to:* the art of discovering diseases of the lungs and heart by applying the ear to the chest or to a tube in contact with the chest. [L. *auscultatio—ausculto*, to listen, conn. with *aus*, the ear.]

AUSCULTATORY, aws-kul'ta-tor-i, *adj.* Relating to auscultation.

AUSPICATE, aw'spi-kāt, *v.t.* To be a favourable sign of beforehand: to foreshew: to initiate or inaugurate:—*pr.p.* au'spicāting; *pa.p.* au'spicāted. [L. *auspicor*, *auspicatus—auspex.* See AUSPICE.]

AUSPICE, aw'spis, *n.* An omen drawn from *observing birds:* augury:—*pl.* protection, patronage. [L. *auspicium—auspex*, *auspicis*, a bird-seer, from *avis*, a bird, *specio*, to observe.]

AUSPICIOUS, aw-spish'us, *adj.* Having good auspices or omens of success: favourable: fortunate.

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AUSPICIOUSLY, aw-spish'us-li, *adv.* In an auspicious manner: happily: favourably.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, aw-spish'us-nes, *n.* State of being auspicious: prosperity.

AUSTER, aws'tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The dry* scorching wind: the south wind. [L. *auster* = *austerus*. See AUSTERE.]

AUSTERE, aws-tėr', *adj.* (*lit.*) Making the tongue *dry and rough:* harsh: severe: stern. [L. *austerus* —Gr. *austēros—auō*, to dry.]

AUSTERENESS, aws-tėr'nes, *n.* Quality of being austere: severity of manners or life: harshness.

AUSTERITY, aws-ter'i-ti, *n.* Severity: excessive rigour: harsh discipline.

AUSTRAL, aws'tral, *adj. Southern:* lying towards the south. [L. *australis—auster*, the south wind.]

AUSTRALIAN, aws-trā'li-an, *adj. Of* or pertaining to *Australia*, a large island between the Indian and Pacific oceans.—*n.* A native of Australia.

AUSTRIAN, aws'tri-an, *adj. Of* or pertaining to *Austria*, an empire of central Europe.—*n.* A native of Austria.

AUTARCHY, awt'ār-ki, *n. Government by a single person.* [Gr. *autos*, self, *archē*, government.]

AUTHENTIC, -AL, aw-then'tik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having authority or genuineness as if *from the author's own hand:* original: genuine: true: legally attested. [Gr. *authentikos—authentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand—*autos*, self, *entea*, weapons.]

AUTHENTICATE, aw-then'ti-kāt, *v.t.* To make authentic: to prove genuine:—*pr.p.* authen'ticating; *pa.p.* authen'ticated.

AUTHENTICATION, aw-then-ti-kā'shun, *n.* Act of authenticating: confirmation.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-then-tis'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being authentic: genuineness.

AUTHOR, aw'thor, *n. One who produces*, or brings into being: a beginner or first mover: the writer of an original book:—*fem.* AU'THORESS. [Fr. *auteur*, L. *auctor—augeo, auctum*, to produce.]

AUTHORIAL, aw-thō'ri-al, *adj.* Relating to an author, or authorship.

AUTHORISATION, aw-thor-iz-ā'shun, *n.* Establishment by authority.

AUTHORISE, aw'thor-īz, *v.t.* To give authority to: to empower: to sanction: to establish by authority: —*pr.p.* au'thorising; *pa.p.* au'thorised.

AUTHORITATIVE, aw-thor'i-tāt-iv, *adj.* Having authority: dictatorial.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, aw-thor'i-tāt-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being authoritative.

AUTHORITY, aw-thor'i-ti, *n.* Source: legal power or *right*: power derived from office or character: weight of testimony: permission:—*pl.* AUTHOR'ITIES, precedents: opinions or sayings carrying weight: persons in power. [author.

AUTHORSHIP, aw'thor-ship, *n.* State of being an

AUTOBIOGRAPHER, aw-to-bi-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One who writes an autobiography.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIC, -AL, aw-to-bi-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to autobiography.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, aw-to-bi-og'ra-fi, *n. The biography* or *life* of a person *written by himself.* [Gr. *autos*, one's self, *bios*, life, *graphō*, to write.]

AUTOCARPOUS, aw-to-kär'pus, *adj.* Applied to such fruit as consists only of the pericarp, without any additional organ. [Gr. *autos*, self, *karpos*, fruit.]

AUTOCHTHON, aw-tok'thon, *n.* One who is supposed to have sprung from the *same soil on which he lives:* an aboriginal. [Gr. *autos*, self, *chthōn, chthonos*, the soil.]

AUTOCRACY, aw-tok'ra-si, *n. Self-derived* or independent *power:* an absolute government by one man: despotism. [Gr. *autos*, self, *kratos*, power.]

AUTOCRAT, aw'to-krat, *n.* One who rules by *his own power:* an absolute sovereign: any one invested with absolute independent powers. [Gr. *autokratēs —autos*, self, *kratos*, power.]

AUTOCRATIC, -AL, aw-to-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Of an autocrat: absolute: despotic.

AUTO-DA-FE, aw'to-da-fā', *n.* (*lit.*) *An act of faith:* a judgment of the Inquisition acquitting or condemning persons accused of heresy: the execution of persons who were condemned by the Inquisition to be burned:—*pl.* AUTOS-DA-FE. [Port. from *auto*, L. *actus*, act, *da*, L. *de*, of, and *fe*, L. *fides*, faith.]

AUTOGRAPH, aw'to-graf, *n. One's own* hand-*writing:* an original manuscript: a signature.—*adj.* In one's own handwriting. [Gr. *autos*, self, *graphē*, writing.]

AUTOGRAPHIC, -AL, aw-to-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or relating to autographs.

AUTOMATIC, -AL, aw-to-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Of, or relating to, an automaton: self acting or moving: acting from concealed machinery: (*anat.*) involuntary: (*mech.*) self-regulating.

AUTOMATISM, aw-tom'at-izm, *n.* Automatic action: power of self-moving.

AUTOMATON, aw-tom'a-ton, *n. A self-moving* machine, or one which moves by concealed machinery:—*pl.* AUTOM'ATONS or AUTOM'ATA. [Gr. *automatos*, self-moving—*autos*, self, and *maō*, to move.]

AUTONOMIC, aw-to-nom'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having, autonomy or the power of self-government.

AUTONOMOUS, aw-ton'o-mus, *adj. Having* the power or right of *self-government.* [Gr. *autonomos —autos*, self, *nomos*, law, from *nemō*, to rule.]

AUTONOMY, aw-ton'o-mi, *n.* The power or right of *self-government:* the sovereignty of reason in the mind of man, as imposing laws on the will. [Gr. *autonomia—autos*, and *nomos*. See AUTONOMOUS.]

AUTUMN, aw'tum, *n.* The season *of increase:* the third season of the year when fruits are gathered in, popularly comprising the months of August, September, and October: (*astron.*) in the N. temp. zone, the time between the Autumnal equinox (Sept. 23) and the Winter solstice (Dec. 23). [L. *autumnus, auctumnus—augeo, auctum*, to increase.]

AUTUMNAL, aw-tum'nal, *adj.* Of, or peculiar to, the Autumn.

AUXILIAR, awg-zil'yar, *adj. Helping:* subsidiary, as troops.—*n.* (*Milton*) An auxiliary. [L. *auxiliaris —auxilium*, help—*augeo*, to increase.]

AUXILIARY, awg-zil'yar-i, *adj.* Same as AUXILIAR. —*n.* A helper: an assistant: (*gram.*) a verb that helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs.

AVAIL, a-vāl', *v.t. To be of value* or service to: to benefit: to aid.—*v.i.* to be of use: to answer the purpose.—*n.* Benefit: profit: service. [L. *ad*, to, *valeo*, to be strong, to be worth.]

AVAIL, a-vāl', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as AVALE.

AVAILABILITY, a-vāl-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being available: suitability for a certain purpose.

AVAILABLE, a-vāl'a-bl, *adj.* That one may avail one's self of: profitable: suitable.

AVAILABLENESS, a-vāl'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being available: power in promoting an end in view: validity.

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AVAILABLY, a-vāl'a-bli, *adv.* In an available manner: profitably: efficaciously.

AVALANCHE, av'a-lansh, *n.* A mass of snow and ice sliding down from a mountain *to the valley* below: a snow-slip. [Fr.,—*avaler*, to slip down. See AVALE.]

AVALE, a-vāl', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To come down *to a valley*: (*Spenser*) to descend.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to cause to descend:—*pr.p.* avāl'ing; *pa.p.* avāled'. [Fr. *avaler*, to descend, to let down, from L. *ad*, to, *vallis*, a valley.]

AVARICE, av'ar-is, *n.* *A panting after* or eager desire for wealth: covetousness. [L. *avaritia—avarus*, greedy—*aveo*, to pant after.]

AVARICIOUS, av-ar-ish'us, *adj.* Full of avarice: extremely covetous: greedy.

AVARICIOUSLY, av-ar-ish'us-li, *adj.* In an avaricious manner: with an inordinate desire of gaining wealth.

AVARICIOUSNESS, av-ar-ish'us-nes, *n.* Quality of being avaricious: covetousness.

AVAST, a-vāst', *int.* (*naut.*) *Hold fast!* stop! [Dutch *houd vast*, hold fast: or It. and Sp. *basta*, enough—It. *bastare*, Fr. *baster*, to be sufficient.]

AVATAR, av-a-tär', *n.* *The descent* of a Hindu deity in a manifest shape: incarnation. [Sans.,—*ava*, away, down, and *tara*, passage—*tri*, to pass, cross.]

AVAUNT, a-vawnt', *int.* *Advance!* move on: begone!—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To advance. [Fr. *avant*, before, *avancer*, to move forward—L. *ab*, from, *ante*, before.]

AVAUNT, a-vawnt', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To boast. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and VAUNT.]

AVE, ā'vē, *n.* (*lit.*) *Be safe*, or *happy*: hail—in the Romish Church an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary: (*Shak.*) a hailing. [L., from *aveo*, to be well or happy, Sans. *av*, to preserve.]

AVE MARIA, ā'vē ma-rē'a, } *n.* An invocatiou or
AVE MARY, ā'vē mā'ėr-i, } address to the Virgin *Mary*. [See AVE.]

AVENGE, a-venj', *v.t.* To take or inflict *vengeance on*: to inflict punishment for:—*pr.p.* aveng'ing; *pa.p.* avenged'.—*n.* Revenge. [Fr. *venger*, It. *vengiare*, L. *vindicare*. See VENGEANCE.]

AVENGEFUL, a-venj'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of vengeance.

AVENGEMENT, a-venj'ment, *n.* Act of avenging: punishment.

AVENGER, a-venj'ėr, *n.* One who avenges.

AVENGERESS, a-venj'ėr-es, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female avenger.

AVENTAIL, AVENTAILE, av'en-tāl, *n.* The movable part of a helmet in front, for admitting *wind* or air to the wearer. [Fr. *ventail*, O. Fr. *aventail*, from L. *ventus*, wind.]

AVENTRE, a-ven'tr, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*lit.*) To throw *to the wind*: (*Spenser*) to throw a spear, to push forward. [It. *avventare*, to dart—L. *ad*, to, and Prov. *ventar*, O. Fr. *venter*, to throw to the wind—L. *ventus*, the wind.]

AVENTURE, a-vent'ūr, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To adventure.

AVENUE, av'en-ū, *n.* *A coming* or approach *to*: an alley of trees leading to a house. [Fr., from L. *ad*, to, *venio*, to come.]

AVER, a-vėr', *v.t.* *To declare to be true*: to affirm or declare positively: to verify:—*pr.p.* averr'ing; *pa.p.* averred'. [Fr. *avérer*—L. *ad*, and *verus*, true.]

AVERAGE, av'ėr-āj, *n.* (*orig.*) Damage or loss by sea—equal distribution among the shipowners of the loss sustained—hence, a contribution to a general loss: the mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities.—*adj.* Containing a mean proportion.—*v.t.* To find a mean proportion of: to divide according to a given proportion.—*v.i.* to exist in, or form, a mean quantity:—*pr.p.* av'ėraging; *pa.p.* av'ėraged. [Given by Diez and Wedg. from It. *avaria*; Fr. *avarie*, damage; Ger. *haferei*, sea-damage, from Scand. *haf*, sea: otherwise given from root of AVER.]

AVERDUPOIS, a-vėr'dū-poiz, *n.* A form of AVOIRDUPOIS.

AVERMENT, a-vėr'ment, *n.* The act of averring: positive assertion: establishment by evidence: (*law*) an offer to justify what is alleged.

AVERSE, a-vėrs', *adj.* *Turned away*: having a disinclination or hatred: disliking. [L. *aversus*, pa.p. of *averto*. See AVERT.]

AVERSELY, a-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a backward direction: backward.

AVERSENESS, a-vėrs'nes, *n.* Quality of being averse: opposition of mind.

AVERSION, a-vėr'shun, *n.* *A turning away*: repugnance of mind: dislike, hatred: opposition of nature: the object of dislike. [See AVERT.]

AVERT, a-vėrt', *v.t.* *To turn from* or aside: to prevent.—*v.i.* to turn away. [L. *averto—ab*, from, *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

AVERTIMENT, a-vėr'ti-ment, *n.* (*Milton*). Advertisement.

AVES, ā'vēz, *n.pl.* *Birds*: the second class of vertebrated, and the first of oviparous vertebrated animals, including all the oviparous animals which have warm blood. [L., pl. of *avis*, Sans. *vi*, a bird.]

AVIARY, ā'vi-ar-i, *n.* A place for keeping *birds*. [L. *aviarium—avis*, a bird.]

AVID, av'id, } *adj.* *Panting after*: greedy:
AVIDIOUS, a-vid'i-us, } eager. [L. *avidus—aveo*, to pant after.]

AVIDITY, a-vid'i-ti, *n.* *A panting after*: eagerness: greediness. [L. *aviditas—avidus*. See AVID.]

AVISE, a-vīz', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To recognise: (*Shak.*) to advise, counsel, observe:—*pr.p.* avīs'ing; *pa.p.* avīsed'. [Fr. *aviser*. See ADVISE.]

AVISEFUL, a-vīz'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Watchful, circumspect.

AVOCATION, av-o-kā'shun, *n.* *A calling away from* or diverting from some employment: an engagement or business which calls for one's time and attention. [L. *avocatio—ab*, from, *voco*, to call.]

AVOID, a-void', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make *void*, to annul: (*Shak.*) to quit, leave: to try to escape from: to shun.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to escape. [Pfx. *a*, and VOID.]

AVOIDABLE, a-void'a-bl, *adj.* That may be avoided or shunned: capable of being vacated or annulled.

AVOIDANCE, a-void'ans, *n.* The act of avoiding or shunning: the act of becoming vacant: the act of annulling: (*Ch. of E.*) the want of a lawful incumbent in a benefice by death, resignation, &c.

AVOIRDUPOIS, av-ėr-dū-poiz', *adj.* *Having weight.*—*n.* A system of weights in which the lb. equals 16 oz. [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have (of the) weight—L. *habeo*, to have, *pondus*, weight: also given from low L. *averia*, goods in general: and from Fr. *avérer*, low L. *averare*, to verify—root of AVER.]

AVOUCH, a-vowch', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To call upon* a feudal lord to defend his tenant's right—hence the submission to, or avowal of, a feudal superior on the part of the tenant: to avow: to declare, own, or confess: (*Shak.*) to sanction, vindicate.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Testimony, evidence. [Fr. *avouer*, L. *advocare—ad*, to, *voco*, to call.]

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AVOUCHABLE, a-vowch'a-bl, *adj.* That may be avouched.

AVOUCHMENT, a-vowch'ment, *n.* (*Milton*). The act of avouching, declaration.

AVOURE, a-vowr', *n.* (*Spenser*). Confession, acknowledgment. [Fr. *avouer*. See AVOUCH.]

AVOW, a-vow', *v.t.* To declare openly: to own or confess: (*law*) to acknowledge and justify.—*n.* A declaration: a vow. [See AVOUCH.]

AVOWABLE, a-vow'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being avowed.

AVOWAL, a-vow'al, *n.* A positive declaration: a frank confession.

AVOWEDLY, a-vow'ed-li, *adv.* With frank acknowledgment: in an open manner.

AVOWEE, a-vow'ē, *n.* Same as ADVOWEE.

AVOWRY, a-vow'ri, *n.* (*law*). The act of avowing and justifying in one's own right the distraining of goods.

AVUNCULAR, a-vung'kū-lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to an uncle.* [From L. *avunculus*, an uncle.]

AWAIT, a-wāt', *v.t.* *To wait* or look *for:* to be in store for: to attend.—*n.* (*Spenser*) An ambush. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and WAIT.]

AWAKE, a-wāk', *v.t.* *To wake* or rouse from sleep: to rouse from a state of inaction.—*v.i.* to cease sleeping: to rouse one's self from a state of inaction:—*pr.p.* awāk'ing: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* awāked' or awōke'.—*adj.* Not asleep: vigilant. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and WAKE.]

AWAKEN, a-wāk'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To awake.

AWAKENING, a-wāk'n-ing, *n.* The act of awaking or ceasing to sleep: a revival of religion.

AWANTING, a-wont'ing, *adj.* Wanting: missing.

AWARD, a-wawrd', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To regard*, to look at—then to pronounce judgment upon: to adjudge.—*v.i.* To determine.—*n.* Judgment: final decision, esp. of arbitrators. [Prov. *eswarder*, It. *guardare*, Fr. *regarder*. See REGARD.]

AWARE, a-wār', *adj.* (*lit.*) *On guard* or *ward:* wary: informed. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *warian*, to be on guard, from *war*, caution.]

AWARN, a-wawrn', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To warn. [Pfx. *a*, and WARN.]

AWAY, a-wā', *adv.* *On way:* out of the way: absent.—*int.* Begone! [A.S. *aweg*—*a*, on, *weg*, way.]

(I cannot) AWAY WITH = bear or endure: AWAY WITH (him) = take away: (make) AWAY WITH = destroy, kill.

AWE, aw, *n.* Reverential *fear:* dread: (*Shak.*) overawing influence.—*v.t.* To strike with or influence by fear mingled with reverence or respect: to control by inspiring dread. [A.S. *ege*, fear, Gr. *agē*, wonder.]

AWEARY, a-wē'ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) Weary. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and WEARY.]

A-WEATHER, a-weth'ėr, *adv.* (*naut.*) Applied to the position of a helm when close to the weather-side of a ship:—opposed to A-LEE. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and WEATHER.]

A-WEIGH, a-wā', *adv.* In the act of being *weighed*, as an anchor, when the strain on the cable has just raised it from the bottom. [Pfx. *a*, and WEIGH.]

AWESTRUCK, aw'struk, *adj.* Struck or affected with awe.

AWFUL, aw'fool, *adj.* Full of awe: inspiring awe: solemn.

AWFULLY, aw'fool-li, *adv.* In a manner to fill with awe: fearfully.

AWFULNESS, aw'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of striking with awe: solemnity.

AWHAPE, a-hwāp', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To strike: to terrify. [Acc. to Mahn akin to E. *whap*, a blow, A.S. *hweopan*, to whip.]

AWHILE, a-hwīl', *adv.* For some time: for a short time. [Pfx. *a*, and WHILE.]

AWKWARD, awk'ward, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Towards the left:* unskilful, clumsy: ungraceful: (*Shak.*) unfavourable, unfortunate. [O. E. *awk*, left, wrong, and A.S. *ward*, direction.]

AWKWARDLY, awk'ward-li, *adv.* In an awkward manner: inelegantly: clumsily.

AWKWARDNESS, awk'ward-nes, *n.* Quality of being awkward: want of dexterity: want of elegance in manners.

AWL, awl, *n.* A pointed instrument for boring small holes in leather. [A.S. *æl*.]

AWLESS, aw'les, *adj.* Without awe or respectful fear: not exciting awe.

AWN, awn, *n.* A scale or husk: beard of corn or grass. [Ice. *ogn*, Dan. *aone*, Gr. *achnē*, chaff.]

AWNED, awnd, *adj.* Furnished with awns.

AWNING, awn'ing, *n.* A covering *to shelter* from the sun's rays, usually of canvas spread over a frame: that part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulkhead of the cabin. [Low Dutch, *havenung—haven*, a shelter.]

AWNLESS, awn'les, *adj.* Wanting awns.

AWOKE, a-wōk', did awake—*past tense* of AWAKE.

AWORK, a-wurk', *adv.* (*Shak.*) *At work:* in a state of action. [Pfx. *a*, and WORK.]

AWORKING, a-wurk'ing, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as AWORK.

AWRY, a-rī', *adj.* *Writhed* or twisted to one side: crooked: wrong: perverse.—*adv.* Unevenly: perversely. [Pfx. *a*, and A.S. *writhan*, to writhe or twist.]

AX, aks. The American spelling of AXE.

AXE, aks, *n.* An instrument for hewing or chopping, consisting of an iron head, with a steel edge, and a wooden helve. [A.S. *æx*; L. *ascia*; Gr. *axinē*.]

AXES, aks'ez, *n.* Plural of AXE.

AXES, aks'ēz, *n.* Plural of AXIS.

AXIAL, aks'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling an axis.

AXIALLY, aks'i-al-li, *adv.* In relation to, or in a line with an axis.

AXIL, aks'il, **AXILLA**, aks'il-la, *n.* (*anat.*) The armpit: (*bot.*) the angle between the upper side of a branch and a stem, or a petiole and a branch. [L. *axilla*, the armpit.]

AXILE, aks'il, *adj.* Lying in the axis of anything, as an embryo in the axis of a seed.

AXILLAR, aks'il-lar, **AXILLARY**, aks'il-lar-i, *adj.* (*anat.*) *Of*, or relating to, *the armpit:* (*bot.*) situated in, or rising from an axilla. [See AXILLA.]

AXIOM, aks'yum, *n.* That which is *taken for granted* as a basis of demonstration: a self-evident truth: an established principle in an art or science which is universally received. [Gr. *axiōma—axioō*, to think worth, to take for granted—*axios*, worth.]

AXIOMATIC, -AL, aks-i-o-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like an axiom: self-evident: true.

AXIS, aks'is, *n.* *The axle*, or the line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves: (*math.*) a straight line in a plane figure about which it is supposed to revolve to produce a solid: (*bot.*) the central part of a plant or inflorescence around which the other parts are arranged: (*crystal.*) an imaginary line connecting

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the centres of opposite faces or angles, or the apices of opposite solid angles:—*pl.* AXES, aks'ēz. [L. *axis*, Gr. *axōn*, Sans. *aksha*, A.S. *æx*.]

AXLE, aks'l, *n.* The pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns: axle-tree. [A.S. *æx*, Sw. *axel*.]

AXLED, aks'ld, *adj.* Provided with an axle.

AXLE-TREE, aks'l-trē, *n.* A bar of wood or iron supporting a carriage, the ends of which serve as the axles for a pair of wheels: axle.

AXOLOTL, aks'o-lotl, *n.* A reptile found in Mexico, allied to the tailed batrachia, but distinguished by retaining its gills through life.

AY, AYE, ī, *adv.* *Yea:* yes: indeed. [A.S. *gea*, *gese*, Ger. *ja*, yes.]

AYAH, ä'ya, *n.* A native Indian waiting-maid. [Sp. *aya*, a governess.]

AYE, ā, *adv.* *Always:* ever: for ever. [A.S. *ava*, *a*, Ger. *je*, ever; L. *ævum*, an age; Gr. *aiei*, always, *aiōn*, an age; Sans. *ajus*, life.]

AYE, ī, *n.* A vote in the affirmative.

AYE-AYE, ī'ī, *n.* A quadruped about the size of a hare found in Madagascar, closely allied to the lemurs, with much of the aspect of a squirrel. [So called from its cry.]

AYGULETS, āg'ū-lets, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as AIGLETS.

AYME, ām, *n.* (*Spenser*). *Aim*, direction.

AYRY, ā'ri, *n.* A hawk's nest. [See EYRY.]

AZALEA, a-zā'le-a, *n.* A genus of flowering plants, mostly natives of China or N. America, which grow best *in dry ground*, closely allied to the rhododendron. [Gr. *azaleos*, dry—*aza*, dryness, heat.]

AZIMUTH, az'i-muth, *n.* The arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body. [Ar. *al samt*, the direction. See ZENITH.]

AZIMUTHAL, az'i-muth-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

AZOIC, a-zō'ik, *adj.* *Without life:* before the existence of animal life: formed when there was no animal life on the globe, as rocks. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life—*zaō*, to live.]

AZOTE, a-zōt', *n.* A kind of gas that does *not sustain* animal *life:* pure nitrogen. [Low L. *azotum*—Gr. *a*, neg., and *zōē*, life, from *zaō*, to live.]

AZOTIC, a-zot'ik, *adj.* Relating to or consisting of azote or nitrogen.

AZOTISE, az'o-tīz, *v.t.* To impregnate with acid:—*pr.p.* az'otising; *pa.p.* az'otised.

AZOTITE, az'o-tīt, *n.* A salt of azotic or nitrous acid.

AZOTOUS, a-zōt'us, *adj.* Nitrous.

AZTEC, az'tek, *adj.* Relating to or descended from the Azteca, the dominant tribe in Mexico at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards.

AZURE, ā'zhur, *adj.* Of a faint *blue:* sky-coloured.—*n.* A delicate blue colour: the sky: (*her.*) blue, on coats of arms, represented by horizontal lines.—*v.t.* to colour blue. [Fr. *azur*, blue; It. *azzuro;* L. (*lapis*, stone) *lazuli*, Pers. *lazur*, sapphire.]

AZURINE, az'ū-rin, *adj.* (*obs.*) Azure.

AZURN, ā'zhurn, *adj.* (*Milton*). Azure.

AZYGOUS, az'i-gus, *adj.* *Not yoked* or joined with another: (*anat.*) not one of a pair, as a muscle. [Gr. *azygos*—*a*, neg., and *zygos*, a yoke, from *zeugnumi*, to join.]

AZYMOUS, az'i-mus, *adj.* *Unfermented:* unleavened. [Gr. *azymos*—*a*, neg., *zymos*, to ferment, from *zymē*, leaven, prob. from *zeō*, to boil, bubble up.]

B

BAA, bä, *n.* The cry of a sheep.—*v.i.* To cry or bleat as a sheep. [From the sound.]

BABBLE, bab'bl, *v.i.* To speak like a *baby:* to talk imperfectly: to chatter: to make a murmuring noise, as water over stones.—*v.t.* to prate: to utter foolishly:—*pr.p.* bab'bling; *pa.p.* bab'bled. [Fr. *babiller*, D. *babelen*, Gr. *babazō*, from root of BABE.]

BABBLE, -MENT, bab'bl, -ment, *n.* Idle talk: unmeaning words. [secrets.

BABBLER, bab'blėr, *n.* One who babbles or tells

BABBLING, bab'bling, *n.* Idle talk.

BABE, bāb, *n.* An infant: a young child of either sex: (*Spenser*) a doll. [From *ba*, *ba*, representing a child's first attempts to speak.]

BABEL, bā'bel, *n.* The city where the *confusion* of languages took place (Gen. xi. 9): hence, a confused combination of sounds. [Heb. 'confusion.']

BABOON, ba-bōōn', *n.* A species of large monkey, having a long face, broad muzzle, dog-like tusks, *large lips*, and a short tail. [Fr. *babouin—babines*, the lips of a beast: acc. to Wedg. from *ba*, the sound made by the collision of the lips.]

BABY, bā'bi, *n.* A young child of either sex: (*Shak.*) a doll.—*adj.* Like, or belonging to an infant. [A form of BABE.]

BABYHOOD, bā'bi-hood, *n.* State of being a baby.

BABYISH, bā'bi-ish, *adj.* Like a baby: childish.

BABYISM, bā'bi-izm, *n.* State or quality of a baby.

BABYJUMPER, bā'bi-jump-ėr, *n.* A seat, suspended from the ceiling of a room by elastic straps, to enable a baby to jump.

BABYLONIAN, bab-i-lō'ni-an, **BABYLONISH**, bab-i-lō'nish, } *adj.* Pertaining to Babylon, or to the ancient kingdom of which it was the capital.

BACCALAUREATE, bak-ka-law're-āt, *n.* The university degree of bachelor in any profession.

[From low L. *baccalaureus*, a bachelor of arts, from *bacca lauri*, berry of laurel, from their practice of wearing a garland of laurel berries; but the word was originally *baccalarius*, from the root of BACHELOR.]

BACCATE, bak'kāt, **BACCATED**, bak'kāt-ed, } *adj.* *Having berries:* berry-like or pulpy. [L. *baccatus—bacca*, a berry.]

BACCHANAL, bak'ka-nal, **BACCHANALIAN**, bak-ka-nā'li-an, } *n.* A worshipper of *Bacchus*, the god of wine: one who indulges in drunken revels: a drunkard.—*adj.* Relating to drunken revels. [From L. *Bacchus*, Gr. *Bacchos*, the god of wine.]

BACCHANALS, bak'ka-nalz, **BACCHANALIA**, bak-ka-nā'li-a, } *n.pl.* (*orig.*) Feasts in honour of Bacchus, the god of wine: drunken revels.

BACCHANT, bak-kant', *n.* A priest of Bacchus, the god of wine: a reveller: a drunkard:—*pl.* BACCHANTES, bak-kant'ēz. [L. *bacchans*, *bacchantis—bacchor*, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.]

BACCHANTE, bak-kant', *n.* A priestess of Bacchus, the god of wine: a female bacchanal:—*pl.* BACCHANTES.

BACCHIC, bak'kik, *adj.* Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine: jovial: drunken.

BACCHUS, bak'kus, *n.* The god of wine, son of Zeus and Semele, daughter of Cadmus. [Gr.—

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Iacchos, mystic name of Bacchus, the god of revelry, from *iachō*, to shout.]

BACCIFEROUS, bak-sif'ér-us, *adj.* *Bearing berries.* [L. *baccifer—bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]

BACE, bās, *n.* and *adj.* (*Spenser*). A form of BASE.

BACHELOR, bach'e-lor, *n.* (*lit.*) *A young man:* an unmarried man: one who has taken his first degree at a university. [Fr. *bachelier*, a young man, prob. from W. *bachgen*, a boy—*bach*, little.]

BACHELORHOOD, bach'e-lor-hood, } *n.* State or
BACHELORISM, bach'e-lor-izm, } condition of a bachelor.

BACHELOR'S-BUTTON, bach'e-lorz-but'n, *n.* A species of ranunculus, so called from the *button-like* appearance of the flower.

[Said to have been called *Bachelor's-button* from an old custom among country people, who practised a sort of divination with them, in order to ascertain whether they should marry their sweethearts or not.]

BACHELORSHIP, bach'e-lor-ship, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.

BACK, bak, *n.* The hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts: a ridge resembling that made by the spine of animals: the hinder part of a thing, opposed to the front.—*adv.* To the place from which one came: to a former state or condition: away from the front: behind: in return: again.—*v.t.* To get upon the back of: to place upon the back: to furnish with a back: to assist: to support: to drive or force backward.—*v.i.* to move or go back.—*adj.* Being behind or in the rear. [A.S. *bæc*, Sw. *bak*, Dan. *bag*.]

BACKBITE, bak'bīt, *v.t.* To speak evil of any one behind his back or in his absence.—*v.i.* to make a practice of reviling the absent.

BACKBITER, bak'bīt-ér, *n.* One who slanders or speaks ill of the absent.

BACKBITING, bak'bīt-ing, *n.* The act of calumniating the absent: secret detraction.

BACKBOARD, bak'bōrd, *n.* A board worn on the back, to give erectness to the figure and prevent roundness of the shoulders.

BACKBOND, bak'bond, *n.* A bond given by one who is absolute owner of a property so as to reduce his right to that of a trust, his original right to be given back on payment of the money borrowed on the bond.

BACKBONE, bak'bōn, *n.* The bone of the back, the [vertebral column.

BACKDOOR, bak'dōr, *n.* A door in the back part of a building.

BACKED, bakt, *adj.* Provided with a back:—used in composition, as Hump-backed.

BACKER, bak'ér, *n.* One who backs or supports another in a contest.

BACK-GAMMON, bak-gam'un, *n.* A game played by two persons on a board or tables with dice and fifteen men or pieces each.

[Acc. to Wedg., from Dan. *bakke*, a tray, and *gammen*, a game, from its being played on a tray-shaped board: but otherwise given as meaning *back-game*, from the players bringing the men back from their antagonists' tables into their own; and from Welsh *bach*, little, and *cammon*, fight, and so = 'little battle.']

BACKGROUND, bak'grownd, *n.* Ground at the back: a situation little seen: a place of obscurity: the space behind the principal figures of a picture.

BACKHANDED, bak'hand-ed, *adj.* With the hand turned backward: turned back: indirect: unfair.—*adv.* With the hand directed backward.

BACK-PIECE, bak'-pēs, } *n.* A piece or plate of
BACK-PLATE, bak'-plāt, } armour for the back.

BACKRACK, bak'rak, } *n.* (*B. & Fl.*) A kind of
BACKRAG, bak'rag, } wine made at *Bacharach* on the Rhine, of which the name is a corruption.

BACKSHEESH, BACKSHISH, bak'shēsh, *n.* *A gift* or *present* of money, in the East. [Pers. *bakhshish—bakhshidan*, to give.]

BACKSIDE, bak'sīd, *n.* The back or hinder side or part of anything: the hinder part of an animal.

BACKSLIDE, bak-slīd', *v.i.* To slide or fall back, esp. from the faith and practice of Christianity: to apostatise:—*pr.p.* backslīd'ing; *pa.p.* backslid' or backslid'den.

BACKSLIDER, bak-slīd'ér, *n.* One who backslides from the faith and practice of religion.

BACKSTAIRS, bak'stārz, *n.pl.* Stairs in the back part of a house: private stairs.

BACKSTAYS, bak'stāz, *n.pl.* Ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to the sides of a ship, and slanting a little backward, to assist the shrouds in supporting the masts.

BACKSWORD, bak'sōrd, *n.* A sword with a back or with only one edge: a stick with a basket-handle.

BACKWARD, bak'ward, } *adv.* Towards the back:
BACKWARDS, bak'wardz, } on the back: towards the past: from a better to a worse state. [BACK and affix WARD, WARDS, in the direction of.]

BACKWARD, bak'ward, *adj.* Keeping back: unwilling: slow: behind: late.—*n.* (*Shak.*) The things or state behind or past.

BACKWARDLY, bak'ward-li, *adv.* In a backward manner: (*Shak.*) perversely.

BACKWARDNESS, bak'ward-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being backward.

BACKWATER, bak'waw-tér, *n.* Water held back in a mill-stream by the obstruction of a dam below: water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel.

BACKWOODS, bak'woodz, *n.pl.* *The forest* or uncultivated part of a country *beyond* the cleared country, applied esp. to the new settlements on the western frontier of the United States.

BACKWOODSMAN, bak-woodz'man, *n.* An inhabitant of the backwoods.

BACKWOUND, bak'wōond, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wound secretly behind the back.

BACON, bā'kn, *n.* Swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried. [O. Fr.; O. Dutch, *baecke*, a pig—Wedg.: but otherwise given from O. High Ger. *bacho*, Dutch, *bak*, E. *back*, a chine.]

BACONIAN, ba-kō'ni-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Lord Bacon (1561—1626), or to his system of philosophy.

BACULITE, bak'ū-līt, *n.* A genus of fossil shells, allied to the Ammonites, of a straight, *staff-like* form, tapering to a point. [From L. *baculum*, a walking-stick.]

BAD, bad, *adj.* Ill or evil: not good: wicked: hurtful:—*comp.* WORSE; *superl.* WORST. [Ger. *böse*, Pers. *bud*, *bad*, bad.]

BADDISH, bad'dish, *adj.* Somewhat bad: not very good. [BAD, and dim. termination *ish*.]

BADE, bad, *past tense* of BID.

BADGE, baj, *n.* (*lit.*) *A patch:* a mark or sign by which one is known or distinguished: (*Spenser*) a memorial.—*v.t.* To mark or distinguish, as with a badge. [Ger. *batz*, a coarse patch, E. *botch*, *patch*; perhaps conn. with A.S. *beag*, crown, garland.]

BADGER, baj'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) *The corn-dealer:* a burrowing animal, allied to the bear, but much smaller,

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found in the north of Europe and Asia, and eagerly hunted by dogs.—*v.t.* To pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger: to pester or worry.

[Corrupted through the forms *bladger*, *bladier*, from low L. *bladarius*, a corn-dealer, the animal having been popularly supposed to store up corn for the winter.]

BADGER-LEGGED, baj'ėr-legd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having legs like a badger, that is, short and thick, or perhaps of unequal length.

BADINAGE, bad'in-äzh, *n.* *Jesting* or light playful talk: banter. [Fr.—*badin*, a jester, acc. to Diez, prob. from *ba*, expressing the opening of the mouth, whence It. *ba-itare*, *badare*, to gape.]

BADLY, bad'li, *adv.* In a bad manner: not well: imperfectly: wrongly.

BADNESS, bad'nes, *n.* The state of being bad: want [of good qualities.

BAFFLE, baf'fl, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To punish a recreant knight by hanging him or his effigy by the heels, &c., then to disgrace, to insult, to mock: to elude or defeat by artifice: to balk, to frustrate.—*v.i.* to practise deceit:—*pr.p.* baf'fling; *pa.p.* baf'fled. [Fr. *béfler*, to deceive, to mock; It. *beffa*, a scoffing.]

BAG, bag, *n.* That which *bulges* or *bellies* out; a sack or pouch.—*v.i.* To swell like a full bag.—*v.t.* to put into a bag: to make to swell:—*pr.p.* bag'ging; *pa.p.* bagged'. [A.S. *bælg*, bag, belly, Celt. *bag*, *balg*, belly, wallet.]

BAGATELLE, bag-a-tel', *n.* A trifle: a game played on a board having at one end nine holes into which balls are to be struck with a rod. [Fr.; It. *bagatella*, a conjurer's trick, a trifle, perhaps from O. Fr. *bague*, a bundle, and connected with root of BAG.]

BAGGAGE, bag'äj, *n.* The goods or luggage of an army: trunks and other articles carried by a traveller, luggage.

[Fr. *bagage*—O. Fr. *bague*, a bundle, *baguer*, to tuck up, said to be from Sp. *baga*, pack-thread, a rope for fastening on a load, and this from Celt. *bag*, a bundle, bag.]

BAGGAGE, bag'äj, *n.* A worthless woman: a saucy female.

[Variously derived, but perhaps from the comparative uselessness and often worthless character of the women who followed with the baggage of an army.]

BAGGY, bag'gi, *adj.* Loose like a bag.

BAGMAN, bag'man, *n.* A commercial traveller.

BAGNIO, ban'yō, *n.* *A bathing-house:* a house of prostitution. [It. *bagno*—L. *balneum*, a bath, contr. from *balineum*, Gr. *balaneion*, a bath.]

BAGPIPE, bag'pīp, *n.* A musical wind-instrument, consisting of a leathern bag which acts as a bellows, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bag'pīp-ėr, *n.* One who plays on a bag-[pipe.

BAH, bä, *int.* An exclamation of disgust or contempt.

BAIL, bāl, *n.* A person who becomes as it were *the guardian* of another, and gives security for his appearing in court to answer the charge made against him, in order that he may be set free in the meantime: the security given: (*Spenser*) custody, keeping.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To protect, deliver: to set free from arrest, or deliver over to the custody of others on their giving security to produce the person bailed at a certain time and place: to deliver in trust for a certain purpose, as goods.

[O. Fr. *bail*, a guardian, a tutor; low L. *baila*, a nurse, from L. *bajulus*, a carrier, in low L. one who carries and takes care of a child.]

BAIL, bāl, *n.* One of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket. [Acc. to Wedg., they were properly the wickets themselves, from Fr. *baille*, barrier, perhaps the same word as PALE, PALING.]

BAIL, bāl, *v.t.* To throw or lave out with *a pail* or dipper, as water from a boat. [From Fr. *baille*, Celt. *ballan*, a pail.]

*** Commonly but improperly spelled BALE.

BAILABLE, bāl'a-bl, *adj.* That may be bailed on security given: admitting of bail.

BAIL-BOND, bāl'-bond, *n.* A bond given by a prisoner and his surety upon being bailed.

BAILE, bāl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BAIL, custody.

BAILEE, bāl-ē', *n.* One to whom goods are delivered in trust upon a contract.

BAILER, bāl'ėr, *n.* One who delivers goods to [another in trust.

BAILEY, bāl'i, *n.* The court or space enclosed within the external walls of a castle. [Fr. *baille*, from low L. *ballium*, a corr. of L. *vallum*, a rampart.]

BAILIE, bāl'i, *n.* A municipal officer in Scotland corresponding to an alderman. [Fr. *bailli*, land-steward, officer of justice. See BAILIFF.]

BAILIFF, bāl'if, *n.* (*lit.*) One who has things put under his *bail* or control: a sheriff's officer: an agent or land-steward. [Fr. *bailli*, O. Fr. *baillif*, It. *balivo*, low L. *baillivus*, *bajulus*. See BAIL.]

BAILIWICK, bāl'i-wik, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff. [BAILIFF, and A.S. *wic*, station.]

BAILMENT, bāl'ment, *n.* A delivery of goods in trust.

BAINS, bānz, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BANNS, curses.

BAIRN, bārn, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is born:* a child. [Scot. *bairn*, A.S. *bearn*—*beran*, to bear.]

BAIT, bāt, *n.* Food put upon a hook to allure fish or make them *bite:* any allurement: a refreshment taken on a journey, gen. applied to that given to horses.—*v.t.* To put food on as a lure or trap: to give refreshment on a journey.—*v.i.* to take refreshment on a journey:—*pr.p.* bait'ing; *pa.p.* bait'ed. [A.S. *batan*, a bait, to bait, from root of BITE.]

BAIT, bāt, *v.t.* To provoke an animal by inciting dogs to *bite* it: to harass. [Ice. *beita*, from root of BITE.]

BAIT, bāt, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) *To beat* or clap the wings: to hover as a hawk. [Fr. *battre*, to beat, from root of BEAT.]

BAIZE, bās, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth. [Fr. *baye*; of unsettled derivation. Mahn suggests from E. *base*, of little comparative value.]

BAKE, bāk, *v.t.* To dry, harden, or cook by the *heat* of the sun or of fire: to prepare food in an oven: (*Spenser*) to harden by cold.—*v.i.* to work as a baker:—*pr.p.* bāk'ing; *pa.p.* bāked'. [A.S. *bacan*, Ger. *backen*, to bake; Ger. *bähen*, Ice. *baka*, to heat.]

BAKEHOUSE, bāk'hows, *n.* A house or place used for baking in.

BAKEMEAT, bāk'mēt, *n.* (*B.*) Meat baked in an [oven.

BAKEN, bākn, obs. *pa.p.* of BAKE.

BAKER, bāk'ėr, *n.* One who bakes bread, &c.

BAKERY, bāk'ėr-i, *n.* A bakehouse.

BAKING, bāk'ing, *n.* The process by which bread is baked: the quantity baked at one time.

BALANCE, bal'ans, *n.* An instrument for weighing, usually formed of *two dishes* or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle: equality of weight, power, or influence: act of weighing two things, either materially or mentally: that which makes equal in amount, hence, the sum due on an account: in a watch, the wheel which is kept in vibration by the action of the escapement and the balance-spring, and which regulates the motion of the wheel-work: (*astron.*) *Libra*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. —*v.t.* To weigh in a balance: to make equivalent: to

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counterpoise: to weigh by comparison: to settle, as an account.—*v.i.* to have equal weight or power, &c.: to hesitate or fluctuate between motives or opinions of seemingly equal weight:—*pr.p.* bal'ancing; *pa.p.* bal'anced. [Fr.—L. *bilanx*, having two scales—*bis*, double, *lanx*, *lancis*, a dish or scale.]

BALANCE-SHEET, bal'ans-shēt, *n.* A sheet of paper shewing a summary and balance of accounts.

BALANITE, bal'a-nīt, *n.* A fossil shell of the *Balanus*, or barnacle family. [From L. *balanus*, a barnacle.]

BALCONY, bal'ko-ni, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is supported *on beams:* a platform or gallery outside the window of a room: the gallery outside the stern of a large vessel. [It. *balcone*, Fr. *balcon*, a balcony, It. *balco*, a scaffold, A.S. *balca*, a beam, a balcony—O. Ger. *balcho*, Ger. *balken*, a beam, Balk, a ridge.]

BALD, bawld, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Bare, naked:* without the natural covering, as hair, feathers, &c.: unadorned: inelegant: (*Shak.*) without dignity, base. [Finn. *paljas*, naked, bare; Dan. *bældet*, unfledged; Gael. *ball*, a white mark, *maol*, bald.]

BALDACHIN, bal'da-kin, *n.* (*orig.*) A kind of umbrella of silk brocade or other rich material, supported on four poles, and carried in procession over the heads of royal personages, &c.: a canopy of costly materials, either supported on pillars, or fastened to the wall, over a throne, pulpit, or altar, &c.: in R. C. processions, a canopy borne over the priest who carries the Host. [It. *baldacchino*, Fr. *baldaquin*, a canopy, from It. *Baldacco*, Bagdad, whence was brought the stuff of which they were made.]

BALDERDASH, bawl'dėr-dash, *n.* Idle, senseless talk: anything jumbled together without judgment. [W. *baldorddi*, to talk idly, Gael. *ballardaich*, a shouting.]

BALDHEAD, bawld'hed, *n.* A person bald on the [head.

BALDLY, bawld'li, *adv.* In a bald manner: nakedly: inelegantly. [inelegance.

BALDNESS, bawld'nes, *n.* State of being bald:

BALDPATE, bawld'pāt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pate or head destitute of hair.

BALDPATE, bawld'pāt, } *adj.* (*Shak.*) Destitute
BALDPATED, bawld'pāt-ed, } of hair.

BALDRICK, bawld'rik, *n.* A military or heraldic *belt* or sash passing round the waist, or passing over the left shoulder and brought down under the right arm, or suspended from the right shoulder so as to sustain a sword: (*Spenser*) the zodiac. [O. E. *baudrick*, Fr. *baudrier*, O. Fr. *baudré*, O. Ger. *balderick*, low L. *baldringus*, L. *balteus*, Ice. *belti*, girdle, belt.]

BALE, bāl, *n.* *A ball*, bundle, or package of goods.—*v.t.* To make into bales:—*pr.p.* bāl'ing; *pa.p.* bāled'. [See Ball.]

BALE, bāl, *n.* (*Spenser*). *Calamity:* misery: woe. [A.S. *bealo*, torment, O. Ger. *balo*, Ice. *böl*, calamity.]

BALE, bāl, *v.t.* To throw out water. See Bail.

BALE-FIRE, bāl'-fīr, *n.* A signal or alarm-fire made by kindling a bale or pile of wood on the top of a mountain. [A.S. *bæl-fyr*.]

BALEFUL, bāl'fool, *adj.* Full of bale or misery, destructive: full of sorrow, sad. [See Bale, misery.]

BALEFULNESS, bāl'fool-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). State of being baleful: misery.

BALISTER. Same as Ballister.

BALK, bawk, *n.* *A ridge* of land left unploughed between furrows: anything passed over or unaccomplished: a check or disappointment: (*obs.*) a great beam or rafter.—*v.t.* To pass over: to leave untouched: to disappoint: to frustrate: (*Shak.*) to heap up (as on a ridge).—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to deal in cross purposes. [A.S. *balca*, W. *balc*, a ridge between furrows—*bal*, prominence. See Balcony.]

BALL, bawl, *n.* Any body that is round, or nearly so, as a ball of thread, a ball for play, a bullet, globe, &c. [Fr. *balle*, It. *balla*, *palla*, L. *pila*, Ger. *ball*, O. Ger. *balla*, *palla*, conn. with Dutch *bol*, Ice. *böllr*, and Boll, Bowl, Pile.]

BALL, bawl, *n.* An entertainment of *dancing.*

[Fr. *bal*, It. *ballo*—It. and low L. *ballare*, to dance—Gr. *ballō*, to toss: Dies derives it from It. *balla*, a ball, ball-play in the Middle Ages being often associated with dancing and singing, hence also Ballad.]

BALLAD, bal'lad, *n.* (*lit.*) A *dance* song: a short narrative poem: a popular song.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To celebrate in a ballad. [It. *ballata*, from *ballare*, to dance. See the preceding word.]

BALLADMONGER, bal'lad-mung-gėr, *n.* A dealer in ballads. [Ballad and Monger.]

BALLAST, bal'last, *n.* Heavy matter placed in the hold of a ship to keep it steady when it has no cargo: the sand or gravel laid as a packing between railway-sleepers to give them solidity: that which renders anything steady.—*v.t.* To load with ballast: to make or keep steady. [A.S. *bat*, a boat, *hlæst*, *läst*, a load: acc. to Wedg., from Dan. *bag-lest*, back-load.]

BALLATRY, bal'la-tri, *n.* (*Milton*). A song or jig. [From It. *ballata*. See Ballad.]

BALL-COCK, bawl'-kok, *n.* The stop-cock of a cistern, attached to one end of a lever, at the other end of which is a hollow metal ball, which rises and falls with the water, thus regulating the supply.

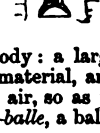
BALLET, bal'lā, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little ball* or dancing entertainment: properly, a theatrical exhibition of the art of dancing in its highest perfection: usually, a species of dance forming an interlude in theatrical performances. [Fr.—It. *ballata*, from *ballare*, to dance.]

BALL-FLOWER, bawl'-flow-ėr, *n.* An ornament of the decorated style of Gothic architecture, resembling a ball placed in a circular flower.

BALLIARDS, bal'yardz, *n.* Same as Billiards.

BALLISTA, bal-lis'ta, *n.* A military engine, in the form of a cross-bow, used by the ancients for *throwing* heavy arrows, darts, large stones, &c. [L.—Gr. *ballō*, to throw.] [L. *ballista*.]

BALLISTER, bal'lis-tėr, *n.* A cross-bow. [From



BALLISTRARIA, bal-is-trā'ri-a, *n.* Openings in the walls of old castles through which men armed with ballisters or cross-bows discharged their arrows. [From Ballister.]

BALLIUM, bal'li-um, *n.* The low L. form of Bailey.

BALLOON, bal-lōōn', *n.* (*orig.*) *A large ball, a foot-ball:* a spherical hollow body: a large bag, made of oiled silk or other light material, and filled with a gas lighter than common air, so as to make it ascend. [Fr. *ballon*, a football—*balle*, a ball.]

BALLOONIST, bal-lōōn'ist, *n.* One who makes a balloon: one who ascends in a balloon.

BALLOT, bal'ut, *n.* *A little ball* or ticket used in voting: the act of secret voting by putting a ball or ticket into a box.—*v.i.* To vote by ballot:—*pr.p.*

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ball'oting; *pa.p.* ball'oted. [Fr. *ballotte—balle*, a ball. See BALL.]

BALLOT-BOX, a box to receive balls or tickets when voting by ballot.

BALLOW, bal'lō, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pole or cudgel. [Conn. with A.S. *balca*, Ger. *balke*, a beam, BOLE, the trunk of a tree.]

BALL-PROOF, bawl'-prōōf, *adj.* Proof against balls discharged from firearms. [dancing.

BALL-ROOM, bawl'-rōōm, *n.* A room for balls or

BALM, bäm, *n.* An aromatic herbaceous plant, the stems and leaves of which are used in medicine: an odoriferous sap: anything that heals or soothes pain: (*Shak.*) the oil of consecration.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To anoint with balm: to soothe or mitigate. [Fr. *baume*, O. Fr. *basme*, L. *balsamum*. See BALSAM.]

BALM OF GILEAD. See under BALSAM.

BALM-CRICKET, bäm'-krik-et, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A species of insect. [(?) Ger. *baum*, a tree, and CRICKET.—*Dr Latham.*]

BALMY, bäm'i, *adj.* Having the qualities of balm: fragrant: soothing: bearing balm.

BALSAM, bawl'sam, *n.* A resinous oily substance flowing from certain trees. [L. *balsamum*, Gr. *balsamon.*]

BALSAM, bawl'sam, *n.* The common name of an order of succulent herbaceous plants, to which the garden balsam belongs.

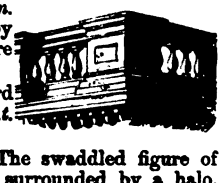
Formerly applied to many resinous substances, to which medicinal virtues were ascribed, and to medicines compounded of these: now specially to the balsams produced by trees of tropical America.—BALSAM or BALM OF GILEAD, a liquid resin of high reputation in the East for its fragrance and supposed medicinal virtues.

BALSAMIC, bal-sam'ik, } *adj.* Like or contain-
BALSAMOUS, bawl'sam-us, } ing balsam: having the qualities of balsam: soothing.

BALUSTER, bal'us-tėr, *n.* A small pillar used as a support to the rail of a staircase, &c. [Fr. *balustre*—low L. *balaustium*, Gr. *balaustion*, the flower of the pomegranate, from the similarity of form.]

BALUSTERED, bal'us-tėrd, *adj.* Having balusters.

BALUSTRADE, bal'us-trād, *n.* A row of balusters joined by a rail, serving as an enclosure for staircases, terraces, &c.



BAM, bam, *n.* A vulgar word for a cheat: a false tale.—*v.t.* To cheat.

BAMBINO, bam-bi'no, *n.* The swaddled figure of the *infant* Saviour, which, surrounded by a halo, and watched over by angels, occasionally forms the subject of altar-pieces in R. C. churches. [It., a little child, from the root of BABE.]

BAMBOO, bam-bōō', *n.* A genus of tropical grasses, with hollow, jointed, straight stems, and a hard woody texture. [Malay.]

Some species grow to a height of from 20 to 100 feet, and send out from 10 to 100 stems. The stems are used as water-pipes, for building houses and bridges, &c. The smaller stems are converted into walking-sticks, called BAMBOO CANES.

BAMBOOZLE, bam-bōō'zl, *v.t.* (*vulgar*) To deceive or impose upon, to confound.

BAN, ban, *n.* (*orig.*) A summons to the *Bann*, banner, or standard of the king—hence, a summons on any occasion—a proclamation: interdiction: denunciation: curse.—*v.t.* or *i.* (*obs.*) To curse. [From Teut. *ban*, *bann*, a proclamation, from root of BANNER.]

BANANA, ba-nä'na, *n.* A tropical species of plantain-tree with broad convex leaves, remarkable for its nutritious fruit.

BANCO, bang'ko, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bench, a bank:* a term used to distinguish the standard money in which a bank keeps its accounts from the current money of the place. [It., a bench, from root of BANK.]

SITTING IN BANCO, applied to the judges at Westminster sitting together *on the bench* of their respective courts.

BAND, band, *n.* *That which binds* together: a tie, cord, or chain: (*fig.*) anything that encircles, restrains, or unites: a number of persons *bound* together for any common purpose: (*B.*) a body of soldiers: a body of musicians: (*Shak.*) a bond: (*arch.*) a low moulding.—*v.t.* To bind together.—*v.i.* to associate. [A.S. *banda—bindan*, to bind.]

BAND, band, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To ban or banish.

BAND, band (*Spenser*). Obs. *pa.t.* of BIND.

BANDAGE, band'āj, *n.* *That which is bound* over anything: a strip of cloth used to bind up a wound or fracture.—*v.t.* To bind with a bandage:—*pr.p.* band'äging; *pa.p.* band'äged.

BANDANA, BANDANNA, ban-dan'a, *n.* A kind of silk or cotton coloured handkerchief, orig. from India, now manufactured extensively in Britain.

BANDBOX, band'boks, *n.* A thin kind of box for holding bands, caps, &c.

BANDELIER, ban-de-lēr', *n.* A form of BANDOLEER.

BANDEROLE, ban'de-rōl, *n.* A small banner or streamer. [Fr.—Sp. *banderola*, diminutive of *bandera*, a banner, from root of BANNER.]

BANDIT, ban'dit, *n.* *One banished* or put under the ban of the law: an outlaw: a robber:—*pl.* BAN'DITS or BANDIT'TI. [It. *bandito*—low L. *bannire*, *bandire*, to proclaim or denounce, from BAN.]

BANDLET, band'let, } *n.* (*arch.*) *A small* flat
BANDELET, band'e-let, } moulding or fillet surrounding a column like a *band.* [Fr. *bandelette*, dim. of *bande.* See BAND.]

BANDOG, ban'dog, *n.* Properly *band-dog*, a large dog, used principally for bear-baiting, which, on account of its fierceness, was kept *bound* or chained.

BANDOLEER, BANDOLIER, ban-do-lēr', *n.* A leathern *band* or belt worn by musketeers to which their ammunition was fixed. [Fr. *bandouliere*, Sp. *bandolera*—Fr. *bande*, Sp. *banda*, a band.]

BANDOLINE, ban'do-lin, *n.* A gummy substance used for stiffening the hair, and keeping it in shape. [Probably from BAND.]

BANDROL, band'rōl, *n.* Same as BANDEROLE.

BANDS, bandz, *n.pl.* A portion of the dress worn by clergymen, barristers, &c.—a relic of the ancient *amice.*

BANDY, ban'di, *n.* A club bent at the end for striking a ball: a game at ball with such a club.—*v.t.* To beat to and fro as with a bandy: to toss from one to another (as words), like playing at bandy.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to contend, as at bandy:—*pr.p.* ban'dying; *pa.p.* ban'died. [Generally given from Fr. *bander*, to bend, but Wedg. suggests Fr. *bander*, to drive from side to side—Sp. *banda*, side.]

BANDYLEG, ban'di-leg, *n.* A crooked leg. [From Fr. *bandé*, bent as a bow, and LEG.]

BANDYLEGGED, ban'di-legd, *adj.* Having bandy or crooked legs.

BANE, bān, *n.* *Destruction:* death: mischief: poison. [A.S. *bana*, destruction; Ice. *bana*, to slay.]

BANEFUL, bān'fool, *adj.* Full of bane: destructive: poisonous: pernicious.

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BANG, bang, *n.* A heavy blow.—*v.t.* To beat: to strike violently. [From the sound.]

BANG, BANGUE, bang, *n.* An intoxicating mixture of opium, *hemp*-leaves, and tobacco, chewed and smoked by the Malays and other people in the East. [Fr.—Sans. *bhangga*, hemp.]

BANIAN, ban'yan, *n.* One belonging to the caste of merchants in India. [Sans. *banij*, a merchant.]

BANIAN, the tree. See BANYAN.

BANISH, ban'ish, *v.t.* *To put under a ban:* to condemn to exile: to drive away. [Fr. *bannir*—low L. *bannire*, to proclaim, from BAN, and see ABANDON.]

BANISHMENT, ban'ish-ment, *n.* Act of banishing: state of being banished: exile: transportation.

BANISTER, ban'is-tėr, *n.* Corruption of BALUSTER.

BANJO, ban'jo, *n.* A stringed musical instrument, shaped somewhat like a fiddle, and played with the fingers.

[Corrupted from Fr. *bandore*, It. *pandora*, L. *pandura*, Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument of three strings, said to be *Panos dōron*, Pan's gift, because invented by the god Pan.]

BANK, bangk, *n.* A mound or ridge of earth: the earthy margin of a river, lake, &c.: rising ground in the sea.—*v.t.* To enclose with a bank: (*Shak.*) to pass by or sail along the banks of. [A.S. *banc*, Ger. *bank*, Ice. *bakki*, a bank, the back of a knife—prob. from the BACK, as a type of slight elevation.]

BANK, bangk, *n.* *A bench* or *seat:* (*naut.*) a bench of rowers in a galley: (*com.*) a place where money is deposited: a company of persons concerned in a bank, or the building used by them.—*v.t.* To deposit in a bank, as money. [Fr. *banc;* It. *banco*, a bench on which the Venetian money-changers displayed their money, a counting-house, O. High Ger. *banc*, a bench.]

BANKER, bangk'ėr, *n.* One who keeps a bank: one employed in banking business.

BANKING, bangk'ing, *n.* The business of a banker, such as lending money, receiving deposits, issuing notes, discounting bills, &c.—*adj.* Pertaining to a bank.

BANKNOTE, bangk'nōt, *n.* A promissory note, issued by a bank, payable on demand.

BANKROUT, bangk'rowt, *n.* (*Shak.*) Bankrupt.

BANKRUPT, bangk'rupt, *n.* One whose *bench* or table is *broken:* one unable to pay just debts.—*adj.* Unable to pay just debts: insolvent.—*v.t.* To render unable to pay just debts. [BANK, a bench, and L. *ruptus*, broken.]

BANKRUPTCY, bangk'rupt-si, *n.* The state of being or act of becoming bankrupt.

BANK-STOCK, bangk'-stok, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BANNER, ban'nėr, *n.* A mark or sign for troops to rally round: a square flag: a military standard: a flag or ensign. [Fr. *bannière*, It. *bandiera*—prob. from Goth. *bandvo*, a sign made by bending the head or hand.] [banners.

BANNERED, ban'nėrd, *adj.* Having or displaying

BANNERET, ban'nėr-et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A little banner: a higher grade of knighthood.

It was conferred by the sovereign for some heroic act performed in the field, and so called because the pennon of the knight was then exchanged for the banner, a proceeding effected by rending the points from the pennon.

BANNEROL, ban'nėr-ōl, *n.* Same as BANDEROLE.

BANNS, banz, *n.pl.* The proclamation in a church of an intended marriage. [From BAN.]

BANQUET, bangk'wet, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little bench* or table, hence a sitting: a feast: (*Shak.*) dessert: any rich treat or entertainment: anything delightful.—*v.t.* To give a feast to.—*v.i.* to fare sumptuously: (*Shak.*) to drink. [Fr.—It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*, a bench or table. See BANK, a bench.]

BANQUETER, bangk'wet-ėr, **BANQUETEER**, bangk'wet-ėr, *n.* One who feasts: one who makes banquets or feasts for others.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bangk'wet-hows, *n.* A house where banquets are held.

BANQUETING, bangk'wet-ing, *n.* Feasting.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, bangk'wet-ing-hows, *n.* (*B.*) A house where banquets are held.

BANSHEE, ban'shē, *n.* *A female fairy:* a supernatural being, supposed by some of the Irish and of the Scotch Highlanders to give notice of the death of one of the members of a family by a mournful chant. [Gael. *bean-shith*—*bean*, woman, and *sith*, fairy.]

BANTAM, ban'tam, *n.* A small variety of the common fowl, with feathered legs, originally brought from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java.—*adj.* Of the bantam breed.

BANTER, ban'tėr, *v.t.* To assail with good-humoured raillery: to rally: to joke or jest at.—*n.* Humorous raillery: jesting.

BANTLING, bant'ling, *n.* A child in swaddling-clothes, so called from the *bands* in which it is wrapped.—*Wedg.*

BANYAN, ban'yan, *n.* The Indian fig-tree, whose branches send down shoots which form stems and spread themselves over a large area. [Perhaps from Sans. *punya*, sacred, the tree being so held.]

BAOBAB, bā'o-bab, *n.* The largest known tree, a native of the tropical parts of W. Africa, and now introduced into the E. and W. Indies. See ADANSONIA. [Ethiopic.]

BAPTISE, bap-tīz', *v.t.* *To dip in water:* to administer baptism to: to christen. [Gr. *baptizō—baptō*, to dip in water.]

BAPTISM, bap'tizm, *n.* Immersion in or sprinkling with water as a religious ceremony.

BAPTISMAL, bap-tiz'mal, *adj.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, bap'tist, *n.* One who baptises: one who approves only of adult baptism by immersion.

BAPTISTERY, bap'tis-tėr-i, *n.* A place where baptism is administered.

BAR, bär, *n.* (*lit.*) *A branch:* a rod of any solid substance: a bolt: a hinderance or obstruction: a bank of sand or other matter at the mouth of a river: an enclosed space in a tavern or in a court of law: any tribunal: (*her.*) a horizontal mark across an escutcheon: (*music*) a perpendicular line across the stave, dividing it into equal measures of time, a measure.—*v.t.* To fasten or secure, as with a bar: to hinder or obstruct: to exclude or except:—*pr.p.* barr'ing; *pa.p.* barred'. [Fr. *barre*, It. *barra;* Celt. *bar*, the top, a branch.]

BARB, bärb, *n.* *A beard*, or that which grows like it or in its place: the beard-like jag near the point of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: (*Spenser*) a bit for a horse: the ancient armour of war-horses, made of leather set with iron spikes: a horse's housings.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To shave or dress the beard: to arm with barbs, as an arrow, &c.: to clothe with armour, as horses. [Fr. *barbe*—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BARB, bärb, *n.* A *Barbary* horse. [Fr. *barbe*, O. Fr. *barbare*—Barbary in N. Africa.]

BARBACAN, bär'ba-kan, *n.* A watch-tower: the outer work or defence of a castle: (*Spenser*) a defence before a gate or bridge. [Low L. *barbacana*,

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prob. from Pers. *bala khaneh*, upper chamber, the word being probably brought from the East by the Crusaders.—*Wedg.*]

BARBARIAN, bar-bā'ri-an, *adj.* (A term applied by the Greeks to those speaking a language not intelligible to them): foreign: without refinement: relating to savages: uncivilised.—*n.* A foreigner: an uncivilised man, a savage: a cruel, brutal man. [L. *barbarus*, Gr. *barbaros—bar, bar*, an imitation of unintelligible sounds.]

BARBARIC, bar-bar'ik, *adj.* Foreign: uncivilised.

BARBARISE, bär'bar-īz, *v.t.* To make barbarous: to adopt or use a foreign or barbarous mode of speech.—*v.i.* to become barbarous.

BARBARISM, bär'bar-izm, *n.* An uncivilised state or condition: savage life: rudeness of manners: cruelty: an incorrect or vulgar form of speech.

BARBARITY, bar-bar'i-ti, *n.* Savageness: cruelty.

BARBAROUS, bär'bar-us, *adj.* In a state of barbarism: rude, uncultivated: cruel, ferocious.

BARBAROUSLY, bär'bar-us-li, *adv.* In a barbarous manner.

BARBAROUSNESS, bär'bar-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being barbarous.

BARBATE, bärb'āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Bearded:* bearing tufts, spots, or lines of hairs. [L. *barbatus—barba*, beard.]

BARBATED, bärb'āt-ed, *adj. Bearded:* jagged with points.

BARBECUE, bärb'e-kū, *v.t.* To dress whole, as a pig, by splitting up the animal *from head to tail* to the back-bone and roasting it:—*pr.p.* bärb'ecūing; *pa.p.* bärb'ecūed.—*n.* A pig or other large animal roasted whole: an entertainment at which a whole ox is roasted. [Fr. *barbe-à-queue*, from beard or snout to tail: or from Carib *barbacoa*, a sort of large gridiron.]

BARBEL, bärb'el, *n.* A cylindrical *beard-like* filament attached to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch: a fresh-water fish usually frequenting the deep and still parts of rivers, so called from the barbels around its mouth. [Fr. *barbel*—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BARBELLATE, bärb'el-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having barbed or bearded bristles.

BARBER, bärb'ėr, *n.* One who shaves beards and dresses hair.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To dress by shaving the beard or cutting the hair. [From L. *barba*, a beard.]

BARBER-MONGER, bärb'ėr-mung-gėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man decked out by his barber, a fop.

BARBERRY, bär'ber-ri, *n.* A genus of plants, one species of which is common in shrubberies in Britain, its black berries making excellent jelly. [Sp. *berberis*, Ar. *barbaris*.]

BARBICAN, bär'bi-kan, *n.* Same as BARBACAN.

BARBULE, bärb'ūl, *n.* (*bot.*) A small barb or beard. [L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba*, beard. See BARBEL.]

BARCAROLLE, bär'ka-rōl, *n.* A boat-song of the Venetian gondoliers: a musical composition of a similar character. [Fr.—It. *barcaruolo*, a boatman, from *barca*, a bark, a barge.]

BARD, bärd, *n.* A poet and singer among the ancient Celts: a poet. [Celtic.]

BARD, bärd, *n.* Armour or war-trappings for a horse. [Sp. *barda;* Ice. *bardi*, a shield.]

BARDED, bärd'ed, *adj.* (*her.*) Caparisoned, as horses.

BARDIC, bärd'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to bards or their poetry.

BARE, bär, *adj.* Without covering, naked: with head uncovered: (*Spenser*) unadorned, plain, simple: destitute, poor: (*Shak.*) much worn, threadbare: mere or by itself.—*v.t.* To strip or uncover: to make naked:—*pr.p.* bär'ing; *pa.p.* bāred'. [A.S. *bær*, Ger. *baar, bar*, Ice. *ber.*]

BARE, bär, old *pa.t.* of BEAR.

BAREBONE, bär'bōn, *n.* One whose bones are bare: (*Shak.*) a very lean person.

BAREBONED, bär'bōnd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the bones bare, very lean.

BAREFACED, bär'fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) With the face uncovered, unmasked: without concealment: shameless, impudent.

BAREFACEDLY, bär'fāst-li, *adv.* In a barefaced manner: shamelessly: impudently.

BAREFACEDNESS, bär'fāst-nes, *n.* The quality of being barefaced: shamelessness: effrontery.

BAREFOOT, -ED, bär'foot, -ed, *adj.* Having the feet bare.

BAREGE, ba-rāzh', *n.* A stuff for ladies' dresses, usually a mixture of silk and worsted, sometimes of cotton and worsted. [From *Barèges*, a small French watering-place in the Pyrenees.]

BARE-GNAWN, bär'-nawn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Gnawed or eaten bare.

BARE-HANDED, bär'-hand-ed, *adj.* Having the hands bare. [bare or uncovered.

BARE-HEADED, bär'-hed-ed, *adj.* Having the head

BARE-LEGGED, bär'-legd, *adj.* Having the legs bare. [anything more: merely: only.

BARELY, bär'li, *adv.* Nakedly: poorly: without

BARE-NECKED, bär'-nekt, *adj.* Having the neck bare or uncovered.

BARENESS, bär'nes, *n.* The state of being bare: (*Shak.*) nakedness, leanness: poverty or destitution: want of appropriate covering or ornament.

BARFUL, bär'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full of bars or obstructions.

BARGAIN, bär'gin, *n.* A contract or agreement regarding the sale of anything: (*Shak.*) any agreement or stipulation: a purchase made on favourable terms.—*v.i.* To make a contract or agreement, especially with respect to the sale of something.—*v.t.* to sell or convey by a contract. [Fr. *barguigner*, to haggle; prob. from low L. *barcaniare*, to traffic, from *barca*, a trading-boat.]

BARGE, bärj, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat used in the unlading of large vessels: a pleasure or state boat. [O. Fr. *barge*, low L. *barca*, Ice. *barkr.* See BARK.]

BARGEMAN, bärj'man, *n.* The manager of a barge.

BARGE-MASTER, bärj'-mas'tėr, *n.* The proprietor of a barge.

BARILLA, ba-ril'la, *n.* An impure carbonate of soda procured from the ashes of plants growing in salt-marshes or near the sea, and extensively used in the manufacture of soap, glass, &c. [Sp.]

BARITONE, bar'i-tōn. Same as BARYTONE.

BARIUM, bā'ri-um, *n.* The metallic basis of baryta. [From Gr. *barys*, heavy. See BARYTA.]

BARK, bärk, *n.* The noise made by a dog, wolf, &c.—*v.i.* To cry like a dog: to clamour. [A.S. *beorcan*, from an imitation of the sound.]

BARK, bärk, *n.* Any small vessel: a three-masted vessel with no square sails on her mizzen-mast. [Ger. *barke*, Ice. *barkr.*]

*** Also spelled BARQUE.

BARK, bärk, *n.* The outer rind or covering of a tree

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—*v.t.* To strip or peel the bark from: (*Shak.*) to cover with bark, to enclose. [Dan. *bark*, Ice. *börkr.*]

BARK-BOUND, bärk'-bownd, *adj.* Bound or compressed by the bark, so as to be hindered in growing, as trees.

BARKY, bärk'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Consisting of, or covered with bark.

BARLEY, bär'li, *n.* (*lit.*) *The bread-plant:* a genus of grasses containing one of the most extensively cultivated kinds of grain, which is used for food, but chiefly for making malt. [W. *barllys—bara*, bread, *llys*, a plant.]

BARLEY-CORN, bär'li-korn, *n.* A grain of barley, about the third part of an inch in length: a measure of length = the third part of an inch.

BARLEY-SUGAR, bär'li-shoog'ar, *n.* A mixture of sugar with a decoction of pearl-barley boiled till it is candied.

BARLEY-WATER, bär'li-waw'tėr, *n.* A decoction of pearl-barley.

BARM, bärm, *n.* Foam or froth of beer or other fermenting liquor, used as leaven: yeast. [A.S. *beorm.*]

BARMAID, bär'mād, *n.* A female who waits at the bar of a tavern or beer-shop.

BARMECIDE, bär'me-sīd, *adj.* Imaginary or pretended.

[From a story in the *Arabian Nights* of a beggar who asked food from one of the Barmecide family, princes in Bagdad. The prince ordered food, but before it could be brought asked the beggar to help himself, who pretended to do so and to eat till he was full.]

BARMY, bärm'i, *adj.* Containing barm or yeast.

BARN, bärn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place for barley:* a building in which grain, hay, &c., are stored.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To store in a barn. [A.S. *berern*, contracted *bern*, from *bere*, barley, *ern*, a place.]

BARNACLE, bär'na-kl, *n.* A shell-fish belonging to the Cirrhopoda, which attaches itself by a peduncle to the bottoms of ships, logs of wood, &c.

[According to Wedg., from the cap-like shape of the shell. Fr. *barnache*, Gael. *bairneach*, Manx *barnagh*, a limpet, *bayrn*, a cap. But Max Müller says it is the diminutive of the Latin *perna*, a sea-mussel, *pernacula* being changed into *bernacula.*]

BARNACLE-GOOSE, a species of wild goose belonging to the Northern Seas, so called from a notion at one time prevalent that they were produced from the barnacles attached to the bottoms of ships.

BARN-DOOR, bärn'-dōr, *n.* The door of a barn.—*adj.* Living about a barn-door, as fowls.

BARNE, bärn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A form of BAIRN.

BARN-YARD, bärn'-yärd, *n.* A yard about a barn.—*adj.* Living in a barn-yard, as fowls.

BAROMETER, ba-rom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument by which the *weight* or pressure of the atmosphere *is measured* and changes of weather indicated. [Gr. *baros*, weight, *metron*, measure.]

BAROMETRIC, -AL, bar-o-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Relating to, or made by, a barometer.

BAROMETRICALLY, bar-o-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* By means of a barometer.

BAROMETZ, bar'o-metz, *n.* The hairy prostrate stem of a species of fern found near the Caspian Sea, which has somewhat the appearance of a crouching lamb—hence called the Scythian Lamb.

It was at one time supposed to partake of the natures of a plant and an animal, to grow on a stalk and to eat grass like a lamb, &c.

BARON, bar'on, *n.* (*lit.*) *A man:* a title of rank next above a baronet and below a viscount, being the lowest in the House of Peers: a title of certain judges. [A.S. *baron*, *beorn*, *wer*, O. Fr. *ver*, L. *vir*, a man.]

BARON OF BEEF, a double sirloin, perhaps so called from a fanciful allusion to the word sirloin, inasmuch as a baron is superior in rank to a sir.

BARONAGE, bar'on-āj, *n.* The whole body of barons: the dignity of a baron: the estate which gives title to a baron.

BARONESS, bar'on-es, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

BARONET, bar'on-et, *n.* *A lesser baron:* a title of rank next above a knight and below a baron—the lowest hereditary title in England.

BARONETAGE, bar'on-et-āj, *n.* The whole body of baronets.

BARONETCY, bar'on-et-si, *n.* The rank of baronet.

BARONIAL, ba-rō'ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a baron or barony.

BARONY, bar'on-i, *n.* The lordship, honour, or fee of a baron.

BAROUCHE, ba-rōōsh', *n.* (*orig.*) *A two-wheeled carriage:* a double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [It. *barrocio*—L. *birotus*, two-wheeled, from *bis*, twice, *rota*, a wheel.]

BARQUE, bärk, *n.* Same as BARK, a ship.

BARRACK, bar'ak, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hut made of branches:* a building in which soldiers are lodged, esp. in garrison (generally used in the plural). [Celt. *barrachad*, a hut, from *barrach*, branches.]

BARRACOON, bar'a-kōōn, *n.* A depôt for slaves on the coast of Africa: slaves'-quarters. [Sp. *barraca*, from root of BARRACK.]

BARRATRY, bar'a-tri, *n.* The offence of inciting or stirring up suits and quarrels among the subjects of a realm: (*Scot.*) the crime, on the part of a judge, of accepting a bribe: fraud on the part of the master or mariners of a ship tending to their own advantage, but to the prejudice of the owners.]

[Fr. *barrateur*, a deceiver; O. Fr. *barater*, low L. *baratare*, to deceive, acc. to Mahn most prob. from Gr. *prattō*, *prassō*, to do, to use practices or tricks.]

BARREL, bar'el, *n.* A round wooden vessel of greater length than width, and bulging in the middle, made of *bars* or staves held together with hoops: a certain quantity which a barrel should contain, varying according to the nature of the commodity: anything cylindrical and hollow, as the barrel of a gun: a cylinder about which anything is wound.—*v.t.* To put in a barrel. [Fr. *baril—barre.* See BAR.]

BARREL-BELLIED, bar'el-bel'lid, *adj.* Having a belly bulging out like that of a barrel.

BARREL-BULK, bar'el-bulk, *n.* A measurement of five cubic feet.

BARREL-ORGAN, bar'el-or'gan, *n.* An organ in which the music is produced by a barrel or cylinder set with pins, the revolution of which opens the key-valves and produces the music.

BARREN, bar'en, *adj.* Incapable of bearing offspring: not prolific: unfruitful, sterile: unproductive: without store or supply: dull, stupid. [Fr. *bréhaigne*, O. Fr. *baraigne*, derived by Diez from *baro*, a man.]

BARRENNESS, bar'en-nes, *n.* Inability to produce offspring, unfruitfulness: want of matter, resources, &c., scantiness: insensibility, indifference.

BARREN-SPIRITED, bar'en-spir-it-ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of a poor spirit.

BARRET-CAP, bar'et-kap, *n.* (*Scott*). A kind of cap or head-piece formerly worn by soldiers. [Fr. *barrette*, Sp. *birreta*, low L. *barretum*, *birretum*, dim. of L. *birrus*, a cape with a hood.]

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BARRFUL, bär'fool, *adj.* Same as BARFUL.

BARRICADE, bar'ri-kād, *n.* *A bar* or obstruction: a fortification made in haste to keep off an attack.—*v.t.* To stop up: to obstruct: to fortify hurriedly with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy. [Fr.—*barre*, a bar. See BAR.]

BARRIER, bar'ri-ėr, *n.* *A bar:* a stop or obstruction: a defence against attack: a bar to mark the limit of a place: a limit or boundary. [Fr. *barrière*—*barre*, a bar. See BAR.]

BARRISTER, bar'is-tėr, *n.* An advocate admitted to plead *at the bar* of the English law-courts, corresponding to an advocate in Scotland: a counsellor at law.

BARROW, bar'rō, *n.* A small kind of carriage *for bearing* a load. [A.S. *berewe*—*beran*, to bear.]

HAND'-BARROW, a wooden frame on which anything is carried by the hands of two men.—WHEEL'-BARROW, a small hand-carriage for loads, with one wheel, and handles by which it is propelled.

BARROW, bar'rō, *n.* A mound raised over graves *to protect* them. [A.S. *beorh*—*beorgan*, to protect.]

BARTER, bär'tėr, *v.i.* To traffic or trade by exchanging one thing for another, as opposed to buying and selling for money.—*v.t.* to give in exchange for something else.—*n.* Traffic by exchange of commodities. [O. Fr. *bareter*, *barater*. See BARRATRY.]

BARTHOLOMEW-TIDE, bar-thol'o-mū-tīd, *n.* The tide or time of the festival of St Bartholomew, August 24.

BARTIZAN, bär'ti-zan, *n.* (*lit.*) A fence or parapet *of boards:* one of the small overhanging turrets which project from the angles on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building. [Scot. *bertisene; brettys*, a fortification, from *bred*, Ger. *brett*, a board, a plank.]

BARYTA, ba-rī'ta, } *n.* The earth present in the
BARYTES, ba-rī'tēz, } minerals witherite and *heavy* spar. [From Gr. *barys*, heavy.]

BARYTIC, ba-rit'ik, *adj.* Of or containing baryta.

BARYTONE, bar'i-tōn, *adj.* *Deep-toned*, as certain male voices.—*n.* A deep-toned male voice the compass of which lies between the bass and tenor. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, deep, and *tonos*, a tone.]

BASALT, ba-sawlt', *n.* A hard, dark-coloured, igneous rock, of the Trap series, consisting chiefly of augite and felspar, and often columnar. [L. *basaltes* (an African word), a marble found in Ethiopia.]

BASALTIC, ba-sawlt'ik, *adj.* Of or like basalt.

BASCINET, bas'si-net, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little basin:* an ancient light helmet of various shapes, globular or conical, generally without a visor. [O. Fr. *bassinet*, *bacinet*, dim. of *bassin*, *bacin*, a basin-shaped helmet. See BASIN.]

BASE, bās, *n.* (*lit.*) *A stepping:* that on which one steps or on which a thing rests, foundation: (*arch.*) the lower part of a pillar, wall, &c., the division of a column on which the shaft is placed: the extremity of a leaf, fruit, &c. by which it is attached to its support: (*geom.*) the side of a figure on which it is supposed to rest: (*Spenser*) a kind of mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees, worn by knights on horseback: (*chem.*) the principal element of a compound: (*music*) the lowest part, the deepest-toned male voice (see BASS).—*v.t.* To found or establish on a base:—*pr.p.* bās'ing; *pa.p.* bāsed'. [L. and Gr. *basis*—Gr. *bainō*, to step, to go.]

BASE, bās, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Low in place:* of lowly birth or degree: (*Shak.*) illegitimate by birth: low in value or estimation: morally low, mean: (*music*) low, or grave in sound, deep-toned. [Fr. *bas*, It. *basso*, low L. *bassus*—Gr. *basis*. See BASE above.]

BASE, bās, *v.t.* A form of ABASE.

BASE, bās, *n.* (*Shak.*) An old rustic game, which consisted chiefly of running, called also prison base or prison *bars:* a starting-post.

BASE-BORN, bās'-bawrn, *adj.* Born of low parentage: illegitimate by birth: mean.

BASECOURT, bās'kōrt, *n.* (*Shak.*) The outer court of a mansion, which contained the stable-yard and servants' accommodation, as distinguished from the principal quadrangle. [Fr. *basse-cour*. From BASE, low, and COURT.]

BASELESS, bās'les, *adj.* Without a base or foundation.

BASELY, bās'li, *adv.* In a base manner: illegitimately: meanly.

BASEMENT, bās'ment, *n.* (*arch.*) The base or lowest story of a building.

BASE-MINDED, bās'-mīnd-ed, *adj.* Of a low mind or spirit: mean.

BASEN, bā'sn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Wide, extended.

BASENESS, bās'nes, *n.* Quality of being base, meanness: quality of being of little value: illegitimacy of birth.

BASENET, bas'e-net, *n.* A form of BASCINET.

BASE-PLATE, bās'-plāt, *n.* The foundation plate of a piece of heavy machinery.

BASE-SPIRITED, bās'-spir-it-ed, *adj.* Having a base spirit: cowardly: mean.

BASE-STRING, bās'-string, *n.* The string of a musical instrument that gives the lowest note.

BASE-VIOL, bās'-vī-ol, *n.* Same as BASS-VIOL.

BASH, bash, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To be abashed or ashamed.

BASHAW, ba-shaw', *n.* A Turkish title of honour given to viceroys and other distinguished men: a proud tyrannical person. [See PACHA.]

BASHFUL, bash'fool, *adj.* Easily confused: modest: shy: wanting confidence. [From root of ABASH.]

BASHFULNESS, bash'fool-nes, *n.* Quality of being bashful: want of self-possession or confidence.

BASHLESS, bash'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Shameless, unblushing. [See BASH.]

BASIC, bās'ik, *adj.* (*chem.*) Belonging to or of the nature of a base.

BASIFY, bās'i-fī, *v.t.* (*chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base:—*pr.p.* bās'ifying; *pa.p.* bās'ified. [L. *basis*, base, and *facio*, to make.]

BASILIC, ba-zil'ik, } *n.* (*orig.*) *The palace of a*
BASILICA, ba-zil'i-ka, } *king:* a large public hall: a magnificent church built after the plan of the ancient basilica. [L. *basilica*, Gr. *basilikē* (*oikia*, a house), belonging to a king, from *basileus*, a king.]

BASILICAN, ba-zil'ik-an, *adj.* Relating to or resembling a basilica.

BASILISK, baz'il-isk, *n.* (*lit.*) *The little king:* a fabulous serpent having a crest on its head like a crown, the breath and even the look of which was supposed to have fatal effects: a genus of crested saurian reptiles. [Gr. *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, a king.]

BASIN, bā'sn, *n.* A wide open vessel or dish for holding water: any hollow place containing water, as a dock: the area drained by a river and its tributaries: (*geol.*) a depression in strata, in which beds of a later age have been deposited. [Fr. *bassin*, It. *bacino*, low L. *bacchinus*, perhaps from the Celtic *bac*, a cavity.]

BASINET, bas'i-net, *n.* Same as BASCINET.

BASIS, bās'is, *n.* The foundation or that on which a thing rests: the pedestal of a column: the

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ground-work or first principle: the principal ingredient in a composition:—*pl.* BASES, bās'ēz. [See BASE, foundation.]

BASK, bask, *v.i.* To lie in the *warmth* or sunshine. —*v.t.* to warm by exposure to heat. [From the root of BAKE.]

BASKET, bas'ket, *n.* A vessel made of *plaited* twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials: the contents of a basket. [W. *basgawd*—*basg*, network, plaiting.]

BASKET-HILT, bas'ket-hilt, *n.* The hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket-work to defend the hand from injury.

BASNET, bas'net, *n.* Same as BASCINET.

BASQUE, bask, *adj.* Relating to Biscay, a district of Spain, or to the language of its natives.

BAS-RELIEF, bä-re-lēf', *n.* Same as BASS-RELIEF.

BASS, bās, *n.* The *low* or grave part in music.—*adj.* Low, deep, grave.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sound in a deep tone. [See BASE, low.]

BASS, bas, *n.* Same as BAST.

BASS, BASSE, bas, *n.* A marine fish allied to the perch. [A corr. of Prov. E. *barse*, the perch, from A.S. *bears*, *bærs*, Ger. *bars*, the perch.]

BASSA, bas'sa, *n.* Same as BASHAW.

BASSET, bas'set, *n.* (*geol.*) The outcrop or emergence of mineral strata at the surface.—*v.i.* To incline upward so as to appear at the surface, to crop up. [O. Fr. *basset*, somewhat low, dim. of *bas*, low.]

BASSET-HORN, bas'set-horn, *n.* A musical wind-instrument, similar to a clarionet in tone and fingering, with a compass of two and a half octaves. [O. Fr. *basset*, dim. of *bas*, low, and HORN.]

BASS-HORN, bās'-horn, *n.* A musical wind-instrument, a modification of the bassoon, much lower and deeper in its tones. [See BASS, low, and HORN.]

BASSINET, BASSINETTE, bas'si-net, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little basin:* a kind of basket with a hood in which an infant is placed as in a cradle. [Same as BASCINET.]

BASSOON, bas-sōōn', *n.* A musical wind-instrument of wood, with eight or more holes and ten keys. [It. *bassone*, augment. of *basso*, low, from root of BASE.]

BASSO-RILIEVO, bas'so-rē-lē-ā'vo, *n.* Same as BASS-RELIEF.

BASS-RELIEF, bas'-re-lēf, *n.* *Low relief:* (*sculpture*) figures which do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [It. *basso-rilievo*. See BASE, low, and RELIEF.]

BASS-VIOL, bās'-vī-ol, *n.* A musical instrument with four strings, used for playing the bass: the violoncello. [See BASE, low, and VIOL.]

BAST, bast, *n.* The inner bark of the lime-tree: matting made of it: a thick mat or hassock. [A.S. *bæst*; Dan., Sw., Ger. *bast*.]

BASTARD, bast'ard, *n.* A child born of parents not married: (*Shak.*) a sweet wine, of which there were two kinds, white and brown.—*adj.* Born out of wedlock: illegitimate: not genuine: false: (*Spenser*) base.—*v.t.* To make illegitimate: to prove to be a bastard.

[From *bast* (see above), and affix *ard*. O. Fr. *fils de bast*, son of bast, *bast* being used for anything worthless, as we use *straw* in the expression 'I care not a straw.']

BASTARDISE, bast'ard-īz, *v.t.* To prove to be a bastard: (*Shak.*) to beget out of wedlock:—*pr.p.* bast'ardising; *pa.p.* bast'ardised.

BASTARD-WING, bast'ard-wing, *n.* Three, four, or five feathers, springing from the side of the wing of a bird near the point, attached to a bony process which is the homologue of the thumb in some mammalia.

BASTARDY, bast'ard-i, *n.* The state of being a bastard.

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.* *To beat* with a stick:—*pr.p.* bāst'ing; *pa.p.* bāst'ed. [Ice. *beysta*, Dan. *böste*, to beat —prob. in imitation of the sound.]

To BASTE MEAT (*orig.*), to rub it, while roasting, with a stick covered with fat, now to drop fat or butter over it.

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.* *To sew* slightly or with long stitches:—*pr.p.* bāst'ing; *pa.p.* bāst'ed. [O. Fr. *bastir*, from O. Ger. *bestan*, to sew.]

BASTILLE, bas-tēl', *n.* (*lit.*) *A building:* any tower or fortification, specially an old fortress in Paris long used as a state prison, and demolished in 1789. [O. Fr.—*bastir* (Fr. *bâtir*), to build.]

BASTINADE, bas-ti-nād', } *v.t.* To beat with a
BASTINADO, bas-ti-nād'o, } *baton* or stick, esp. on the soles of the feet:—*pr.p.* bastinād'ing or bastinād'oing; *pa.p.* bastinād'ed or bastinād'oed.—*n.* A beating with a stick, esp. a form of punishment among the Turks and other Eastern nations, consisting in beating the culprit on the soles of the feet. [Sp. *bastonada*, Fr. *bastonnade*—*baston*, *bâton*. See BATON.]

BASTION, bast'yun, *n.* A mass of earth or masonry *built up* at the angles of a fortification for purposes of defence. [Fr.—O. Fr. *bastir*, to build.]

BASTIONED, bast'yund, *adj.* Furnished with a bastion.

BASTON, bas'ton, *n.* (*orig.*) *A baton* or cudgel used in tournaments: (*her.*) a staff borne on a coat of arms as a sign of bastardy: (*arch.*) a round moulding on the base of a column. [Fr. *bâton*, O. Fr. *baston*, from root of BASTE, to beat.]

BAT, bat, *n.* A heavy stick *for beating* or striking with: (*Spenser*) a walking-stick: a flat club for striking the ball in cricket: a piece of brick: a sheet of cotton prepared for quilting.—*v.i.* To use the bat in cricket:—*pr.p.* batt'ing; *pa.p.* batt'ed. [A.S. and Celt. *bat*, the root of *beat*, an imitation of the sound of a blow.]

BAT, bat, *n.* One of a family of mammalia provided with organs of flight in the shape of a membrane stretched upon their anterior limbs, which are very much elongated. [O. E. and Scot. *bak*, *backe*, Sw. *backa*.]

BATABLE, bāt'a-bl, *adj.* *Debatable*, disputable. [A contr. of DEBATABLE.]

BATATAS, ba-tā'tas, *n.* A genus of plants with tuberous roots, one species of which is the sweet potato. [Sp. *batata*, potato.]

BATCH, bach, *n.* The quantity of bread *baked* at one time: the quantity of anything done or made at once. [From BAKE.]

BATE, bāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as ABATE.

BATE, bāt, *n.* (*Shak.*) Strife, contention. [Prob. an abbrev. of DEBATE.]

BATE, bāt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To attack, to molest: same as BAIT, to provoke.

BATE, bāt (*Spenser*), *past tense* of BITE.

BATE, bāt, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) Same as BAIT, to flutter.

BATE-BREEDING, bāt'-brēd-ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Breeding or causing debate or strife.

BATEFUL, bāt'fool, *adj.* Full of or exciting contention. [From BATE, strife.]

BATFOWLING, bat'fowl-ing, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a light and catching them when they fly to it.

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BATFUL, bat'fool, *adj.* Rich, fertile. [O. E. *bat*, increase, A.S. *bet*, better. See BATTEN.]

BATH, bäth, *n.* A bathing: a vessel for bathing in: a house for bathing: (*chem.*) a vessel of hot water, sand, &c., used as a source of heat:—*pl.* BATHS, bäthz. [See BATHE.]

ORDER OF THE BATH, an order of British knighthood, so called from the ceremony of bathing which used to be practised at the inauguration of a knight, as an emblem of the purity henceforth required of him by the laws of chivalry.

BATH, bäth, *n.* (*lit.*) *A measure:* the largest Jewish liquid measure, containing about 8 gallons. [Heb.—*bathath*, to measure.]

BATH-BRICK, bäth'-brik, *n.* A preparation of silicious silt, manufactured at Bridgewater in Somerset, made up in the form of bricks, and used in cleaning knives. [Prob. so called from its resemblance to Bath-stone, a fine grained stone found near Bath.]

BATHE, bäth, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To wash in *warm* or hot water: to wash or moisten with any liquid.—*v.i.* to be in a bath: to be or lie in water: to immerse one's self, as in a bath:—*pr.p.* bäth'ing; *pa.p.* bäthed'.—*n.* The act of taking a bath. [A.S. *bathian*, Ice. *bada*, Ger. *baden*—*bähen*, to warm.]

BATHORSE, baw'hors, *n.* *A pack-horse*, belonging to an officer or to the baggage train of an army. [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle, prob. from BAST, of which the materials for the fastenings might be made.]

BATHOS, bā'thos, *n.* A ludicrous *descent* from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. [Gr. *bathos*, depth, from *bathys*, deep.]

BATHYMETRICAL, bath-i-met'rik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to bathymetry.

BATHYMETRY, ba-thim'e-tri, *n.* The science of *measuring depths*, or of taking soundings, in the sea. [Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *metron*, a measure.]

BATING, bāt'ing, *n.* *Abating*, excepting.

BATLET, bat'let, *n.* *A little bat:* (*Shak.*) a wooden mallet used by laundresses for beating clothes.

BATMAN, bat'man, baw'man, *n.* A man who has charge of the cooking utensils, &c. of a company of soldiers. [See BATHORSE.]

BATON, bat'on, } **BATOON**, ba-tōōn', } *n.* A staff or truncheon: a marshal's staff: (*her.*) a bar on an escutcheon denoting bastardy. [Fr. *bâton*, *baston*, from root of BASTE, to beat.]

BATRACHIA, ba-trā'ki-a, *n.pl.* The order of reptiles which includes *the frogs*. [From Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.]

BATRACHIAN, ba-trā'ki-an, *adj.* Of or relating to animals of the order Batrachia.—*n.* An animal of the order Batrachia.

BATRACHOID, bat'ra-koid, *adj.* Having *the form of a frog*. [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *eidos*, form.]

BATSMAN, bats'man, *n.* One who wields the bat at cricket, &c.

BATSWING, bats'wing, *n.* A kind of gas-burner, with a slit at the top which causes the flame to take the shape of a bat's wing.

BATTA, bat'ta, *n.* An allowance to officers in the British Indian army in addition to their ordinary pay. [Hind.]

BATTAILANT, bat'tāl-ant, *adj.* *Fighting:* (*Spenser*) equipped for battle, warlike.—*n.* A combatant. [Fr. *bataillant*, pr.p. of *batailler*, to fight. See BATTLE.]

BATTAILOUS, bat'tāl-us, *adj.* Arrayed for battle: warlike. [O. Fr. *bataillous*. See BATTAILANT.]

BATTALIA, bat-tāl'ya, *n.* The order of battle: the main body of an army in array. [Low L. *battalia*, battle. See BATTLE.]

BATTALION, bat-tal'yun, *n.* (*Shak.*) A body of men drawn up *in battle-array:* a body of about 1000 men, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel, one or more of which bodies forms a regiment.

BATTEL, bat'tl, *adj.* (*Hooker*) Fruitful: fertile.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To grow fat. [See BATTEN.]

BATTEN, bat'n, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To grow better:* to grow fat: to live in luxury.—*v.t.* To fatten: to fertilise or enrich. [O. E. *bat*, increase, Dutch *bat*, A.S. *bet*, better. See BETTER.]

BATTEN, bat'n, *n.* A piece of wood or board from 2 to 7 inches broad, and from ½ to 1½ thick.—*v.t.* To form or fasten with battens. [Same as BATON.]

BATTENING, bat'n-ing, *n.* Battens fixed to walls for nailing laths to.

BATTER, bat'ėr, *v.t.* *To beat with successive blows:* to wear with beating or by use: to attack with artillery.—*n.* Ingredients beaten along with some liquid into a paste. [Fr. *battre*, It. *battere*, L. *battuere*, *batuere*, from root *bat*, a blow. See BEAT.]

BATTER, bat'ėr, *n.* The inclination of a wall which is built out of the perpendicular or gently sloping inwards.—*v.i.* To slope backward from a line perpendicular to the base, as the face of a wall. [Perhaps from Fr. *battre*, to beat, the wall being as it were beaten in.]

BATTER, bat'ėr, *n.* One who uses the bat at cricket.

BATTERING-RAM, bat'ėr-ing-ram, *n.* An engine anciently used for battering down walls, consisting of a large beam, with an iron head generally shaped like a ram's, suspended in a frame.

BATTERY, bat'ėr-i, *n.* (*Spenser*) Act of battering or beating: (*law*) an assault by beating or wounding: a number of cannon with their appurtenances: the place on which cannon are mounted: the men and horses attending a battery: an instrument used in electric and galvanic experiments.

BATTILL, bat'til, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as BATTEL.

BATTING, bat'ing, *n.* The management of a bat in playing games.

BATTLE, bat'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A beating:* a fight: a hostile encounter: a contest: (*Shak.*) a body of forces.—*v.i.* To join or contend in fight.—*v.t.* to fight against: to cover with armed forces:—*pr.p.* batt'ling; *pa.p.* batt'led. [Fr. *bataille*—*battre*, to beat. See BATTER.]

BATTLE-AX, } **BATTLE-AXE**, } bat'l-aks, *n.* A kind of axe formerly used as a weapon in battles.

BATTLE-BOW, bat'l-bō, *n.* (*B.*) A bow.

BATTLEDOOR, BATTLEDORE, bat'l-dōr, *n.* A light bat for striking a ball or shuttlecock.

[Said by Mahn to be corrupted from Sp. *batallador*, a great combatant, one who has fought many battles, from the root of BATTLE: Wedg. derives it from Sp. *batador*, a washing-beetle.]

BATTLEMENT, bat'l-ment, *n.* A wall or parapet on the top of a building with openings or embrasures, orig. used only on fortifications. [It. *battagliere*—*battaglia*, a battle: or Fr. *bastillé*, *batillé*, built as a bastille or fortress.]

BATTLEMENTED, bat'l-ment-ed, *adj.* Having battlements.

BATTUE, bat-tōō', *n.* The act of *beating* the woods, bushes, &c. for game. [Fr.—*battre*, to beat.]

BATTY, bat'ti, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of, or like, a bat. [From BAT, the animal.]

BAUBLE, baw'bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A baby's plaything:* a trifling piece of finery: a gewgaw or trifle: a short stick carved at the end in the form of a head and

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ears, the official badge of the licensed fool. [Fr. *babiole*, a trifle, from root of BABE.]

BAUDRIC, bawd'rik. Same as BALDRICK.

BAUK, BAULK, bawk. Same as BALK.

BAULDRICK, bawld'rik. Same as BALDRICK.

BAVIN, bav'in, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A fagot* of brushwood. [O. Fr. *baffe*, a fagot.]

BAWBLE, baw'bl. Same as BAUBLE.

BAWBLING, baw'bling, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a bauble, trifling or contemptible.

BAWCOCK, baw'kok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fine fellow. [From Fr. *beau*, fine, and COCK, or a corr. of *Boy cock*, and so = young cock.]

BAWD, bawd, *n.* A procurer or procuress of women for lewd purposes.—*v.i.* To procure or provide women for lewd purposes. [O. Fr. *baude*, bold, wanton, from root of BOLD: Wedg. gives it from W. *baw*, filth.]

BAWDINESS, bawd'i-nes, *n.* Obscenity, lewdness.

BAWDRICK, bawd'rik. Same as BALDRICK.

BAWDRY, bawd'ri, *n.* The practice of procuring women for lewd purposes: obscenity, unchaste language: (*Shak.*) illicit intercourse.

BAWDY, bawd'i, *adj.* Obscene: unchaste.

BAWDY-HOUSE, bawd'i-hows, *n.* A house used for lewdness and prostitution.

BAWHORSE, baw'hors. Same as BATHORSE.

BAWL, bawl, *v.i.* *To bellow:* to shout or cry out loudly.—*v.t.* to proclaim, by shouting.—*n.* A loud cry or shout. [A.S. *bellan*, to roar, Ice. *baula*, to bellow, from *baw*, imitative of a shout.]

BAWN, bawn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A fortification round a house, an enclosure for cattle. [Celt. *babhun*, enclosure, bulwark.]

BAY, bā, *adj.* Reddish-brown inclining to chestnut. [Fr. *bai*, It. *bajo*, L. *badius*, chestnut-coloured.]

BAY, bā, *n.* (*orig.*) *A berry*, especially of the laurel-tree: the laurel-tree:—*pl.* an honorary garland or crown of victory, originally of laurel: literary excellence. [Fr. *baie*—L. *bacca*, a berry.]

BAY, bā, *n.* *A bending* of the shore: an indentation of the sea into the land with a very wide opening: any recess.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To embay or surround. [Fr. *baie*, Dutch *baai—buigt*, Ger. *biegen*, to bend; A.S. *bige—bigan*, to bend: also given from Fr. *bayer*, to gape, to open the mouth.]

BAY, bā, *v.i.* *To bark*, as a dog at his game.—*v.t.* to bark at: to follow with barking. [O. Fr. *abbayer*, It. *bayare*, from the sound.]

BAY, bā, *n.* Act of *watching* or keeping in check, as in *to keep at bay*. [Fr. *bayer*, O. Fr. *baer*, to gape, to watch—*ba*, the most natural sound on opening the lips.]

BAY, BAYE, bā, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bathe.

BAYARD, bā'ard, *n.* *A bay horse:* a horse. [From BAY, *adj.* and afx. *ard*.]

BAYBERRY, bā'ber-ri, *n.* The berry or fruit of the bay-tree or laurel. [See BAY, a berry.]

BAYED, bād, *adj.* Having bays or recesses, as a barn. [See BAY, a bending.]

BAYONET, bā'on-et, *n.* A dagger for fixing on the end of a musket.—*v.t.* To stab with a bayonet: to compel by the bayonet. [Fr. *baïonnette—Bayonne*, in France, where it was first made or used.]

BAYS, bāz, a garland. See BAY, a berry.

BAYS, BAYZE, bāz. Same as BAIZE.

BAY-SALT, bā'-sawlt, *n.* Salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation, esp. from salt-marshes along the coasts of France, &c. [See BAY, a bending.]

BAY-TREE, bā'-trē, *n.* A species of laurel. [See BAY, a berry.]

BAY-WINDOW, bā'-win-dō, *n.* A window projecting in a polygonal or semicircular form, so as to form a bay or recess within.

BAZAAR, BAZAR, ba-zär', *n.* An eastern *market-place* or exchange: a large hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods. [Pers. *bazar*, a market.]

BDELLIUM, del'i-um, *n.* A whitish pellucid gum or resin which distils from a tree growing in Arabia, India, &c.: the bdellium of the Bible is supposed to have been a precious stone, but its nature is unknown. [Heb. *bedōlach*.]

BE, bē, *v.i.* To live: to exist: to have a certain state or quality:—*pr.p.* bē'ing; *pa.p.* been (bin). [A.S. *beon*; Celt. *beo*, living; Gr. *bios*, life; Gr. *phuō*, L. *fui*, *fio*, Sans. *bhu*, to be, originally meaning *to grow*.]

BE-ALL (*Shak.*) All that is to be done.

BEACH, bēch, *n.* The bank or shore of the sea or of a lake, especially when sandy or pebbly: the strand.—*v.t.* To run upon a beach, as a ship. [Perhaps connected with Ice. *bakki*, a bank.]

BEACHED, bēcht, *adj.* Having a beach: driven on a beach.

BEACHY, bēch'i, *adj.* Having a beach or beaches.

BEACON, bē'kn, *n.* A fire on an eminence used as a *sign* of danger: anything that warns of danger.—*v.t.* To act as a beacon to: to light up. [A.S. *beacen*, a beacon, a sign, conn. with BECKON.]

BEAD, bēd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something bid or prayed:* a little ball pierced for stringing, used by R. Catholics for assisting the memory in counting the prayers recited: any small ball: a round moulding, sometimes cut into short embossments like beads on a necklace.—*v.t.* To ornament with beads or beading. [A.S. *bead*, *gebed*, a prayer, from *bidan*, to bid, to pray. See BID.]

BEAD-HOUSE, bēd'-hows, *n.* *A house* or dwelling for poor people who were required *to pray* for the soul of the founder: an alms-house. [A.S. *bead*, prayer, and HOUSE.]

BEADING, bēd'ing, *n.* A moulding in imitation of beads. [See BEAD.]

BEADLE, bēd'l, *n.* A messenger or crier of a court, or one who *bids* or cites persons to appear before it: a petty officer of a church, college, parish, &c. [A.S. *bydel—bidan*, to bid.]

BEADMOLD, BEADMOULD, bēd'mōld, *n.* A species of fungus or mould the stalks of which resemble strings of beads.

BEAD-PROOF, bēd'-prōōf, *adj.* Of such proof or strength as to carry beads or bubbles when shaken, as alcoholic liquors.

BEAD-ROLL, bēd'-rōl, *n.* *A roll* or catalogue of persons for the rest of whose souls a certain number of *prayers* are to be said: a catalogue. [See BEAD.]

BEADSMAN, bēdz'man, *n.* One employed *to pray* for others: a man who resides in a bead-house:—*fem.* BEADS'WOMAN.

BEAGLE, bē'gl, *n.* A small hound, formerly used in hunting hares. [Prob. from Celt. *beag*, *bac*, little.]

BEAK, bēk, *n.* Anything ending in a *peak*, *pike*, or *point:* the bill of a bird: a pointed piece of wood fastened to the prow of ancient galleys for piercing the enemy's vessels: (*Shak.*) the forepart of the stem of a vessel. [Fr. *bec*, Celt. *beic*, A.S. *pic*, from root *pik*, a point.]

BEAKED, bēkt, *adj.* Having a beak: pointed.

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BEAKER, bēk'ėr, *s.* A large drinking-bowl or cup, having a beak like a mug. [Ger. *becher*, It. *bicchiere*, low L. *bicarium*, Scot. *bicker;* perhaps conn. with BEAK from the shape of its mouth.]

BE-ALL. See under BE.

BEAM, bēm, *n.* (*lit.*) The stock of *a tree:* a large and straight piece of timber forming one of the main supports of a building, ship, &c.: the width of a vessel: the part of a balance from which the scales hang: the pole of a carriage: a cylinder of wood in a loom on which the warp is wound, or the cloth: the straight part of an anchor: the main part of a plough: the stem of a stag's horn which bears the antlers: a heavy iron lever, in a steam-engine, one end of which is connected with the piston-rod and the other with the crank of the wheel-shaft: a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from a luminous body: that which flows forth as light from a luminous body.—*v.t.* To send forth, to emit (followed by *forth*).—*v.i.* to emit rays of light: to shine. [A.S. *beam*, a tree, stock of a tree, a ray of light; Ger. *baum*, a tree.]

BEAM-ENGINE, bēm'-en-jin, *n.* A steam-engine which has a beam connecting the piston-rod with the crank of the wheel-shaft, as distinguished from one that has its piston-rod directly attached to the crank.

BEAMLESS, bēm'les, *adj.* Without beams: emitting [no rays of light.

BEAMY, bēm'i, *adj.* Emitting beams or rays of light: shining: like a beam, massive: antlered.

BEAN, bēn, *n.* The name of several kinds of pulse and their seeds. [A.S. *bean*, W. *ffaen*, Ger. *bohne*, L. *faba*, prob. akin to Sans. root *bhaksh*, to eat; bean would thus mean *that which is eaten.*]

BEAR, bār, *v.t.* To carry or support: to possess or wear: to endure, to suffer: to sustain or be answerable for: to admit or be capable of: to carry on or maintain: to behave or conduct: to afford or supply: to bring forth or produce: to carry in the mind, entertain.—*v.i.* to suffer: to be patient: to produce, as fruit: to press (with *on* or *upon*): to take effect: (*Shak.*) to behave: to be situated:—*pr.p.* bear'ing; *pa.t.* bōre; *pa.p.* bōrne (but the *pa.p.* when used to mean 'brought forth' is *born*). [A.S. *beran*, Goth. *bairan*, L. *fero*, Gr. *pherō*, Sans. *bhri.*]

BEAR A BRAIN (*Shak.*), to remember well.—BEAR HARD (*Shak.*), to press or urge.—BEAR IN HAND (*Shak.*), to keep in expectation, to flatter one's hopes.

BEAR, bār, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BIER.

BEAR, bār, *n.* A genus of wild plantigrade quadrupeds, with long shaggy hair and hooked claws: any brutal or ill-behaved person: (*astron.*) the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, the Great and the Little Bear. [A.S. *bera;* Ger. *bär;* L. *fera*, a wild beast, akin to Gr. *thēr*, Æol. *phēr.*]

BEARABLE, bār'a-bl, *adj.* That may be borne or endured.

BEARABLY, bār'a-bli, *adv.* In a bearable manner.

BEAR-BERRY, bār'-ber-ri, *n.* A trailing plant of the heath family, a species of ARBUTUS.

BEAR-BIND, bār'-bīnd, *n.* A species of convolvulus, closely allied to the bind-weed.

BEAR-CLOTH, bār'-kloth, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cloth or mantle which covered a child when it was carried to the font to be baptised.

BEARD, bērd, *n.* The hair that grows on the lips, chin, and adjacent parts: prickles on the ears of corn: the barb of an arrow: the gills of oysters, &c.—*v.t.* To take by the beard: to oppose to the face. [A.S.; W. *bard*, Ger. *bart*, L. *barba*, perhaps from root of Ice. *bard*, a lip.]

BEARDED, bērd'ed, *adj.* Having a beard: prickly: barbed.

BEARDLESS, bērd'les, *adj.* Without a beard: young, not come to maturity: (*bot.*) without an awn.

BEARER, bār'ėr, *n.* One who or that which bears, esp. one who assists in carrying a body to the grave: a carrier or messenger.

BEAR-GARDEN, bār'-gär-dn, *n.* A garden or enclosure where bears are kept: a rude turbulent assembly.

BEAR-HERD, bār'-hėrd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man who [herds or tends bears.

BEARING, bār'ing, *n.* The manner in which a person bears himself, behaviour: situation of one object with regard to another: relation: a charge or emblem on a coat of arms.

BEARING-CLOTH, bār'ing-kloth. Same as BEAR- [CLOTH.

BEARISH, bār'ish, *adj.* Having the qualities of a bear: like a bear in temper or manners.

BEARN, bārn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A form of BAIRN.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bārz'-brēch, *n.* A common name for plants of the genus Acanthus.

BEAR'S-EAR, bārz'-ēr, *n.* A species of the Primrose [family.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bārz'-foot, *n.* A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-SKIN, bārz'-skin, *n.* The skin of a bear: a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats.

BEAR-WARD, bār'-wawrd, *n.* A warden or keeper of [bears.

BEAST, bēst, *n.* (*lit.*) A creature with *being* or life: a four-footed animal: an irrational animal: a brutal man.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To hunt for beasts. [L. *bestia;* Dutch *beest;* Celt. *biast*, prob. from *beo*, living.]

BEASTINGS, bēst'ingz. Same as BIESTINGS.

BEASTISH, bēst'ish, *adj.* Like a beast: brutal.

BEASTLIHEAD, bēst'li-hed, *n.* (*Spenser*). The state or nature of a beast, beastliness. [BEASTLY, and affix *head*, state, nature.]

BEASTLINESS, bēst'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being beastly: coarseness: vulgarity.

BEASTLY, bēst'li, *adj.* Like a beast in actions or behaviour: coarse: obscene.

BEAT, bēt, *v.t.* *To strike with repeated blows:* to break or bruise: to hammer: to tread: to strike, as bushes, in order to rouse game: to range over in hunting: to thrash: to strike or dash.—*v.i.* To give strokes repeatedly: to throb: (*Shak.*) to fluctuate, as with agitation: to dash, as a flood or storm:—*pr.p.* beat'ing; *pa.t.* beat; *pa.p.* beat'en.—*n.* A stroke or blow: a stroke recurring at intervals or its sound, as of a watch or the pulse: a round or course: a place of resort.—*adj.* Weary: fatigued. [A.S. *beatan*, from root *bat*, imitative of the sound of a sharp blow, hence BAT, BATTER, BATTLE, &c.]

BEAT, bēt, } *adj.* Made smooth or hard by
BEATEN, bēt'n, } beating or treading: worn by use: tried, practised.

BEATER, bēt'ėr, *n.* One that beats or strikes: a [crushing instrument.

BEATH, bēth, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bathe.

BEATIFIC, -AL, bē-a-tif'ik, -al, *adj.* Having power to beatify or make blessed.

BEATIFICATION, bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of beatifying: (*R. C. Church*) a declaration by the pope that a person is blessed in heaven.

BEATIFY, bē-at'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make blessed* or happy: to bless with eternal happiness in heaven:—*pr.p.* bēat'ifying; *pa.p.* bēat'ified. [L. *beatus*, blessed (from *beo, beatum*, to bless), and *facio*, to make.]

BEATING, bēt'ing, *n.* The act of striking: chastisement by blows: regular pulsation or throbbing.

BEATITUDE, bē-at'i-tūd, *n.* *Blessedness:* heavenly

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happiness, or happiness of the highest kind: (*R. C. Church*) same as BEATIFICATION:—*pl.* the declarations made by Christ of blessedness to certain virtues, Matt. v. [L. *beatitudo—beatus*, blessed. See BEATIFY.]

BEAU, bō, *n.* *A fine, gay* man, fond of dress: a lover:—*pl.* BEAUX (bōz).—*fem.* BELLE. [Fr. *beau, bel*—L. *bellus*, fine, gay, a contr. of *benulus*, dim. of *benus, bonus*, good.]

BEAU-IDEAL, bō-ī-dē'al, *n.* *Ideal* or imaginary *beauty:* beauty or excellence conceived of as free from natural deformity or blemish. [Fr. *beau*, beautiful, and IDEAL.]

BEAUISH, bō'ish, *adj.* Like a beau: foppish.

BEAU MONDE, bō-mongd', *n.* The *gay* or fashionable *world*. [Fr. *beau*, fine, gay, and *monde*, world.]

BEAUPERE, bō'pēr, } *n.* (*Spenser*). *A fair com-*
BEAUPHERE, bō'fēr, } *panion.* [Fr. *beau*, beautiful, and A.S. *fera*, companion (one who *fares* or journeys with another.)]

BEAUTEOUS, bū'te-us, *adj.* Full of beauty: fair: [handsome.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bū'te-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being beauteous: beauty.

BEAUTIFIED, bū'ti-fīd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Beautiful.

BEAUTIFIER, bū'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which beautifies or makes beautiful.

BEAUTIFUL, bū'ti-fool, *adj.* Possessing beauty: pleasing to the sight or any of the other senses.

BEAUTIFULLY, bū'ti-fool-li, *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFY, bū'ti-fī, *v.t.* To make beautiful: to grace: to adorn.—*v.i.* to become beautiful, or more beautiful:—*pr.p.* beau'tifying; *pa.p.* beau'tified. [BEAUTY, and L. *facio*, to make.]

BEAUTY, bū'ti, *n.* An assemblage of qualities in a person or object which pleases the senses and delights the mind: a particular grace or excellence: a beautiful person.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To beautify or embellish. [Fr. *beauté—beau*. See BEAU.]

BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'ti-spot, *n.* A spot or patch put on the face to heighten beauty.

BEAVER, bē'vėr, *n.* An amphibious rodent quadruped valuable for its fur and a material called castor obtained from two bags in its groin: the fur of the beaver: a hat made of the beaver's fur: a hat. [A.S. *befor, beofer*, Dan. *baever*, Ger. *biber*, Gael. *beabhar*, Corn. *befer* = L. *fiber*.]

BEAVER, bē'vėr, *n.* That part of a helmet which covers the face and is movable up and down, so as to allow the wearer *to drink*. [It. and O. Fr. *bevere*—L. *bibere*, to drink.]

BEAVERED, bē'vėrd, *adj.* Covered with or wearing [a beaver or hat.

BECALM, be-kām', *v.t.* To make calm, still, or quiet: to keep still or from motion.

BECAME, be-kām', *pa.t.* of BECOME.

BECAUSE, be-kawz', *conj.* *By* the *cause* or for the reason that: on account of: for. [A.S. *be*, by, and CAUSE.]

BECCAFICO, bek-a-fē'ko, *n.* A small bird of the family of Warblers, which *feeds on figs* and other fruit, the flesh of which is considered a delicacy by the Italians:—*pl.* BECCAFI'COES. [It. *beccafico—becco*, to peck, and *fico*, a fig.]

BECHANCE, be-chans', *v.t.* To happen by chance: to befall.—*adv.* By chance: accidentally. [A.S. *be*, by, and CHANCE.]

BECHARM, be-chārm', *v.t.* To charm: to enchant.

BECK, bek, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BEAK. [*beckr.*]

BECK, bek, *n.* A brook. [A.S. *becc*, Ger. *bach*, Ice.

BECK, bek, *n.* A sign with the finger or head, as a call: a nod of command.—*v.i.* To make a sign with the finger or head.—*v.t.* to call by a motion of the finger or head. [A.S. *beacen*, a nod, *beacnian*, to beckon.]

BECKET, bek'et, *n.* (*naut.*) A piece of rope, a large hook, or a wooden *bracket* used to keep loose tackle or spars in a convenient place. [Prob. a corruption of BRACKET.]

BECKON, bek'n, *v.i.* To beck or give a signal with the head or hand.—*v.t.* to nod or make a sign to.

BECLOUD, be-klowd', *v.t.* To obscure by clouds.

BECOME, be-kum', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To come to:* to change from one state or condition into another: (fol. by *of*) to be the fate or end of.—*v.t.* to suit or befit:—*pr.p.* becom'ing; *pa.t.* becāme'; *pa.p.* become'. [A.S. *becuman*—pfx. *be*, and COME.]

BECOMING, be-kum'ing, *adj.* Suitable to: proper: graceful.—*n.* (*Shak.*) An adorning, power of setting-off. [manner.

BECOMINGLY, be-kum'ing-li, *adv.* In a becoming

BECURL, be-kurl', *v.t.* To curl.

BED, bed, *n.* A couch or place to sleep on: a plot in a garden: a place in which anything is deposited: the channel of a river: (*geol.*) a layer or stratum.—*v.t.* To place in bed: to sow or plant: to lay in layers.—*v.i.* to cohabit:—*pr.p.* bed'ding; *pa.p.* bed'ded. [A.S. *bed;* Ice. *bedr;* Ger. *bett.*]

BED, bed, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as BID.

BEDABBLE, be-dab'l, *v.t.* To dabble, or wet with little dabs.

BEDAGGLE, be-dag'l, *v.t.* To wet or soil by dragging along the wet ground.

BEDASH, be-dash', *v.t.* To wet by dashing or throwing water violently upon.

BEDAUB, be-dawb', *v.t.* To daub over or smear with any thick and dirty matter.

BEDAZZLE, be-daz'l, *v.t.* To dazzle or overpower by any strong light.

BEDCHAIR, bed'chār, *n.* A chair with a movable back to support a sick person in bed. [sleep in.

BEDCHAMBER, bed'chām'bėr, *n.* A chamber or room to

BEDDING, bed'ing, *n.* A bed and its furniture: the materials and clothes of a bed.

BEDE, bēd, *n.* A form of BEAD, a prayer.

BEDEAFEN, be-def'n, *v.t.* To make deaf: to stun.

BEDECK, be-dek', *v.t.* To deck or ornament.

BEDEGUAR, bed'e-gar, *n.* A soft spongy gall found on the branches of some species of roses, esp. the sweet-brier, called also the *Sweet-brier Sponge*. [Said to be of Persian origin.]

BEDE-HOUSE, bēd'-hows. Same as BEAD-HOUSE.

BEDEVIL, be-dev'il, *v.t.* To throw into disorder and confusion, as if by the devil.

BEDEW, de-dū', *v.t.* To moisten gently, as with dew.

BEDFELLOW, bed'fel'lō, *n.* A sharer of the same bed.

BEDIGHT, be-dīt', *v.t.* To set in order: to deck.—*adj.* Set in order: adorned. [Pfx. *be*, and DIGHT.]

BEDIM, be-dim', *v.t.* To make dim, or dark.

BEDIZEN, be-dīz'n, *v.t.* To dress gaudily.

BEDLAM, bed'lam, *n.* An asylum for lunatics: a madhouse: a place of uproar: (*Shak.*) a lunatic.—*adj.* Fit for a madhouse. [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a monastery in London, afterwards converted into a madhouse.]

BEDLAMITE, bed'lam-īt, *n.* A madman.

BEDOUIN, bed'oo-in, *n.* The name given to those Arabs scattered over Arabia, and parts of Africa,

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who live in tents and lead a nomadic life. [Ar. *bedawi*, dwellers in the desert.]

BEDPLATE, bed'plāt, *n.* (*mech.*) The foundation piece or plate of an engine, lathe, &c.

BEDPRESSER, bed'pres'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A heavy lazy fellow.

BEDRENCH, be-drensh', *v.t.* To drench or wet thoroughly.

BEDRID, -DEN, bed'rid, -dn, *adj.* Confined permanently to bed by age or infirmity.

BEDRIGHT, BEDRITE, bed'rīt, *n.* (*Shak.*) The privilege or rite of the marriage bed.

BEDROOM, bed'rōōm, *n.* A room in which there is a bed: a sleeping apartment: (*Shak.*) room or space in a bed.

BEDROP, be-drop', *v.t.* To cover, as with drops.

BEDSTEAD, bed'sted, *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.

BEDSWERVER, bed'swėrv'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who swerves from or is false to his marriage vow.

BEDTICK, bed'tik, *n.* The tick or cover in which feathers, &c., are put for bedding.

BEDTIME, bed'tīm, *n.* The time of going to bed.

BEDUCK, be-duk', *v.t.* To duck or plunge under water.

BEDUIN, a form of BEDOUIN.

BEDUNG, be-dung', *v.t.* To dung or manure.

BEDUST, be-dust', *v.t.* To cover with dust.

BEDWARD, bed'ward, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Toward bed.

BEDWARF, be-dwawrf', *v.t.* To make dwarfish.

BEDWORK, bed'wurk, *n.* (*Shak.*) Work easily performed, as if done in bed.

BEDYE, be-dī', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To dye or stain.

BEE, bē (*Spenser*). Used for BEEN.

BEE, bē, *n.* A large family of four-winged insects that collect honey and wax from flowers. [A.S. *beo*; Ger. *biene.*]

BEE-BREAD, bē'-bred, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees as food for their young.

BEECH, bēch, *n.* A genus of forest trees, having smooth silvery-looking bark, and producing nuts of a triangular shape. [A.S. *bece, boc*; Ger. *buche.*]

BEECHEN, bēch'en, *adj.* Belonging to or made of beech.

BEECH-MAST, bēch'-mast, *n.* The mast or nuts of the beech-tree. [the beech-tree.

BEECH-OIL, bēch'-oil, *n.* Oil expressed from the nuts of

BEE-EATER, bē'-ēt'ėr, *n.* A genus of birds nearly allied to the Kingfishers, which prey on insects, chiefly bees.

BEEF, bēf, *n.* (*orig.*) *An ox, bull*, or *cow*: the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow.—*adj.* Consisting of beef. [Fr. *bœuf*, It. *bove*, L. *bos, bovis*, Gr. *bous*, an imitation of the bellowing of the ox.]

BEEF-EATER, bēf'-ēt'ėr, *n.* One who eats beef: hence a well-fed person.

BEEF-EATER, bēf'-ēt'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) One who attends at the *buffet* or sideboard: now applied to a yeoman of the sovereign's guard. [Corrupted from Fr. *buffetier—buffet.* See BUFFET.]

BEE-FLOWER, bē'-flow'ėr, *n.* A plant having flowers somewhat resembling bees.

BEEFSTEAK, bēf'stāk, *n.* A steak or slice of beef for broiling. [wits or intellect: stupid.

BEEF-WITTED, bēf'-wit'ed, *adj.* Dull or heavy in

BEEF-WOOD, bēf'-wood, *n.* An Australian wood, of a beef or red colour, used in cabinet-work.

BEE-GARDEN, bē'-gär'dn. *n.* A garden in which bee-hives are kept.

BEE-GLUE, bē'-glōō, *n.* The soft glutinous matter by which bees fix their combs to the hive.

BEE-HIVE, bē'-hīv, *n.* A hive or case used as a house for bees.

BEE-HOUSE, bē'-hows, *n.* A house for bee-hives.

BEELZEBUB, bē-el'ze-bub, *n.* (*lit.*) *The god of flies*: the name under which the Philistines at Ekron worshipped their god Baal or Bel: (*New Test.*) the prince of the devils. [Heb. *baal*, lord, *zebul*, a fly.]

BEE-MASTER, bē'-mas'tėr, *n.* One who keeps bees.

BEE-MOTH, bē'-moth, *n.* A species of moth whose larvæ are very destructive to young bees.

BEEN, bin, *pa.p.* of BE.

BEER, bēr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A drink*: a liquor made by fermentation from malted barley and hops. [A.S. *beor*; Fr. *bière*; Ger. *bier*; prob. connected with L. *bibere*, Gr. *piō*, Sans. *pa, pi*, to drink.]

BEER-HOUSE, bēr'-hows, *n.* A house where beer or malt liquors are sold: old term for ale-house.

BEER-MONEY, bēr'-mun'i, *n.* Money given to private soldiers in the British army, in lieu of beer and spirits.

BEERY, bēr'i, *adj.* Of, or affected by beer.

BEESTINGS, bēst'ingz. See BIESTINGS.

BEESWAX, bēz'waks, *n.* The wax collected by bees, and used by them in constructing their cells.

BEESWING, bēz'wing, *n.* A thin film, like the wing of a bee, which grows over port wine, and is indicative of its age.

BEET, bēt, *n.* A plant with a carrot-shaped root, from which sugar is extracted, for which use it is largely cultivated, used also as a salad. [A.S. *bete*; Dutch *biet*; Fr. *bette*; L. *beta.*]

BEET-FLY, bēt'-flī, *n.* A two-winged insect, which deposits its eggs on the different sorts of beet, and whose larvæ are injurious to the plant.

BEETLE, bē'tl, *n.* (*lit.*) *The biter*: a general name for insects distinguished by the hard shelly coverings of their wings. [A.S. *bitel—bitan*, to bite.]

BEETLE, bē'tl, *n.* A heavy wooden mallet used to *beat* with.—*v.i.* To jut out, hang over, or be prominent like the head of a *beetle* or mallet. [A.S. *bitl, bytel*, a mallet—*beatan*, to beat.]

BEETLE-BROW, bē'tl-brow, *n.* (*Shak.*) A prominent brow.

BEETLE-BROWED, bē'tl-browd, *adj.* Having prominent brows.

BEETLE-HEAD, bē'tl-hed, *n.* One having a head like a beetle, hence a dull, stupid fellow.

BEETLE-HEADED, bē'tl-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a head like a beetle: dull: stupid. [beetle.

BEETLE-STOCK, bē'tl-stok, *n.* The stock or handle of a

BEETLE-STONES, bē'tl-stōnz, *n.* The name given by the Edinburgh lapidaries to hard nodules of clay iron-stone found at Newhaven. [So called from the fossils found in the nodules, which were at first supposed to be *beetles.*]

BEETLING, bēt'ling, *adj.* Jutting out: prominent.—*n.* A process applied to linen and cotton shirting to give the cloth a hard look by beating the yarn with wooden mallets. [From BEETLE, a mallet.]

BEET-ROOT, bēt'-rōōt, *n.* The root of the beet plant.

BEEVES, bēvz, *n.pl.* Cattle, oxen. [See BEEF.]

BEFALL, be-fawl', *v.t.* To fall upon or happen to: to betide.—*v.i.* to happen or come to pass:—*pr.p.* befall'ing; *pa.t.* befell'; *pa.p.* befall'en.

BEFELL, be-fel', *pa.t.* of BEFALL.

BEFIT, be-fit', *v.t.* To fit, or be suitable to:—*pr.p.* befit'ting; *pa.p.* befit'ted. [flowers.

BEFLOWER, be-flow'ėr, *v.t.* To besprinkle with

BEFOAM, be-fōm', *v.t.* To bespatter or cover with foam.

BEFOGGED, be-fogd', *adj.* Enveloped in fog.

BEFOOL, be-fōōl', *v.t.* To fool, infatuate, or deceive.

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BEFORE, be-fōr', *prep.* At the *fore part*, or in front of: in presence, in sight, or in the power of: in preference to: superior to: previous to.—*adv.* In front: sooner than: hitherto. [A.S. *be-foran.* See FORE.]

BEFOREHAND, be-fōr'hand, *adv.* Before the time: by way of preparation. [Mentioned before.

BEFORE-MENTIONED, be-fōr'-men'shund, *adj.*

BEFORETIME, be-fōr'tīm, *adv.* In the time before the present: (*B.*) of old time, formerly.

BEFORTUNE, be-for'tūn, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To happen to, to befall.

BEFOUL, be-fowl', *v.t.* To make foul: to soil.

BEFRIEND, be-frend', *v.t.* To act as a friend to: to favour.

BEFRINGE, be-frinj', *v.t.* To adorn with fringes.

BEG, beg, bā, *n.* Same as BEY.

BEG, beg, *v.i.* (*orig.*) To carry *a bag* in which to put victuals or money received on asking: to live by asking alms: to ask alms or charity.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly: to beseech: to take for granted:—*pr.p.* begg'ing; *pa.p.* begged'. [From BAG.]

BEGEM, be-jem', *v.t.* To adorn as with gems.

BEGET, be-get', *v.t.* To get or cause to be got or produced, to generate: to produce as an effect, to cause:—*pr.p.* begett'ing; *pa.t.* begat', begot'; *pa.p.* begot', begot'ten.

BEGETTER, be-get'tėr, *n.* One who begets: a father.

BEGGAR, beg'gar, *n.* One who begs: one who lives by begging.—*v.t.* To reduce to beggary, to impoverish: to exhaust.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, a game at cards in which one of the players is *beggared* or loses all his cards to his opponent.

BEGGARLINESS, beg'gar-li-nes, *n.* State of being beggarly: poverty: meanness.

BEGGARLY, beg'gar-li, *adj.* Like a beggar: poor: mean: contemptible.—*adv.* In a beggarly manner: meanly: despicably.

BEGGARY, beg'gar-i, *n.* State of a beggar: extreme poverty.—*adj.* Beggarly. [with gold-leaf.

BEGILD, be-gild', *v.t.* To gild: to cover or overlay

BEGIN, be-gin', *v.i.* To *come into being:* to take rise: to enter on something new: to commence.—*v.t.* To enter on: to commence:—*pr.p.* begin'ning; *pa.t.* began'; *pa.p.* begun'. [A.S. *beginnan*—root *gin*, to beget, as in Gr. *ginomai*, to come into being, L. *gigno*, to beget.]

BEGIN, BEGINNE, be-gin', *n.* (*Spenser*). Beginning.

BEGINNER, be-gin'ėr, *n.* One who begins: one who is beginning to learn or practise anything.

BEGINNING, be-gin'ing, *n.* The first cause, act, or state: origin or commencement: rudiments.

BEGIRD, be-gėrd', *v.t.* To gird or bind with a girdle: to surround or encompass:—*pr.p.* begird'ing; *pa.t.* begirt', begird'ed; *pa.p.* begirt'.

BEGIRT, be-gėrt', *v.t.* Same as BEGIRD: also *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BEGIRD. [eat away.

BEGNAW, be-naw', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To gnaw or bite, to

BEGONE, be-gon', *int.* Go away! Depart!

BEGORED, be-gōrd', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Besmeared with gore.

BEGOT, be-got',
BEGOTTEN, be-got'n, } *pa.p.* of BEGET.

BEGRIME, be-grīm', *v.t.* To grime or soil deeply.

BEGRUDGE, be-gruj', *v.t.* To grudge: to envy the possession of.

BEGUILE, be-gīl', *v.t.* To impose on *by guile* or craft, to cheat: to evade by deception: to cause to pass unnoticed what may be attended with tedium or pain:—*pr.p.* beguil'ing; *pa.p.* beguiled'.

BEGUILEMENT, be-gīl'ment, *n.* Act of beguiling.

BEGUM, bē'gum, *n.* A Hindu princess or lady of high rank.

BEGUN, be-gun', *pa.p.* of BEGIN.

BEHALF, be-hāf', *n.* *Behoof:* advantage: favour: account: sake. [A.S. *behefe.* See BEHOOVE.]

BEHAPPEN, be-hap'n, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To happen to.

BEHAVE, be-hāv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To have*, use, employ: (*Shak.*) to manage or govern: to bear or carry, to conduct.—*v.i.* To conduct one's self: to act:—*pr.p.* behāv'ing; *pa.p.* behāved'. [A.S. *be-habban*, to restrain, from *habban*, to have, to use.]

BEHAVIOUR, be-hāv'yur, *n.* Manner of behaving: conduct: manners: demeanour.

*** The American spelling is BEHAVIOR.

BEHEAD, be-hed', *v.t.* To deprive of the head: to kill by cutting off the head.

BEHEADING, be-hed'ing, *n.* The act of separating the head from the body.

BEHEAST, be-hest', *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BEHEST.

BEHELD, be-held', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BEHOLD.

BEHEMOTH, bē'he-moth, *n.* An animal described in the book of Job, prob. the hippopotamus. [Heb. 'beasts.']

BEHEST, be-hest', *n.* (*lit.*) Something *named* to be done: a vow, a promise: command: charge. [A.S. *behæs*, vow, from *be*, and *hæs*, command—*hatan*, Goth. *haitan*, to call, to name.]

BEHIGHT, be-hīt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To name* by way of promise: (*Spenser*) to promise, to intrust, to speak to, to command, to reckon or esteem to be:—*pr.p.* behīght'ing; *pa.t.* behot'; *pa.p.* behīght'.—*n.* (*obs.*) A vow, a promise. [A.S. *behætan*, to promise, from root of BEHEST.]

BEHIND, be-hīnd', *prep.* At *the hinder part, tail*, or back of: in the rear of: coming after: inferior to.—*adv.* At the back, in the rear: backward: remaining: past. [A.S. *behindan;* Ger. *hinten:* acc. to Wedg. from Finn. *hanta*, the tail.]

BEHINDHAND, be-hīnd'hand, *adj.* or *adv.* Behind the time: backward: tardy: in arrears.

BEHOLD, be-hōld', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To hold:* to look upon: to contemplate.—*v.i.* To look: to fix the attention:—*pr.p.* behōld'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* beheld'.—*imp.* or *int.* See! lo! observe! [A.S. *behealden*—pfx. *be*, and *healdan*, to hold.]

BEHOLDEN, be-hōld'n, *adj.* Held or bound: indebted: obliged. [Old pa.p. of BEHOLD, in its orig. sense.]

BEHOLDER, be-hōld'ėr, *n.* One who beholds: an on-looker. [BEHOLDEN.

BEHOLDING, be-hōld'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as

BEHOOF, be-hōōf', *n.* Necessity: advantage: benefit. [See BEHOOVE.]

BEHOOVE, be-hōōv', *v.t.* To be *fit, right*, or *necessary* for—now only used impersonally with *it*. [A.S. *behofian*, to be fit, to stand in need of; connected with HAVE, Ger. *haben*, L. *habeo*, to have, *habilis*, fit, suitable.]

BEHOOVEFUL, be-hōōv'fool, *adj.* Useful: profitable.

BEHOOVEFULLY, be-hōōv'fool-li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Usefully: profitably.

BEHOT, BEHOTE (*Spenser*). Past tense of BEHIGHT.

BEHOVE, be-hōv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as BEHOOVE.

BEHOWL, be-howl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To howl at.

BEING, bē'ing, *n.* Existence: any thing or person

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existing: (*Shak.*) dwelling.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Since. [From the pr.p. of Be.] [in which to be.

BEING-PLACE, bē'ing-plās, *n.* (*Spenser*). A place

BEJADE, be-jād', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To jade or tire.

BEKAH, bē'ka, *n.* (*B.*) A half-shekel. [Heb. *beka*—*baka*, to split.]

BEKISS, be-kis', *v.t.* To cover with kisses.

BEKNAVE, be-nāv', *v.t.* To call knave.

BELABOUR, be-lā'bur, *v.t.* To labour or work hard upon: to ply diligently: to beat soundly: to thump.

BEL-ACCORD, bel-ak-kord', } *n.* (*Spenser*). Favour-
BEL-ACCOYLE, bel-ak-koil', } able or kind reception. [Fr. *bel*, good, fine (see Belle), Accord, agreement, meeting, and Fr. *accueil*, reception.]

BELACE, be-lās', *v.t.* To adorn with lace.

BELAMOUR, bel'a-mōōr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A gallant, a consort. [Fr. *bel amour*, fair love. See Belle and Amour.]

BELAMY, bel'a-mi, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A good* or intimate *friend.* [Fr. *bel* (see Belle), *amie*, friend (see Amity).]

BELATE, be-lāt', *v.t.* To make too late: to retard: —*pr.p.* belāt'ing; *pa.p.* belāt'ed. [slowness.

BELATEDNESS, be-lāt'ed-nes, *n.* Backwardness:

BELAUD, be-lawd', *v.t.* To laud or praise highly.

BELAY, be-lā', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To lay on* or cover: (*obs.*) to lie in wait for: to block up: (*naut.*) to make fast as a rope, when it has been sufficiently hauled upon, by twining it several times round a pin.

BELAYING-PIN, be-lā'ing-pin, *n.* (*naut.*) A strong pin fixed in different parts of a vessel for belaying ropes to.

BELCH, belsh, *v.i.* To eject wind from the stomach: to make a sudden and violent ejection.—*v.t.* to throw out from the stomach, as wind: to eject violently: to cast forth.—*n.* Eructation. [A.S. *bealcan*, an imitation of the sound.]

BELDAM, } bel'dam, *n.* (*Spenser*) *Fair dame* or
BELDAME, } lady: (*Shak.*) grandmother: an old woman, esp. an ugly one. [Fr. *bel*, fair (see Belle), and Dame.]

BELEAGUER, be-lē'gėr, *v.t.* To lay siege to. [Dutch *beleggen*, Ger. *belagern*, to lay around, to beset, conn. with Belay.]

BELEE, be-lē', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place on the lee-side of.

BELEMNITE, be-lem'nīt, *n.* A fossil, of about a finger's length, and pointed *like a dart*, being the internal shell of a genus of cephalopods. [Gr. *belemnitēs*—*belemnon*, a dart.] [leprosy.

BELEPER, be-lep'ėr, *v.t.* (*B. & Fl.*) To infect with

BELFRY, bel'fri, *n.* (*orig.*) *A watch-tower, a tower for defence:* the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are hung.

[The word has been formed from the association with *bells*, but is properly the same as Fr. *beffroi*, O. Fr. *berfroi*, low Ger. *bervrit*, a tower for defence—O. Ger. *frid*, a tower, *bergan*, to protect.]

BELGARD, bel-gārd', *n.* (*Spenser*). Fair or kind looks. [Fr. *belle*, fine, fair, and *égard*, regard.]

BELGIAN, bel'ji-an, *adj.* Belonging to Belgium, a country of Europe.—*n.* A native of Belgium.

BELGIC, bel'jik, *adj.* Pertaining to the Belgæ who anciently possessed Belgium, or to Belgium. [L. *Belgicus*—*Belgæ*, the Belgians.]

BELGRAVIAN, bel-grā'vi-an, *adj.* Belonging to Belgravia (a fashionable part of London), or to fashionable life: aristocratic.

BELIAL, bēl'yal, *n.* (*lit.*) *Worthlessness:* (*New Test.*) Satan. [Heb. *belīyaal*—*beli*, without, *yaal*, usefulness.]

BELIE, be-lī', *v.t.* To give the lie to: to speak falsely of: to calumniate: to counterfeit: (*Shak.*) to fill with lies:—*pr.p.* bely'ing; *pa.p.* belied'.

BELIEF, be-lēf', *n.* That which is believed: credit given to evidence: persuasion of the truth: faith: opinion.

BELIEVABLE, be-lēv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be believed.

BELIEVE, be-lēv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To give leave* to: to give approval or assent to: to regard as true: to credit: to trust in.—*v.i.* to be firmly persuaded of anything: to exercise faith or belief: to think or suppose:—*pr.p.* believ'ing; *pa.p.* believed'. [A.S. *gelȳfan*, to believe, *lȳfan*, to give leave.]

BELIEVER, be-lēv'ėr, *n.* One who believes: one who professes belief in the Christian religion.

BELIEVINGLY, be-lēv'ing-li, *adv.* In a believing manner.

BELIGHT, be-līt', *v.t.* To give light to: to illuminate.

BELIKE, be-līk', *adv.* *In all likelihood:* probably: perhaps. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and Like.]

BELIVE, be-līv', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Forthwith, speedily. [A.S.]

BELL, bel, *n.* A hollow vessel of metal having a tongue or clapper suspended inside, by a blow of which a ringing sound is produced: anything bell-shaped: (*arch.*) the body of a Corinthian or composite capital without the surrounding foliage.—*v.i.* To call or bellow: (*bot.*) to grow in the form of bells. [A.S. *belle*, a bell, *bellan*, Ice. *belia*, to sound loudly, from the sound.]

Bear the bell, to be first or superior, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or to the leading horse of a team wearing bells on his collar.—Shake the bells (*Shak.*), to give the alarm.

BELLADONNA, bel-la-don'na, *n.* The plant Deadly Nightshade, the juice of which is used by ladies as a cosmetic. [It. *bella-donna*, fair lady.]

BELLAMY, bel'a-mi. Same as Belamy.

BELL-CRANK, bel'-krangk, *n.* A rectangular lever in the form of a crank, used for changing the direction of bell-wires.

BELLE, bel, *n.* *A fine* or handsome *young lady:* a beauty. [Fr., fem. of *beau*, *bel*, L. *bellus*, fine, contracted from *benulus*—*benus*, *bonus*, good.]

BELLES-LETTRES, bel-let'tr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fine learning:* the department of literature which embraces history, poetry, rhetoric, &c. [Fr. *belle*, fine, *lettres*, learning—*lettre*, L. *litera*, a letter.]

BELL-FLOWER, bel'-flow'ėr, *n.* A genus of plants having bell-shaped flowers.

BELL-FOUNDER, bel'-fownd'ėr, *n.* One who founds or casts bells.

BELL-FOUNDRY, bel'-fownd'ri, *n.* The place where bells are founded or cast.

BELL-GLASS, bel'-glas, *n.* A glass in the shape of a bell, used as a cover, esp. for plants.

BELL-HANGER, bel'-hang'ėr, *n.* One who hangs or puts up bells.

BELLIBONE, bel'li-bōn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A beautiful and good woman. [Fr. *belle*—*beau*, beautiful, *et*, and, *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, L. *bonus*, good.]

BELLICOSE, bel'li-kōs, } *adj.* *Inclined to war:* con-
BELLICOUS, bel'li-kus, } tentious. [L. *bellicosus*—*bellum*, war.]

BELLIED, bel'lid, *adj.* Swelled out, or prominent, like the belly—used generally in composition.

BELLIGERENCE, bel-lij'ėr-ens, *n.* State of being belligerent: warfare.

BELLIGERENT, bel-lij'ėr-ent, *adj.* *Carrying on*

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war: tending to contention.—*n.* A nation engaged in war. [L. *belligerens, -entis*, pr.p. of *belligero*, to carry on war—*bellum*, war, *gero*, to carry.]

BELLMAN, bel'man, *n.* A town-crier, who rings a bell when giving notice of anything.

BELL-METAL, bel'-met'al, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin used in making bells.

BELL-MOUTHED, bel'-mowthd, *adj.* Expanding at the mouth in the form of a bell.

BELLOW, bel'lō, *v.i.* To low: to make a loud noise: to make a continued hollow sound: to roar.—*n.* A roaring. [From root of BELL.]

BELLOWS, bel'lōz or bel'lus, *n.* An instrument for propelling air through a tube to make a fire burn, and for other purposes. [A.S. *bylig—bælg*, Gael. *balg*, allied to L. *follis*, a bag. See BAG.]

BELL-PULL, bel'-pool, *n.* The cord by which a bell is pulled or rung. [to ring a bell.

BELL-RINGER, bel'-ring'ėr, *n.* One whose business it is

BELL-ROPE, bel'-rōp, *n.* The rope by which a bell is rung.

BELLS, belz, *n.* (*naut.*) A term derived from the ringing of a *bell* every half-hour during any watch—as '*three bells*,' meaning that three half-hours have elapsed since the commencement of the watch.

BELL-SHAPED, bel'-shāpt, *adj.* Shaped like a bell.

BELL-WETHER, bel'-weth'ėr, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flocks with a bell on his neck.

BELLY, bel'li, *n.* The part of the body between the breast and the thighs: any hollow enclosed place: the womb: (*B.*) carnal lusts.—*v.t.* To swell out: to fill.—*v.i.* to swell:—*pr.p.* bell'ying; *pa.p.* bell'ied. [From root of BAG.]

BELLY-ACHE, bel'li-āk, *n.* Aching or pain in the belly, colic.

BELLY-BAND, bel'li-band, *n.* A band that goes round the belly of a horse to secure the saddle: (*naut.*) a strip of canvas used to strengthen sails.

BELLY-DOUBLET, bel'li-dub'let, *n.* (*Shak.*) A doublet hanging down over the belly. [sufficiency.

BELLYFUL, bel'li-fool, *n.* As much as fills the belly, a

BELLY-PINCHED, bel'li-pincht, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a belly pinched for want of food, starved.

BELOCK, be-lok', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fasten with a lock.

BELONG, be-long', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To reach:* to be the property: to be a part: to pertain: to have residence. [D. *belangen*, Ger. *gelangen*, to reach to.]

BELONGING, be-long'ing, *n.* That which belongs to one—used generally in the plural.

BELOOCHEE, bel-oo-chē', *n.* A native of Beloochistan, in Asia.—*adj.* Pertaining to Beloochistan.

BELOVED, be-luvd', *adj.* Much loved: very dear.

BELOW, be-lō', *prep.* Beneath in place or rank: not worthy of.—*adv.* In a lower place: (*fig.*) on earth or in hell, as opposed to heaven.

BELT, belt, *n.* A *girdle* or band: (*Shak.*) that which keeps anything within proper bounds: (*geog.*) a strait: (*mech.*) a flexible strap passing round two wheels for communicating the motion of the one to the other.—*v.t.* To surround with a belt: to encircle. [A.S. *belt*, Ice. *belti*, L. *balteus*, a girdle.]

BELTANE, bel'tān, *n.* The name of a festival among the ancient Celtic nations held in the beginning of May, traces of which still survive. [Celtic *Beal* or *Beil*, the god of light, and *tin* or *teine*, fire.]

BELTED, belt'ed, *adj.* Wearing, or worn in a belt: marked with a belt or circle.

BELTING, belt'ing, *n.* Belts taken collectively, or the stuff of which belts are made.

BELUGA, be-lōō'ga, *n.* A cetaceous fish, of a *white* colour, and valued for its oil, found chiefly in the Arctic seas. [Russ. *bieluga*, a kind of sturgeon, prop. a white fish, from *bielyi*, white.—*Mahn.*]

BELVEDERE, bel've-dēr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A beautiful view:* (in Italy) a pavilion or look-out on the top of a building: any kind of summer-house or place of refreshment: a part of the Vatican in Rome from which the celebrated statue of Apollo took its name. [It.—*bello*, beautiful, *vedere*, to see.]

BEMADDING, be-mad'ing, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Making mad.

BEMAZE, be-māz', *v.t.* To throw into a maze: to bewilder.

BEMETE, be-mēt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mete out, or measure.

BEMIRE, be-mīr', *v.t.* To soil by dragging through the mire or mud.

BEMOAN, be-mōn', *v.t.* To moan at: to lament.

BEMOCK, be-mok', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mock, to deride.

BEMOIL, be-moil', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To moil, to daub with dirt or mire.

BEMONSTER, be-mon'stėr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make monstrous.

BEMUSED, be-mūzd', *adj.* (*Pope*). Occupied in musing or reverie.

BEN, ben, *n.* The nut or fruit of the Horse-radish Tree, from which an oil is extracted, much valued by watchmakers and perfumers. [Per. and Ar. *bahman*, *behmen*, a plant resembling corn.—*Mahn.*]

BENCH, bensh, *n.* A long *seat* or form: a mechanic's work-table: a judge's seat: the body or assembly of judges.—*v.t.* To furnish with benches: to seat on a bench.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to sit in a judge's seat. [A.S. *bænc*. See BANK.]

BENCHER, bensh'ėr, *n.* A senior member of an inn of court: (*Shak.*) a judge.

BEND, bend, *v.t.* To curve or make crooked: to turn or incline: to apply earnestly, as the thoughts: to subdue: (*naut.*) to make fast, as a rope to an anchor.—*v.i.* to be crooked or curved: to lean from an upright position: to bow in token of submission:—*pr.p.* bend'ing; *pa.p.* bend'ed or bent.—*n.* A curve or crook: (*naut.*) a knot by which one rope is made fast to another: (*her.*) a diagonal belt on a coat of arms:—*pl.* the strongest planks on the outward part of a ship's side. [A.S. *bendan*, from the root of BIND.]

BEND, bend, *n.* (*Spenser*). A band.

BENDER, bend'ėr, *n.* One who bends: an instrument for bending.

BENDLET, bend'let, *n.* (*her.*) A little bend. [BEND, and dim. afx. *let*.]

BENDY, ben'di, *adj.* (*her.*) Divided into partitions by bends, as a coat of arms.

BENE, bēn, *n.* (*Words.*) *A prayer.* [A.S. *ben*, *bene*.]

BENEATH, be-nēth', *prep.* *Nether*, under, or lower in place: under, as being overborne by pressure: lower than, in rank, excellence, or dignity: unbecoming.—*adv.* In a lower place: below. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and *neothan*, beneath. See NETHER.]

BENEDICITE, ben-e-dis'i-te, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) A canticle used at morning prayer after the first lesson, called the Song of the Three Children in the fiery furnace. [L. 'bless ye!'—*benedico*, to bless, to speak well of—*bene*, well, *dico*, to say, to speak.]

BENEDICK, ben'e-dik, } *n.* A married man, or a
BENEDICT, ben'e-dikt, } man newly married. [From *Benedick*, a character in Shakspeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*.]

BENEDICTINE, ben-e-dikt'in, *n.* One of an order of monks established in the sixth century by St Benedict, called also Black Friars from the colour of their dress.—*adj.* Pertaining to monks of the order of St Benedict.

BENEDICTION, ben-e-dik'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A speaking*

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well of: the act of blessing: a blessing, or invocation of happiness: the solemn act of imploring the blessing of God. [L. *benedictio—bene*, well, *dico, dictum*, to say.]

BENEDICTORY, ben-e-dikt'or-i, *adj.* Declaring a benediction: expressing wishes for good.

BENEDICTUS, ben-e-dikt'us, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) The Song of Zacharias on the birth of John the Baptist, which forms part of the service at morning prayer. [L., 'blessed,' the first word of the song.]

BENEFACTION, ben-e-fak'shun, *n.* The act of *doing good:* a good deed done: a benefit conferred. [L. *benefactio—bene*, well, *facio, factum*, to do.]

BENEFACTOR, ben-e-fak'tor, *n.* One who confers a benefit.—*fem.* BENEFAC'TRESS.

BENEFICE, ben'e-fis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A favour conferred:* an ecclesiastical living. [L. *beneficium—beneficus*, beneficent—*bene*, well, *facio*, to do.]

BENEFICED, ben'e-fist, *adj.* Having a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, be-nef'i-sens, *n.* *A doing good:* active goodness: kindness: charity. [See BENEFICE.]

BENEFICENT, be-nef'i-sent, *adj.* *Doing good:* kind: charitable. [See BENEFICE.]

BENEFICENTLY, be-nef'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

BENEFICIAL, ben-e-fish'al, *adj.* *Conferring benefit:* useful: advantageous.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A benefice or church living. [See BENEFICE.]

BENEFICIALLY, ben-e-fish'al-li, *adv.* In a beneficial or advantageous manner: usefully.

BENEFICIALNESS, ben-e-fish'al-nes, *n.* The quality of being beneficial: profitableness.

BENEFICIARY, ben-e-fish'i-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a benefice: holding in subordination or dependence.—*n.* One who holds a benefice: a person benefited or assisted.

BENEFIT, ben'e-fit, *n.* (*lit.*) *A good deed:* a favour conferred: advantage, profit: a performance at a theatre, the proceeds of which go to one of the company.—*v.t.* To do good to: to do a service to.—*v.i.* to gain advantage. [Fr. *bienfait*, L. *benefactum*. See BENEFACTION.]

BENEME, be-nēm', } *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To name,*
BENEMPNE, be-nem'ne, } to pronounce, to give, to bequeath:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* benempt'. [Pfx. *be*, and A.S. *naman*, and O. E. *nempne*. See NAME.]

BENEVOLENCE, be-nev'o-lens, *n.* *Goodwill:* kindly disposition: charity: an act of kindness: (*E. Hist.*) a species of tax arbitrarily levied by the sovereign, and represented by him as a gratuity. [L. *benevolentia—bene*, well, *volo*, to wish.]

BENEVOLENT, be-nev'o-lent, *adj.* *Well-wishing:* disposed to do good: charitable. [L. *benevolens, -entis—bene*, well, *volens*, pr.p. of *volo*, to wish.]

BENEVOLENTLY, be-nev'o-lent-li, *adv.* In a benevolent or kind manner: with goodwill.

BENGALEE, ben-gawl'ē, *n.* The dialect of Hindustanee spoken in Bengal.

BENGALESE, ben-gal-ēz', *adj.* Pertaining to Bengal, a province of India, or to its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Bengal.

BENGAL-LIGHT, ben-gawl'-līt, *n.* A species of firework producing a very vivid blue light, much used for signals by ships.

BENIGHT, be-nīt', *v.t.* To overtake with night: to involve in darkness: to involve in ignorance and superstition.

BENIGHTED, be-nīt'ed, *adj.* Overtaken by night: involved in darkness or in ignorance and superstition.

BENIGN, be-nīn', *adj.* *Good by nature:* exerting a salutary influence: favourable: kindly. [L. *benignus—benus, bonus*, good, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to produce.]

BENIGNANT, be-nig'nant, *adj.* *Benign:* kind: gracious. [Low L. *benignans, -antis*, pr.p. of *benigno*, to be benign, from L. *benignus*. See BENIGN.]

BENIGNANTLY, be-nig'nant-li, *adv.* In a benignant manner.

BENIGNITY, be-nig'ni-ti, *n.* Quality of being benign: goodness of disposition: kindness: mildness or favourableness, as of a season.

BENIGNLY, be-nīn'li, *adv.* Kindly: graciously.

BENISON, ben'i-son, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Benediction*, blessing. [Fr. *benisson*, O. Fr. *beneiçon*, L. *benedictio*. See BENEDICTION.]

BENJAMIN, ben'ja-min. Same as BENZOIN.

BENSHEE, ben'shē. Same as BANSHEE.

BENT, bent, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BEND.

BENT, bent, *n.* Crookedness: curvature: declivity: bias, tendency, inclination: (*Shak.*) utmost force or power, as of a bent bow. [From BEND.]

BENT, bent, } *n.* A coarse kind of grass whose
BENT-GRASS, } roots *bind* the soil on which it grows. [From BIND.]

BENUMB, be-num', *v.t.* To make numb or torpid.

BENUMBEDNESS, be-num'ed-nes, *n.* State of being benumbed: torpidness.

BENVENUTO, ben-ven-ōō'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Welcome.* [It., *bene*, well, *venuto*, come—*venio*, to come.]

BENZINE, ben'zin, *n.* A compound of carbon and hydrogen prepared from coal-tar naphtha, and from other substances, used by chemists, and in removing grease stains from cloth.

BENZOIC, ben-zō'ik, *adj.* Of, or from, benzoin.

BENZOIN, ben-zō'in, *n.* A fragrant, medicinal resin, obtained from the Styrax benzoin, a tree of Sumatra.

BEPAINT, be-pānt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with paint.

BEPLASTER, be-plas'tėr, *v.t.* To plaster over.

BEPRAISE, be-prāz', *v.t.* To praise greatly.

BEPURPLE, be-pur'pl, *v.t.* To dye with a purple colour.

BEQUEATH, be-kwēth', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To tell* one's will: to leave by will: to hand down, as to posterity: (*Shak.*) to intrust to the care of another. [A.S. *be*, and *cwethan*, to say, to tell. See QUOTH.]

BEQUEST, be-kwest', *n.* Something bequeathed or left by will: a legacy.

BERATTLE, be-rat'l, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fill with rattling [or noise.

BEREAVE, be-rēv', *v.t.* *To rob* or *deprive:* to make destitute: (*Shak.*) to take away from:—*pr.p.* berēav'ing; *pa.p.* berēaved' or bereft'. [Pfx. *be*, and REAVE.]

BEREAVEMENT, be-rēv'ment, *n.* State of being bereaved: deprivation: loss, esp. of friends by death.

BEREFT, be-reft', *pa.p.* of BEREAVE.

BERG, berg, *n.* (*Tenn.*) *A mountain* or large mass. [A.S. *beorg*, Ger. *berg*, a hill.]

BERGAMOT, bėr'ga-mot, *n.* A pear-shaped species of fruit allied to the orange, from which is obtained an oil used in the manufacture of pomades, perfumes, &c. [From *Bergamo*, a town of Lombardy in Italy.]

BERGMEAL, } bėrg'mēl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Mountain-meal:*
BERGMEHL, } an earth found in the north of Europe, resembling fine flour, and composed of fossil shells of Infusoria. [Ger. *berg*, mountain, *mehl*, meal.]

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BERHYME, be-rīm', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mention or celebrate in rhyme.

BERM, **BERME**, bėrm, *n.* (*lit.*) *The brim:* (*fort.*) a space from three to five feet wide between the foot of the ramparts and the side of the moat. [Fr. *berme*, Ger. *brame*, brim.]

BEROB, be-rob', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To rob.

BERRIED, ber'rid, *adj.* Having berries.

BERRY, ber'ri, *n.* (*lit.*) A small *eatable* fruit: any small fruit containing seeds or stones. [A.S. *beria;* Ger. *beere;* Goth. *basja;* Sans. *bhakshya*, food—*bhaksh*, to eat.]

BERTH, bėrth, *n.* A ship's station when at anchor: a room or sleeping-place in a ship: a situation or place of employment.—*v.t.* To give a ship anchorage: to allot berths in a ship. [A form of BIRTH, from root of BEAR.]

BERYL, ber'il, *n.* A gem or precious stone of a yellowish or greenish colour, found chiefly in Brazil and Siberia. [L. and Gr. *beryllus.*]

BERYLLINE, ber'il-lin, *adj.* Resembling a beryl.

BESCATTER, be-skat'ėr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To scatter about. [or tear with the nails.

BESCRATCH, be-skrach', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To scratch

BESCREEN, be-skrēn', *v.t.* To screen or conceal.

BESEECH, be-sēch', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To beseek:* to seek or ask from urgently: to implore or entreat:—*pr.p.* beseech'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* besought (be-sawt'). [A.S. *be*, and *secan*, to seek.] [ing manner.

BESEECHINGLY, be-sēch'ing-li, *adv.* In a beseech-

BESEEK, be-sēk', *v.t.* (*obs.*) To beseech.

BESEEM, be-sēm', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To be *seemly* or fit for, to suit, to appear: to be worthy of: to become.—*adj.* Becoming. [Pfx. *be*, and SEEM.]

BESEEMINGLY, be-sēm'ing-li, *adv.* In a beseeming manner: seemly. [being beseeming.

BESEEMINGNESS, be-sēm'ing-nes, *n.* Quality of

BESEEN, be-sēn', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Seen or appearing. [Pa. p. of obs. BESE, to look.]

BESET, be-set', *v.t.* *To set about:* to surround: to hem in: to waylay: to perplex:—*pr.p.* beset'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* beset'. [A.S. *be-settan*, to set.]

BESETTING, be-set'ing, *adj.* Confirmed: habitual.

BESHREW, be-shrōō', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To curse. [Pfx. *be*, and SHREW.]

BESIDE, be-sīd', *prep.* *By the side* of: over and above: distinct from. [A.S. *be*, by, and SIDE.]

BESIDE ONE'S SELF, out of one's wits or reason.

BESIDE, be-sīd', **BESIDES**, be-sīdz', *adv.* Moreover: in addition to.

BESIEGE, be-sēj', *v.t.* To lay siege to: to beset with armed forces: to throng round: to beleaguer:—*pr.p.* besieg'ing; *pa.p.* besieged'.

BESIEGER, be-sēj'ėr, *n.* One employed in a siege.

BESIT, be-sit', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To fit, or become. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and SIT, as in the expression 'it *sits* well upon one.']

BESLOBBER, be-slob'ėr, **BESLUBBER**, be-slub'ėr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To besmear or soil with slaver. [Pfx. *be*, and SLABBER.]

BESMEAR, be-smēr', *v.t.* To smear over, or daub.

BESMIRCH, be-smėrch', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To soil, or obscure. [Pfx. *be*, and SMIRCH.]

BESOM, bē'zum, *n.* An implement for sweeping made of *twigs* tied together.—*v.t.* To sweep, as with a besom. [A.S. *besem*, *besm*—*besmas*, twigs.]

BESORT, be-sort', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sort or arrange suitably: hence, to fit, suit, or become.—*n.* Something corresponding: hence, associates.

BESOT, be-sot', *v.t.* To make sottish, dull, or stupid: to infatuate:—*pr.p.* besot'ting; *pa.p.* besot'ted.

BESOTTEDLY, be-sot'ed-li, *adv.* In a besotted manner. [besotted.

BESOTTEDNESS, be-sot'ed-nes, *n.* State of being

BESOUGHT, be-sawt', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BESEECH.

BESPANGLE, be-spang'gl, *v.t.* To adorn with spangles, or with anything sparkling or shining.

BESPATTER, be-spat'ėr, *v.t.* To spatter or sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame.

BESPEAK, be-spēk', *v.t.* *To speak for* or engage beforehand: to betoken: (*Spenser*) to address:—*pr.p.* bespeak'ing; *pa.t.* bespōke'; *pa.p.* bespōke', bespōk'en.

BESPICE, be-spīs', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To season with spice.

BESPOKE, be-spōk', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BESPEAK.

BESPREAD, be-spred', *v.t.* To spread over: to cover:—*pr.p.* bespread'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bespread'.

BESPRENT, be-sprent', *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). Sprinkled over. [O. E. *bespreint*, pa.p. of *besprenge*, A.S. *besprengan*, to besprinkle.]

BESPRINKLE, be-spring'kl, *v.t.* To sprinkle over.

BESPRINT, be-sprint', *pa.p.* Same as BESPRENT.

BEST, best, *adj.* (superl. of GOOD). Having any good quality or qualities in the highest degree: first: highest: most excellent, advanced, or correct: (*Shak.*) chief.—*n.* One's utmost endeavour: the highest perfection.—*adv.* (superl. of WELL). In the highest degree: in the best manner: beyond all others. [A.S. *betst*, *betest*, *best.* See BETTER.]

BESTAD, be-stad', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as BESTEAD.

BESTAIN, be-stān', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To stain.

BESTEAD, be-sted', *v.t.* To situate: to place in circumstances good or ill: to profit:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bestead'.—*p.adj.* (*Spenser*) Situated, treated, attended, beset. [Pfx. *be*, and STEAD.]

BESTIAL, best'i-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to*, or having the qualities of, a *beast:* brutish: vile: sensual. [L. *bestialis.* See BEAST.]

BESTIALISE, best'i-al-īz, *v.t.* To make like a beast.

BESTIALITY, best-i-al'i-ti, *n.* The nature or quality of a beast: unnatural connection with a beast.

BESTICK, be-stik', *v.t.* To stick over, as with sharp points. [action.

BESTIR, be-stėr', *v.t.* To stir up or put into lively

BESTOW, be-stō', *v.t.* To stow, place, or put by: to give or confer: to apply.

BESTOWAL, be-stō'al, *n.* Act of bestowing: disposal.

BESTRADDLE, be-strad'dl, *v.t.* To bestride. [Pfx. *be*, and STRADDLE.]

BESTRAUGHT, be-strawt', *adj.* Distraught: distracted: mad. [Pfx. *be*, and *straught*, as if pa.p. of STRETCH.]

BESTREW, be-strōō', *v.t.* To strew or scatter loosely over:—*pa.p.* bestrewed' and bestrōwn'.

BESTRIDE, be-strīd', *v.t.* To stride over: to sit or stand across:—*pr.p.* bestrid'ing; *pa.t.* bestrid', bestrōde'; *pa.p.* bestrid', bestrid'den.

BESTRODE, be-strōd', *pa.t.* of BESTRIDE.

BESTROWN, be-strōn', *pa.p.* of BESTREW.

BESTUCK, be-stuk', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BESTICK.

BESTUD, be-stud', *v.t.* To adorn with studs.

BET, bet, *n.* *A pledge:* a wager: something staked to be lost or won on certain conditions.—*v.t.* and *i.*

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To lay or stake, as a bet: to wager:—*pr.p.* bet'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bet or bet'ted.

[A.S. *bad*, a pledge, *bedian*, to pledge; Ger. *wette*; Scot. *wad*; L. *vas*, *vadis*, a surety: but acc. to Wedg. from *abet*, in the sense of backing the side on which the wager is laid.]

BETAKE, be-tāk', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To take* or seise: to apply or have recourse: to resort: (*Spenser*) to commit, deliver, or bestow:—*pr.p.* betāk'ing; *pa.t.* betook'; *pa.p.* betāk'en.

BETEEM, be-tēm', *v.t.* *To cause to teem:* (*Spenser*) to produce, bestow, give: (*Shak.*) to suffer, to allow.

[In some senses from pfx. *be* and TEEM—A.S. *tyman*, *teman*, to produce: in others, acc. to Wedg. conn. with Ger. *ziemen*, *geziemen*, D. *taemen*, *betaemen*, to deem suitable, to deign, to afford.]

BETEL, bē'tl, *n.* A species of pepper, whose leaves wrapped round a few scrapings of the betel-nut, are chewed in the East, esp. by the Malay tribes.

BETEL-NUT, the nut of the areca palm, which is chewed by the Malays along with betel leaves and lime.

BETHINK, be-thingk', *v.t.* To think on or call to mind: to recollect (generally followed by a reflective pronoun).—*v.i.* to think: to consider:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bethought (be-thawt').

BETHRALL, be-thrawl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bring into thrawl or bondage: to enslave.

BETHUMP, be-thump', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To thump or beat soundly.

BETID, be-tid' (*Shak.*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BETIDE.

BETIDE, be-tīd', *v.t.* *To happen to:* to befall.—*v.i.* to come to pass, or happen:—*pr.p.* betīd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* betīd'ed. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and *tidan*, to happen. See TIDE.]

BETIGHT, be-tīt' (*Spenser*). Same as BETID.

BETIME, be-tīm', } *adv.* By the proper time:
BETIMES, be-tīmz', } seasonably: (*Shak.*) soon, at any time. [Pfx. *be*, and TIME.]

BETOKEN, be-tō'kn, *v.t.* To shew by a token or sign: to foreshew: to indicate.

BETOOK, be-took', *pa.t.* of BETAKE.

BETOSS, be-tos', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To toss about or agitate.

BETRAY, be-trā', *v.t.* *To deliver up* to an enemy: to disclose in breach of trust: to deceive: to discover or shew. [Pfx. *be*, and Fr. *trahir*, It. *tradire*, L. *tradere*, to deliver up.]

BETRAYAL, be-trā'al, *n.* Act of betraying.

BETRAYER, be-trā'ér, *n.* One who betrays: a traitor.

BETRIM, be-trim', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To trim or set in order, to deck, to dress.

BETROTH, be-troth', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pledge the troth or truth: to contract or promise in order to marriage: to have as affianced by promise of marriage.

BETROTHAL, be-troth'al, *n.* The act of betrothing.

BETROTHMENT, be-troth'ment, *n.* The act of betrothing: a mutual compact between a man and a woman by which they bind themselves to marry each other.

BETT, bet, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Better.

BETTER, bet'tér, *adj.* (comp. of GOOD). Having good qualities in a greater degree than another: more valuable or useful: more desirable or preferable: of superior fitness: in improved health.—*adv.* (comp. of WELL). Well in a greater degree: more fully or completely: with greater advantage: (*Shak.*) in a higher degree.—*n.* Superiority, advantage: improvement:—*pl.* superiors.—*v.t.* To make better, to improve: to advance the interest of, to benefit: to surpass or exceed. [A.S. *bet*, *betera*, better, *betrian*, to make better.]

BETTER, bet'tér, *n.* One who bets. [a wager.

BETTING, bet'ting, *n.* Act of betting or proposing

BETTOR, bet'tor, *n.* One who bets.

BETUMBLED, be-tum'bld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Tumbled or disordered.

BETUTOR, be-tū'tor, *v.t.* To tutor or instruct.

BETWEEN, be-twēn', } *prep.* In the middle of *twain*
BETWIXT, be-twikst', } or *two:* in the middle or intermediate space: from one to another. [A.S. *betweonan*, *betwynan*; *betweox*, *betwuxt*—*be*, and *twegen*, *twa*, two, twain.]

BETWEEN-DECKS, the space between any two decks of a ship.

BEVEL, bev'el, *n.* A slant or inclination of a surface: an instrument opening like a pair of compasses for measuring angles.—*adj.* Having the form of a bevel: slanting: (*Shak.*) crooked.—*v.t.* To form with a bevel or slant.—*v.i.* to slant or incline off at an angle or from a direct line:—*pr.p.* bev'elling; *pa.p.* bev'elled. [Fr. *beveau*, *buveau*, an instrument for measuring angles.]

BEVEL-GEAR (*mech.*), wheels working on each other in different planes, the cogs of the wheels being bevelled or at oblique angles to the shafts.

BEVELLED, bev'eld, *adj.* Formed to a bevel angle.

BEVER, bē'vér, *n.* (*Spenser*). The front part of a helmet. See BEAVER.

BEVER, bē'vér, *n.* (*B. & Fl.*) *A drinking:* a collation or small repast between meals.—*v.i.* To take a small repast between meals. [O. E. *bever*, a drinking; It. *bevere*, L. *bibere*, to drink.]

BEVERAGE, bev'ér-āj, *n.* *Drink:* any agreeable liquor for drinking. [Fr.; It. *beveraggio*—*bevere*, L. *bibere*, to drink.]

BEVIE, } bev'i, *n.* A brood or flock of birds, espe-
BEVY, } cially of quails: an assembly or company, esp. of ladies. [Fr. *bevée*, It. *beva*.]

BEWAIL, be-wāl', *v.i.* To utter a wail of distress: (*Shak.*) to express grief.—*v.t.* to lament.

BEWARE, be-wār', *v.i.* *To be wary* or cautious: to be on one's guard: to be suspicious of danger: to take care.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to avoid, take care of. [A.S. *bewarian*—pfx. *be*, and *warian*, to be on one's guard, *wær*, wary, cautious.]

BEWEEP, be-wēp', *v.t.* To weep over, to lament.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to weep, to make lamentation.

BEWET, be-wet', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wet or moisten.

BEWHORE, be-hōr', *v.t.* To make a whore of, to prostitute: (*Shak.*) to pronounce or call a whore.

BEWILDER, be-wil'dér, *v.t.* To perplex or lead astray. [Ger. *verwildern*, from *wild*, wild.]

BEWILDERMENT, be-wil'dér-ment, *n.* Act of bewildering: state of being bewildered.

BEWITCH, be-wich', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To affect by witchcraft or sorcery: to fascinate, or charm.

BEWITCHERY, be-wich'ér-i, *n.* Fascination.

BEWITCHFUL, be-wich'fool, *adj.* (*Milton*). Alluring: fascinating.

BEWITCHING, be-wich'ing, *adj.* Tending to bewitch, fascinate, or charm.

BEWITCHMENT, be-wich'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Power of charming, fascination.

BEWRAY, be-rā', *v.t.* (*B., Spenser*). *To accuse*, to point out, to betray. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and *wregan*, to accuse.]

BEWROUGHT, be-rawt', *adj.* Wrought or worked.

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BEY, bā, *n.* A Turkish *governor* of a town or province. [Turk. *beg*, pronounced *bā*, a governor.]

BEYOND, be-yond', *prep.* On the *yonder* or farther side of: farther onward than: out of reach of: in a degree exceeding or surpassing: not within the sphere of.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) At a distance, yonder. [A.S. *be-geond*—pfx. *be*, and *geond*, yon, yonder.]

GO BEYOND (*B.*), to overreach, deceive.

BEZANT, be-zant' or bez'ant, *n.* A coin, see BYZANT: (*her.*) a circle in or, like a gold coin.

BEZEL, bez'l, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set. [Sp. *bisel*; Fr. *biseau*, sloping edge, oblique surface.]

BEZOAR, bē'zōr, *n.* A stony concretion found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of ruminant animals, formerly esteemed an *antidote* to all *poisons*. [Pers. *pa-zahar—pa*, against, *zahar*, a poison.]

BEZONIAN, be-zō'ni-an, *n.* (*Shak.*) A beggar, a scoundrel. [From Fr. *besoin*, It. *bisogno*, need.]

BEZZLE, bez'l, *v.t.* To drink hard: to squander:—*pr.p.* bezz'ling; *pa.p.* bezz'led. [Acc. to Wedg. formed, like *guzzle*, from an imitation of the sound made in greedy eating and drinking.]

BHANG, bang, *n.* Same as BANG, BANGUE.

BIAS, bī'as, *n.* A weight on one side of a bowl, making it *slope* or turn to one side: a slant or leaning to one side: a leaning of the mind, prejudice.—*v.t.* To cause to turn to one side: to prejudice or prepossess.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Sloping.—*adv.* In a slanting manner: crosswise. [Fr. *biais*; It. *bieco*, oblique, away; prob. from L. *bifax*, having two faces, from *bis*, twice, *facies*, the face.]

BIAS-DRAWING (*Shak.*), partiality.

BIAXAL, bī-aks'al, } *adj.* Having two axes. [L.
BIAXIAL, bī-aks'i-al, } *bis*, twice, and AXIS.]

BIB, bib, *n.* A small piece of cloth put under the chin of an infant, to prevent it drivelling over its clothes. [Sp. *bab*, Fr. *bave*, spittle, from *baver*, to slaver; also given from L. *bibo*, to drink, because the bib *drinks in* the liquid flowing from the mouth.]

BIB, bib, *n.* A fish of the same genus as the cod and haddock, also called the Pout.

BIBBER, bib'ėr, *n.* A man given to drinking: a tippler: chiefly used in composition, as (*B.*) wine-bibber. [From O. E. *bib*, L. *bibo*, to drink.]

BIBBLE-BABBLE, bib'bl-bab'bl, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Babbling*, idle talk. [Reduplication of BABBLE.]

BIBLE, bī'bl, *n.* *The book*: the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. [Gr. *biblion*, *biblos*, a book, from *byblos*, the inner bark of the papyrus, of which paper was made.]

BIBLICAL, bib'lik-al, *adj.* Of or relating to the Bible: scriptural. [Bible.

BIBLICALLY, bib'lik-al-li, *adv.* According to the

BIBLICISM, bib'li-sizm, *n.* Biblical doctrine, learning, or literature. [learning.

BIBLICIST, bib'li-sist, *n.* One versed in biblical

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bib-li-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in bibliography or the history of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC, -AL, bib-li-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to bibliography or the history of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, bib-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* *The description* or knowledge of *books*, in regard to their authors, subjects, editions, and history. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *graphō*, to write, describe.]

BIBLIOLATRIST, bib-li-ol'a-trist, *n.* One given to bibliolatry.

BIBLIOLATRY, bib-li-ol'a-tri, *n.* *Book-worship*: excessive reverence for any book of authority: (esp. applied by Romish divines to the exaltation of the authority of Scripture over that of the pope.—*Dr Latham*). [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *latreia*, worship, from *latreuō*, to serve.]

BIBLIOLOGY, bib-li-ol'o-ji, *n.* *A treatise on books*: bibliography: biblical literature, or theology. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *logos*, discourse.]

BIBLIOMANCY, bib'li-o-man-si, *n.* *Divination* by selecting passages of *the Bible* at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning future events. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *manteia*, divination.]

BIBLIOMANIA, bib-li-o-mā'ni-a, *n.* A mania for possessing rare and curious books. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and MANIA.]

BIBLIOMANIAC, bib-li-o-mā'ni-ak, *n.* One who has a mania for possessing rare and curious books.

BIBLIOMANIACAL, bib-li-o-man-ī'ak-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a passion for books.

BIBLIOPOLE, bib'li-o-pōl, } *n.* One who sells
BIBLIOPOLIST, bib-li-op'o-list, } books. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *pōleō*, to sell.]

BIBLIST, bib'list, *n.* One versed in biblical learning: one who makes Scripture the sole rule of faith.

BIBULOUS, bib'ū-lus, *adj.* *Drinking* or sucking in moisture: spongy. [L. *bibulus—bibo*, to drink.]

BICARBONATE, bī-kär'bon-āt, *n.* A carbonate or salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of base. [L. *bis* (corr. of *dvis*, abl. of *duo*, two), twice, and CARBONATE.]

BICE, bīs, *n.* A pigment prepared from native carbonate of copper, either light blue or green, according as it is from the blue or the green variety.

[Fr. *bis*, It. *bigio*, dark-coloured, from low L. *bombicina*, purple, with the first syllable dropped. See BOMBASIN, orig. purple or dark-coloured cloth.—*Diez.*]

BICEPHALOUS, bī-sef'al-us, *adj.* *Double-headed*. [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

BICEPS, bī'seps, *n.* A muscle which is attached by *two heads* or origins. [L. *biceps*, *bicipitis*, two-headed, from *bis*, twice, and *caput*, head.]

BICHROMATE, bī-krō'māt, *adj.* Having two parts of chromic acid to one of other ingredients. [L. *bis*, twice, and CHROMATE.]

BICIPITAL, bī-sip'it-al, } *adj.* (*anat.*) *Having two*
BICIPITOUS, bī-sip'it-us, } *heads* or origins: (*bot.*) divided into two parts at the top. [See BICEPS.]

BICKER, bik'ėr, *v.i.* (*orig.*) *To skirmish*: to contend in petty altercation: to quiver: to move quickly and tremulously, as running water. [Scot. *bicker*, W. *bicru*, to skirmish, fight.] [strife.

BICKERMENT, bik'ėr-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Bickering,

BICORPORATE, bī-kor'por-āt, *adj.* (*her.*) *Double-bodied*, as the head of a lion to which two bodies are attached. [L. *bis*, twice, and CORPORATE.]

BID, bid, *v.t.* *To offer*: to propose: to proclaim: to invite: to command:—*pr.p.* bid'ding; *pa.t.* bid or bade; *pa.p.* bid, bid'den.—*n.* An offer of a price. [A.S. *beodan*, Goth. *bjudan*, Ger. *bieten*, to offer.]

BID, bid, *v.t.* *To ask for*, to pray. [A.S. *biddan*, Goth. *bidjan*, prob. from the root of BID above.]

BID BEADS, to pray with beads, as Roman Catholics.

BIDDER, bid'ėr, *n.* One who bid or offers a price.

BIDDING, bid'ing, *n.* Offer: invitation: command.

BIDDING-PRAYER, bid'ing-prā-ėr, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) A formula directed to be used before all sermons, lectures, and homilies, so called because in it the preacher is directed to bid or exhort the people to pray for certain specified objects.—*Dr Hook* (it is

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now but seldom used). [BIDDING is perhaps from BID, in the sense of to pray.]

BIDE, bīd, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as ABIDE, to wait for.

BIDENTAL, bī-dent'al, } *adj.* *Having two teeth.*
BIDENTATE, bī-dent'āt, } [L. *bis*, twice, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] [From BIDE.]

BIDING, bīd'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Residence, habitation.

BIELD, bēld, *n.* (*Words.*) Shelter: protection. [Scotch.]

BIENNIAL, bī-en'yal, *adj.* Lasting *two years:* happening once in two years.—*n.* A plant that lasts two years. [L. *biennalis—bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]

BIENNIALLY, bī-en'yal-li, *adv.* Once in two years.

BIER, bēr, *n.* A carriage or frame of wood for *bearing* the dead to the grave. [Fr. *bar* or *bière*; A.S. *bær*; from the root of BEAR.]

BIESTINGS, bēst'ingz, *n.* The first milk from a cow after calving. [A.S. *bysting*, *byst*, *beost*, Ger. *biest-milch*.]

BIFACIAL, bī-fā'shyal, *adj.* *Having two* like *faces* or opposite surfaces. [L. *bis*, twice, and FACIAL.]

BIFFINS, bif'ins, *n.* Apples slowly dried in bakers' ovens, and occasionally pressed till they become soft and flat—prepared in great quantities in Norfolk. [Said to be properly *beefins*, from their resemblance to raw beef.]

BIFID, bī'fid, } *adj.* (*bot.*) *Cleft in two.* [L.
BIFIDATE, bif'id-āt, } *bifidus—bis*, twice, and *findo*, *fidi*, to cleave or split.]

BIFLORATE, bī-flō'rāt, } *adj.* Bearing *two flowers.*
BIFLOROUS, bī-flō'rus, } [L. *bis*, twice, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

BIFOLD, bī'fōld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Twofold:* of two kinds. [L. *bis*, twice, and FOLD.]

BIFOLIATE, bī-fō'li-āt, *adj.* *Having two leaves.* [L. *bis*, twice, and FOLIATE.]

BIFURCATE, bī-fur'kāt, } *adj.* *Two-forked:*
BIFURCATED, bī-fur'kāt-ed, } having two prongs or branches. [L. *bifurcus—bis*, twice, and FURCATE.]

BIFURCATION, bī-fur-kā'shun, *n.* A forking or division into two branches.

BIG, big, *adj.* *Swelled out* or *bulky:* large or great: pregnant: great in air, mien, or spirit. [Dan. *bug*, belly, bulge; W. *bog*, Ice. *bolga*, a swelling. See BILGE, BULGE.]

BIGAMIST, big'am-ist, *n.* One who has committed [bigamy.

BIGAMY, big'am-i, *n.* The crime of having two wives or two husbands at once. [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

BIG-BELLIED, big-bel'id, *adj.* Having a big belly: [pregnant.

BIGG, big, *n.* A kind of barley. [Dan. *byg*, Ice. *bygg*.]

BIGGIN, big'in, *n.* A child's cap or hood: (*Shak.*) a nightcap, a coif. [Fr. *béguin*, said to be from the cap worn by the *Béguines*, a religious society of women in France.]

BIGGIN, big'in, *n.* (*Shak.*) A building. [O.E. *bigging*, a building—A.S. *byggan*, to build.]

BIGHT, bīt, *n.* *A bend* of the shore, or small bay: a bend or coil of a rope. [Dutch *bogt*, Ice. *bugt—buga*, A.S. *bugan*, Ger. *biegen*, to bend.]

BIGNESS, big'nes, *n.* State of being big: largeness of dimensions.

BIGOT, big'ot, *n.* One blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular creed or party. [Variously derived from *Béguine* (see BIGGIN, a child's cap); *Visigoth*, a Western Goth; and Sp. *bigote*, a moustache.]

BIGOTED, big'ot-ed, *adj.* Having or displaying the qualities of a bigot.

BIGOTRY, big'ot-ri, *n.* Blind attachment to and zeal for certain tenets: excessive prejudice.

BIJOU, be-zhōō', *n.* A trinket: a jewel: a little box. —*pl.* BIJOUX (be-zhōō'). [Fr.; prob. from Bret. *bizou*, a ring, from *biz*, a finger.]

BIJOUTRY, be-zhōō'tri, *n.* Jewelry: small articles of vertu.

BILABIATE, bī-lā'bi-āt, *adj.* Having *two lips*, as the corollas of certain flowers. [L. *bis*, twice, and LABIATE.]

BILATERAL, bī-lat'ėr-al, *adj.* *Having two sides.* [L. *bis*, twice, and LATERAL.]

BILBERRY, bil'ber-ri, *n.* *The blue-berry:* a small evergreen shrub with bluish-black berries, of the Whortleberry family. [Scot. *blaeberry*; Ger. *blau-beere—blau*, blue, and *beere*, berry.]

BILBO, bil'bō, *n.* A very flexible rapier or sword: an iron bar on which were sliding shackles for confining the feet of prisoners, like the stocks.—*pl.* BILBOES (bil'bōz). [From *Bilboa*, in Spain, where both are said to have been made.]

BILE, bīl, *n.* A thick yellow fluid secreted from the blood by the liver, part of which is afterwards used in the process of digestion: (*fig.*) ill-humour. [L. *bilis*, allied to *fel*, *fellis*, the gall-bladder.]

BILE-DUCT, bīl'-dukt, *n.* The duct which conveys the bile from the liver and the gall-bladder to the small intestine.

BILGE, bilj, *n.* The part of a cask which *bulges* out in the middle: the broadest part of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor upon which she would rest if aground.—*v.i.* To spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship:—*pr.p.* bilg'ing; *pa.p.* bilged'. [Same as BULGE.]

BILGE-PUMP, bilj'-pump, *n.* A pump for drawing water from the bilge of a ship.

BILGE-WATER, bilj'-waw'tėr, *n.* The rain or sea water which occasionally enters a vessel, and running down to the floor remains there, on account of the flat bottom, which prevents it from running to the well of the pump: foul, stinking water.

BILGY, bilj'i, *adj.* Having the appearance and disagreeable smell of bilge-water.

BILIARY, bil'yar-i, *adj.* Belonging to or conveying bile.

BILINGUAL, bī-ling'gwal, } *adj.* Of or containing
BILINGUAR, bī-ling'gwar, } *two tongues* or languages. [L. *bilinguis—bis*, twice, *lingua*, tongue.]

BILIOUS, bil'yus, *adj.* Pertaining to or affected by bile.

BILITERAL, bī-lit'ėr-al, *adj.* Consisting of *two letters.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *litera*, a letter.]

BILK, bilk, *v.t.* To elude: to cheat. [Perhaps a dim. of BALK.]

BILL, bil, *n.* An axe: a kind of battle-axe fixed on a long staff: a hatchet with a hooked point for pruning. [A.S. *bil*, Ger. *beil*, W. *bwyell*, an axe.]

BILL, bil, *n.* The beak of a bird, or anything like it: (*Words.*) the note of a bird: the tapering extremity of the fluke of an anchor.—*v.i.* To join bills as doves: to caress fondly. [A.S.]

BILL, bil, *n.* (*lit.*) A *sealed* paper: a formal statement of particular things in writing: an account of money: a measure submitted to parliament before it becomes law: a placard or advertisement: (*law*) statement of matters to be adjudicated, indictment: a billet or note. [Low L. *billa—bulla*, a seal. See BULL, an edict.]

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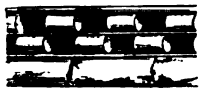
BILL-BOOK, bil'-book, *n.* A book used in commerce in which an entry is made of all bills accepted and received.

BILLED, bild, *adj.* Having a bill as a bird.

BILLET, bil'let, *n.* *A little bill* or note in writing: a short letter: a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers. —*v.t.* To quarter or lodge, as soldiers. [Fr.—dim. of BILL.]

BILLET, bil'let, *n.* A small *log of wood* used as fuel: (*arch.*) an ornament in Norman architecture resembling billets of wood. [Fr. *billot*—*bille*, the young stock of a tree, prob. from BOLE, the trunk of a tree.]



Billet.

BILLET-DOUX, bil-le-dōō', *n.* *A sweet note:* a love-letter. [Fr. *billet*, a letter, *doux*, sweet.]

BILLET-HEAD, bil'let-hed, *n.* A billet or round piece of wood fixed in the bow or stern of a whale-boat, round which the harpoon-line is turned when the whale is struck.

BILL-HOOK, bil'-hook, *n.* A bill or hatchet having a hooked or curved point.

BILLIARD, bil'yard, *adj.* Pertaining to the game of [billiards.

BILLIARDS, bil'yardz, *n.* A game played with a cue or mace and small ivory balls on a rectangular table having pockets at the sides and corners. [Fr. *billard*—*bille*, a ball.]

BILLINGSGATE, bil'lingz-gāt, *n.* Foul language: ribaldry. [From the name of the principal fish-market in London, fish-markets being noted for the foul language used in them.]

BILLION, bil'yun, *n.* A million of millions (1,000,000,000,000). [L. *bis*, twice, and MILLION.]

*** According to the French method of numeration, a billion equals one thousand millions (1,000,000,000).

BILLMAN, bil'man, *n.* A soldier armed with a bill or hooked axe.

BILLOW, bil'lō, *n.* A surge or large wave of the sea *swelled* by the wind.—*v.i.* To roll in large waves. [Sw. *bölja*, Dan. *bölge*, a wave; A.S. and O. Ger. *belgan*, to swell, to rage. See BIG, BILGE, BULGE.]

BILLOWED, bil'lōd, *adj.* Swelled, like a billow.

BILLOWY, bil'lō-i, *adj.* Swelling into billows: stormy.

BILL-STICKER, bil'-stik-ėr, *n.* One who sticks or [posts up bills or placards.

BIMANA, bī-mā'na, *n.* Animals having *two hands:* a term applied to the highest order of mammalia, of which man is the type and only species. [L. *bis*, twice, and *manus*, the hand.]

BIMANOUS, bī-mā'nus, *adj.* *Having two hands.*

BIMENSAL, bī-men'sal, } *adj.* Happening once
BIMESTRIAL, bī-mes'tri-al, } *in two months.* [L. *bis*, and *mensis*, a month.]

BIN, bin, *n.* (*lit.*) *A heap:* a chest or receptacle for storing corn, wine, &c. [A.S. *bin*, a manger, Sw, *binge*, Scot. *bing*, a heap.]

BIN, bin (*Shak.*) Used for BE, and BEEN.

BINARY, bī'nar-i, *adj.* Composed *of two:* twofold. [L. *binarius*—*bini*, two by two—*bis*, twice.]

BINATE, bī'nāt, *adj.* Growing in pairs: double.

BIND, bīnd, *v.t.* To tie, secure, or fasten together with a band: to connect closely: to sew a border on: to put a cover on: to oblige by stipulation or oath: to restrain: to render hard.—*v.i.* To contract: to be obligatory: to grow hard:—*pr.p.* bīnd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bound. [A.S. and Goth. *bindan*, Sans. *bandh.*]

BIND, bīnd, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its twining or binding itself round a pole or tree: the indurated clay of coal-mines: (*mus.*) the tie for grouping notes together.

BINDER, bīnd'ėr, *n.* One who binds, as books or sheaves: a bandage.

BINDING, bīnd'ing, *adj.* Having the power to bind: restraining.—*n.* The act of binding: anything that binds: the covering of a book.

BIND-WEED, bīnd'-wēd, *n.* The convolvulus, a genus of plants so called from their twining or binding.

BINE, bīn, *n.* The stem of climbing plants. [From BIND.]

BINERVATE, bī-nėrv'āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Applied to leaves that have *two* ribs or *nerves:* (*entom.*) having the wings supported by two nerves. [L. *bis*, twice, and NERVE.]

BINN, bin. Same as BIN, a heap.

BINNACLE, bin'a-kl, *n.* (*naut.*) The wooden case or box in which the compass and a light to show it at night are kept. [Formerly *bittacle*—Fr. *habitacle*, L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place—*habito*, to dwell.]

BINOCLE, bin'o-kl, *n.* A telescope through which an object can be viewed with *both eyes* at the same time. [L. *bini*, two by two, *oculus*, an eye.]

BINOCULAR, bī-nok'ū-lar, *adj.* *Having two eyes:* suitable for two eyes.

BINOMIAL, bī-nō'mi-al, *n.* In algebra, a quantity consisting of *two terms* or members connected together by the sign plus or minus.—*adj.* Consisting of two terms: relating to binomials. [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, a name, a term.]

BIOGRAPHER, bī-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One who writes biography.

BIOGRAPHIC, -AL, bī-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing biography.

BIOGRAPHY, bī-og'ra-fi, *n.* *A written account* or history of *the life* of an individual: the art of writing such accounts. [Gr. *bios*, life, *graphō*, to write.]

BIOLOGICAL, bī-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to biology.

BIOLOGY, bī-ol'o-ji, *n.* *A discourse on life:* the science of life. [Gr. *bios*, life, *logos*, a discourse.]

BIPAROUS, bip'ar-us, *adj.* *Bringing forth two* at a birth. [L. *bis*, twice, *pario*, to bring forth.]

BIPARTITE, bip'ar-tīt or bī-pär'tīt, *adj.* *Divided into two* corresponding *parts:* (*bot.*) divided in two nearly to the base. [L. *bis*, twice, *partitus*, divided —*partio*, to divide.]

BIPARTITION, bī-pär-tish'un, *n.* The act of dividing into two corresponding parts.

BIPED, bī'ped, *n.* An animal with *two feet.*—*adj.* Having two feet. [L. *bipes*, two-footed—*bis*, twice, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

BIPENNATE, bī-pen'nāt, } *adj.* *Having two*
BIPENNATED, bī-pen'nāt-ed, } *wings.* [L. *bipennis* —*bis*, twice, *penna*, a wing.]

BIPENNIS, bī-pen'nis, *n.* An axe with *two blades*, one on each side of the handle, usually seen depicted in the hands of the Amazons. [L.—*bis*, twice, *penna*, wing.]

BIPETALOUS, bī-pet'al-us, *adj.* Having *two petals* or flower-leaves. [L. *bis*, twice, and PETAL.]

BIPINNATE, bī-pin'nāt, } *adj.* *Doubly pinnate.*
BIPINNATED, bī-pin'nāt-ed, } [L. *bis*, twice, and PINNATE.]

BIQUADRATE, bī-kwod'rāt, } *n.* (*math.*) A
BIQUADRATIC, bī-kwod-rat'ik, } quantity *twice squared* or raised to the fourth power.—*adj.*

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Pertaining to the biquadrate or fourth power. [L. *bis*, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.]

BIQUINTILE, bī-kwin'til, *n.* (*astron.*) The aspect of planets when they are *twice the fifth* part (144 degrees) of a great circle from each other. [L. *bis*, twice, *quintus*, the fifth.]

BIRCH, bėrch, *n.* A hardy forest-tree, having smooth, silvery white bark, and wood remarkable for its durability: a bundle of birch twigs used as a rod. [A.S. *birce*, Ice. *biork*, Sans. *bhurja*.]

BIRCH, -EN, bėrch, -en, *adj.* Made of birch.

BIRD, bėrd, *n.* (*lit.*) *One of a brood:* one of the Aves or second class of vertebrated animals.—*v.i.* To catch or snare birds. [A.S. *brid*, the young of any bird or animal, a brood; Ger. *brut*, a brood. See BREED, BROOD.]

BIRD-BOLT, bėrd'-bōlt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A short thick bolt or arrow with a blunted point, used for killing birds without piercing them. [and wood for holding birds.

BIRD-CAGE, bėrd'-kāj, *n.* A cage or box made of wire

BIRD-CALL, bėrd'-kawl, *n.* An instrument used by fowlers to call or allure birds to them, by imitating their notes. [birds: a fowler.

BIRD-CATCHER, bėrd'-kach'ėr, *n.* One who catches

BIRD-CATCHING, bėrd'-kach'ing, *n.* The art or practice of catching birds.

BIRD-EYED, bėrd'-īd, *adj.* Having eyes quick of sight, like those of a bird: quick-sighted.

BIRD-FANCIER, bėrd'-fan'si-ėr, *n.* One who has a fancy for, or takes a pleasure in rearing birds: one who keeps birds for sale.

BIRDING, bėrd'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Catching birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose.

BIRDING-PIECE, bėrd'ing-pēs, *n.* A fowling-piece.

BIRD-LIME, bėrd'-līm, *n.* A sticky substance used for catching birds.

BIRD-OF-PARADISE, bėrd-ov-par'a-dīs, *n.* A genus of eastern birds, remarkable for the splendour of their plumage.

BIRD'S-EYE, bėrdz'-ī, *adj.* Seen from above as if by the eye of a flying bird: seen at a glance.—*n.* A kind of tobacco.

BIRD'S-FOOT-TREFOIL, bėrdz'-foot-trē'foil, *n.* The popular name of several species of leguminous plants, having clusters of cylindrical pods resembling a bird's foot. [lays her eggs and hatches her young.

BIRD'S-NEST, bėrdz'-nest, *n.* The nest in which a bird

BIRD-WITTED, bėrd'-wit'ted, *adj.* Flighty: incapable of sustained attention.

BIREME, bī'rēm, *n.* A vessel with *two* rows of *oars*. [Fr.—L. *biremis—bis*, twice, and *remus*, an oar.]

BIRETTA, bi-ret'a, *n.* A square black cap worn by priests, orig. of *coarse cloth*. [Sp. *birreta*, Fr. *birret*, a cap, from L. *birrus*, a cape made of coarse cloth.]

BIRK, bėrk, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Scotch and prov. E. for BIRCH.

BIRKEN, bėrk'n, *adj.* (*Scotch*). Birchen.

BIROSTRATE, bī-ros'trāt, } *adj.* Having a
BIROSTRATED, bī-ros'trāt-ed, } *double beak*. [L. *bis*, twice, and *rostratus*, beaked—*rostrum*, a beak.]

BIRTH, bėrth, *n.* A ship's station at anchor. [Same as BERTH.]

BIRTH, bėrth, *n.* The act of *bearing* or bringing forth: act of being born: the offspring born: circumstances in which one is born: dignity of family: origin: extraction. [A.S. *beorth*, a birth—*beran*, to bear.]

BIRTHDAY, bėrth'dā, *n.* The day on which one is born, or the anniversary of that day.—*adj.* Relating to the day of one's birth.

BIRTHDOM, bėrth'dum, *n.* (*Shak.*) Birthright.

BIRTH-MARK, bėrth'-mārk, *n.* A peculiar mark on one's body at birth.

BIRTHNIGHT, bėrth'nīt, *n.* The night on which one is born, or the anniversary of that night.

BIRTHPLACE, bėrth'plās, *n.* The place of one's birth.

BIRTHRIGHT, bėrth'rīt, *n.* The right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth. [Strangled in birth.

BIRTH-STRANGLED, bėrth'-strang'gld, *adj.* (*Shak.*)

BIRTHWORT, bėrth'wurt, *n.* A genus of perennial plants, formerly used medicinally in cases of difficult parturition.

BISCUIT, bis'kit, *n.* (*lit.*) Bread *twice cooked* or *baked* (so prepared by the Roman soldiers): hard dry bread in cakes: a kind of unglazed earthenware or porcelain. [Fr.—L. *bis*, twice, Fr. *cuit*, baked—L. *coquo*, *coctum*, to cook or bake.]

BISE, bēz, *n.* A cold north or north-east wind prevalent at certain seasons on the S. coast of France. [Fr.]

BISECT, bī-sekt', *v.t.* *To cut into two* equal parts. [L. *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] [parts.

BISECTION, bī-sek'shun, *n.* Division into two equal

BISEGMENT, bī-seg'ment, *n.* A segment of a line or figure cut into two equal parts. [L. *bis*, twice, and SEGMENT.]

BISERRATE, bī-ser'rāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Doubly serrate. [L. *bis*, twice, and SERRATE.]

BISEXUAL, bī-sek'shōō-al, *adj.* *Of both sexes:* (*bot.*) applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistils within the same envelope. [L. *bis*, twice, and SEXUAL.]

BISHOP, bish'op, *n.* (*lit.*) *An overseer:* one of the higher clergy who has charge of a diocese.—*v.t.* To confirm or admit into the church. [A.S. *biscop*, L. *episcopus*, Gr. *episkopos—epi*, upon, *skopeō*, to view.]

BISHOP, bish'op, *n.* A colloquial term for a drink made of wine, orange-juice, and sugar.

BISHOPDOM, bish'op-dum, } *n.* The office and juris-
BISHOPRIC, bish'op-rik, } diction of a bishop: a diocese. [BISHOP, and A.S. *dom*, and *ric*, dominion.]

BISMUTH, biz'muth, *n.* A soft, brittle *reddish-white* metal, used in the arts and in medicine. [Ger. *bismuth*, *wissmuth—weiss*, white, *mūth*, liveliness.]

BISON, bī'son, *n.* A wild animal resembling the bull, but distinguished by its size, the fatty hump on its shoulders, and the thickness and shagginess of its hair. [Gr. *bisōn*, said to be from Bistonia in Thrace.]

BISQUE, bisk, *n.* A species of unglazed porcelain, *twice* passed through the furnace, of which groups of figures and statuettes are formed. [Fr., from root of BISCUIT.]

BISSEXTILE, bis-sex'til, *n.* (*lit.*) *Twice sixth:* leap-year.—*adj.* Pertaining to leap-year.

[L. *bis*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth, so called because in every fourth or leap-year the *sixth* day before the calends of March, or the 24th February, was reckoned *twice*.]

BISSON, bis'son, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Blind, blinding. [A.S. *bisen*, blind.]

BISTER, BISTRE, bis'tėr, *n.* A *brown* colour made from the soot of wood, esp. beech. [Fr.,—*bis*, brown.]

BISULCATE, bī-sul'kāt, } *adj.* *Two-furrowed:* (*zool.*)
BISULCOUS, bī-sul'kus, } cloven-footed. [L. *bis*, twice, *sulcus*, a furrow.]

BISULPHATE, bī-sul'fāt, *n.* *A double sulphate:* a combination of sulphuric acid with a base, having two equivalents of the former to one of the latter. [L. *bis*, twice, and SULPHATE.]

BIT, bit, *n.* *A bite:* a small piece: the smallest degree: a small tool for boring: the part of the bridle which the horse holds in his mouth: (*Spenser*) anything bitten, food.—*v.t.* To put the bit in the mouth:—*pr.p.* bitt'ing; *pa.p.* bitt'ed. [From BITE.]

BITCH, bich, *n.* The female of the dog, wolf, and

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fox: a name of reproach for a woman. [A.S. *bicce*, Ice. *bikkia*.]

BITE, bīt, *v.t.* To seize, or tear with the teeth: to sting or pain: to wound by reproach: to seize hold of.—*v.i.* to crush with the teeth: to cause pain:—*pr.p.* bīt'ing; *pa.t.* bit; *pa.p.* bit or bit'ten.—*n.* The act of biting: a grasp by the teeth: something bitten off: a mouthful. [A.S. *bītan*, Goth. *beitan*, Ice. *bita*.]

BITER, bīt'ėr, *n.* One who bites: a fish apt to take [the bait: a cheat.

BITING, bīt'ing, *adj.* Piercing, like a tooth: nipping: sharp.

BITT, bit, *v.t.* (*naut.*) To fasten round the bitts.

BITTACLE, bit'ta-kl, *n.* Old form of BINNACLE.

BITTER, bit'tėr, *adj.* *Biting* or acrid to the taste: sharp: painful: severe: miserable.—*n.* Any substance having a bitter taste. [A.S.,—*bītan*, to bite.]

BITTER, bit'tėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). For BITTERN.

BITTERISH, bit'tėr-ish, *adj.* Somewhat bitter.

BITTERLY, bit'tėr-li, *adv.* In a bitter manner: sharply: sorrowfully.

BITTERN, bit'tėrn, *n.* A bird of the heron family, said to have received its name from the resemblance of its voice to the *lowing of a bull*. [O. E. *bittour*, Fr. *butor*, low L. *botaurus—bo*, imitative of the sound, and *taurus*, a bull, a bittern.]

BITTERN, bit'tėrn, *n.* *A bitter*, oily liquid remaining in salt-works after the crystallisation of the salt, and used in the manufacture of Epsom Salts.

BITTERNESS, bit'tėr-nes, *n.* Quality of being bitter: hatred: deep sorrow.

BITTERS, bit'tėrz, *n.* A liquid prepared from bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic.

BITTER-SWEET, bit'tėr-swēt, *n.* The Woody Nightshade, a slender, climbing, hedge plant, having red poisonous berries, said to be named from its root, when chewed, having first a *bitter*, then a *sweet* taste: (*Shak.*) an apple that has a compound taste of sweet and bitter: a mixture of sweet and bitter.

BITTOR, BITTOUR, bit'tur, *n.* (*Dryden*). The bird BITTERN.

BITTS, bits, *n.* A frame in the forepart of a ship round which the cables are passed when the vessel rides at anchor. [Fr. *bites*, Sp. *bitas*. From root of BITE.]

BITUMED, bi-tūmd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Impregnated with [bitumen.

BITUMEN, bi-tū'men, *n.* A name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum. [L.]

BITUMINATE, bi-tū'min-āt, } *v.t.* To mix with, or
BITUMINISE, bi-tū'min-īz, } make into, bitumen:—*pr.p.* bitū'minating, bitū'minising; *pa.p.* bitū'minated, bitū'minised.

BITUMINOUS, bi-tū'min-us, *adj.* Having the qualities of, or containing bitumen.

BIVALVE, bī'valv, *n.* An animal having a shell in *two valves* or parts, like the oyster: a seed-vessel which opens into two valves.—*adj.* Having two valves. [L. *bis*, twice, *valva*, a valve.]

BIVALVOUS, bī-valv'us, } *adj.* Having two
BIVALVULAR, bī-valv'ū-lar, } valves.

BIVENTRAL, bī-ven'tral, *adj.* *Having two bellies.* [L. *bis*, twice, and VENTRAL.]

BIVIOUS, biv'i-us, *adj.* Leading *two*, or different, *ways*. [L. *bivius—bis*, twice, *via*, a way.]

BIVOUAC, biv'oo-ak, *n.* The encampment of soldiers for the night in the open air, where every one remains on guard.—*v.i.* To pass the night on guard in the open air:—*pr.p.* biv'ouacking; *pa.p.* biv'ouacked. [Fr.—Ger. *beiwachen*, to watch beside—*bei*, by, *wachen*, to watch.]

BI-WEEKLY, bī'-wēk'li, *adj.* Properly, occurring once in *two weeks*, but usually, *twice in every week*. [L. *bis*, twice, and WEEK.]

BIZARRE, bi-zär', *adj.* Odd: fantastic: extravagant. [Fr.—L. *bis*, twice, *varius*, different.]

BLAB, blab, *v.i.* To talk much: to tell tales.—*v.t.* to tell what ought to be kept secret:—*pr.p.* blab'bing; *pa.p.* blabbed'. [Dan. *blabbre*, O. E. *blabber*, from the sound.]

BLAB, blab,
BLABBER, blab'ėr, } *n.* One who blabs: a tattler.

BLABBING, blab'ing, *p.adj.* Telling what ought to be kept secret.

BLACK, blak, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Bleak*, pale: of the darkest colour: without colour: obscure: dismal: sullen: horrible.—*n.* Black colour: absence of colour: a negro: mourning.—*v.t.* To make black: to soil or stain. [A.S. *blæc*.]

BLACKAMOOR, blak'a-mōor, *n.* *A black Moor:* a negro.

BLACK-ART, blak'-ärt, *n.* Necromancy: magic. [Acc. to Trench, a translation of the low L. *nigromantia*, substituted erroneously for the Gr. *necromanteia* (see NECROMANCY), as if the first syllable had been L. *niger*, black.]

BLACK AND BLUE, the colour of a flesh bruise.—IN BLACK AND WHITE, in writing.

BLACKBALL, blak'bawl, *v.t.* To reject in voting by putting a black ball into a ballot-box.

BLACKBERRY, blak'ber'ri, *n.* The berry of the bramble.

BLACKBIRD, blak'bėrd, *n.* A species of thrush of a black colour, admired as a song-bird.

BLACKBOARD, blak'bōrd, *n.* A board painted black, used in schools for writing, forming figures, &c.

BLACKBROWED, blak'browd, *adj.* Having black eyebrows: sullen.

BLACKCAP, blak'kap, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler, so-called from its black crown: (*cook.*) an apple roasted until it is black, and served up in a custard.

BLACK-CATTLE, blak'-kat'tl, *n.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-CHALK, blak'-chawk, *n.* A variety of clay-slate of a bluish-black colour, used for drawing and also for making black paint.

BLACKCOCK, blak'kok, *n.* A species of grouse, common in the north of England and in Scotland.

BLACK-CURRANT, blak'-kur'rant, *n.* A garden shrub: its fruit of a black colour used in making preserves.

BLACK-DEATH, blak'-deth, *n.* A name given to the plague of the fourteenth century from the black spots which, at one of its stages, appeared on the skin.

BLACK-DRAUGHT, blak'-drāft, *n.* The popular name for a purgative medicine consisting chiefly of senna and Epsom salts. [opium, vinegar, and sugar.

BLACK-DROP, blak'-drop, *n.* A liquid preparation of

BLACKE, blak, *n.* (*Spenser*). Hell.

BLACKEN, blak'n, *v.t.* To make black: to darken: to defame.—*v.i.* to grow black.

BLACKEYED, blak'īd, *adj.* Having black or dark eyes.

BLACKFACED, blak'fāst, *adj.* Having a black face.

BLACK-FLAG, blak'-flag, *n.* The flag of a pirate, from its colour.

BLACKFRIAR, blak'frī-ar, *n.* A friar of the Dominican [order, so called from his black garments.

BLACKGUARD, blag'gārd, *n.* *A blackguard*, a name formerly applied to the lowest menials about a court, whose duties were to carry coals, and take charge of the pots, kettles, &c.: a low, vile, ill-conducted fellow.—*adj.* Low: scurrilous.

BLACKGUARDISM, blag'gārd-izm, *n.* Blackguard [duct or language.

BLACKGUARDLY, blag'gārd-li, *adv.* In a blackguard manner: villainously.

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BLACKING, blak'ing, *n.* A composition used for blacking leather, &c.

BLACKISH, blak'ish, *adj.* Somewhat black.

BLACK-JACK, blak'-jak, *n.* A vessel for holding drink, orig. made of leather: (*naut.*) the flag of a pirate.

BLACK-LEAD, blak-led', *n.* Plumbago or graphite, a mineral used in making pencils, blacking grates, &c., so called from its metallic, leaden-gray lustre.

BLACKLEG, blak'leg, *n.* A name applied to a notorious gambler or cheat.

BLACK-LETTER, blak'-let'ér, *n.* The old English (otherwise called Gothic) letter or character introduced into England about the middle of the 14th century (**Black-letter**).—*adj.* Printed in black-letter character.

BLACK-MAIL, blak'-māl, *n.* A certain rent formerly paid to robbers in corn, cattle, or money, for protection. [BLACK and A.S. *mal*, tribute, toll.]

BLACK-MONDAY, blak'-mun'dā, *n.* Easter Monday, so called on account of the sufferings experienced by the army of Edward III. from the severity of the weather on that day in 1360.

BLACKNESS, blak'nes, *n.* Quality of being black: darkness: (*Shak.*) atrociousness.

BLACK-ROD, blak'-rod, *n.* The usher of the order of the Garter and of parliament, so called from his badge of office, a black rod.

BLACKSMITH, blak'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron, as opposed to one who works in tin.

BLACKTHORN, blak'thorn, *n.* A species of dark-coloured thorn: the sloe.

BLACK-TRESSED, blak'-trest, *adj.* Having black tresses.

BLACK-VISAGED, blak'-viz'ājd, *adj.* Having a black visage or appearance.

BLACK-WASH, blak'-wosh, *n.* A lotion of calomel and lime-water: anything that blackens.

BLADDER, blad'ér, *n.* *That which is blown out:* a thin bag distended with liquid or air: the receptacle for the urine: (*bot.*) an inflated, membranous seed-vessel.—*v.t.* To swell up or distend as a bladder with air. [A.S. *blæddre—blawan*, O. Ger. *blahan*, *blajan*, to blow; Ger. *blase*, bladder—*blasen*, to blow.]

BLADDERED, blad'érd, *adj.* Swollen like a bladder.

BLADE, blād, *n.* Anything thin and flat: the leaf or flat part of grass or corn: the cutting part of a knife, sword, &c.: the flat part of an oar.—*v.t.* To provide with a blade:—*pr.p.* blād'ing; *pa.p.* blād'ed. [A.S. *blæd*, Ice. *blad*, Ger. *blatt*, prob. conn. with FLAT.]

BLADEBONE, blād'bōn, *n.* The flat bone at the back of the shoulder: the scapula.

BLADED, blād'ed, *adj.* Furnished with a blade or blades.

BLAIN, blān, *n.* A boil or blister. [A.S. *blægen*, a blister, prob. from *blawan*, to blow.]

BLAMABLE, blām'a-bl, *adj.* Deserving of blame: censurable: faulty.

BLAMABLENESS, blām'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being deserving of blame: culpableness.

BLAMABLY, blām'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner deserving of blame: culpably.

BLAME, blām, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To speak* so as *to hurt* one: to find fault with: to censure: (*Spenser*) to blemish or injure:—*pr.p.* blām'ing; *pa.p.* blāmed'.—*n.* Imputation of a fault: disapprobation: fault: crime: censure: (*Spenser*) hurt. [Fr. *blâmer*, *blasmer*, Gr. *blasphēmeō—blaptō*, to hurt, *phēmi*, to speak.]

BLAMEFUL, blām'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Meriting blame: criminal.

BLAMEFULLY, blām'fool-li, *adv.* In a blameful manner.

BLAMEFULNESS, blām'fool-nes, *n.* State of being blameful.

BLAMELESS, blām'les, *adj.* Without blame: guiltless: (*Shak.*) innocent.

BLAMELESSLY, blām'les-li, *adv.* In a blameless manner.

BLAMELESSNESS, blām'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from blame: innocence.

BLAMEWORTHINESS, blām'wur-*thi*-nes, *n.* Quality of being worthy of blame: blamableness.

BLAMEWORTHY, blām'wur-*thi*, *adj.* Worthy of blame: culpable.

BLANCH, blansh, *v.t.* To take the colour out of and *make blank* or *white:* to make white by stripping off the husk.—*v.i.* to grow white. [Fr. *blanchir—blanc*, white. See BLANK.]

BLANC-MANGE, bla-mawngzh', *n.* (*lit.*) *White food:* a jelly, made from milk mixed with a solution of some gelatinous substance, seasoned and made up into forms. [Fr. *blanc*, white, *manger*, food.]

BLAND, bland, *adj.* *Smooth:* gentle: mild. [L. *blandus.*]

BLANDISHED, bland'ishd, *p.adj.* Made with a view to blandishment. [Pa.p. of obs. verb *blandish*, to flatter, from BLAND.]

BLANDISHMENT, bland'ish-ment, *n.* Act of blandishing: flattery: winning expressions or actions.

BLANDLY, bland'li, *adv.* In a bland, gentle, or flattering manner.

BLANDNESS, bland'nes, *n.* State of being bland: mildness.

BLANK, blangk, *adj.* *White:* pale from fear, &c.: void of writing or marks: empty.—*n.* A white paper, or paper without writing: a ticket having no mark, and therefore valueless: an empty space: (*Shak.*) the white mark in the centre of a target, hence object aimed at.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To make blank or void, to annul: (*Shak.*) to deprive of colour, as the face, to dispirit. [Fr. *blanc*, Ger. *blank*, conn. with *blinken*, to glitter.]

BLANK-CARTRIDGE, blangk'-kär'trij, *n.* A cartridge without a bullet.

BLANK-VERSE, blangk'-vérs, *n.* Any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme, especially the heroic verse of five feet.

BLANKET, blangk'et, *n.* A piece of loosely woven woollen cloth, generally used as a covering for beds: a covering for horses, &c.: (*Shak.*) a curtain.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with a blanket: to toss in a blanket. [From root of BLANK, white, it having been originally made of white woollen cloth.]

BLANKETING, blangk'et-ing, *n.* Cloth for blankets: the punishment of being tossed in a blanket.

BLANKNESS, blangk'nes, *n.* State of being blank: vacancy.

BLARE, blār, *v.i.* To roar, to sound loudly, as a trumpet.—*n.* Roar, noise. [Dutch *blaeren*, to cry out.]

BLASPHEME, blas-fēm', *v.t.* *To speak evil of*, to calumniate: to speak impiously of, as of God.—*v.i.* to speak irreverently of God and sacred things: to curse and swear. [Gr. *blasphēmeō*. See BLAME.]

BLASPHEMOUS, blas'fe-mus, *adj.* Containing blasphemy: impious.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blas'fe-mus-li, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner: impiously.

BLASPHEMY, blas'fe-mi, *n.* Profane speaking: contempt or indignity offered to God.

BLAST, blast, *n.* *A blowing* or gust of wind: a forcible stream of air: sound of a wind instrument: an explosion of gunpowder: a blight.—*v.t.* To strike with some pernicious influence, to blight: to affect with sudden violence or calamity: to rend asunder with gunpowder: (*Shak.*) to assail with noise, to confound.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be blighted, to wither. [A.S. *blæst—blæsan*, Ger. *blasen*, to blow.]

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BLAST-FURNACE, blast'-fur'nās, *n.* A smelting furnace into which hot air is forced by an air-pump, on the principle of a bellows.

BLAST-HOLE, blast'-hōl, *n.* A hole in the bottom of a pump through which water enters.

BLAST-PIPE, blast'-pīp, *n.* A pipe in a steam-engine, to convey the waste-steam up the chimney.

BLASTING, blast'ing, *p.adj.* That blasts or blights.—*n.* The separating of masses of stone by means of gunpowder: (*B.*) a blast, a blight.

BLASTMENT, blast'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Blast, sudden stroke of infection. [A.S. *blætan*, to bleat.]

BLATANT, blā'tant, *adj. Bleating* or bellowing. [From

BLATTER, blat'tèr, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To make a rattling noise:* to rail. [Ger. *blattern, bladern*, L. *blatero*, to babble: from the sound.]

BLAY, blā, *n.* The fish bleak. [See BLEAK.]

BLAZE, blāz, *n.* A stream of light and heat from a burning body, a flame: expanded light: a bursting out or active display: a blazon or white mark on the face of a horse: a mark made on a tree by chipping off a piece of bark.—*v.i.* To burn with a flame: to throw out light: to be conspicuous.—*v.t.* to publish, make known: to mark, as a tree, by chipping off a piece of bark:—*pr.p.* blāz'ing; *pa.p.* blāzed'. [A.S. *blæse, blysa*, a torch, from *blæsan, blysan*, to blow.]

BLAZER, blāz'ér, *n.* (*Spenser*). One who spreads [abroad or proclaims.

BLAZON, blā'zn, *v.t.* To blaze abroad, or make known far and wide: to display: to embellish: to explain in proper terms the figures, &c., in armorial bearings.—*n.* The art of drawing or of explaining coats of arms: the drawing or representation on a coat of arms: (*Shak.*) proclamation, publication. [Fr. *blason*, from root of BLAZE.]

BLAZONER, blā'zn-ér, *n.* One who blazons: a [herald: a slanderer.

BLAZONRY, blā'zn-ri, *n.* The art of drawing or of deciphering coats of arms: heraldry.

BLEACH, blēch, *v.t.* To make *pale* or white: to whiten, as textile fabrics, by exposure while wet to the open air, or by means of certain chemical agents.—*v.i.* to grow white. [A.S. *blæcan—blæc*, pale. See BLACK.]

BLEACHER, blēch'ér, *n.* One who bleaches, or that [which bleaches.

BLEACHERY, blēch'ér-i, } *n.* A place for bleach-
BLEACH-FIELD, blēch'-fēld, } ing cloth: a bleacher's office or works.

BLEACHING, blēch'ing, *n.* The process of whitening or decolourising cloth.

BLEAK, blēk, *adj. Pale* or livid: desolate and unsheltered: cold and cheerless.—*n.* A silvery *white* river-fish, belonging to the carp family. [A.S. *blæc, blac*, pale. See BLACK.]

BLEAKLY, blēk'li, *adv.* In a bleak manner: coldly.

BLEAKNESS, blēk'nes, *n.* State of being bleak: coldness.

BLEAKY, blēk'i, *adj.* Bleak: cold.

BLEAR, blēr, *adj.* Sore or inflamed: (*Milton*) blinding, producing dimness of vision.—*v.t.* To make sore or inflamed, as the eyes: (*Shak.*) to make the sight obscure or dim, to deceive. [Perhaps from root of BLARE, or from BLUR.]

BLEAR-EYED, blēr'-īd, *adj.* Having sore eyes: wanting in discernment.

BLEAT, blēt, *v.i.* To cry as a sheep.—*n.* The cry of a sheep. [A.S. *blætan;* formed from the sound.]

BLEATING, blēt'ing, *p.adj.* Crying as a sheep.—*n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEB, bleb, *n.* A transparent blister of the cuticle: a bubble, as in water. [Conn. with BULB.]

BLEE, blē, *n.* (*Browning*). Complexion, colour. [A.S. *bleo.*]

BLEED, blēd, *v.i.* To lose blood: to die by slaughter: to issue forth or drop as blood.—*v.t.* to draw blood from:—*pr.p.* bleed'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bled. [A.S. *bledan.* See BLOOD.]

BLEEDING, blēd'ing, *n.* A discharge of blood: the operation of letting blood.

BLEMISH, blem'ish, *n.* (*lit.*) A *blue* or livid spot: any mark or defect that diminishes beauty: taint: reproach.—*v.t.* To mark with any deformity: to tarnish: to defame. [Fr. *blême*, pale, Ice. *blámi*, blue colour—*blá*, blue.]

BLEMISHMENT, blem'ish-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). The state of being blemished, disgrace.

BLENCH, blensh, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To blanch* or become pale for fear: to shrink back for want of courage or resolution: to flinch.—*v.t.* to hinder: to obstruct or balk: (*Shak.*) to flinch from.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A shrinking, a start. [From root of BLANCH.]

BLEND, blend, *v.t. To mingle together:* to confound: (*Spenser*) to pollute or corrupt, to obscure.—*v.i.* to be mingled or mixed:—*pr.p.* blend'ing; *pa.p.* blend'ed. [A.S. *blendan*, Ice. *blanda*, to mix.]

BLENDE, blend, *n.* Native sulphuret of zinc. [From Ger. *blenden*, to dazzle, from the lustre of the crystals.]

BLENDING, blend'ing, *n.* The act of mingling: the process by which the fusion of paints is effected.

BLENNY, blen'ni, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, so called from the *mucus* or slimy matter that covers their bodies. [Gr. *blenna*, mucus.]

BLENT, blent, obs. *pa.p.* of BLEND. Mixed: mingled: (*Spenser*) blinded, obscured.

BLESS, bles, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To consecrate:* to pronounce or invoke a blessing upon: to make joyous, happy, or prosperous: to wish happiness to: to praise or glorify: (*Spenser*) to preserve, deliver:—*pr.p.* bless'ing; *pa.p.* blessed' or blest. [A.S. *blessian, bletsian*, to consecrate—*blotan*, to sacrifice—*blot*, a sacrifice.]

BLESS, bles, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To brandish, as a sword. [Perhaps from BLAZE.]

BLESSED, bles'ed, *adj.* Happy: prosperous: happy in heaven.

BLESSEDNESS, bles'ed-nes, *n.* State of being blessed: happiness.

BLESSING, bles'ing, *n.* A wish or prayer for happiness or success: any means or cause of happiness: a benediction.

BLEST, blest, *pa.p.* of BLESS. Made happy: joyous.

BLEW, blōō, *pa.t.* of BLOW.

BLIGHT, blīt, *n.* That which nips, blasts, or withers up: the atmospheric influence that causes disease in plants: mildew: (*fig.*) anything that frustrates.—*v.t.* To affect with blight: to blast: to frustrate.—*v.i.* to injure, as by blight. [Perhaps from A.S. *blæc*, pale, livid, from the faded appearance of blighted corn.]

BLIN, blin, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To cease.*—*n.* Cessation: stoppage. [A.S. *blinnan*, to cease, *blin*, cessation.]

BLIND, blīnd, *adj.* Wanting sight: without the sense of seeing: dark: obscure: without judgment: ignorant: undiscerning.—*n.* Something to obscure the light or mislead the eye or understanding: a window-screen: a shade.—*v.t.* To make blind: to darken, obscure, or deceive: to dazzle.

[A.S. *blind*, Ice. *blindr:* acc. to Wedg., from the root of BLINK, from the figure of *blinking* under a strong

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light, *blink* itself being sometimes used to express absence of vision.]

BLINDAGE, blīnd'āj, *n.* (*mil.*) A temporary wooden screen faced with earth as a protection against splinters of shell and the like.

BLIND-COAL, blīnd'-kōl, *n.* A kind of coal that burns without flame: anthracite.

BLINDED, blīnd'ed, *adj.* Deprived of sight: without intellectual discernment.

BLINDER, blīnd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which blinds: the part of a horse's bridle which prevents him seeing on the side.

BLINDFOLD, blīnd'fōld, *adj.* Prevented from seeing, by having something folded over the eyes: thoughtless: reckless.—*v.t.* To fold something over the eyes, so as to hinder from seeing: to mislead.

BLINDING, blīnd'ing, *pr.p.* of BLIND. Making blind.

BLINDLY, blīnd'li, *adv.* In a blind manner: without discretion: implicitly.

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF, blīnd'-manz-buf', *n.* A game in which one of the party is *blindfolded* and tries to catch the others. [BUFF may be from prov. *buff*, vain attempt, nonsense.]

BLINDNESS, blīnd'nes, *n.* State of being blind: want of sight: ignorance.

BLIND-SIDE, blīnd'-sīd, *n.* The side on which a person is blind to danger: weak point.

BLIND-WORM, blīnd'-wurm, *n.* A small viviparous reptile, like a snake, so called from having eyes so small that it has been supposed to be blind.

BLINK, blingk, *v.i.* To glance, twinkle, or wink: to see obscurely or with the eyes half-closed.—*v.t.* to shut out of sight: to avoid or evade.—*n.* A glimpse, glance, or wink: (*naut.*) a bright appearance caused by the reflection of an iceberg in the atmosphere above it. [A.S. *blīcan*, to glitter; Ger. *blicken*, to shine, *blinken*, to twinkle.]

BLINKARD, blingk'ard, *n.* One who blinks or has [bad eyes.

BLINKER, blingk'ėr, *n.* One who blinks: one of the broad pieces of leather on a horse's bridle which prevent him seeing on the side: anything that obstructs the sight.

BLISS, blis, *n.* The highest happiness: heavenly joy: felicity. [A.S. *bles—blithsian*, *blissian*, to rejoice—*blithe*, joyful.]

BLISSFUL, blis'fool, *adj.* Full of bliss: happy in [the highest degree.

BLISSFULLY, blis'fool-li, *adv.* In a blissful manner: joyously.

BLISSFULNESS, blis'fool-nes, *n.* Fulness of bliss: [felicity.

BLISSLESS, blis'les, *adj.* Without bliss.

BLIST, blist, *pa.t.* (*Spenser*). Wounded: struck. [From Fr. *blesser*, to wound.]

BLISTER, blis'tėr, *n.* A thin bubble or bladder on the skin, containing watery matter: a pustule: that which raises blisters.—*v.i.* To rise in blisters.—*v.t.* to raise a blister. [From A.S. *blæsan*, to blow, whence BLAST, BLUSTER.]

BLISTER-BEETLE, blis'tėr-bē'tl, } *n.* The cantharis, or
BLISTER-FLY, blis'tėr-flī, } Spanish fly, used for blistering. [of Spanish flies used to raise a blister.

BLISTER-PLASTER, blis'tėr-plas'tėr, *n.* A plaster made

BLISTER-STEEL, blis'tėr-stēl, } *n.* Steel blistered
BLISTERED-STEEL, blis'tėrd-stēl, } in the process of manufacture, used for making tools, &c.

BLISTERY, blis'tėr-i, *adj.* Full of blisters.

BLITHE, blīth, *adj.* *Joyous:* merry: gay: sprightly. [A.S. *blithe*, joyful. See BLISS.]

BLITHEFUL, blīth'fool, *adj.* Full of gaiety: joyous.

BLITHELY, blīth'li, *adv.* In a blithe, sprightly manner. [gaiety: sprightliness.

BLITHENESS, blīth'nes, *n.* State of being blithe:

BLITHESOME, blīth'sum, *adj.* Blithe: joyous.

BLITHESOMENESS, blīth'sum-nes, *n.* Sprightliness: gaiety.

BLIVE, blīv, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as BELIVE.

BLOAT, blōt, *v.t.* To puff out: to dry by smoke (applied to fish).—*v.i.* to swell or dilate: to grow turgid. [Sw. *blota*, to soak, to steep—*blot*, soft.—*Wedg.*]

BLOAT, blōt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Bloated.

BLOATED, blōt'ed, *adj.* Having a swollen appearance: made turgid.

BLOATER, blōt'ėr, *n.* A smoked herring.

BLOCK, blok, *n.* An unshaped mass of wood or stone, &c.: the wood on which criminals are beheaded: (*mech.*) a pulley together with its framework: a piece of wood on which something is moulded, or out of which a figure is carved: a connected group of houses: an obstruction: (*Shak.*) a blockhead.—*v.t.* To enclose or shut up: to obstruct: to shape. [Fr. *bloc*; O. Ger. *bloch*; Gael. *bloc*, round.]

BLOCKADE, blok-ād', *n.* The blocking up of a place by surrounding it with troops or by ships.—*v.t.* To block up by troops or ships: to shut in.

TO RAISE A BLOCKADE, to discontinue it.

BLOCKHEAD, blok'hed, *n.* A person with a head like a block, a stupid fellow.

BLOCKHOUSE, blok'hows, *n.* A house or fort, having loop-holes for musketry, constructed chiefly of [dull.
timber.

BLOCKISH, blok'ish, *adj.* Like a block: stupid:

BLOCK-SHIP, blok'-ship, *n.* A war-ship, inefficient for service in action on account of age, but useful in defence of ports.

BLOCK-TIN, blok'-tin, *n.* Tin, in the form of blocks or ingots, of an inferior quality.

BLONCKET, blongk'et, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Gray. [Fr. *blanchet*, whitish, dim. of *blanc*, white.]

BLONDE, blond, *n.* A person of *fair* complexion with light hair and blue eyes:—opp. to BRUNETTE.—*adj.* Of a fair complexion: fair. [Fr.]

BLOND-LACE, blond'-lās, *n.* Lace made of silk, so called from its colour.

BLONT, blont, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as BLUNT.

BLOOD, blud, *n.* The *glowing* red fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals: kindred: descent: temperament: bloodshed or murder: the juice of anything, esp. if red.—*v.t.* To stain with blood: to bleed: to exasperate.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to bleed. [A.S. *blod*; D. *bloed*; Ger. *blut*, from *blühen*, to glow.]

IN HOT, OR COLD BLOOD, under, or free from, excitement or sudden passion.—HALF-BLOOD, relationship through one parent only. [Spotted with blood.

BLOOD-BESPOTTED, blud'-be-spot'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*)

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blud'-bōl'tėrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Sprinkled with blood as from a bolter or sieve.

BLOOD-BOUGHT, blud'-bawt, *adj.* Bought at the expense of blood or life. [the blood frozen or chilled.

BLOOD-FROZEN, blud'-frōz'n, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having

BLOOD-GUILTINESS, blud'-gilt'i-nes, *n.* The guilt of shedding blood, as in murder.

BLOOD-HEAT, blud'-hēt, *n.* Heat of the same degree as that of the human blood (about 98° Fahr.).

BLOOD-HORSE, blud'-hors, *n.* A horse of the purest and most highly prized blood, origin, or stock.

BLOOD-HOT, blud'-hot, *adj.* As hot or warm as blood.

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BLOOD-HOUND, blud'-hownd, *n.* A large hound or dog remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, especially for blood, and employed in tracking wounded game.

BLOOD-LETTING, blud'-let'ting, *n.* The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein.

BLOOD-MONEY, blud'-mun'i, *n.* Money earned by laying or supporting a capital charge against any one, especially if the charge be false or made by an accomplice.

BLOOD-PUDDING, blud'-pood'ing, *n.* A pudding made with blood and other materials.

BLOOD-RELATION, blud'-re-lā'shun, *n.* One related by blood or marriage.

BLOOD-SACRIFICE, blud'-sak'ri-fīs, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sacrifice made with bloodshed.

BLOODSHED, blud'shed, *n.* The shedding of blood: slaughter.

BLOOD-SHOT, blud'-shot, *adj.* Red and inflamed, as the white of the eye, from the blood-vessels being too full of blood: filled with blood.

BLOOD-SIZED, blud'-sīzd, *adj.* Sized or smeared with blood.

BLOOD-SPAVIN, blud'-spav'in, *n.* A disease of horses consisting of the swelling of a vein on the inside of the hock, from a checking of the blood.

BLOOD-STAINED, blud'-stānd, *adj.* Stained with blood: guilty of murder.

BLOOD-STONE, blud'-stōn, *n.* A dark-green variety of quartz, variegated with blood-like spots of red jasper, the heliotrope: a brown ore of iron, hematite.

BLOOD-SUCKER, blud'-suk'ėr, *n.* An animal that sucks blood, especially a leech: (*Shak.*) a cruel man.

BLOOD-SUCKING, blud'-suk'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That sucks or draws blood.

BLOOD-THIRSTINESS, blud'-thėrst'i-nes, *n.* Thirst or desire for shedding blood.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blud'-thėrst'i, *adj.* Having a thirst or desire to shed blood.

BLOOD-VESSEL, blud'-ves'sel, *n.* A vessel in which blood circulates, a vein or artery.

BLOODILY, blud'i-li, *adv.* In a bloody manner: cruelly: with disposition to shed blood.

BLOODLESS, blud'les, *adj.* Without blood, dead: without the shedding of blood: (*Shak.*) without spirit or activity.

BLOODY, blud'i, *adj.* Stained with or containing blood: murderous, cruel: marked by bloodshed.

BLOODY-EYED, blud'i-īd, *adj.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.

BLOODY-FACED, blud'i-fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a bloody face or appearance.

BLOODY-FLUX, blud'i-fluks, *n.* Dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels are mixed with blood.

BLOODY-SCEPTRED, blud'i-sep'tėrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a sceptre, or wearing a crown, obtained by bloodshed.

BLOODY-SWEAT, blud'i-swet, *n.* A sweat accompanied with the discharge of blood.

BLOOM, blōōm, *v.i.* To blow or put forth blossoms or flowers: to be in a state of beauty or of youth and vigour.—*v.t.* to put forth, or produce, as flowers.—*n.* A blossom or flower: the opening of flowers: state of ripening to higher perfection: rosy colour. [A.S. *blowian*, to blow, blossom; Dutch *bloem*, Ger. *blume*, a flower—*blühen*, to shine, blossom.]

BLOOMING, blōōm'ing, *p.adj.* Opening in blossoms, flowering: healthful: fresh-coloured.

BLOOMLESS, blōōm'les, *adj.* Without bloom.

BLOOMY, blōōm'i, *adj.* Full of blooms or blossoms: flowery: flourishing.

BLOOSME, blōōm, *n.* (*Spenser*). Blossom, bloom.

BLOSSOM, blos'som, *n.* The flower of a plant.—*v.i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers: to flourish and prosper.—*v.t.* to put forth as a blossom. [A.S. *blosm*, from root of BLOOM.]

BLOSSOMING, blos'som-ing, *n.* The blowing or flowering of plants.

BLOSSOMY, blos'som-i, *adj.* Full of blossoms.

BLOT, blot, *n.* A spot or stain, as by ink on paper: an obliteration, as of something written: a stain in reputation: disgrace.—*v.t.* To spot, stain, or blur: to obliterate or cancel: to stain with infamy: to disgrace:—*pr.p.* blott'ing; *pa.p.* blott'ed.

[Prov. Dan. *blat*, Dan. *plet*; Ice. *bletta*, to spot. Wedg. says that the word arises from an attempt to represent the sound of a drop of liquid or portion of something wet or soft falling on the ground.]

BLOTCH, bloch, *n.* A *blot* or spot on the skin: a pustule. [A.S. *blæco*, *blæcthe*, from BLOT.]

BLOTCHED, blocht, *p.adj.* Marked or affected with blotches: (*bot.*) having the colour in coarse spots.

BLOTCHY, bloch'i, *adj.* Having blotches.

BLOTE, blōt, *v.t.* To dry by smoke. See BLOAT.

BLOTT, blot (*Spenser*). Same as BLOAT.

BLOTTING-PAPER, blot'ing-pā'pėr, *n.* A soft unsized paper, used for absorbing part of the ink of fresh writing, so as to prevent blots.

BLOUSE, blowz, *n.* A loose outer garment of coarse cloth, worn especially by working-men in France. [Fr., said to be of Eastern origin.]

BLOW, blō, *n.* The act of *striking*: a stroke: a sudden misfortune or calamity.

[Goth. *bliggwan*, O. Ger. *blinwan*, to strike; or from Dutch *blaeuwen*, to strike—*blaeuw*, blue, livid, the colour of the mark produced by a blow.]

AT A BLOW, by a single action, suddenly.

BLOW, blō, *v.i.* To bloom or blossom: to put forth flowers.—*v.t.* to produce or sustain, as blossoms:—*pr.p.* blōw'ing; *pa.p.* blōwn. [A.S. *blowian*, Ger. *blühen*. See BLOOM, BLOSSOM.]

BLOW, blō, *v.i.* To produce a current of air: to move, as a current of air or the wind: to sound on being blown into, as a musical instrument: (*Shak.*) to breathe hard or quick, to pant.—*v.t.* to drive a current of air upon: to drive by a current of air: to inflate with air: to warm by the breath: to sound as a wind instrument: to spread by report:—*pr.p.* blōw'ing; *pa.t.* blew (blōō); *pa.p.* blōwn. [A.S. *blawan*; Ger. *blähen*, *blasen*; L. *flo*, *flare*.]

BLOW UPON, to condemn, to make stale.

BLOW-BALL, blō'-bawl, *n.* The head of a dandelion in seed, so called because the down is easily blown away with a puff.

BLOWER, blō'ėr, *n.* One who blows: a metal plate used to put upon the upper part of a fire-place, so as to increase the draught through the fire: a machine for driving a blast of air, as into a furnace.

BLOW-FLY, blō'-flī, *n.* An insect of the order Diptera, closely allied to and larger than the flesh-fly or bluebottle.

BLOW-PIPE, blō'-pīp, *n.* A pipe or tube through which a current of air is blown into a flame, so as to direct it against some object.

BLOWN, blōn, *p.adj.* Out of breath, tired: swelled: stale, worthless.

BLOWY, blō'i, *adj.* Blowing: windy.

BLOWZE, blowz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A woman whose face is *blushing* or glowing with red, a ruddy, fat-faced woman. [Dutch *blose*, redness of the cheeks; Dan. *blusse*, Dutch *blozen*, to blaze, to blush; from root of BLUSH.]

BLOWZED, blowzd, *adj.* Having the colour heightened by exposure to the weather: ruddy-faced.

BLOWZY, blowz'i, *adj.* High-coloured: ruddy-faced and fat.

BLUBBER, blub'ėr, *n.* (*obs.*) *A bubble*: the fat of whales and other sea animals from which oil is obtained.—*v.i.* To weep in a noisy manner.—*v.t.* to

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disfigure with weeping, as the face. [Formed from the sound of the bubbling or foaming of a liquid.]

BLUDGEON, blud'jun, *n.* A short stick having one end heavier than the other to strike with. [From root of BLOW.]

BLUE, blōō, *n.* The colour of the sky when unclouded: one of the seven primary colours.—*adj.* Of the colour blue. [A.S. *bleo*, O. Ger. *blao*, *blaw*.]

BLUEBELL, blōō'bel, *n.* A plant that bears bluebell-shaped flowers, especially the harebell.

BLUEBOOK, blōō'book, *n.* A book containing some official statement, published by authority of parliament, so called from the colour of its cover: in America, a book containing the names of all persons holding office under the U.S. government, with their salaries.

BLUE-BOTTLE, blōō'-bot'tl, *n.* A plant with blue bottle-shaped flowers that grows among corn: a fly with a large blue abdomen.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Blue.

BLUE-CAP, blōō'-kap, *n.* A fish of the salmon kind with blue spots on its head: the blue titmouse: (*Shak.*) a Scotchman, from his blue bonnet.

BLUE-JACKET, blōō'-jak'et, *n.* A seaman, as distinguished from a marine.

BLUE-PILL, blōō'-pil, *n.* A mercurial pill, used as an aperient.

BLUE-STOCKING, blōō'-stok'ing, *n.* A literary lady: originally applied in Dr Johnson's time to meetings held by ladies for conversation with certain literary men, one of whom always wore blue stockings.

BLUELY, blōō'li, *adv.* With a blue colour.

BLUENESS, blōō'nes, *n.* The quality of being blue or livid.

BLUFF, bluf, *adj.* Blustering: surly: outspoken: steep: (*naut.*) not pointed.—*n.* A high steep bank overlooking the sea or a river: a high bank.

BLUFF-BOWED, bluf'-bowd, *adj.* Having broad and flat bows, as a ship.

BLUFF-HEADED, bluf'-hed'ed, *adj.* Applied to a ship having her stem too straight up.

BLUFFNESS, bluf'nes, *n.* Quality of being bluff: surliness.

BLUISH, blōō'ish, *adj.* Slightly blue.

BLUISHNESS, blōō'ish-nes, *n.* A slight blue colour.

BLUNDER, blun'dėr, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To mix up together or confuse, to cause to make a mistake.—*v.i.* to make a gross mistake: to err stupidly: to flounder or stumble.—*n.* A gross mistake. [Perhaps allied to BLEND—A.S. *blendan*, to mix.]

BLUNDERBUSS, blun'dėr-bus, *n.* A short hand-gun, with a large bore and wide muzzle. [Corr. of D. *donderbus*, Ger. *donnerbüchse—donner*, thunder, *bus*, *büchse*, a gun.]

BLUNDERING, blun'dėr-ing, *p.adj.* Apt to make gross mistakes: apt to stumble.

BLUNT, blunt, *adj.* Having a dull edge or point: (*fig.*) rough, outspoken, dull: (*Spenser*) uncivilised: dim, used of eyesight.—*v.t.* To dull the edge or point: to make dull: to weaken.

BLUNTISH, blunt'ish, *adj.* Somewhat blunt.

BLUNTNESS, blunt'nes, *n.* State of being blunt: obtuseness: roughness of manner or address.

BLUNT-WITTED, blunt'-wit-ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dull: stupid.

BLUR, blur, *n.* A blot, stain, or spot.—*v.t.* To blot, stain, obscure, or blemish:—*pr.p.* blurr'ing; *pa.p.* blurred'. [Prob. conn. with Scot. *bludder*, *bluther*, to blot.]

BLURT, blurt, *v.t.* To utter suddenly or unadvisedly (*Shak.*), spoken contemptuously of.

BLUSH, blush, *n.* The colour of flowers in blossom: a red glow on the face caused by shame, modesty, &c.: any reddish colour: sudden appearance.—*v.i.* To be suddenly suffused with a red colour in the cheeks or face: to grow red: to be ashamed.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to colour with a blush: to express by blushing. [A.S. *ablisian*; D. *blosen*, to blush—*blo*, a blush. See BLOOM, BLOW.]

BLUSHET, blush'et, *n.* (*obs.*) A young, modest girl.

BLUSHFUL, blush'fool, *adj.* Full of blushes: modest.

BLUSHING, blush'ing, *n.* The act of turning red: the appearance of colour upon the cheek.—*p.adj.* Shewing blushes: modest.

BLUSTER, blus'tėr, *v.i.* To make a noise like a *blast* of wind: to talk boastingly: to bully or swagger.—*v.t.* to overthrow by blustering.—*n.* A blast or roaring as of the wind: bullying or boasting language. [An augmentative of BLAST.]

BLUSTERING, blus'tėr-ing, *n.* A noisy blowing as of a blast: swaggering: noisy pretension.—*adj.* Stormy: tumultuous: boastful.

BLUSTEROUS, blus'tėr-us, } *adj.* (*Shak.*) Noisy:
BLUSTROUS, blus'trus, } boastful.

BO, bō, *int.* A word used to frighten children.

BOA, bō'a, *n.* A genus of serpents which includes the largest species of serpents, the boa-constrictor: a long serpent-like piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies. [L. contr. of *bova*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox—perhaps from their size.]

BOAD, bōd, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as ABODE, *pa.p.* of

BOAD, bōd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BODE.

BOAR, bōr, *n.* The male of swine. [A.S. *bar*.]

BOARD, bōrd, *n.* A broad and thin strip of timber: a table to put food on: food: persons seated around a table: persons who have the management of some public office or trust: a council: the deck of a ship.—*v.t.* To cover with boards: to supply with food: to enter (as a ship) either in a friendly or hostile manner: to attack: (*Shak.*) to accost or address.—*v.i.* to receive food or take meals. [A.S. *bord*, a board—*brad*, broad.]

BY THE BOARD, over the board or side of a ship—hence, TO GO BY THE BOARD, to be lost or destroyed.

BOARDER, bōrd'ėr, *n.* One who receives board: one who boards a ship.

BOARDING, bōrd'ing, *n.* The act of covering with boards: the covering itself: food: act of boarding a ship.

BOARDING-PIKE, bōrd'ing-pīk, *n.* A pike used in boarding a ship, or in defending it when attacked.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, bōrd'ing-skōōl, *n.* A school in which the pupils receive board, as well as instruction. [servants to keep themselves in food.

BOARD-WAGES, bōrd'-wāj'ez, *n.* Wages allowed to

BOARISH, bōr'ish, *adj.* Swinish: brutal.

BOAR-SPEAR, bōr'-spēr, *n.* A spear used in boar-hunting.

BOAST, bōst, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To blow:* to puff one's self up: to talk vaingloriously: to brag.—*v.t.* to brag of: to display in ostentatious language: to magnify or exalt.—*n.* An expression of pride: a brag: the cause of boasting. [O. E. and low Ger. *bost*; Ger. *bausen*, *pausten*, to blow, to swell.]

BOASTFUL, bōst'fool, *adj.* Given to boasting: inclined to brag. [manner.

BOASTFULLY, bōst'fool-li, *adv.* In a boastful

BOASTFULNESS, bōst'fool-nes, *n.* State of being boastful: ostentation.

BOASTING, bōst'ing, *n.* Ostentatious display: vaunting: vainglorying. [unostentatious.

BOASTLESS, bōst'les, *adj.* Without boasting: simple,

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BOAT, bōt, *n.* A small open vessel usually moved by oars: a small ship.—*v.t.* To carry by boat.—*v.i.* to go in a boat. [A.S. *bat;* D. *boot;* W. *bad;* Gael. *bata.*]

BOAT-HOOK, bōt'-hook, *n.* An iron hook fixed to a pole used for pulling or pushing off a boat.

BOAT-HOUSE, bōt'-hows, *n.* A house or shed for a boat. [in boats.

BOATING, bōt'ing, *n.* The art or practice of sailing

BOAT-MAN, bōt'-man, *n.* A man who has charge of a boat: a rower.

BOATSWAIN, bōt'swān (colloquially bō'sn), *n.* *A boat swain* or servant: an officer on board ship who looks after the boats, rigging, &c., and calls the seamen to duty.

BOB, bob, *v.i.* To move quickly up and down, to dangle: to fish with a bob.—*v.t.* to move in a short jerking manner: (*Shak.*) to flap or beat, also, to gain by fraud:—*pr.p.* bobb'ing; *pa.p.* bobbed'.—*n.* A short jerking motion: a slight blow: anything that hangs loosely, and moves with a bob or swing: a pendant: in bell-ringing, a peal of several courses, or sets of changes: (*Shak.*) a taunt, scoff, sarcasm.

BOBBIN, bob'in, *n.* A small piece of wood on which thread is wound. [Fr. *bobine*, perhaps from Gael. *baban*, a tassel.]

BOBBINET, bob-bin-et' or bob'bin-et, *n.* A kind of fine netted lace usually of cotton thread, made by machines, instead of by hand.

BOBOLINK, bob'o-lingk, *n.* An American bird allied to the bunting and sparrow, prized for its beauty and power of song. [Prob. from the sound of its notes.]

BOBSTAYS, bob'stāz, *n.pl.* (*naut.*) Ropes or stays used to confine the bowsprit downward to the stem or cutwater, and counteract the strain of the fore-mast-stays. [applied in contempt to the rabble.

BOBTAIL, bob'tāl, *n.* A short or cut tail: a word

BOBWIG, bob'wig, *n.* A short wig.

BODE, bōd (*Spenser*). Same as ABODE.

BODE, bōd, *v.t.* To portend or prophesy: to presage.—*v.i.* to be an omen: to foreshew:—*pr.p.* bōd'ing; *pa.p.* bōd'ed.—*n.* An omen or portent. [A.S. *bodian*, to tell—*bod*, a command; allied to BID.]

BODEMENT, bōd'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) An omen.

BODGE, boj, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To make bad work, to fail. [Perhaps a form of BOTCH.]

BODICE, bod'is, *n.* A woman's stays, formerly called *bodies*, from fitting close to the body.

BODIED, bod'id, *adj.* Having a body.

BODIKIN, bod'i-kin, *n.* (*Shak.*) A form of an oath, 'Od's bodikin = God's little body. [BODY, and *kin*, diminutive.] [poreal.

BODILESS, bod'i-les, *adj.* Without a body: incor-

BODILY, bod'i-li, *adj.* Relating to the body: corporeal: (*Shak.*) real.—*adv.* Corporeally: all in a body: all at once. [omen or portent.

BODING, bōd'ing, *pr.p.* of BODE. Presaging.—*n.* An

BODKIN, bod'kin, *n.* (*orig.*) *A small dagger:* a small instrument for pricking holes: an instrument used to fasten the hair: a large, blunt needle. [W. *bidogyn*, dim. of *bidog*, Gael. *biodag*, a dagger.]

BODRAGES, bod'rā-jiz, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Same as BORD-RAGINGS.

BODY, bod'i, *n.* The trunk of an animal, tree, &c.: the whole frame of a man, or lower animal: matter, as opposed to spirit: substance: a mass: a person: a number of persons united by some common tie: main part: forces united under one commander: strength, or characteristic quality.—*v.t.* To give form to: to embody:—*pr.p.* bod'ying; *pa.p.* bod'ied. [A.S. *bodig*, Gael. *bodhaig.*]

BODY-COLOUR, bod'i-kul'ur, *n.* A term applied to paints to express their degree of consistence, substance, and tinging power.

BODY-CURER, bod'i-kūr'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A doctor.

BODY-GUARD, bod'i-gārd, *n.* A guard to protect the person, esp. of the sovereign: (*fig.*) retinue: security.

BODYKINS, bod'i-kinz, *int.* (*Shak.*) See BODIKIN.

BODY-POLITIC, bod'i-pol'i-tik, *n.* The collective body of the people in its political capacity.

BODY-SNATCHER, bod'i-snach'ér, *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead for the purposes of dissection.

BODY-SNATCHING, bod'i-snach'ing, *n.* The act of disinterring bodies for the purposes of dissection.

BŒOTIAN, be-ō'shyan, *adj.* Pertaining to Bœotia in Greece, noted for the backwardness of its inhabitants in refinement of manners and intellectual development: hence, stupid, dull.

BOER, bōr, *n.* The name applied to the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope who are engaged in agriculture. [Ger. *bauer*, a farmer. See BOOR.]

BOG, bog, *n.* Soft ground: a marsh or quagmire. [Ir. *bogach*, a bog, Gael. *bog*, soft, moist.]

BOG-BUTTER, bog'-but'tér, *n.* A mineral substance, resembling butter, found in Irish bogs.

BOGEY, bō'gi, } *n.* A bugbear, spectre, or goblin.
BOGGLE, bog'gl, } [Scot. *bogle*, a ghost; Gael. *blog*,
BOGLE, bō'gl, } *bogul*, fear; BUG, BUGBEAR.]

BOGGLE, bog'gl, *v.i.* To stop or hesitate as if frightened at a bogle or strange appearance: to make difficulties about a thing:—*pr.p.* bogg'ling; *pa.p.* bogg'led.

BOGGLER, bog'glér, *n.* One who boggles: a doubter: (*Shak.*) one who starts from the right path.

BOGGY, bog'gi, *adj.* Containing bogs: marshy.

BOG-MOSS, bog'-mos, *n.* A genus of moss plants found commonly in bogs. [boggy land.

BOG-ORE, bog'-ōr, *n.* A kind of iron ore found in

BOG-TROTTER, bog'-trot'ér, *n.* One who lives in a boggy country, hence an Irishman.

BOHEA, bo-hē', *n.* The lowest quality of black tea: used also as a generic name for the different varieties of black tea. [Chinese.]

BOHEMIAN, bo-hē'mi-an, *n.* A native of Bohemia, in Austria.—*adj.* Pertaining to Bohemia.

BOIL, boil, *v.i.* *To bubble* up from the action of heat: to be hot: to be excited or agitated.—*v.t.* to heat to a boiling state: to cook or dress by boiling. [Fr. *bouillir*—L. *bullo*, Ice. *bulla*, to bubble: acc. to Wedg. the origin is doubtless an attempt to represent the noise made by boiling water.]

BOIL, boil, *n.* A hard painful swelling of the skin having a *bubble*-like shape. [A.S. *bil, byl;* Ger. *beule;* Ice. *bola*, from root of the verb above.]

BOILER, boil'ér, *n.* One who boils: that in which anything is boiled: the part of a steam-engine in which the steam is generated.

BOILING, boil'ing, *n.* The bubbling up of any liquid by the application of heat: the act of dressing food by boiling water.—*adj.* Bubbling: swelling with heat or passion.

BOILING-POINT, the temperature at which liquids begin to boil under the influence of heat.

BOISTEROUS, bois'tér-us, *adj.* *Wild:* noisy: turbulent: stormy: (*Shak.*) powerful: (*Spenser*) unwieldy. [Dan. *bister*, D. *byster*, W. *bwyst*, wild.]

BOISTEROUSNESS, bois'tér-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being boisterous: turbulence.

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BOLD, bōld, *adj.* Having courage or daring: requiring courage: executed with spirit: impudent: overconfident: striking to the sight: steep or abrupt.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To embolden or make daring. [A.S., O. Ger., and Dan. *bald*, O. Fr. *baud*, Goth. *baltha*, Ice. *balldr*.]

To MAKE BOLD, to take the liberty, to make free.

BOLDEN, bōld'n, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To make bold.

BOLD-FACED, bōld'-fāst, *adj.* Impudent.

BOLDLY, bōld'li, *adv.* In a bold manner: with confidence: impudently. [confidence: impudence.

BOLDNESS, bōld'nes, *n.* Quality of being bold:

BOLE, bōl, *n.* *The round* stem or body of a tree: (*naut.*) a small boat. [D. *bol*, swelling, from root *bol*, round.]

BOLE, bōl, *n.* A kind of argillaceous earth, generally reddened by oxide of iron, some kinds of which are used in medicine. [Gr. *bōlos*, a lump of earth.]

BOLERO, bo-lā'ro, *n.* A national dance among the Spaniards. [Sp.]

BOLIN, bō'lin, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as BOWLINE.

BOLL, bōl, *n.* One of the *round heads* or seed-vessels of flax, poppy, &c.: a pod or capsule: a Scotch dry measure = six imperial bushels, not now legally in use. [D. *bol*, *bolle*, a head; A.S. *bolla*, a bowl; from root of BOLE, the round stem of a tree.]

BOLLARD, bol'ard, *n.* A strong post fixed in the ground, to which vessels are secured when alongside a wharf: a thick piece of wood on the head or forepart of a whale-boat, round which the harpooner turns the line, when a whale is struck, to check the animal's velocity. [From BOLE, of a tree.]

BOLLED, bōld, Swollen: podded. [Pa.p. of obs. BOLL, to form into a seed-vessel.]

BOLLEN, bōln, (*Shak.*) Swollen. [Pa.p. of obs. BOLL.]

BOLLET, bol'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BULLET.

BOLSTER, bōl'stėr, *n.* A long round pillow or cushion: a pad.—*v.t.* To support with a bolster: to pad: to hold up. [A.S. and O. Ger. *bolstar*; D. *bult*, a hump.] [out.

BOLSTERED, bōl'stėrd, *p.adj.* Supported: swelled

BOLSTERING, bōl'stėr-ing, *n.* A propping up or supporting.

BOLT, bōlt, *n.* (*orig.*) *A knob*-headed arrow for a cross-bow: an arrow: a bar or pin used to fasten a door, &c.: (*Shak.*) an iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner: a thunder-bolt.—*v.t.* To fasten with a bolt: to secure, as with irons: to restrain: to throw or utter precipitately: to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to strike or fall suddenly, as a bolt. [A.S. and Dan. *bolt*, Ger. *bolzen*; from root of BOLE, of a tree.]

BOLT, bōlt, *v.t.* To sift, to separate the bran from, as flour: to examine by sifting: to purify, to purge. [O. Fr. *bulter*, Ger. *beuteln*, to sift.]

BOLTER, bōlt'ėr, *n.* A sieve: a machine for separating bran from flour. [thing is bolted or sifted.

BOLTING, bōlt'ing, *n.* The process by which any-

BOLTING-HUTCH, bōlt'ing-huch, *n.* A hutch or large box into which flour falls when it is bolted.

BOLT-ROPE, bōlt'-rōp, *n.* A rope sewed all round the edge of a sail to prevent it from tearing.

BOLTSPRIT, bōlt'sprit, *n.* Same as BOWSPRIT.

BOLT-UPRIGHT, bōlt'-up-rīt', *adv.* Upright and straight as a bolt or arrow

BOLUS, bō'lus, *n.* A rounded mass of anything: a large pill. [L. *bolus*, Gr. *bōlos*, a lump.]

BOMB, bum, *n.* A hollow shell of iron filled with explosive materials, and furnished with a fuse attached, which is ignited when the shell is discharged from a mortar, lasts during the flight of the shell, and causes it to explode when it falls. [L. *bombus*, Gr. *bombos*, an imitation of the sound.]

BOMBARD, bum'bārd, *n.* (*obs.*) An engine or great gun for throwing bombs: (*Shak.*) a barrel or large vessel for holding liquor. [BOMB, and affix *ard*.]

BOMBARD, bum-bārd', *v.t.* To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bum-bar-dēr', *n.* An artilleryman employed in throwing bomb-shells with a mortar.

BOMBARDMENT, bum-bārd'ment, *n.* The act of bombarding: an attack by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, BOMBASINE, bum-ba-zēn', *n.* A twilled fabric for female dress, the warp of which is *silk* and the weft worsted. [Fr. *bombasin*, low L. *bombacinium*—Gr. *bombyx*, silk. See BOMBAST.]

BOMBAST, bum'bast, *n.* (*orig.*) *Cotton* or any soft material used for stuffing garments: inflated or high-sounding language.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) High-sounding. [Low L. *bombax*, cotton; Gr. *bombyx*, silk.]

BOMBASTIC, bum-bast'ik, *adj.* Having the qualities of bombast: high-sounding: inflated.

BOMBAX, bom'baks, *n.* A genus of tropical trees, in the seed-vessels of which is a soft down like *cotton* or *silk*. [Low L. See BOMBAST.]

BOMBAZINE, bum-ba-zēn', *n.* Same as BOMBASINE.

BOMB-PROOF, bum'-prōōf, *adj.* Proof or secure against the force of bombs.

BOMB-SHELL, bum'-shel, *n.* Same as BOMB.

BOMB-VESSEL, bum'-ves-el, *n.* A vessel for carrying the mortars used in bombarding from the sea.

BOMBYX, bom'biks, *n.* The silk-worm. [Gr.]

BON, bong, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A good thing* said, a jest or tale. [Fr., good.]

BONAPARTISM, bō'na-pārt-izm, *n.* The policy of, or adherence to, Bonaparte, Emperor of the French.

BONAPARTIST, bō'na-pārt-ist, *n.* One attached to Bonaparte, or to his policy.

BONA-ROBA, bō'na-rō'ba, *n.* (*Shak.*) A showy wanton, a courtesan. [It. *buona roba*, a fine gown.]

BONBON, bong'bong, *n.* A sweetmeat. [Fr., 'very good'—*bon*, good.]

BOND, bond, *n.* That which *binds*, a band: a binding force or influence: link of connection: an obligation of duty arising from a promise expressed or implied: (*law*) a writing of obligation, under seal, to pay a sum or to perform a contract:—*pl.* imprisonment, captivity.—*adj.* Bound: in a state of servitude or captivity.—*v.t.* To put imported goods in the customs' warehouses as security for the payment of the duties on them. [A.S. *bond*—*bindan*, to bind.]

BONDAGE, bond'āj, *n.* State of being bound: captivity: slavery: obligation or tie of duty: (*B.*) subjection of the mind through ignorance, fear, or superstition.

BONDED, bond'ed, *p.adj.* Secured by bond, as duties.

BOND-MAID, bond'-mād, *n.* A young female slave.

BOND-MAN, bond'-man, *n.* A man slave.

BOND-SERVANT, bond'-sėrv'ant, *n.* A slave.

BOND-SERVICE, bond'-sėrv'is, *n.* The condition of a bond-servant: slavery.

BOND-SLAVE, bond'-slāv, *n.* A slave. [surety.

BONDSMAN, bondz'man, *n.* A bondman or slave: a

BOND-STONE, bond'-stōn, *n.* A stone which reaches a considerable distance into, or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together.

BONDSWOMAN, bondz'woo'man, } **BONDWOMAN**, bond'woo'man, } *n.* A woman slave.

BOND-TIMBER, bond'-tim'bėr, *n.* Timber built into a wall as it is carried up for the purpose of binding it together in a longitudinal direction.

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BONE, bōn, *n.* A firm, hard substance forming the skeleton of the higher order of animals: a piece of the skeleton of an animal:—*pl.* things made of bone, as bobbins for lace-making, dice.—*v.t.* To put pieces of whale-bone in, as stays: to take the bones out of, as meat:—*pr.p.* bōn'ing; *pa.p.* bōned'. [A.S. *ban;* Ger. *bein*, Goth. *bain*, bone, leg; W. *bon*, a stem or stock.] [bones.

BONE-ACHE, bōn'-āk, *n.* (*Shak.*) Aching or pain in the

BONE-ASH, bōn'-ash, *n.* The white friable mass obtained by burning bones in an open furnace, used chiefly in the manufacture of artificial manures.

BONE-BLACK, bōn'-blak, *n.* The carbonaceous matter left when bones are calcined in a close vessel, extensively used in the arts.

BONED, bōnd, *p.adj.* Having bones—used in composition, as *high-boned.* [used in agriculture.

BONE-DUST, bōn'-dust, *n.* Ground or pulverised bones,

BONE-EARTH, bōn'-ėrth, *n.* Same as BONE-ASH.

BONE-LACE, bōn'-lās, *n.* Lace woven with bobbins, which were frequently made of bone.

BONELESS, bōn'les, *adj.* Wanting bones.

BONE-SETTER, bōn'-set'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones: a surgeon.

BONE-SPAVIN, bōn'-spav'in, *n.* A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse.

BONFIRE, bon'fīr, *n.* (*orig.*) *A beacon-fire:* a large fire in the open air on occasions of public rejoicing, &c. [Dan. *baun*, a beacon—Celt. *ban*, lofty, and FIRE.]

BONITO, bo-nē'to, *n.* A tropical fish of the mackerel family. [Sp. *bonito*, Fr. *bonite.*]

BON-MOT, bong'-mō, *n.* *A good thing said:* a witticism. [Fr. *bon*, good, *mot*, word.]

BONNE-BOUCHE, bon-bōōsh', *n.* A delicious mouthful. [Fr. *bonne*, good, *bouche*, mouth.]

BONNET, bon'net, *n.* *A head-dress:* a covering for the head worn by women: a Scotch cap: (*fort.*) a raised portion at the salient angles of defence-works to check besiegers when attempting to make a lodgment: (*naut.*) an additional part laced to the foot of fore-and-aft sails to gather more wind.

[Acc. to Dies, Fr. *bonnet*, Sp. *bonete*, orig. the name of a stuff. This is perhaps from Irish *boinéad*, bonnet, cap, referred (says Wedg.) to *beann*, top, and *eide*, dress.]

BONNETED, bon'net-ed, *p.adj.* Wearing a bonnet: protected by a bonnet.

BONNIBEL, bon'ni-bel, *n.* (*Spenser*). A handsome girl. [Fr. *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful.]

BONNILASS, bon'ni-las, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A bonny lass:* a beautiful girl.

BONNILY, bon'ni-li, *adv.* Beautifully: gaily.

BONNINESS, bon'ni-nes, *n.* Handsomeness: gaiety.

BONNY, bon'ni, *adj.* Beautiful: handsome: gay: well formed. [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*—L. *bonus*, good: or Celt. *bain*, *baine*, white, fair.]

BONUS, bō'nus, *n.* (*lit.*) *A good:* a premium beyond the usual interest for a loan: an extra dividend to shareholders. [L. *bonus*, good.]

BON-VIVANT, bong'-vē'vong', *n.* One who lives well, or luxuriously. [Fr. *bon*, good, *vivant*, pr.p. of *vivre*, to live.]

BONY, bōn'i, *adj.* Full of, or consisting of, bones.

BONZE, bonz'e, *n.* A name given by Europeans to the Buddhist priests of Japan, China, and neighbouring countries. [Said to be corr. from Japanese *busso*, a pious man.]

BOOBY, bōō'bi, *n.* (*lit.*) *A baby:* a silly or stupid fellow: a water-bird, of the pelican tribe, remarkable for its apparent stupidity. [From root of BABE; Ger. *bube*, a boy.]

BOOBY, -ISH, bōō'bi, -ish, *adj.* Like a booby: stupid.

BOOK, book, *n.* A collection of sheets of paper bound together, either printed, written on, or blank: a literary composition: a division of a volume or subject: (*Shak.*) learning, a paper of articles.—*v.t.* To write in a book. [A.S. *boc*, a book, the beech, because the Teutons first wrote on beechen boards.]

BOOK-ACCOUNT, book'-ak-kownt', *n.* An account of debt or credit in a book.

BOOKBINDER, book'bīnd'ėr, *n.* One who binds books.

BOOKBINDING, book'bīnd'ing, *n.* The art or practice of binding or putting the boards on books.

BOOK-CASE, book'-kās, *n.* A case with shelves for books.

BOOK-CLUB, book'-klub, *n.* An association of persons who buy new books for circulation among themselves.

BOOK-DEBT, book'-det, *n.* A debt for articles charged by the seller in his book-account. [from books.

BOOKFUL, book'fool, *adj.* Full of information gathered

BOOK-HOLDER, book'-hōld'ėr, *n.* One who holds the book of the play, and prompts the actor in the theatre.

BOOKISH, book'ish, *adj.* Fond of books: given to reading.

BOOK-KEEPER, book'-kēp'ėr, *n.* One who keeps the account-books in an office.

BOOK-KEEPING, book'-kēp'ing, *n.* The art of keeping the accounts and books of a merchant in a regular and systematic manner.

BOOK-LEARNING, book'-lėrn'ing, *n.* Learning acquired from the study of books, as opposed to practical knowledge.

BOOKLESS, book'les, *adj.* Without books: unlearned.

BOOK-MAKER, book'-māk'ėr, *n.* One who makes up books from the writings of others: a compiler: one who makes bets, and enters them in a book.

BOOK-MAKING, book'-māk'ing, *n.* The art or practice of compiling books from the writings of others: compilation. [self professionally to the study of books.

BOOK-MAN, book'-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who devotes him-

BOOK-MARK, book'-märk, *n.* Something placed in a book to mark a particular page or passage.

BOOK-MATE, book'-māt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mate or companion in the study of books: a school-fellow.

BOOK-MUSLIN, book'-muz'lin, *n.* Muslin used in bookbinding. [the Book or Bible.

BOOK-OATH, book'-ōth, *n.* (*Shak.*) An oath made on

BOOK-POST, book'-pōst, *n.* The department in the Post-Office for the transmission of books.

BOOK-SELLER, book'-sel'ėr, *n.* One who sells books.

BOOK-SELLING, book'-sel'ing, *n.* The employment of a book-seller. [are placed.

BOOK-SHELF, book'-shelf, *n.* A shelf on which books

BOOK-SHOP, book'-shop, *n.* A shop where books are sold.

BOOK-STALL, book'-stawl, *n.* A stall or stand, generally in the open air, where books are sold.

BOOK-STAND, book'-stand, *n.* A book-stall: a stand or support for holding up a book when reading. [books.

BOOK-TRADE, book'-trād, *n.* The trade of dealing in

BOOK-WORM, book'-wurm, *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books: a person closely attached to books.

BOOL-WORK, bōōl'-wurk, *n.* Same as BUHL-WORK.

BOOM, bōōm, *n.* *A beam:* a pole by which a sail is stretched: a chain or bar stretched across the entrance to a harbour. [See BEAM.]

BOOM, bōōm, *v.i.* To sound like a *bomb*, the firing of a cannon, the roar of the sea, a drum, the bittern, &c.: to rush with violence, as a ship under full sail.—*n.* A hollow roar, as of the sea, the cry of the bittern, &c. [A.S. *byme*, a trumpet; D. *bommen*, to drum, *bomme*, a drum, from the root of BOMB.]

BOOMERANG, bōōm'e-rang, *n.* A hard wood missile used by the natives of Australia, shaped like the segment of a circle, and so made that when thrown to a distance it returns towards the thrower.

BOOMING, bōōm'ing, *p.adj.* Rushing with violence:

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roaring like waves.—*n.* The hollow roar of anything that booms.

BOON, bōōn, *n.* (*orig.*) *A prayer* or request: answer to a prayer or petition: a gift or favour. [A.S. *ben*, Dan. *bön*, Ice. *bón*, a prayer.]

BOON, bōōn, *adj.* *Good*, kind, liberal: gay: merry: cheerful. [Fr. *bon*—L. *bonus*, good.]

BOOR, bōōr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A tiller of the ground:* a countryman: any coarse or awkward person. [D. *boer*, Ger. *bauer*—A.S. *buan*, D. *bouwen*, Ger. *bauen*, to till.]

BOORD, bōōrd, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To come to the side of so as to speak to one: to accost: to address.—*v.i.* to go by the border or side of. [See BORDER.]

BOORISH, bōōr'ish, *adj.* Like a boor: rustic: rude.

BOORISHNESS, bōōr'ish-nes, *n.* Manners of a boor.

BOOSE, bōōz, *v.i.* See BOUSE.

BOOT, bōōt, *n.* (*orig.*) A hollow *skin* for holding liquids: a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg generally made of leather: an old instrument of torture for the legs: a box or receptacle in a coach.—*v.t.* To put on boots. [Fr., It. *botte*, Sp. *bota*, a wine-skin. See BOTTLE, BUTT.]

BOOT, bōōt, *v.t.* To profit or advantage: (*Shak.*) to enrich.—*n.* Advantage: profit: something in addition. [A.S. *bot*, compensation, amends—*betan*, to amend, to make better—*bet*, better.]

BOOT, bōōt, *n.* (*Shak.*) Booty.

BOOTH, bōōth, *n.* (*lit.*) A *hut* or temporary erection formed of boughs of trees or other slight material. [Gael. *both*, *botheg*, a hut.] [used in place of boots.

BOOTHOSE, bōōt'hōz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Hose or stockings

BOOTIKIN, bōōt'i-kin, *n.* A little boot.

BOOT-JACK, bōōt'-jak, *n.* An instrument for taking off boots. [BOOT and JACK.]

BOOT-LAST, bōōt'-last, *n.* The last or wooden mould on which boots or shoes are made.

BOOTLESS, bōōt'les, *adj.* Without boot or profit: useless: unavailing.

BOOTS, bōōts, *n.* The servant at an inn who cleans the boots, runs messages, &c.

BOOT-TREE, bōōt'-trē, *n.* Same as BOOT-LAST.

BOOTY, bōōt'i, *n.* (*lit.*) Spoil *to be shared* or divided: spoil taken in war or by force: plunder. [Fr. *butin*; Ger. *beute*; Sw. *byte*—*byta*, to divide.]

BO-PEEP, bō-pēp', *n.* A game among children in which one peeps from behind something and cries bo.

BORACIC, bō-ras'ik, *adj.* Of or relating to borax.

BORACIC ACID, an acid obtained by dissolving borax, and also found native in mineral springs in Italy.

BORACITE, bō'ra-sīt, *n.* A mineral composed of boracic acid and carbonate of magnesia.

BORAGE, bō'rāj, *n.* A plant of the genus Borago, formerly in great repute as a cordial. [L. *borago.*]

BORATE, bō'rāt, *n.* A salt of boracic acid.

BORAX, bō'raks, *n.* A mineral salt existing native in Thibet and Persia, and also prepared artificially. [Fr.; Sp. *borrax*; It. *borrace*; Ar. *bûraq*, saltpetre.]

BORD, bōrd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BOURD.

BORDEL, bor'del, *n.* (*orig.*) *A little cottage* or hut: a house for prostitution. [See BROTHEL.]

BORDER, bor'dėr, *n.* The *edge* or *margin* of anything: verge: brink.—*v.i.* To approach: to be adjacent.—*v.t.* to make or adorn with a border: to touch at the edge: to bound. [Fr. *bord*, *bordure*; Ice. and A.S. *bord*, the edge.]

BORDERER, bor'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who dwells on the border of a country.

BORD-RAGING, bord'-rāj-ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). *Border ravaging*, a raid upon the borders of a country. [BORD, for BORDER, and RAGING.]

BORE, bōr, *v.t.* To bite or pierce with an instrument: to make a hole in: to weary or annoy by ceaseless repetition.—*v.i.* to penetrate by boring: to push toward a certain point:—*pr.p.* bōr'ing; *pa.p.* bōred'.—*n.* A hole made by boring: the caliber of a gun or other firearm: hence (*Shak.*) size, weight, importance: a person or thing that wearies. [A.S. *borian*, to bore, from *bor*, a borer; Ger. *bohren*; allied to L. *foro*, Gr. *peirō*, to bore, to pierce.]

BORE, bōr, did bear, *pa.t.* of BEAR.

BORE, bōr, *n.* A sudden rise and flow of the tide in a river or estuary, when it masters the current in the shape of a large wave. [Ice. *bára*, a wave or swell, *bæra*, to surge.—*Wedg.*]

BOREAL, bō're-al, *adj.* Pertaining to Boreas.

BOREAS, bō're-as, *n.* The north wind. [L. and Gr.]

BORER, bōr'ėr, *n.* The person or thing that bores: a genus of sea-worms that pierce wood: a name common to many insects that pierce wood.

BORING, bōr'ing, *n.* The act of making a hole in anything: a hole made by boring:—*pl.* the chips produced by boring.

BORN, bawrn, *pa.p.* of BEAR, to bring forth.

BORN AGAIN, having received spiritual life.

BORNE, bōrn, *pa.p.* of BEAR, to carry.

BORNING-PIECE, bor'ning-pēs, *n.* An implement used by gardeners chiefly in the laying out of *borders* or edgings. [Fr. *borner*, to bound. See BOUND.]

BORON, bō'ron, *n.* A simple non-metallic element present in borax and boracic acid, obtained in crystals which resemble diamonds. [See BORAX.]

BOROUGH, bur'rō, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place of protection:* a corporate body: by the Reform Act of 1867, a borough, city, place, or combination of places, returning a member or members to serve in parliament. [A.S. *burg*, *burh*, a city, from *beorgan*, Ger. *bergen*, to protect.]

BOROUGH-ENGLISH, bur'rō-ing'glish, *n.* A custom in some ancient English boroughs, by which estates descend to the youngest son or the youngest brother.

BOROUGH-MONGER, bur'rō-mung'gėr, *n.* One who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs.

BORREL, bor'rel, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Rustic, clownish. [From O. Fr. *borel*, coarse cloth worn by peasantry.]

BORROW, bor'rō, *n.* (*Spenser*) *A security* or pledge, expense: (*Shak.*) a thing borrowed.—*v.t.* To take from another on loan or credit: to use as one's own what belongs to another: to adopt from a foreign source. [A.S. *borgian*—*borg*, *borh*, a security; akin to BOROUGH, from the notion of security.]

BORROWER, bor'rō-ėr, *n.* One who borrows.

BOSCAGE, bos'kāj, *n.* *Wood:* thicket: thick foliage. [Fr. *boscage*, *bocage*; It. *bosco*; Ger. *busch*; BUSH.]

BOSKY, bos'ki, *adj.* Woody or bushy: shady.

BOSOM, bōō'zum, *n.* The breast of a human being, or the part of the dress which covers it: the supposed seat of the passions and operations of the mind: embrace, enclosure, as within the arms: any close or secret receptacle.—*adj.* (in composition) Confidential, intimate.—*v.t.* To enclose in the bosom: to keep in the thoughts: to conceal. [A.S. *bosm*, Ger. *busen.*]

BOSON, bō'sn, *n.* A corruption of BOATSWAIN.

BOSS, bos, *n.* *A swelling* or protuberance: a knob or stud: a raised ornament.—*v.t.* To ornament with bosses: to stud. [Fr. *bosse*, It. *bozza*—Ger. *butz*, *butzen*, any blunt point or lump.]

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BOSSY, bos'si, *adj.* Containing a boss: ornamented with bosses.

BOTANIC, -AL, bo-tan'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to [botany: containing plants or herbs.

BOTANISE, bot'an-iz, *v.i.* To seek for and collect plants for the purposes of botany:—*pr.p.* bot'anīs-ing; *pa.p.* bot'anīsed.

BOTANIST, bot'an-ist, *n.* One skilled in botany.

BOTANY, bot'a-ni, *n.* (*orig.*) *Plants for fodder:* the science of plants: that branch of natural history which comprehends all that relates to the vegetable kingdom. [Gr. *botanē*, herb, plant—*boskō*, to feed.]

BOTCH, boch, *n.* *A swelling* on the skin: a clumsy patch: ill-finished work.—*v.t.* To patch or mend clumsily: to put together unsuitably or unskilfully. [From root of Boss.]

BOTCHER, boch'ėr, *n.* One who botches: (*Shak.*) a mender of old clothes or old boots.

BOTCHY, boch'i, *adj.* Marked with or full of botches.

BOTFLY, bot'flī, *n.* A family of dipterous insects, resembling the blue-bottle fly, which deposit their eggs on cattle. [See Bots.]

BOTH, bōth, *adj.* and *pron.* *The two:* the one and the other.—*conj.* As well: on the one side. [A.S. *butu, batwa*, Ger. *beide*, Goth. *ba, bajoths*, L. *ambo*, Gr. *amphō*, Sans. *ubha*, orig. *ambha.*]

BOTHER, both'ėr, *v.t.* To perplex or tease. [A corruption of Pother.]

BOTS, } **BOTTS**, } bots, *n.* The larvæ of the bot-fly found in the flesh and in the intestines of animals. [Perhaps conn. with Bite, from their gnawing the intestines: acc. to Wedg., conn. with Gael. *botus*, a bot, *boiteag*, a maggot.]

BOTTLE, bot'tl, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A bundle* of hay. [Dim. of Fr. *botte*, a bundle, from root of Boss.]

BOTTLE, bot'tl, *n.* A hollow vessel for liquids, anciently of leather, now commonly of glass, with a narrow neck: the contents of such a vessel.—*v.t.* To enclose in bottles:—*pr.p.* bot'tling; *pa.p.* bot'tled. [Fr. *bouteille*, dim. of *botte*, a vessel for liquids. From root of Boot, Butt, and conn. in its origin with the previous word.]

BOTTLED, bot'tld, *p.adj.* Enclosed in bottles: shaped or protuberant like a bottle.

BOTTLE-HEAD, bot'tl-hed, } **BOTTLE-NOSED**, bot'tl-nōzd, } *adj.* Having a rounded prominent head, with a short snout, as a certain genus of whale.

BOTTOM, bot'tum, *n.* The lowest part of anything: that on which anything rests or is founded: low alluvial land, as in a valley: native strength, stamina: that which sinks to the bottom, as dregs or sediment: the keel of a ship, hence (*Shak.*) the vessel itself.—*v.t.* To found or build upon: to furnish with a bottom or seat.—*v.i.* to have or rest upon a bottom. [A.S. *botm;* Ger. *boden;* Dan. *bund;* conn. with L. *fundus*, bottom, Gr. *bythos*, deep.]

BOTTOM, bot'tum, *n.* (*Shak.*) A ball of thread.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wind round or upon. [W. *botwm*, a button, a ball.]

BOTTOM-GLADE, bot'tum-glād, *n.* A glade or open [space in a bottom or valley.

BOTTOM-GRASS, bot'tum-gras, *n.* (*Shak.*) Grass growing on bottom-lands.

BOTTOMLESS, bot'tum-les, *adj.* Without a bot[tom: fathomless.

BOTTOMRY, bot'tum-ri, *n.* A contract in the nature of a mortgage of a ship, when the owner of it borrows money to enable him to carry on the voyage, and pledges the ship as security for the repayment, the lender losing his money if the ship be lost, but receiving a high rate of interest if she return safe. [From Bottom, a ship.]

BOTTONY, bot'tun-i, *adj.* (*her.*) *Having buds* or knobs at the extremity, applied to a cross having each arm terminated in three buds, like trefoil. [Fr. *boutonné*, pa.p. of *boutonner*, to bud.]

BOUDOIR, bōō'dwär, *n.* (*lit.*) A room to which one may retire *when in the sulks:* a lady's private room. [Fr.—*bouder*, to pout, to be sulky.]

BOUGET, bōō'jet, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as Budget.

BOUGH, bow, *n.* A branch of a tree which *bows* or *bends* outward from the trunk. [A.S. *bog, boh—bugan*, to bow or bend.]

BOUGHT, bawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Buy.

BOUGHT, bowt, *n.* *A bight* or *bend:* (*Spenser*) a twist or coil: (*B. margin*) the bend of a sling in which the stone is placed. [See Bight.]

BOUGIE, bōō'zhē, *n.* An instrument made of elastic gum, wax, or metal, for distending contracted mucous canals, as the urethra.

[Fr., 'a wax candle,' because the instrument was orig. made of waxed linen, from *Bugie*, in N. Africa, whence the wax was imported.]

BOULDER, bōl'dėr, *n.* Same as Bowlder.

BOULEVARD, bōō'le-vär, *n.* (*orig.*) The *bulwark* or rampart of a fortified city: a promenade often encompassing a town, formed by the levelling of the ancient works. [Fr.; Ger. *bollwerk*. See Bulwark.]

BOULT, bōlt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as Bolt, to sift.

BOUNCE, bowns, *v.i.* To jump or spring suddenly: to boast, to exaggerate.—*v.t.* to drive against, to thrust:—*pr.p.* bounc'ing; *pa.p.* bounced'.—*n.* A heavy sudden blow: a sudden crack or noise: a leap or spring: a boast: a bold lie. [D. *bonzen*, to strike, from *bons*, a blow, from the sound.]

BOUNCER, bowns'ėr, *n.* One who bounces: something big: a bully: a liar.

BOUNCING, bowns'ing, *adj.* Large and heavy: [lusty: swaggering.

BOUND, bownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Bind.

BOUND, bownd, *n.* A limit or boundary.—*v.t.* To set bounds to: to limit, restrain, or surround: (*Spenser*) to lead. [Fr. *borne;* O. Fr. *bone;* low L. *bodina:* prob. Celtic.]

BOUND, bownd, *v.i.* To spring or leap: (*Shak.*) to make to bound.—*n.* A spring or leap. [Fr. *bondir*, to spring, in O. Fr. to resound: prob. conn. with Bounce.]

BOUND, bownd, *adj.* *Prepared for:* ready to go to: bent towards. [Ice. *buinn*, pa.p. of *bua*, to prepare.]

BOUNDARY, bownd'a-ri, *n.* A visible bound or limit: border: termination.

BOUND-BAILIFF, bownd'-bāl'if, *n.* A sheriff's officer, so called from his *bond* given to the sheriff for the discharge of his duty.

BOUNDEN, bownd'n, *adj.* *Binding:* required: obligatory. [From Bind.]

BOUNDING, bownd'ing, *p.adj.* Moving forward with a bound: leaping. [From Bound, to leap.]

BOUNDLESS, bownd'les, *adj.* Having no bound or limit: immeasurable: vast. [From Bound, a limit.]

BOUNDLESSNESS, bownd'les-nes, *n.* The state of being without bounds.

BOUNTEOUS, bown'te-us or bownt'yus, *adj.* Liberal in giving: generous: munificent. [From Bounty.]

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bown'te-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being bounteous: generosity.

BOUNTIFUL, bown'ti-fool, *adj.* Liberal in giving: generous: munificent.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bown'ti-fool-nes, *n.* Quality of being bountiful: liberality in giving.

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BOUNTIHEAD, BOUNTIHEDE, BOUNTIHOOD, bown'ti-hed, bown'ti-hood, *n.* (*Spenser*). Generosity. [BOUNTY and *hood*, *head*—A.S. *had*, state of being.]

BOUNTY, bown'ti, *n.* (*orig.*) *Goodness:* liberality in bestowing gifts: the gift bestowed: money offered by government as an inducement to enter the army: a premium given to encourage any branch of industry. [Fr. *bonté*, L. *bonitas—bonus*, good.]

BOUQUET, bō-kā', *n.* A bunch of flowers: a nosegay. [Fr.—*bosquet*, a little wood—It. *bosco*, a wood. See BOSCAGE.]

BOURBONIST, bōōr'bun-ist, *n.* An adherent of the Bourbons, a French regal family.

BOURD, bōōrd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A jest, sport. [Fr. *bourde*, Prov. *borda*, a lie; Gael. *burd*, mockery.]

BOURDER, bōōrd'ér, *n.* (*obs.*) A jester.

BOURDON, bōōr'dun, *n.* (*Spenser*). See BURDEN, the refrain of a song.

BOURDON, bōōr'dun, *n.* A pilgrim's staff: a club. [Fr.—It. *bordone;* Prov. *bordo*, a staff—L. *burdo*, a mule: compare Sp. *muleta*, a mule, a crutch.]

BOURG, burg, *n.* Same as BURGH, BOROUGH.

BOURGEOIS, bur-jois', *n.* A kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than longprimer. [Fr.—perhaps from the name of the typefounder.]

BOURGEOISIE, bōōrzh-waw'zē, *n.* Burghership: the middle class of citizens, esp. traders. [From Fr. *bourgeois*, a citizen, from root of BOROUGH.]

BOURGEON, bur'jun, *v.i.* To put forth sprouts or buds: to grow. [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud, shoot.]

BOURN, BOURNE, bōrn or bōōrn, *n.* A bound or boundary: a limit. [Fr. *borne*, a limit. See BOUND.]

BOURN, BOURNE, bōrn or bōōrn, *n.* A stream, brook, or rivulet. [Scot. *burn*, a brook; Gael. *burn*, fresh water; D. *borne*, Goth. *brunna*, a spring.]

BOURSE, bōōrs, *n.* (*lit.*) *A purse:* an exchange where merchants meet for the transaction of business. [Fr. *bourse*, D. *beurs*, a purse, an exchange; It. *borza*, *borsa*, low L. *bursa*, Gr. *byrsa*, a skin.]

BOUSE, bōōz, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To drink deeply. [D. *buysen*, to drink deeply.]

BOUSY, bōōz'i, *adj.* Inclined to bouse: drunken.

BOUT, bowt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bend:* a turn, trial, or round: an attempt. [From A.S. *bugan*, to bow or bend.]

BOUZING, bōōz'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Drinking. [See BOUSE.]

BOVINE, bōv'īn, *adj.* Pertaining to cattle. [L. *bos*, [*bovis*, Gr. *bous*, an ox or cow.]

BOW, bow, *v.t. To bend:* to crush: to subdue.—*v.i.* to bend the body in token of respect or salutation: to yield.—*n.* A bending of the body in saluting a person: the curving forepart of a ship or boat. [A.S. *bugan*, to bend.]

BOW, bō, *n.* A *bent* piece of wood for the discharge of arrows: anything of a bent or curved shape, as the rainbow: the doubling of a string, ribbon, &c., in a slip-knot: the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded: (*arch.*) the rounded end of a building: (*Shak.*) a yoke.

BOWBENT, bō'bent, *adj.* (*Milton*). Bent like a bow.

BOW-BOY, bō'-boy, *n.* A boy archer: (*Shak.*) Cupid.

BOW-CASE, bō'-kās, *n.* A case for a bow, hence (*Shak.*) a thin starved-looking person.

BOW-COMPASSES, bō'-kum'pas-ez, *n.* Compasses, one leg of which slides on a bow or curved plate of metal to steady its motion: a small pair of compasses for describing circles with ink.

BOWEL, bow'el, *v.t.* To take out the bowels.

BOWELS, bow'elz, *n.pl.* The interior parts of the body: the entrails: the interior part of anything: (*fig.*) the heart, pity, tenderness. [O. Fr. *boel*; low L. *bottelli*, the bowels—L. *botellus*, a sausage.]

BOWER, bow'ér, *n.* One who bows: (*naut.*) an anchor at the bows of a vessel: (*Spenser*) a flexor muscle. [From Bow.]

BOWER, bow'ér, *n.* (*orig.*) *A chamber*, used both as a parlour and sleeping-room: a cottage: a shady enclosure or recess in a garden.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lodge or embower.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to lodge. [A.S. *bur*, a chamber; W. *bwr*, an enclosure.]

BOWER-BIRD, bow'ér-bérd, *n.* An Australian bird of the Starling family, remarkable for its habit of making bower-like erections ornamented with gay feathers, shells, &c.

BOWERY, bow'ér-i, *adj.* Containing bowers: shady.

BOW-HAND, bō'-hand, *n.* In archery, the left hand, the one by which the bow is held: (*mus.*) the right hand, the one that draws the bow.

BOWIE-KNIFE, bō'i-nīf, *n.* A dagger-knife worn in the southern states of America, so named from its inventor, Colonel *Bowie*.

BOW-KNOT, bō'-not, *n.* A slip-knot in which a part of the string is drawn through in the form of a bow or loop.

BOWL, bōl, *n.* A *round* drinking-cup: the round hollow part of anything: a wooden ball used for rolling along the ground—*v.i.* To play at bowls: to roll along like a bowl: to throw a ball, as in cricket.—*v.t.* to roll as a bowl. [Fr. *boule*, L. *bulla*, A.S. *bolla*, D. *bole*, any round body, from root *bol*, round.]

BOWLDER, bōl'dér, *n.* A large stone *rounded* by the action of water: (*geol.*) a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed.—*adj.* Containing bowlders. [From BOWL.]

BOW-LEG, bō'-leg, *n.* A leg crooked like a bow.

BOW-LEGGED, bō'-legd, *adj.* Having crooked legs.

BOWLER, bōl'ér, *n.* One who bowls, or plays at bowls.

BOWLINE, bō'lin, *n.* (*lit.*) The *line* of the *bow* or *bend:* a rope fastened to the upright edge of the square sails to keep them close to the wind.

BOWLING, bōl'ing, *n.* The act of playing at bowls, or of throwing a ball, as in cricket.

BOWLING-ALLEY, bōl'ing-al'le, *n.* A long narrow covered place for bowling.

BOWLING-GREEN, bōl'ing-grēn, *n.* A green or grassy plat kept smooth for bowling.

BOWMAN, bō'man, *n.* A man who uses a bow and arrows: an archer.

BOWMAN, bow'man, *n.* The man who rows the foremost or bow-oar in a boat.

BOW-OAR, bow'-ōr, *n.* The oar next the bows of a boat: a bowman.

BOW-SHOT, bō'-shot, *n.* The distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow.

BOWSPRIT, bō'sprit, *n.* A boom or spar projecting from the bow of a ship. [Bow and SPRIT.]

BOWSTRING, bō'string, *n.* The string by which a bow is kept bent: a string used by the Turks for executing criminals by strangulation.

BOW-WINDOW, bō'-wind'ō, *n.* Same as BAY-WINDOW. [bows.

BOWYER, bō'yér, *n.* (*obs.*) A bowman: a maker of

BOX, boks, *n.* A tree remarkable for the hardness and smoothness of its wood: a case made of box or other wood: the contents of a box: a small house or lodge: a private seat in a theatre: the driver's seat on a carriage.—*v.t.* To put into or furnish with

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boxes. [A.S. *box*; L. *buxus*; Gr. *pyxos*, the tree, *pyxis*, a box.]

BOX, boks, *n.* A sounding blow on the head with the hand.—*v.t.* To strike with the hand or fist.—*v.i.* to fight with the fists. [Dan. *bask*, a sounding blow; Gr. *pyx*, with clenched fist; L. *pugnus*, the fist.]

BOXEN, boks'n, *adj.* Made of box-wood: like box-wood in colour, that is, pale and sallow.

BOXHAUL, boks'hawl, *v.t.* To wear sharp round on her keel, as a ship, by bracing the head-sails aback.

BOXING, boks'ing, *n.* The act of fighting with the fists: a combat with the fists.

BOXING-DAY, boks'ing-dā, *n.* In England, the day after Christmas when boxes or presents are given.

BOX-IRON, boks'-ī'urn, *n.* A hollow smoothing-iron which is heated by a heater put into it.

BOX-KEEPER, boks'-kēp'ėr, *n.* An attendant who opens the doors of boxes at theatres or other places of public amusement.

BOX-LOBBY, boks'-lob'bi, *n.* The lobby leading to the boxes in a theatre.

BOX-TREE, boks'-trē, *n.* (*Shak.*) See Box, wood.

BOX-WOOD, boks'-wood, *n.* Wood of the box-tree.

BOY, boy, *n.* A male child: a lad.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To treat or represent in the manner of a boy—in allusion to the custom of female characters being represented by boys. [Ger. *bube*; Swiss *bub*, *bue*; L. *pupus*; perhaps conn. with Gr. *pais*, a boy.]

BOYHOOD, boy'hood, *n.* State of being a boy.

BOYISH, boy'ish, *adj.* Belonging to or like a boy: trifling. [boy: childishness.

BOYISHNESS, boy'ish-nes, *n.* The manners of a

BRABBLE, brab'bl, *v.i.* To *babble* or clamour: to brawl or wrangle.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A clamorous contest, a brawl. [D. *brabbelen*, to stammer, to jabber.]

BRACE, brās, *n.* Anything that draws together and holds tightly: a bandage: a pair or couple: in printing, a mark connecting two or more words or lines (}): armour for the arm: (*Shak.*) armour in general:—*pl.* straps for keeping tight any part of dress, esp. for supporting the trousers: cords on the sides of a drum for tightening the heads: ropes attached to all the yards of a ship, two to each, for the purpose of squaring or traversing them horizontally: (*arch.*) the timbers of a roof which support the backs or principal rafters.—*v.t.* To tighten, make firm, or strengthen: to tie up closely with bandages: to supply with braces or something that may give strength: (*naut.*) to turn horizontally, as a yard:—*pr.p.* brāc'ing; *pa.p.* brāced'. [Fr. *bras*, a brace, the arm, power; Gael. *brac*, W. *braich*, L. *brachium*, Gr. *brachiōn*, the arm, as the type of strength.]

BRACE, brās, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To embrace, encompass.

BRACELET, brās'let, *n.* (*orig.*) A piece of defensive armour *for the arm:* an ornament for the wrist. [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *brachel*. See Brace.]

BRACH, brak, brach, *n.* A bitch hound. [Fr. *braque*, It. *bracco*, a setting dog, Ger. *brack*, a dog.]

BRACHIAL, brak'i-al, brā'ki-al, *adj.* *Belonging to the arm:* of the nature of or resembling an arm. [L. *brachialis—brachium*, an arm.]

BRACHIOPODA, brak-i-op'o-da, } *n.pl.* A class of
BRACHIOPODS, brak'i-o-podz, } bivalve shelled Mollusca provided with two long *arm*-like processes arising from the sides of the mouth, for the capture of the animal's food. [Gr. *brachiōn*, an arm, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

BRACHYPTEROUS, brak-ip'tėr-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Short-winged:* having wings which, when folded, do not reach to the base of the tail. [Gr. *brachys*, short, *pteron*, a wing.]

BRACING, brās'ing, *adj.* Giving strength or tone: making tight, binding.—*n.* The act of bracing or state of being braced. [From Brace.]

BRACKEN, brak'en, *n.* Fern. See Brake.

BRACKET, brak'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little arm:* a contrivance for holding things together: a support fastened to a wall for a shelf, &c.: one of the short crooked timbers in the frame of a ship's side to support the gratings:—*pl.* in printing, the marks [ ] used to enclose one or more words.—*v.t.* To support by brackets: to enclose by brackets. [O. Fr. *braquet*, dim. of *brache*, L. *brachium*, arm.]

BRACKISH, brak'ish, *adj.* Saltish; applied to water mixed with salt or with sea-water. [Ger. and D. *brack*, brackish.]

BRACT, brakt, } *n.* An irregularly developed
BRACTEA, brak'te-a, } *leaf* at the base of the flower-stalk. [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf.]

BRACTEAL, brak'te-al, }
BRACTEATE, brak'te-āt, } *adj.* Furnished with
BRACTED, brakt'ed, } bracts.

BRACTEOLATE, brak'te-o-lāt, *adj.* Furnished with bracteoles.

BRACTEOLE, brak'te-ōl, *n.* *A little bract* at the base of the stalk of a single flower which is itself on a main-stalk supporting several flowers. [L. *bracteola*, dim. of *bractea*. See Bract.]

BRACTLESS, brakt'les, *adj.* Destitute of bracts.

BRAD, brad, *n.* A small nail having a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head. [Scot. *brod*, an instrument for pricking with; Dan. *brod*, a prick; Ice. *brodd*, a pointed piece of iron.]

BRAD-AWL, brad'-awl, *n.* An awl to pierce holes.

BRAG, brag, *v.i.* (*orig.*) *To crack, to make a noise:* to boast or bluster:—*pr.p.* bragg'ing; *pa.p.* bragged'.—*n.* A boast or boasting: the thing boasted of: a game at cards.

[Dan. *brag*, Ice. *braka*, to crack, to bear one's self insolently, hence Fr. *braguer*, to flaunt, to brave, conn. with Gael. *breagh*, fine, O. E. *brave*, finely dressed, E. Brave.]

BRAGGADOCIO, brag-ga-dō'shi-o, *n.* A braggart or boaster: empty boasting. [From *Braggadochio*, a boastful character in Spenser's *Faëry Queen*.]

BRAGGARDISM, brag'gard-izm, *n.* (*Shak.*) Boastfulness. [From Braggart.]

BRAGGART, brag'gart, *adj.* Vainly ostentatious: boastful.—*n.* A vain boaster. [O. Fr. *bragard*, vain, bragging, from root of Brag.]

BRAGLY, brag'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). In a manner to boast of, finely, proudly.

BRAHMA, brä'ma, *n.* The creator of the world, one of the three principal deities of the Brahmanical system of faith among the Hindus. [Sans. *brahma*, prob. connected with *brih*, prayer.]

BRAHMAN, brä'man, } *n.* A person of the highest
BRAHMIN, brä'min, } or sacerdotal caste in the system of Hinduism. [From Brahma.]

BRAHMANIC, **-AL**, brä-man'ik, -al, } *adj.* Pertain-
BRAHMINIC, **-AL**, brä-min'ik, -al, } ing to the Brahmins or their doctrines and worship.

BRAHMANISM, brä'man-izm, } *n.* The worship of
BRAHMINISM, brä'min-izm, } Brahma, or the religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans.

BRAID, brād, *v.t.* *To weave* or entwine.—*n.* A string, cord, or other texture made by weaving. [A.S. *bredan*, *bregdan*, Dan. *bragde*, Ice. *bregda*, to weave.]

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BRAID, brād, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dissembling, deceitful. [A.S. *brægd*, falsehood, from *brægan*, to spread a report.]

BRAID, brād, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To upbraid, to reproach. [O. E., to cry out, to scold; perhaps connected with BRAY.]

BRAIDING, brād'ing, *n.* The act of making braids: [embroidery with braid.

BRAIL, brāl, *n.* (*orig.*) A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing: (*naut.*) one of the ropes used to truss up a sail.—*v.t.* To haul in, as a sail, by pulling upon the brails. [O. E. *brayle*, O. Fr. *braiel*, a band round the breeches, from O. Fr. *braye*, *braie*, breeches. See BREECHES.]

BRAIN, brān, *n.* The mass of nervous matter contained in the skull, the seat of the intellect and of sensation: the intellect, mental capacity, &c.—*v.t.* To dash out the brains of: (*Shak.*) to conceive or understand. [A.S. *brægen*, D. *breyne*.]

BRAIN-CORAL, brān'-kor'al, *n.* The popular name of certain kinds of coral, so called from their general resemblance to a brain.

BRAINED, brānd, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Having brains.

BRAINISH, brān'ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Brain-sick, hot-headed, furious. [derstanding: silly.

BRAINLESS, brān'les, *adj.* Without brains or un-

BRAIN-PAN, brān'-pan, *n.* (*Shak.*) The skull.

BRAIN-SICK, brān'-sik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Diseased in the understanding, deranged: giddy, thoughtless.

BRAIN-SICKLY, brān'-sik'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With a disordered understanding: weakly, headily.

BRAIN-SICKNESS, brān'-sik'nes, *n.* Disorder of the brain: giddiness, indiscretion.

BRAKE, brāk, *obs. pa.t.* of BREAK.

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* A genus of ferns distinguished by spore-cases in marginal lines covered by the reflexed margin of the frond: a place overgrown with ferns or briers: a thicket. [Low Ger. *brake*, brushwood; W. *brwg*, brake; Gael. *fraoch*, heath.]

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* An instrument *to break* flax or hemp: a carriage for breaking-in horses: a bit or snaffle for horses: a machine in which refractory horses are confined while being shod: restraint. [From root of BREAK.]

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* *A handle*, as of a pump: a contrivance for retarding or stopping the motion of a wheel by friction. [L. *brachium*, an arm.]

BRAKEMAN, brāk'man, *n.* The man whose business it is to manage the brake of a railway-train.

BRAKEWHEEL, brāk'hwēl, *n.* The wheel to which a brake is applied.

BRAKY, brāk'i, *adj.* Full of brakes: thorny: rough.

BRAMAH-PRESS, brā'ma-pres, *n.* A hydraulic press invented by *Mr Bramah* of London.

BRAMBLE, bram'bl, *n.* A wild plant closely allied to the raspberry, with a prickly stem and black berry: any rough prickly shrub. [A.S. *bremel*, D. *braeme*, Ger. *bram*.]

BRAMBLE-BUSH, bram'bl-boosh, *n.* A collection of brambles growing together.

BRAMBLE-FINCH, bram'bl-finsh, } *n.* A bird
BRAMBLING, bram'bling, } nearly allied to the chaffinch. [Probably so called from its feeding on brambles.]

BRAMBLY, bram'bli, *adj.* Full of brambles.

BRAME, brām, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sharp, bitter, violent. [O. E. *breme*, severe, sharp; prob. from A.S. *bremman*, to rage.]

BRAN, bran, *n.* *The refuse* of grain: the inner husks of corn sifted from the flour. [Fr. *bran*, bran, excrement; Celt. *bran*, bran, chaff.]

BRANCH, bransh, *n.* A shoot or *arm-like* limb of a tree: a smaller stream running into a larger: any offshoot or subdivision: part of a family descending collaterally.—*v.t.* To divide into branches: (*Spenser*) to adorn with needlework in a pattern representing branches.—*v.i.* to spread out as a branch. [Fr. *branche*, Gael. *brac*, W. *braich*, an arm. See BRACE.]

BRANCHER, bransh'ér, *n.* A young hawk or other bird when it leaves the nest and begins to take to the *branches*.

BRANCHIÆ, brangk'i-ē, *n.pl.* *Gills.* [L.]

BRANCHIAL, brangk'i-al, *adj.* Belonging to, or performed by the branchiæ or gills.

BRANCHING, bransh'ing, *adj.* Furnished with, or shooting out branches.

BRANCHLESS, bransh'les, *adj.* Without branches.

BRANCHLET, bransh'let, *n.* A little branch.

BRANCHY, bransh'i, *adj.* Full of branches.

BRAND, brand, *n.* A piece of wood *burning* or partly burned: a mark burned into anything with a hot iron: a sword, so called from its glittering appearance when waved: a thunderbolt: a mark of infamy.—*v.t.* To burn or mark with a hot iron: to fix a mark of infamy upon. [A.S.—*byrnan*, Ger. *brennen*, to burn.] [brandy.

BRANDIED, bran'did, *adj.* Strengthened with

BRANDING-IRON, brand'ing-ī'urn, } *n.* An iron to
BRAND-IRON, brand'-ī'urn, } brand with: a trivet or tripod to set a pot upon.

BRANDISH, brand'ish, *v.t.* To wave or flourish as a *brand* or weapon.—*n.* A waving or flourish. [Fr. *brandir*, from root of BRAND.]

BRANDLING, brand'ling, *n.* A *red* worm used by anglers, found commonly in tan-pits. [From BRAND.]

BRAND-NEW, brand'-nū, *adj.* Quite new (as if newly branded with a trade-mark).

BRANDY, bran'di, *n.* (*lit.*) *Burned wine:* spirit distilled from the lees of wine. [O. E. *brandwine*, Ger. *branntwein—brennen*, to burn, to distil, *wein*, wine.]

BRANK, brangk, *n.* Buckwheat. [L. *brance*, a Gallic name of a white kind of corn.]

BRANKS, brangks, *n.* An instrument for restraining the tongue, once used in England and Scotland as a punishment for scolding women. [Gael. *brancas*, a halter, *brangus*, a pillory.]

BRANKURSINE, brangk'ur-sin, *n.* The plant Acanthus, called also *Bear's-breech*, and more rarely, though more properly, *Bear's-brank*. [Low L. *branca*, a paw, *ursinus—ursus*, a bear, from the resemblance of its leaves to the claws of the bear.]

BRAN-NEW, bran'-nū, *adj.* Corr. of BRAND-NEW.

BRANNY, bran'ni, *adj.* Consisting of, or like bran.

BRANSLE, bran'sl, *n.* (*Spenser*). A dance or brawl. [O. Fr; Fr. *branle—branler*, to shake or swing.]

BRASH, brash, *n.* Layers of broken and angular fragments of rock which occasionally form the basement bed of alluvial deposits.

BRASIER, brā'zhér, *n.* One who works in *brass:* a pan for holding burning coals.

BRASS, bras, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, the zinc generally in the proportion of one-third: (*fig.*) impudence:—*pl.* monumental plates of brass inlaid on slabs of stone in the pavements of ancient churches. [A.S. *braes*, from Ice. *brasa*, solder.]

BRASSARTS, bras'sarts, *n.* The brass pieces which, in plate armour, protected the upper part of the arms, and united the shoulder and elbow pieces.

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BRASS-BAND, bras'-band, *n.* A band or company of musicians who perform on brass instruments.

BRASSET, bras'set, *n.* A casque or armour covering for the head: a helmet. [with brass.

BRASS-PAVED, bras'-pāvd, *adj.* Durable, as if paved

BRASS-VISAGED, bras'-viz'ājd, *adj.* Brazen-faced, impudent.

BRASSY, bras'si, *adj.* Of or like brass: impudent.

BRAST, brast, *v.* and *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as BURST.

BRAT, brat, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rag:* a contemptuous name for a child. [A.S. *bratt*, W., Gael. *brat*, a rag; prov. E. *brat*, a child's pinafore.]

BRATTLING, brat'ling, *n.* A clattering noise: quarrel: tumult. [Ice. *briota*, to move hither and thither, Teut. *brotelen*, to be in a tumult; from the sound.]

BRAVADO, bra-vā'do, *n.* A display of bravery: a boastful threat: brag:—*pl.* BRAVA'DOES. [Sp. *bravada*, from root of BRAVE.]

BRAVE, brāv, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Fine, handsome, gaily dressed:* gallant: noble: courageous.—*v.t.* To meet boldly: to defy: (*Shak.*) to busk or dress gaudily:—*pr.p.* brāv'ing; *pa.p.* brāved'.—*n.* A brave man: a bravado: (*Shak.*) a boast. [Fr. *brave;* It. and Sp. *bravo;* Scot. *braw;* Gael. *breagh:* prob. from the root of BRAG.] [nobly: gallantly.

BRAVELY, brāv'li, *adv.* In a brave manner: finely:

BRAVERY, brāv'ér-i, *n.* (*orig.*) Finery: courage: heroism: (*Shak.*) bravado.

BRAVO, brā'vō, *n.* (*lit.*) A brave: a daring villain: a hired assassin:—*pl.* BRAVOES, brā'vōz. [It. and Sp.]

BRAVO, brä'vō, *int.* Well done.

BRAVURA, brä-vōō'ra, *n.* (*mus.*) A term applied to such songs as require great spirit and volubility of execution. [It.]

BRAWL, brawl, *n.* A *confused noise:* a noisy quarrel.—*v.i.* To make a loud noise: to quarrel noisily: to wrangle:—*pr.p.* brawl'ing; *pa.p.* brawled'. [O. E. *braul, brall;* Dan. *bralle*, to talk much and high; prob. from the sound.] [See BRANSLE.]

BRAWL, brawl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of French dance.

BRAWLING, brawl'ing, *n.* The act of quarrelling noisily.—*adj.* Quarrelsome: noisy.

BRAWN, brawn, *n.* (*orig.*) *A boar*, or its flesh: the pickled flesh of the boar or of swine: the fleshy muscular part of the body: muscular strength. [Transposition of A.S. *bâren*, pl. of *bâr*, a boar; It. *brano*, O. Fr. *braion*, a lump of flesh.]

BRAWNED, brawnd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having brawn, or muscular strength: brawny.

BRAWNINESS, brawn'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being brawny: muscularity.

BRAWNY, brawn'i, *adj.* Fleshy: muscular: strong.

BRAY, brā, *v.t.* *To break*, pound, or grind small. [From root of BREAK.]

BRAY, brā, *n.* The cry of the ass: any harsh grating sound.—*v.i.* To cry like an ass: to make a harsh, disagreeable noise. [Fr. *braire;* Gr. *brachō*, to crash, roar; Ice. *brak*, crash, noise; from the sound.]

BRAYER, brā'ér, *n.* An instrument to grind or spread ink in printing. [From BRAY, to break.]

BRAYER, brā'ér, *n.* One who brays like an ass.

BRAYING, brā'ing, *n.* The noise of an ass: any harsh noise.—*adj.* Making a harsh noise.

BRAZE, brāz, *v.t.* To cover or solder with brass: (*Shak.*) to harden:—*pr.p.* brāz'ing; *pa.p.* brāzed'.

BRAZEN, brāz'n, *adj.* Of or belonging to brass: impudent.—*v.t.* To confront with impudence.

BRAZEN-FACE, brāz'n-fās, *n.* One having a brazen or impudent face: one remarkable for impudence.

BRAZEN-FACED, brāz'n-fāst, *adj.* Impudent.

BRAZIL, BRAZIL-WOOD, bra-zil', *n.* A heavy reddish wood of tropical countries, used in dyeing, said to have been named from its colour. [Fr. *braise*, Port. *braza*, live coals; Sp. *brasil*, dye-wood. (The word brazil was used as a term for dye-woods long before the discovery of America.)]

BRAZILIAN, bra-zil'yan, *n.* A native of Brazil, in South America.—*adj.* Belonging to Brazil.

BRAZIL-NUT, bra-zil'-nut, *n.* The seed of a large fruit-tree, native of Brazil.

BRAZING, brāz'ing, *n.* The soldering two pieces of iron by means of thin plates of *brass* melted between them.

BREACH, brēch, *n.* A *break* or opening, as in the walls of a fortress, or on a coast by the waves: the act of breaking: a violation of law, contract, &c.: (*Shak.*) the breaking of the waves on a sea-coast: a quarrel.—*v.t.* To make a breach or opening. [A.S. *brice*, Fr. *brèche*, from root of BREAK.]

BREAD, bred, *n.* Food made of flour or meal baked: food in general: (*fig.*) livelihood: (*naut.*) hard biscuits. [A.S. *bread, breod*, from *breotan, breodan*, to break; or from *breowan*, to brew.]

BREADED, bred'ed, *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). BRAIDED.

BREAD-CHIPPER, bred'-chip'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who chips bread, an under-butler. [made.

BREAD-CORN, bred'-korn, *n.* Corn of which bread is

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE, bred'-froot-trē', *n.* A tree of the South Sea Islands, producing a fruit, which when roasted forms a good substitute for bread.

BREAD-NUT, bred'-nut, *n.* The fruit of a tree, a native of Jamaica, closely allied to the bread-fruit-tree, which is used as bread when boiled or roasted.

BREAD-ROOM, bred'-rōōm, *n.* An apartment in a ship's hold where the bread is kept.

BREAD-ROOT, bred'-rōōt, *n.* A herbaceous perennial plant of N. America, with a carrot-like root which is used as food.

BREADTH, bredth, *n.* Extent from side to side: width. [O. E. *brede, bredth*, A.S. *brædu—brad*, broad. See BROAD.]

BREAD-TREE, bred'-trē, *n.* A tree of South Africa which has a great deal of starch in its stem, and is used as bread by the natives.

BREAK, brāk, *v.t.* To part by force: to burst or shatter: to force open: to crush or impair: to tame: to violate: to check by intercepting, as a fall: to interrupt, as silence: to make bankrupt: to divulge.—*v.i.* to part in two or separate: to burst forth: to open or appear, as the morning: to become bankrupt: to decline in health: to fall out, as with a friend:—*pr.p.* break'ing; *pa.t.* brōke; *pa.p.* brōk'en.—*n.* The state of being broken: an opening: a pause or interruption: the dawn. [A.S. *brecan;* Goth. *brikan, brāk;* Ger. *brechen;* conn. with L. *frango, frago*, Gr. *rhēg-nūmi;* from the sound.]

BREAK AWAY, to go away against resistance, to be scattered, as clouds after a storm.—BREAK COVER, to burst forth from concealment, as game.—BREAK DOWN, to crush, or to come down by breaking: (*fig.*) to give way.—BREAK FORTH, to burst out, issue.—BREAK GROUND, to commence excavation: (*naut.*) to lift the anchor from the bottom: (*fig.*) to begin.—BREAK THE HEART, to destroy with grief.—BREAK THE ICE (*fig.*), to get through first difficulties.—BREAK IN or IN UPON, to enter violently or unexpectedly.—BREAK A JEST, to utter a jest unexpectedly.—BREAK A LANCE (*fig.*), enter into a contest with a rival.—BREAK LOOSE, to extricate one's-self forcibly.—BREAK OF, to rid of.—BREAK OFF, to separate by breaking, put an end to.—BREAK OUT, to

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appear suddenly, to break through all restraint.—BREAK SHEER (said of a ship riding at anchor), to be forced by wind or tide out of a position clear of the anchor.—BREAK UPON THE WHEEL, to punish by stretching a criminal on a wheel, and breaking his bones.—BREAK WITH, to fall out, as friends, also to come to an explanation.

BREAKAGE, brāk'āj, *n.* A breaking: an allowance for things broken.

BREAKER, brāk'ėr, *n.* One who breaks: that which is broken: a wave broken on rocks.

BREAKER, brāk'ėr, *n.* A small water-cask, used on ship-board. [Prob. a corr. of Sp. *bareca*, a barrel.]

BREAKFAST, brek'fast, *n.* A break or breaking of a fast: the first meal of the day.—*v.i.* To take breakfast.—*v.t.* to furnish with breakfast.

BREAKFASTING, brek'fast-ing, *n.* The act of taking breakfast: a party at breakfast.

BREAKING-IN, brāk'ing-in', *n.* The act of training to labour, as of a horse.

BREAK-NECK, brāk'-nek, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which endangers the neck, as a fall from a steep place.—*adj.* Endangering the neck.

BREAK-PROMISE, brāk'-prom'is, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who makes a practice of breaking his promises.

BREAK-VOW, brāk'-vow, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who makes a practice of breaking his vows.

BREAKWATER, brāk'waw'tėr, *n.* A barrier erected outside of a harbour or anchorage to break the force of the waves, and so protect the shipping.

BREAM, brēm, *n.* A fresh-water fish of the carp family: a salt-water fish somewhat like it. [Fr. *brême*, for *bresme*, Ger. *bressem*, *brassen*.]

BREAM, brēm, *v.t.* To clean, as a ship, by *burning* off seaweed, shells, &c. [Perhaps a corr. of Ger. *brennen*, to burn. See BURN.]

BREARE, brēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BRIER.

BREAST, brest, *n.* (*lit.*) That which *bursts* or swells out: the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly: one of the protuberant glands on the chest of the female in man, in which milk is secreted for the young: the heart as the supposed seat of the conscience, or of the affections and passions: (*Shak.*) voice, the power of singing, from its connection with the lungs, which are in the breast.—*v.t.* To bear the breast against: to oppose manfully. [A.S. *breost*, Ger. *brust*, D. *borst*, from A.S. *berstan*, Ger. *bersten*, to burst.]

BREAST-BONE, brest'-bōn, *n.* The bone running down the middle of the breast, to which the first seven ribs are attached.

BREAST-DEEP, brest'-dēp, *adv.* Deep as up to the breast.

BREASTED, brest'ed, *adj.* Having a breast.

BREAST-HIGH, brest'-hī, *adv.* High as the breast.

BREAST-KNOT, brest'-not, *n.* A knot of ribbons worn as an ornament on the breast.

BREASTPIN, brest'pin, *n.* An ornamental pin for the [breast.

BREASTPLATE, brest'plāt, *n.* A plate or piece of armour for the breast: (*B.*) a part of the dress of the Jewish high-priest, worn on his breast, in which were set twelve precious stones, in four rows, each stone having upon it the name of one of the children of Israel.

BREASTRAIL, brest'rāl, *n.* The upper rail of a breast-work.

BREAST-SUMMER, brest'-sum'mėr, *n.* A beam supporting the whole front of a building in the same way as a lintel supports the portion over an opening. [From BREAST and SUMMER, a beam.]

BREAST-WHEEL, brest'-hwēl, *n.* A water-wheel which is turned by water delivered upon it at about half its height.

BREAST-WORK, brest'-wurk, *n.* A defensive work of earth or other materials breast-high: the poop-rails of a ship.

BREATH, breth, *n.* (*lit.*) *Steam, vapour:* the air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs: power of breathing, life: the time occupied by once breathing: a very slight breeze: (*Shak.*) time to breathe, respite, pause. [A.S. *brœth*; Ger. *brodem*, steam, breath.]

BREATHE, brē*th*, *v.i.* To draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs: to take breath, to rest or pause: to live.—*v.t.* to draw in and expel from the lungs, as air: to infuse: to give out as breath: to utter by the breath or softly: to keep in breath, to exercise: to act upon by the breath, as on a musical instrument: to manifest:—*pr.p.* breath'ing; *pa.p.* breathed'. [or lives.

BREATHER, brē*th*'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who breathes

BREATHFUL, breth'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of breath or air, also full of scent or odour.

BREATHING, brē*th*'ing, *p.adj.* Drawing in or giving out breath.—*n.* The act of breathing: aspiration, secret prayer: respite: (*gram.*) an aspirate ('), equivalent to the letter *h*: (*Shak.*) blowing, as of wind.

BREATHING-TIME, brē*th*'ing-tīm', *n.* Time to breathe or rest.

BREATHING-WHILE, brē*th*'ing-hwīl', *n.* Time sufficient for drawing breath: any very short period.

BREATHLESS, breth'les, *adj.* Without breath, dead: out of breath, breathing with difficulty.

BREATHLESSNESS, breth'les-nes, *n.* State of being out of breath or exhausted with exercise.

BRECCIA, brech'ya, *n.* A conglomerate rock composed of angular and unworn fragments, cemented together by lime or other mineral substance. [It., a crumb or fragment; Fr. *brèche*, breach, flint, pebble. See BREACH.] [composed of breccia.

BRECCIATED, brek'shi-āt-ed, *adj.* Noting rocks

BREDE, brēd, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A BRAID.

BREECH, brēch, *n.* The lower part of the body behind: the hinder part of anything, especially of a gun: the outside angle of a knee-timber of a ship.—*v.t.* To put into breeches: to fit with a breech, as a gun: to whip on the breech. [Perhaps from root of BREAK, being the part where the body divides into two.]

BREECHES, brich'ez, *n.pl.* A garment worn by men on the lower part of the body, trousers. [A.S. *broc*, pl. *brœc*; O. Fr. *bragues*, L. *bracœ*, of Celtic origin, Gael. *briogais*.]

BREECHING, brich'ing, *n.* A part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, which comes round the breech and is hooked to the shafts: a strong rope attached to the breech of a gun to secure it to a ship's side: (*Shak.*) a whipping on the breech.

BREECH-LOADER, brēch'-lōd'ėr, *n.* A fire-arm loaded by introducing the charge at the breech.

BREED, brēd, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To nourish* or *keep warm:* to generate or bring forth: to hatch: to train or bring up: to cause or occasion.—*v.i.* to be with young: to produce offspring: to be produced or brought forth: to raise a breed:—*pr.p.* breed'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bred.—*n.* That which is bred, progeny or offspring: kind or race. [A.S. *bredan*, *brœdan*; connected with W. *brwd*, warm.]

BREED-BATE, brēd'-bāt, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who is constantly breeding or producing debate or strife.

BREEDER, brēd'ėr, *n.* One who breeds, brings forth, brings up, &c.

BREEDING, brēd'ing, *n.* Act of producing: nurture: [education or training: manners.

BREEM, brēm, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as BREME.

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BREEZE, brēz, *n.* (*Shak.*) The gadfly. [A.S. *briosa, brimsa*, Ger. *breme*, perhaps from *brummen*, to hum, from the humming sound of the insect.]

Also written BREESE, BRIZE.

BREEZE, brēz, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cool wind:* a gentle gale: (*colloq.*) a quarrel or wrangle. [Fr. *brise*, a cool wind; It. *brezza*, chilness.]

BREEZELESS, brēz'les, *adj.* Without a breeze: motionless.

BREEZY, brēz'i, *adj.* Fanned with, or subject to breezes.

BREME, brēm, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Fiery, stern, boisterous, sharp. [A.S. *brennen*, to burn: or from A.S. *bremman*, to rage.]

BREN, bren, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To burn:—*pa.p.* and *adj.* brent. [A.S. *brennen, byrnan*, to burn.]

BRESSUMMER, bres'sum-ér, **BRESTSUMMER**, brest'sum-ér, } *n.* Same as BREAST-SUMMER.

BRETHREN, bre*th*'ren, *plural* of BROTHER.

BRETON, brit'un, *adj.* Belonging to Brittany or Bretagne, in France.

BREVE, brēv, *n.* (*lit.*) *A brief* or *short note:* the longest note now used in music, ‖○‖, equivalent to four minims.

[It. *breve*—L. *brevis*, short. In old church music there were but two notes, the *long* and the *breve* or short. Afterwards the long was disused; and the breve became the longest note. It is now little used, the *semibreve* being the longest note.]

BREVET, brev'et, *n.* *A short* document or warrant: a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay.—*adj.* Taking rank by brevet.—*v.t.* To confer rank by brevet. [Fr.—L. *brevis*, short.]

BREVETCY, bre-vet'si, *n.* The condition of one holding brevet rank.

BREVIARY, brē'vi-ar-i, *n.* An *abridgment* or epitome: the book of daily offices in the R. C. Church. [Fr. *bréviaire*—L. *brevis*, short.]

BREVIATE, brē'vi-āt, *n.* A *short* compendium: a lawyer's brief. [L. *breviatus—brevio*, to shorten—*brevis*, short.]

BREVIER, bre-vēr', *n.* A small type, between bourgeois and minion, orig. used in printing *breviaries*.

BREVITY, brev'it-i, *n.* *Shortness:* conciseness. [L. *brevitas—brevis*, short.]

BREW, brōō, *v.t.* To treat *malt* so as to make ale, beer, &c.: to contrive or plot.—*v.i.* to perform the operation of brewing: to be gathering or forming. [A.S. *breovan;* Ger. *brauen*, from O. Fr. *bras*, low L. *bracium*—Gael. *braich*, W. *brag*, malt.]

BREWAGE, brōō'āj, *n.* Something brewed: mixed liquor.

BREWER, brōō'ér, *n.* One who brews.

BREWERY, brōō'ér-i, **BREW-HOUSE**, brōō'-hows, } *n.* A place for brewing.

BREWING, brōō'ing, *n.* The act of making liquor from malt: the quantity brewed at once: (*naut.*) the appearance of black tempestuous clouds which portend a storm.

BRIAREAN, brī-ā're-an, *adj.* Relating to Briareus, a hundred-handed giant: hence many-handed. [Gr.—*briaros*, strong.]

BRIBE, brīb, *n.* (*lit.*) *A piece of bread:* something given to influence unduly the judgment or corrupt the conduct: allurement.—*v.t.* To influence by a bribe. [Fr. *bribe*, a lump of bread; W. *briwo*, to break, *briw*, a fragment.]

BRIBE-BUCK, brīb'-buk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A buck given away as a bribe.

BRIBER, brīb'ér, *n.* One who bribes.

BRIBERY, brīb'ér-i, *n.* The act of giving or taking bribes.

BRIBERY-OATH, brīb'ér-i-ōth, *n.* An oath taken by an elector that he has not been bribed.

BRICK, brik, *n.* (*lit.*) *A piece broken off:* an oblong or square piece of burned clay used in building: a loaf of bread in the shape of a brick.—*v.t.* To lay or pave with brick. [A.S. *brice*, a fragment, from root of BREAK.]

BRICK-BAT, brik'-bat, *n.* A piece of brick. [BRICK and BAT, an implement for striking with.]

BRICK-CLAY, brik'-klā, *n.* Clay used in making bricks.

BRICK-DUST, brik'-dust, *n.* Dust made by pounding bricks.

BRICK-EARTH, brik'-érth, *n.* Earth used in making bricks.

BRICK-KILN, brik'-kil, *n.* A kiln in which bricks are burned.

BRICKLAYER, brik'lā'ér, *n.* One who lays or builds with bricks.

BRICKLAYING, brik'lā'ing, *n.* The act or art of laying or building with bricks.

BRICKLE, brik'l, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Apt to break. [Older form of BRITTLE.]

BRICK-WORK, brik'-wurk, *n.* A structure formed of bricks.

BRIDAL, brīd'al, *n.* (*lit.*) A *bride's ale:* a marriage feast: a wedding.—*adj.* Belonging to a bride, or a wedding: nuptial. [BRIDE, and ALE, a feast, from the quantity of ale used.]

BRIDE, brīd, *n.* (*lit.*) *One owned* or *purchased:* a woman about to be married: a woman newly married.—*v.t.* To make a bride of: to marry.

[A.S. *bryd*, Ice. *bruda*, Ger. *braut*, a bride; O. Ger. *brût*, one betrothed; W. *priod*, one married—*priodi*, to marry—*priawd*, owned, possessed.]

BRIDE-ALE, brīd'-āl, *n.* Same as BRIDAL.

BRIDE-BED, brīd'-bed, *n.* The marriage bed.

BRIDE-CAKE, brīd'-kāk, *n.* The bride's cake, or cake distributed at a wedding.

BRIDE-CHAMBER, brīd'-chām'bér, *n.* The nuptial apartment.

BRIDE-GROOM, brīd'-grōōm, *n.* *The bride's man:* a man about to be married: a man newly married. [A.S. *brydguma—guma*, a man.]

BRIDE-MAID, brīd'-mād, **BRIDE'S-MAID**, brīdz'-mād, *n.* The maid or woman who attends the bride at a wedding.

BRIDE-MAN, brīd'-man, **BRIDE'S-MAN**, brīdz'-man, *n.* The man who attends the bridegroom and bride at a wedding.

BRIDE-STAKE, brīd'-stāk, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round at a wedding.

BRIDEWELL, brīd'wel, *n.* A house of correction. [From a palace near St Bride's Well in London, afterwards used as a house of correction.]

BRIDGE, brij, *n.* A structure of durable materials raised across a river, &c., for the convenience of passage from bank to bank: anything like a bridge, as the bridge of a fiddle, the bridge of the nose.—*v.t.* To build a bridge over:—*pr.p.* bridg'ing; *pa.p.* bridged'. [A.S. *bricg*, Ger. *brücke*, Ice. *bryggja*.]

BRIDGE-HEAD, brij'-hed, *n.* A fortification covering the head or extremity of a bridge nearest to the enemy's position.

BRIDGELESS, brij'les, *adj.* Without a bridge.

BRIDLE, brī'dl, *n.* (*lit.*) The *bit* strings: the instrument by which a horse is governed and restrained: (*fig.*) any curb or restraint: a short piece of cable attached to a heavy anchor laid down in a harbour or river by which a vessel is moored.—*v.t.* To put on or manage by a bridle: to check or restrain.—*v.i.* to hold up the head scornfully: to shew spirit:—*pr.p.* brīd'ling; *pa.p.* brīd'led. [A.S. *bridel;* O. Ger. *brittil;* Ice. *bitill;* acc. to Wedg. prob. from *bit*, the part in the mouth of the horse.]

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BRIDLE-HAND, brī'dl-hand, *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding—the left hand.

BRIDLE-PATH, brī'dl-päth, } *n.* A path or way
BRIDLE-WAY, brī'dl-wā, } for horsemen.

BRIDLER, brī'dlėr, *n.* One who governs or restrains as by a bridle.

BRIEF, brēf, *adj.* *Short:* concise: (*Shak.*) rife.—*n.* A short account of a client's case for the instruction of counsel: a writ summoning a man to answer to an action: a license to make a collection in churches for any private or public purpose: (*Shak.*) a short letter, a license of marriage, an abstract. [Fr. *bref*, L. *brevis*, short.]

BRIEFLESS, brēf'les, *adj.* Without a brief.

BRIEFLY, brēf'li, *adv.* Shortly: concisely: (*Shak.*) quickly. [shortness.

BRIEFNESS, brēf'nes, *n.* State of being brief:

BRIER, brī'ėr, *n.* A prickly shrub: a common name for the wild rose. [O. E. *brere*, A.S. *brær*, Ir. *briar*, thorn.]

BRIERED, brī'ėrd, *adj.* Having briers.

BRIERY, brī'ėr-i, *adj.* Full of briers: prickly.

BRIG, brig, *n.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel. [Shortened from BRIGANTINE.]

BRIGADE, bri-gād', *n.* (*lit.*) *A troop of fighting men:* a group of regiments or battalions temporarily combined into one body, and commanded by a general officer or brigadier.—*v.t.* To form into brigades:—*pr.p.* brigād'ing; *pa.p.* brigād'ed. [Fr. *brigade*, Sp. *brigada*, It. *brigata*—low L. *briga*, strife.]

BRIGADE-MAJOR, an officer attached to a brigade who exercises duties analogous to those of the adjutant of a regiment.

BRIGADIER, brig-a-dēr', **BRIGADIER-GENERAL**, brig-a-dēr'-jen'ėr-al, *n.* An officer of a regiment (usually colonel or lieutenant-colonel) who, for a limited time, and for some special service, has the command of a brigade, which usually contains his own regiment. [Fr., from BRIGADE.]

BRIGAND, brig'and, *n.* (*orig.*) *A light-armed soldier:* a robber or freebooter. [Fr.; low L. *brigans—briga*, strife: also given from W. *brigant*, a highlander, a freebooter—*brig*, hill, top.] [dering.

BRIGANDAGE, brig'and-āj, *n.* Freebooting: plun-

BRIGANDINE, brig'an-dīn, } *n.* A tunic of small
BRIGANTINE, brig'an-tīn, } plates of metal sewed on quilted linen or leather, and covered with the same, worn *by brigands* or light-armed troops of the middle ages: (*B.*) a coat of mail.

BRIGANDINE, brig'an-dīn, } *n.* (*orig.*) A small light
BRIGANTINE, brig'an-tīn, } vessel used by *brigands* or pirates: a small two-masted vessel, rigged somewhat like a brig.

BRIGHT, brīt, *adj.* *Shining:* full of light: transparent: clear: resplendent with charms: intellectually brilliant: illustrious. [A.S. *beorht*, *briht*; Goth. *bairhts*, clear; Gr. *phlegō*, L. *flagro*, to flame, Sans. *bhraj*, to shine.]

BRIGHTEN, brīt'n, *v.t.* To make bright or brighter: to make cheerful or joyful: to make illustrious.—*v.i.* to grow bright or brighter: to clear up.

BRIGHTNESS, brīt'nes, *n.* Quality of being bright: lustre: brilliancy: intellectual acuteness.

BRIGHTSOME, brīt'sum, *adj.* Bright: brilliant.

BRILL, bril, *n.* A fish of the same genus as the turbot, having its back of a reddish-brown colour, with white *pearly* spots. [Perhaps a corr. of PEARL (another name for it), from the spots on its back.]

BRILLIANCE, bril'yans, } *n.* Quality of being
BRILLIANCY, bril'yan-si, } brilliant or of reflecting light: brightness literally or figuratively.

BRILLIANT, bril'yant, *adj.* Shining like a *beryl* or pearl: sparkling: glittering: splendid.—*n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into facets so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering. [Fr. *brillant*, pr.p. of *briller*, to shine; probably from L. *beryllus*, a beryl.]

BRILLIANTLY, bril'yant-li, *adv.* In a brilliant manner: splendidly.

BRILLIANTNESS, bril'yant-nes, *n.* The quality of being brilliant: lustre: splendour.

BRIM, brim, *n.* The edge, more esp. the upper edge of anything: the margin or brink of a river or lake: (*B.*) the top.—*v.t.* to fill to the brim.—*v.i.* to be full to the brim:—*pr.p.* brimm'ing; *pa.p.* brimmed'. [A.S. *brymme*; Ice. *barmr*; Ger. *bräme*.]

BRIMFUL, brim'fool, *adj.* Full to the brim: completely full. [to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brim'fool-nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Fulness

BRIMLESS, brim'les, *adj.* Without a brim.

BRIMMED, brimd, *adj.* Having a brim—used in composition.

BRIMMER, brim'ėr, *n.* A bowl full to the brim or top.

BRIMSTONE, brim'stōn, *n.* *Burning stone:* sulphur. [O. E. *brynstone*, from A.S. *bryne*, a burning—*byrnan*, to burn, and STONE.]

BRINDED, brind'ed, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Branded:* marked with spots or streaks. [See BRAND.]

BRINDLE, brin'dl, *n.* State of being brindled.

BRINDLED, brin'dld, *adj.* *Brinded* or *branded:* streaked or spotted. [A dim. form of BRINDED.]

BRINE, brīn, *n.* *The sea:* salt-water: (*Shak.*) tears, from their saltness.—*v.t.* To steep in brine:—*pr.p.* brīn'ing; *pa.p.* brīned'. [A.S. *bryne*, Scot. *brime*, brine; A.S. *brym*, Ice. *brim*, the sea.]

BRINE-PIT, brīn'-pit, *n.* A pit or pan in which brine is evaporated, so as to form salt: a salt spring.

BRING, bring, *v.t.* To fetch: to carry or convey: to procure: to draw or lead: to induce: (*Shak.*) to convoy:—*pr.p.* bring'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* brought (brawt). [A.S. and Goth. *bringan*, to carry, to bring.]

BRING ABOUT, to bring to pass, effect.—BRING DOWN, to humble.—BRING FORTH, to give birth to, produce.—BRING TO, to bring back to consciousness, as a fainting person: to check the course of, as a ship, by trimming the sails so as to counteract each other.

BRINISH, brīn'ish, *adj.* Like brine: somewhat salt.

BRINK, bringk, *n.* The edge or border of a steep place or of a river. [Dan. *brink*, declivity; Ice. *bringr*, hillock; W. *bryn*, a hill.] [sea: salt.

BRINY, brīn'i, *adj.* Pertaining to brine or to the

BRIONY, brī'o-ni, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Same as BRYONY.

BRISK, brisk, *adj.* Full of life and spirit: active: effervescing, as liquors. [Fr. *brusque*—Celt. *briosg*, *brise—bris*, haste. Other forms are FRISK, FRESH.]

BRISKET, brisk'et, *n.* The *breast* of an animal: the part of the breast next to the ribs. [W. *brysced*.]

BRISKLY, brisk'li, *adv.* In a brisk manner: actively.

BRISKNESS, brisk'nes, *n.* Quality of being brisk: liveliness: activity: effervescence, as of liquors.

BRISKY, brisk'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as BRISK.

BRISTLE, bris'l, *n.* A short, stiff hair, as of swine: (*bot.*) the pubescence on certain plants, in the form of a stiff hair-like filament.—*v.t.* To erect, as bristles: to fix a bristle to, as a thread.—*v.i.* to stand erect, as bristles:—*pr.p.* brist'ling; *pa.p.* brist'led. [A.S. *bristl*, *byrst*, Scot. *birse*, Ice. *burst*.]

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BRISTLINESS, bris'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being bristly.

BRISTLY, bris'li, *adj.* Set with bristles: rough.

BRISURE, bri-zhūr', *n.* (*lit.*) *A break* or flaw: (*fort.*) any part of a rampart or parapet which breaks off at an angle from the general direction. [Fr.—*briser*, to break.]

BRITANNIA-METAL, bri-tan'i-a-met'l, *n.* A metallic alloy largely used in the manufacture of spoons, &c. [tannia or Great Britain: British.

BRITANNIC, bri-tan'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Bri-

BRITISH, brit'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its people. [(*Spenser*) British.

BRITON, brit'on, *n.* A native of Britain.—*adj.*

BRITTLE, brit'l, *adj.* *Apt to break:* easily broken. [A.S. *brytan*, *breotan*, Ice. *briota*, to break.]

BRITTLENESS, brit'l-nes, *n.* Aptness to break: fragility.

BRITZSKA, bris'ka, *n.* An open four-wheeled carriage with shutters to close at pleasure, and only one seat. [Polish *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, a wagon.]

BRIZE, brīz, *n.* (*Spenser*). The gadfly. See BREEZE.

BROACH, brōch, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To stab* or transfix: to pierce, as a cask, for the purpose of drawing off the liquor: to open up or begin: to utter.—*n.* (*obs.*) A spit, an ornamental pin. [Fr. *brocher*, to stab, *broche*, an iron pin; W. *procio*, to thrust or stab, *broc*, a point; Gael. *brog*, to goad.]

BROACHER, brōch'ér, *n.* A broach or spit: one who broaches or utters.

BROAD, brawd, *adj.* Extended *in breadth* or from side to side: wide: extensive: spread out: coarse, indelicate. [A.S. *brad*, Scot. *braid*, Goth. *braids.*]

BROAD-ARROW, brawd'-ar'rō, *n.* A government mark, thus (↑), stamped or cut on all solid materials used in Her Majesty's ships or dockyards, in order to prevent embezzlement of royal naval stores.

BROAD-BRIM, brawd'-brim, *n.* A hat with a broad brim, such as those worn by Quakers: (*colloq.*) a Quaker.

BROAD-CAST, brawd'-kast, *n.* The method of sowing seeds by casting or scattering them abroad by the hand, as opposed to drill-sowing.—*adj.* Scattered or sown by the hand: dispersed widely.—*adv.* By throwing at large from the hand.

BROAD CHURCH, brawd church, *n.* A party in the Church of England holding liberal or comprehensive views of Christian doctrine.

BROADCLOTH, brawd'kloth, *n.* A fine kind of woollen fulled cloth, wider than twenty-nine inches.

BROADEN, brawd'n, *v.t.* To make broad or broader. —*v.i.* to grow broad or extend in breadth.

BROAD-EYED, brawd'-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a wide or extended survey.

BROAD-GAUGE, brawd'-gāj, *n.* A distance of six or seven feet between the rails of a railway, as distinguished from the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

BROADLY, brawd'li, *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brawd'nes, *n.* Quality of being broad: breadth: coarseness.

BROADSIDE, brawd'sīd, *n.* The whole of the side of a ship above the water, between the bow and the quarter: all the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge.

BROAD-SWORD, brawd'-sōrd, *n.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROBDINGNAGIAN, brob-ding-nā'ji-an, *n.* An inhabitant of Swift's fabulous region of Brobdingnag in *Gulliver's Travels*, the people of which were of great stature, hence a gigantic person.—*adj.* Gigantic.

BROCADE, bro-kād', *n.* A silk fabric on which figures are wrought so as to produce a pattern: silk stuff with a raised pattern. [It. *broccato*, Fr. *brocart*, from It. *broccare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick, to emboss; prob. from root of BROACH.]

BROCADED, bro-kād'ed, *adj.* Woven or worked in the manner of brocade: dressed in brocade.

BROCAGE, brōk'āj, *n.* Obs. spelling of BROKAGE.

BROCCOLI, brok'o-li, *n.* (*lit.*) *Sprouts:* a kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower. [It., pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a bud.]

BROCH, brōch, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To broach.

BROCHURE, bro-shōōr', *n.* *A small book stitched:* a pamphlet. [Fr. *brocher*, to stitch—*broche*, a needle.]

BROCK, brok, *n.* A badger, an animal with a black and white streaked face. [A.S., Gael. *broc;* Gael. *brucach*, *breac*, speckled; Scot. *brocked*, *broukit*, streaked in the face.]

BRODE, brōd, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as ABROAD.

BROG, brog, *n.* A pointed steel instrument used by joiners for piercing holes in wood. [Gael. *brog*, a pointed instrument, as an awl; W. *procio*, to stab.]

BROGUE, brōg, *n.* A stout coarse shoe, commonly made of horse leather: a coarse dialect or manner of pronunciation. [Ir. and Gael. *brog*, a shoe.]

BROIDER, broid'ér, **BROIDERY**, broid'ér-i, **BROIDRY**, broid'ri, } Same as EMBROIDER, EMBROIDERY.

BROIL, broil, *n.* A noisy quarrel: a confused disturbance. [It. *broglio;* Fr. *brouiller*, to break out, to rebel, prob. from the Celtic.]

BROIL, broil, *v.t.* To dress or cook by direct exposure over the fire.—*v.i.* to be greatly heated. [Fr. *brûler*, *brusler*, *brasiller*, of unsettled derivation.]

BROILER, broil'ér, *n.* One who stirs up broils.

BROKAGE, brōk'āj, *n.* The business of a broker: a commission charged for transacting business for others. [From BROKE.]

BROKE, brōk, *v.i.* To transact business for, or by another: (*Shak.*) to act as a pander or go-between: —*pr.p.* brōk'ing; *pa.p.* brōked'. [A.S. *brucan*, Ger. *brauchen*, to use, to profit.]

BROKE, brōk, *pa.t.* and old *pa.p.* of BREAK.

BROKEN, brō'kn, *p.adj.* Rent asunder: infirm: humbled. [From BREAK.]

BROKEN-BACKED, brō'kn-bakt, *adj.* Having the back broken, applied to a ship so loosened in her frame as to droop at both ends.

BROKEN-HEARTED, brō'kn-härt'ed, *adj.* Crushed with grief: greatly depressed in spirit.

BROKEN-WINDED, brō'kn-wind'ed, *adj.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.

BROKER, brōk'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who uses or brokes:* one who transacts business for another: a dealer in second-hand goods: (*Shak.*) a pander or go-between. [O. E. *brocour*—A.S. *brucan*, Ger. *brauchen*, to use, to profit.]

BROKERAGE, brōk'ér-āj, *n.* The business of a broker: the commission charged by a broker.

BROKERY, brōk'ér-i, *n.* The business of a broker.

BROKING, brōk'ing, *p.adj.* Doing business as a broker: practised by brokers.

BROMATE, brō'māt, *n.* A combination of bromic acid with a salifiable base. [See BROMINE.]

BROME-GRASS, brōm'-gras, *n.* A kind of grass bearing a strong resemblance to *oats.* [L. *bromus*, Gr. *bromos*, a kind of oat.]

BROMIC, brōm'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to bromine.

BROMIC ACID, an acid composed of one equivalent of bromine and five of oxygen.

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BROMIDE, brō'mid, *n.* A combination of bromine with a base.

BROMINE, brō'min, *n.* An elementary body of a dark reddish colour, having a *strong disagreeable odour;* it is obtained from the uncrystallisable residue of sea-water. [Gr. *brōmos*, a disagreeable odour.]

BRONCHIÆ, brong'ki-ā, *n.pl.* A name given to the first two branches, with their ramifications, of the *wind-pipe*, which carry air into the lungs. [Gr. *bronchos*, the wind-pipe.]

BRONCHIAL, brong'ki-al, } *adj.* Relating to the
BRONCHIC, brong'kik, } bronchiæ.

BRONCHITIS, brong-kī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the bronchiæ.

BROND, brond, *n.* (*Spenser*). BRAND.

BRONZE, bronz, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin, of a *brown* or *burned* colour, used for statues, bells, cannon, &c.: anything cast in bronze: the colour of bronze: (*fig.*) brazen-facedness, impudence.—*v.t.* To give the appearance of bronze to: to cover with bronze: to harden:—*pr.p.* bronz'ing; *pa.p.* bronzed'. [Fr.—It. *bronzo—bronze*, glowing coals; conn. with *bruno*, brown, and root *bren*, to burn.]

BRONZE-PIGEON, bronz'-pij'un, } *n.* A species
BRONZE-WING, bronz'-wing, } of Australian pigeon having wings marked with a lustrous bronze colour.

BRONZING, bronz'ing, *n.* The process of covering with a powder plaster figures and articles in ivory, &c., so as to give them the appearance of bronze.

BRONZY, bronz'i, *adj.* Having the appearance of bronze.

BROOCH, brōch, *n.* An ornamental pin for fastening a shawl, plaid, or other article of dress.—*v.t.* To adorn with a brooch or jewel: to ornament. [See BROACH.]

BROOD, brōōd, *v.i.* To sit upon or cover in order to *breed* or hatch: to cover, as with wings: to think anxiously for a long time.—*v.t.* to mature or cherish with care.—*n.* Something bred: offspring: the number hatched at once: a production: (*Shak.*) the act of brooding. [A.S. *brod*, a brood, from root of BREED.]

BROOD, brōōd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Brooding-place.

BROOD-MARE, brōōd'-mār, *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

BROOK, brook, *n.* (*lit.*) Water *breaking* through the earth: a small natural stream of water. [A.S. *broc*, *broca—brecan*, to break forth.]

BROOK, brook, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To use* or frequent; hence to get accustomed to: to bear or endure. [A.S. *brucan*, to use, to bear.]

BROOKLET, brook'let, *n.* A little brook.

BROOKLIME, brook'līm, *n.* A species of speedwell found in *ditches*, whose leaves resemble the *lime* fruit in taste.

BROOM, brōōm, *n.* A leguminous evergreen shrub with leafless *pointed* twigs: a besom made of its twigs. [A.S. and D. *brom;* Ger. *pfriemen*, broom—*pfriem*, an awl.]

BROOM-CORN, brōōm'-korn, *n.* A species of plant resembling maize, cultivated for its seed and its spikes, of which brooms are made.

BROOM-LAND, brōōm'-land, *n.* Land that produces [broom.

BROOM-RAPE, brōōm'-rāp, *n.* A parasitic plant found adhering to the root of broom, clover, &c.

BROOMSTAFF, brōōm'staf, } *n.* The staff or handle of
BROOMSTICK, brōōm'stik, } a broom.

BROOMY, brōōm'i, *adj.* Abounding in, or consisting of broom.

BROTH, broth, *n.* Liquor in which flesh is *brewed* or boiled. [A.S. *brod—breodan*, to brew; It. *brodo;* Fr. *brouet;* Gael. *brot—bruich*, to boil.]

BROTHEL, broth'el, *n.* (*orig.*) A *bordel* or *little cottage:* a house for prostitution. [Fr. *bordel*—O. Fr. *borde*, a hut, from the boards of which it was made.]

BROTHELRY, broth'el-ri, *n.* The act of frequenting [brothels: lewdness.

BROTHER, bru*th*'ėr, *n.* A male of the same *breed* or *brood:* a son of the same parents: any one closely united with another: one resembling another in character, manner, &c.: a fellow-creature.—*v.t.* To place in the relationship of a brother. [A.S. *brōdhor*, Ger. *bruder*, W. *brawd;* Gael. *brathair;* Fr. *frère;* L. *frater;* Sans. *bhratri*.]

BROTHER-GERMAN, bru*th*'ėr-jėr'man, *n.* A brother having the same father and mother, in contradistinction to one by the same mother only.

BROTHERHOOD, bru*th*'ėr-hood, *n.* The state of being a brother: an association: a class of individuals of the same trade, &c.

BROTHER-IN-LAW, bru*th*'ėr-in-law, *n.* The brother of a husband or wife: a sister's husband.

BROTHER-LIKE, bru*th*'ėr-līk, *adj.* Like a brother: kind: affectionate.

BROTHERLINESS, bru*th*'ėr-li-nes, *n.* State of [being brotherly: kindness.

BROTHERLY, bru*th*'ėr-li, *adj.* Becoming a brother: kind: affectionate.—*adv.* In a manner becoming a brother.

BROUGHAM, brōō'am or brōōm, *n.* A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, named after Lord *Brougham*.

BROUGHT, brawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BRING.

BROW, brow, *n.* The ridge over the eyes, the eyebrow: the forehead: the edge of a hill.—*v.t.* To form the ridge of: to bound. [A.S. *brǣw;* Ice. *bra;* W. *bryn*, a hill; conn. with Gr. *ophrys*, L. *frons*, the forehead.]

BROWBEAT, brow'bēt, *v.t.* To bear down with stern brow, looks, or harsh speech: to bully.

BROWBOUND, brow'bownd, *adj.* Having the brow bound as with a crown: crowned.

BROWLESS, brow'les, *adj.* Without shame.

BROWN, brown, *adj.* Of a *burned* colour: of a dark or dusky colour inclining to red or yellow.—*n.* A dark reddish colour.—*v.t.* To make brown or give a brown colour to. [A.S. *brun*, Ger. *braun*—A.S. *byrnan*, Ger. *brennen*, to burn.]

BROWN-BREAD, brown'-bred, *n.* Bread of a brown colour, made of unbolted flour.

BROWN-COAL, brown'-kōl, *n.* An imperfect kind of coal which exhibits more of its woody structure than ordinary coal.

BROWNING, brown'ing, *n.* The process of imparting a brown colour to iron articles.

BROWNISH, brown'ish, *adj.* Somewhat brown.

BROWNNESS, brown'nes, *n.* Quality of being brown.

BROWN-SPAR, brown'-spär, *n.* A name given to certain varieties of dolomite or magnesian limestone, distinguished by their brownish colour.

BROWN-STOUT, brown'-stowt, *n.* A kind of porter.

BROWN-STUDY, brown'-stud'i, *n.* Dull or gloomy reverie: absent-mindedness. [O. Fr. *enbrons*, in meditation—It. *broncio*, morose, angry look.]

BROWNY, brown'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of a brown colour.

BROWSE, browz, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To feed on the *sprouts* or tender branches of plants:—*pr.p.* brows'ing; *pa.p.* browsed'.—*n.* Sprouts or tender shoots of plants. [O. Fr. *brouser*, Fr. *brouter—brout*, a sprout.]

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BROWSING, browz'ing, *n.* Food that animals browse upon: a place where animals browse.

BRUIN, brōō'in, *n.* A bear, so called from its *brown* colour. [D. *bruin*, Ger. *braun*, brown.]

BRUISE, brōōz, *v.t.* *To break* or crush: to reduce to small fragments: to contuse:—*pr.p.* bruis'ing; *pa.p.* bruised'.—*n.* A wound made by a blow from a blunt instrument. [A.S. *brysan*, Gael. *bris*, to break.]

BRUISER, brōōz'ĕr, *n.* One that bruises: a boxer.

BRUIT, brōōt, *n.* Something noised abroad: a rumour or report.—*v.t.* To noise abroad: to rumour. [Fr.—Fr. and It. *bruire*, low L. *brugire*, Gr. *bruchō*, to roar; prob. imitative, like L. *rugio*, to roar.]

BRUMAL, brōō'mal, *adj.* Relating to winter. [L. *bruma*, contr. from *brevima*, the shortest day in the year—*brevis*, short.]

BRUNETTE, brōō-net', *n.* A woman with a *brown* or dark complexion. [Fr. dim. of *brun*, brown.]

BRUNT, brunt, *n.* The *heat* or violence of an onset or contest: the force of a blow. [A.S. *bront*, boiling—*byrnan*, to burn; Ger. *brunst*, heat.]

BRUSH, brush, *n.* An instrument for removing dust, usually made of *bristles*, twigs, or feathers: a kind of hair-pencil used by painters: brushwood: a thicket: a skirmish or encounter: the tail of a fox.—*v.t.* To remove dust, &c., from by sweeping: to touch lightly in passing: to paint with a brush.—*v.i.* to move over lightly. [Fr. *brosse*, It. *brusca*, a brush; Ger. *bürste*, brush, *borste*, O. Ger. *brusta*, bristle.]

BRUSHING, brush'ing, *n.* The act of rubbing or sweeping.—*adj.* In a lively manner: brisk.

BRUSH-WHEEL, brush'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel used in light machinery to turn another by having the rubbing surface covered with stiff hairs or bristles.

BRUSHWOOD, brush'wood, *n.* Rough, close bushes: a thicket.

BRUSK, BRUSQUE, broosk, *adj.* Blunt, abrupt in manner, rude. [Fr. *brusque*, rude. See BRISK.]

BRUSQUENESS, broosk'nes, *n.* Bluntness: abruptness of manner.

BRUSSELS-SPROUTS, brus'elz-sprowts, *n.pl.* A variety of the common cabbage distinguished by producing on its stem sprouts like miniature cabbages. [From *Brussels*, whence the seeds were imported.]

BRUST, brust, *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). Same as BURST.

BRUTAL, brōōt'al, *adj.* Like a brute: unfeeling: inhuman.

BRUTALISE, brōōt'al-īz, *v.t.* To make like a brute: to degrade.—*v.i.* to become like a brute:—*pr.p.* brut'alīsing; *pa.p.* brut'alīsed.

BRUTALITY, brōōt-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being brutal: savageness: inhumanity.

BRUTALLY, brōōt'al-li, *adv.* In a brutal manner: inhumanly: cruelly.

BRUTE, brōōt, *adj.* Stupid: belonging to the lower animals: irrational: bestial: rude.—*n.* One of the lower animals. [Fr. *brut*, L. *brutus*, dull, irrational.]

BRUTE, brōōt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as BRUIT.

BRUTENESS, brōōt'nes, *n.* Brute-like state: brutality.

BRUTIFY, brōōt'i-fi, *v.t.* To make brutal, stupid, or uncivilised:—*pr.p.* brutify'ing; *pa.p.* brutified'. [L. *brutus*, stupid, *facio*, to make.]

BRUTISH, brōōt'ish, *adj.* Brutal: (*B.*) unwise.

BRUTISHNESS, brōōt'ish-nes, *n.* State of being brutish: brutality.

BRYONY, brī'o-ni, *n.* A wild climbing plant with *quick growing* annual stems. [L. *bryonia*, Gr. *bryōnē*, perhaps from *bryō*, to burst forth with, to grow rapidly.]

BUBBLE, bub'l, *n.* A bladder of water blown out with air: anything empty: a vain project: a cheating scheme.—*v.i.* To rise in bubbles: to run with a gurgling noise, as water:—*pr.p.* bubb'ling; *pa.p.* bubb'led. [It. *bubbola*; L. *bulla*; D. *bobbel*; from the sound made by boiling water.]

BUBO, bū'bo, *n.* *The groin:* an inflammatory tumour seated in the groin or axilla. [Gr. *boubōn*, the groin.]

BUBUKLE, bū'buk-l, *n.* (*Shak.*) A red pimple: perhaps a corruption of *Carbuncle*.

BUCCANEER, BUCANIER, buk'a-nēr, *n.* A pirate.

[Fr. *boucaner*, to smoke meat—Carib *boucan*, a grid-iron. The French settlers in the West Indies cooked their meat on a *boucan* after the manner of the natives, and were hence called *boucaniers*.]

BUCENTAUR, bō-sen'tawr, *n.* A fabulous monster half man and half ox: the state barge of Venice used in the ancient ceremony of 'marrying the Adriatic.' [Gr. *bous*, an ox, and CENTAUR.]

BUCK, buk, *n.* (*lit.*) The *butting* animal: the male of the deer, goat, sheep, hare, and rabbit: a dashing young fellow.—*v.i.* To copulate as bucks and does. [A.S. *buc*, *bucca*; W. *bwch*; Gael. *boc*, a knock.]

BUCK, buk, *v.t.* To *soak* or *steep* in lye, a process in bleaching: (*Shak.*) to wash in lye, or simply, to wash.—*n.* Lye or liquor in which clothes are bleached: (*Shak.*) the quantity of clothes bucked or washed at one time. [Ger. *beuchen*, *buchen*, Dan. *byge*; Gael. *bog*, to steep: also given from Ger. *buche*, the beech, because lye was made of the ashes of the beech.]

BUCK-BASKET, buk'-bas'ket, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to be bucked.

BUCKBEAN, buk'bēn, *n.* The marsh-trefoil, a plant growing in *bogs*, and having leaves like the *bean*. [Corruption of *Bogbean*.]

BUCKET, buk'et, *n.* A *small trough* or *tub*: a vessel for drawing or holding water, &c.: a cog of a water-wheel. [Fr. *baquet*, dim. of *bac*, Dan. *bak*, a trough.]

BUCKING, buk'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The process of bucking or steeping in lye.

BUCKLE, buk'l, *n.* An instrument (orig. of a puffed-out appearance like *a cheek*) for fastening parts of the dress, &c.: a curl: state of being curled or crisped, as hair.—*v.t.* To fasten with a buckle: to prepare for action: to engage in close fight.—*v.i.* to bend: to engage with zeal:—*pr.p.* buck'ling; *pa.p.* buck'led. [Fr. *boucle*; low L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, a cheek.]

BUCKLER, buk'lĕr, *n.* A kind of shield with a *buckle* or central boss, formerly used in war: (*naut.*) a block of wood for fitting into the hawse-holes to prevent the ship taking in much water in a heavy sea. [Fr. *bouclier*—low L. *buccula*.]

BUCK-MAST, buk'-mast, *n.* The mast or fruit of the beech tree. [Ger. *buche*, the beech, and MAST.]

BUCKRAM, buk'ram, *n.* Coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue, and originally having open *holes* or interstices.—*adj.* Made of buckram: stiff: precise. [It. *bucherame*—*buca*, a hole.]

BUCKSKIN, buk'akin, *n.* The skin of a buck: a kind of leather:—*pl.* breeches made of buckskin.—*adj.* Made of the skin of a buck.

BUCKTHORN, buk'thorn, *n.* A genus of shrubs, the berry of which supplies the sap-green used by painters. [lye. [See BUCK.]

BUCK-WASHING, buk'-wosh'ing, *n.* Washing in

BUCKWHEAT, buk'hwēt, *n.* (*lit.*) *Beech wheat:* a kind of grain having three-cornered seeds like the

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kernels of beech-nuts. [Scot. *buck*, beech, and WHEAT; Ger. *buchweizen—buche*, beech, *weizen*, corn.]

BUCOLIC, -AL, bū-kol'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the tending of cattle: pastoral.—*n.* BUCOL'IC, a poem describing the life and manners of shepherds: a writer of pastoral poems. [L. *bucolicus;* Gr. *boukolikos—boukolos*, a herdsman, from *bous*, an ox, and *koleō*, L. *colo*, to tend.]

BUD, bud, *n.* A small protuberance on a plant containing the rudiments of a leaf or flower: an unexpanded flower.—*v.i.* To put forth buds: to begin to grow: to be in the bloom.—*v.t.* to graft, as a plant, by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree: —*pr.p.* budd'ing; *pa.p.* budd'ed. [Ger. *butze;* D. *bot.*]

BUDDHA, bōōd'da, *n.* (*lit.*) *The wise one:* an epithet applied to Gautama, the founder of the Buddhist religion. [Sans. *buddha*, wise, from *buddh*, to know.]

BUDDHISM, bōōd'izm, *n.* A system of religion founded by Gautama, and now prevailing in the centre and east of Asia, the Eastern Peninsula of India, Ceylon, and Nepaul.

BUDDING, bud'ing, *n.* Act of putting forth buds: act of inserting buds, a method of grafting.

BUDGE, buj, *v.i.* To move off or stir: to wag:—*pr.p.* budg'ing; *pa.p.* budged'. [Fr. *bouger;* Prov. *bojar, bolegar;* It. *bulicare*, to boil, to bubble.]

BUDGE, buj, *n.* (*Milton*). Lamb-skin fur, formerly much used for lining or edging robes of office.—*adj.* Lined with lamb-skin fur, scholastic: pompous: stiff. [O. E. *budge*, lamb-skin; O. Fr. *boge*, a leather sack; It. *bolgia*, L. *bulga*, a leather bag—Celt. *bolg*, a round body. See BULGE.]

BUDGET, buj'et, *n.* *A bag:* a sack with its contents: a store: a statement of the finances of the British nation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Fr. *bougette*, dim. of *boge*, a sack. See BUDGE.]

BUFF, buf, *n.* (*lit.*) *A buffalo:* a leather, originally made from the skin of the buffalo: a military coat made of thick leather: the colour of buff, a light yellow.—*adj.* Made of buff leather: of the colour of buff leather, light yellow. [See BUFFALO.]

BUFF, buf, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A buffet*, blow, or stroke.—*v.t.* To strike. [O. Fr. *buffe, bouffe*, a blow, a cuff, imitative of the sound.]

BUFFALO, buf'fa-lō, *n.* A species of ox, originally a native of India, and still confined to the Old World, but heavier and more clumsy-looking than the common ox. [It. and Sp. *bufalo;* L. *bubalus*, Gr. *boubalos*, an African stag, also the wild ox; prob. imitative of its bellowing cry, like *bous*, an ox.]

BUFFER, buf'fer, *n.* A cushion to deaden the buff or concussion of a moving body when striking upon another, as in railway carriages.

BUFFET, buf'fet, *n.* A *buff* or dull heavy blow: a box, slap, or blow.—*v.t.* To strike with a buff or dull heavy sound: to box or slap: to contend against.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to play a boxing match: (*Tenn.*) to make one's way by buffeting. [O. Fr. *buffet—buffe*, a blow; Ger. *puff;* from the sound of a blow.]

BUFFET, buf'fet, *n.* (*lit.*) The *tap* of a tavern: a piece of furniture formerly serving the same purpose as a sideboard. [Fr. *buffet;* *buffeter*, to broach, to tap; *buffer*, to puff, from the sound of taking out a cork, and letting in a puff of air.]

BUFFETING, buf'fet-ing, *n.* A striking with the hand, boxing: contention. [BUFFOON.

BUFFO, boof'fo, *n.* The comic actor in an opera. [See

BUFFOON, buf-fōōn', *n.* (*lit.*) One who makes amusement by *puffing* out his cheeks and making grimaces: one whose occupation is to amuse others with broad jests, ludicrous gestures, &c.: a clown. [Fr. *bouffon;* It. *buffare*, to puff, storm, jest.]

BUFFOONERY, buf-fōōn'ér-i, *n.* The practices of a buffoon: ludicrous or vulgar jesting.

BUG, bug, *n.* (*lit.*) *An object of terror:* applied to several species of insects of the order Hemiptera, especially to one which infests houses, beds, &c. [W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin.]

BUGBEAR, bug'bār, *n.* (*lit.*) *An object of terror*, as a *bear:* a scarecrow or hobgoblin.—*adj.* Causing fright.

BUGGER, bug'gér, *n.* (*lit.*) *A Bulgarian*, then a heretic (because heresy prevailed in Bulgaria): one guilty of the unnatural crime of sodomy, because heretics were considered capable of the worst crimes. [Fr. *bougre*, from low L. *bulgarus*, a Bulgarian.]

BUGGERY, bug'gér-i, *n.* The copulation of men with each other, or of a man or woman with a beast: sodomy.

BUGGY, bug'gi, *n.* A light one-horse chaise.

BUGLE, bū'gl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bullock* or *young ox:* (*Spenser*) a buffalo or wild ox. [O. Fr.—L. *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, an ox.]

BUGLE, BUGLE-HORN, bū'gl-horn, *n.* *The horn* of *a bugle* or wild ox: a hunting-horn orig. a buffalo-horn: a keyed horn of rich tone.

BUGLE, bū'gl, *n.* A shining black glass bead.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Jet-black. [Low L. *bugulus*, an ornament of glass worn by ladies in their hair.]

BUGLE, bū'gl, *n.* A genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ, with blue, or sometimes white or purple flowers. [Fr.; It. *bugola*, L. *bugillo.*]

BUGLER, bū'glér, *n.* One who plays on a bugle.

BUGLOSS, bū'glos, *n.* (*lit.*) *Ox-tongue:* a common weed in corn-fields. [L. *buglossa*, Gr. *bouglōssos—bous*, ox, *glōssa*, tongue.]

BUHLWORK, būl'wurk, *n.* A kind of inlaying of brass scrolls and other patterns in wood, so called from its inventor, Boule, an Italian cabinetmaker who settled in France in the reign of Louis XIV.

BUHRSTONE, bur'stōn, *n.* A variety of quartz, containing many small empty cells, which give it a peculiar roughness of surface, particularly adapting it for millstones. [O. E. *bur*, a whetstone.]

BUILD, bild, *v.i.* To raise a *dwelling-place* or house: to exercise the art or trade of building: to rest or depend.—*v.t.* to erect, as a house: to form: to establish:—*pr.p.* build'ing; *pa.p.* built or build'ed. —*n.* Construction: form: make. [O. E. *bylle;* A.S. *byldan;* Ger. *bauen:* conn. with A.S. *buan*, to dwell.]

BUILDER, bild'ér, *n.* One who builds or whose business is to build.

BUILDING, bild'ing, *n.* The art of erecting houses, &c.: anything built: a house: (*Shak.*) fixture.

BUILT, bilt, *p.adj.* Formed or shaped.

BUKSHISH, buk'shēsh, *n.* Same as BACKSHEESH.

BULB, bulb, *n.* *A ball-like body:* an onion-like root. —*v.i.* To form bulbs: to bulge out or swell. [L. *bulbus*, Gr. *bolbos;* Ger. *bolle, bulbe:* a reduplication of the root of BALL, a round body.]

BULBED, bulbd, *adj.* Having a bulb: round-headed: bulbous. [shape.

BULBOUS, bulb'us, *adj.* Having bulbs: bulb-like in

BULBUL, bōōl'bōōl, *n.* An Armenian name for the nightingale: in India, a bird nearly allied to the thrushes. [Per. *bulbul*, the nightingale; prob. imitative of its note.]

BULBULE, bulb'ūl, *n.* A little bulb: a young bulb which grows from an old one.

BULGE, bulj, *n.* (*lit.*) *A swelling:* the bilge or widest part of a cask: the bilge of a vessel.—*v.i.* To swell

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or jut out: to bilge or take in water, as a ship:—*pr.p.* bulg'ing; *pa.p.* bulged'. [O. E. *bouge*, a cask; A.S. *bælg*, *bylig*—*belgan*, to swell; W. *bwlg*, a round body.]

BULGE-WAYS, bulj'-wāz, *n.* Same as BILGE-WAYS.

BULK, bulk, *n.* *A bulge:* the entire mass or quantity: size: the greater part: (of a ship) the whole cargo in the hold: (*Shak.*) a part of a building jutting out, also the body. [A form of BULGE.]

BULK-HEAD, bulk'-hed, *n.* A partition separating one part of a ship between decks from another.

BULKINESS, bulk'i-nes, *n.* Greatness in bulk.

BULKY, bulk'i, *adj.* Having bulk: of great size.

BULL, bool, *n.* (*lit.*) *The bellower:* the male of the ox kind: one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, Taurus.—*adj.* Denoting largeness of size—used in composition, as bull-trout. [Low Ger. *bolle*, *bulle*; Ger. *bellen*, A.S. *bellan*, to bellow; L. *bos*, Gr. *bous*, an ox; from its roar.]

BULL, bool, *n.* An edict of the pope which has his seal affixed. [Fr. *bulle*, It. *bolla*, low L. *bulla*, a seal, from L. *bulla*, a bubble, anything rounded by art.]

BULL, bool, *n.* A contradictory story or ludicrous blunder in speech.

[Perhaps from the pope's bulls, in which there is such an absurd contrast between his professions of humility and the despotic nature of the documents.]

BULLACE, bool'lās, *n.* A shrub or small tree closely allied to the sloe and the plum. [W. *bwlas*, Fr. *bellocier*, bullace-tree, It. *bulloi*, *bullos*, sloes.—*Wedg.*]

BULL-BAITING, bool'-bāt'ing, *n.* The sport of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEEF, bool'-bēf, *n.* The beef or flesh of bulls, coarse beef—(*Shak.*) in *pl.* BULL-BEEVES.

BULL-CALF, bool'-kăf, *n.* A male calf: a stupid fellow, a lout.

BULL-DOG, bool'-dog, *n.* A species of dog, closely allied to the mastiff, but smaller, formerly used for baiting bulls.

BULLET, bool'let, *n.* *A little ball:* a ball of lead for loading small arms. [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, L. *bulla*, a ball. See BULL, an edict.]

BULLETIN, bool'le-tin, *n.* An official report of public news having the *seal* or stamp of authority. [Fr.; It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bulla*. See BULL, an edict.]

BULLET-PROOF, bool'let-prōōf, *adj.* Proof against bullets. [face. See BULL, *adj.*

BULL-FACED, bool'-fāst, *adj.* Having a large

BULL-FIGHT, bool'-fit, *n.* A fight with a bull: bull-baiting, a popular amusement in Spain.

BULL-FINCH, bool'-finsh, *n.* A species of finch a little larger than the common linnet.

[Perhaps so called from its thick neck, but Wedg. says prob. a corr. of *bud-finch*, from the destruction it causes among the buds of fruit trees.]

BULL-FROG, bool'-frog, *n.* *A large frog* common in North America.

BULL-HEAD, bool'-hed, *n.* A small river fish remarkable for its *large*, flat head.

BULLION, bool'yun, *n.* (*orig.*) The mint where metals were converted into *stamped* money: gold and silver regarded simply by weight as merchandise. [Fr. *billon*, low L. *bullio*, mass of gold or silver, from *bulla*, a seal or stamp—see BULL, an edict.]

BULLOCK, bool'ok, *n.* (*lit.*) *A young bull:* an ox or castrated bull. [A.S. *bulluca*, a calf or young bull.]

BULL'S-EYE, boolz'-I, *n.* A small round window of thick glass, as in a lantern, roof, &c.: the centre of a target, of a different colour from the rest, and usually round: the knob in a sheet of plate-glass marking where the tube by which it was blown was inserted: (*naut.*) a block without a sheave for a rope to reeve through.

BULL-TERRIER, bool'-ter'ri-ėr, *n.* A species of dog, a cross-breed between the bull-dog and the terrier.

BULL-TROUT, bool'-trowt, *n.* A *large* kind of trout, nearly allied to the salmon.

BULLY, bool'i, *n.* *A blustering, noisy,* overbearing fellow: one more distinguished for menaces than courage.—*v.i.* To bluster.—*v.t.* to threaten in a noisy way:—*pr.p.* bull'ying; *pa.p.* bull'ied. [D. *bulderen*, to bluster, low D. *buller-brook*, a noisy blustering fellow.]

BULLY, bool'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Jovial: merry.

BULLYING, bool'i-ing, *n.* The conduct of a bully.

BULLY-ROOK, bool'i-rook, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bully. [Low D. *buller-brook*, a noisy fellow.]

BULRUSH, bool'rush, *n.* A popular name for *large rush-like* or reed-like plants growing in marshes.

BULWARK, bool'wark, *n.* *A work* or defence originally made of the *boles* or trunks of trees: a bastion or rampart: the woodwork round a vessel above her deck: any means of defence or security.—*v.t.* To fortify with a bulwark: to protect against danger. [Ger. *bollwerk*, Fr. *boulevard*, from root of BOLE, trunk of a tree, and Ger. *werk*, work.]

BUM, bum, *n.* (*Shak.*) The buttocks. [From BOTTOM.]

BUM, bum, *v.i.* To hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee. [From the sound.]

BUMBAILIFF, bum'bāl'if, *n.* (*Shak.*) An under-bailiff who is *bound* with sureties to discharge his duty faithfully. [A corr. of BOUND-BAILIFF.]

BUMBARD, bum'bärd, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as BOMBARD.

BUMBLE-BEE, bum'bl-bē, *n.* A large kind of bee that makes a *bumming* or humming noise: the humble-bee. [O. E. *bumble*, dim. of BUM, and BEE.]

BUM-BOAT, bum'-bōt, *n.* A boat employed to carry provisions and other articles from harbours to vessels lying at a distance from the shore.

[Wedg. gives D. *bum-boot*, a wide boat used by fishers, prob. for *bun-boot*, a boat fitted with a *bun* or receptacle for keeping fish alive: but it is perhaps from *bum*, the buttocks, on account of its clumsy form.]

BUMKIN, bum'kin, *n.* *A little boom* or short beam of timber projecting from each bow of a ship, for the purpose of extending the lower corner of the fore-sail to windward: a small outrigger over the stern of a boat, usually serving to extend the mizzen. [From BOOM, and dim. term. *kin*.]

BUMP, bump, *v.i.* To make a heavy, hollow, or loud noise.—*v.t.* to strike or fall upon with a dull, hollow sound: to strike against.—*n.* A dull, heavy blow: a thump: a lump caused by a blow, a swelling. [Low D. *bumsen*, W. *pwmpio*, to thump, *pwmp*, a round mass, a bump; from the sound.]

BUMPER, bump'ėr, *n.* A cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim: a crowded house at a theatre, in honour of some favourite actor.

[A corr. of *bombard*, *bumbard*, a large drinking-vessel: or from *bump*, a swelling: or a corr. of Fr. *bon-père*, the good father, the Pope, a toast drunk by the monks after dinner in a full glass.]

BUMPKIN, bump'kin, *n.* An awkward, clumsy rustic: a clown.

[Perhaps literally a 'block of wood,' a 'blockhead,' conn. with Ger. *baum*, a block of wood, with *p* euphonic, and dim. *kin*: acc. to Wedg., one who does anything in a *thumping* or awkward manner.]

BUN, bun, *n.* A small cake or loaf of sweet bread. [Gael. *bonnach*, Scot. *bannock*, an oatmeal cake, prob.

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of the same origin as Fr. *bigne*, a small cake, O. Fr. *bugne*, prov. It. *bugna*, a lump, a swelling.]

BUNCH, bunsh, *n.* *A heap:* a number of things tied together or growing together: a cluster: something in the form of a tuft or knot.—*v.i.* To swell out in a bunch.—*v.t.* to form into bunches. [O. Sw. and Dan. *bunke*, Ice. *bunki*, a heap—*bunga*, to swell out.]

BUNCH-BACKED, bunsh'-bakt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a bunch on the back, crook-backed.

BUNCHINESS, bunsh'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being bunchy: state of growing in bunches.

BUNCHY, bunsh'i, *adj.* Growing in bunches or like a bunch: having tufts.

BUNDLE, bun'dl, *n.* Something *bound up:* a number of things loosely bound together: a roll.—*v.t.* To bind or tie into bundles:—*pr.p.* bun'dling; *pa.p.* bun'dled. [A.S. *byndel*—from the root of BIND.]

BUNG, bung, *n.* The stopper of the hole in a barrel: a large cork: (*Shak.*) a pickpocket.—*v.t.* To stop up with a bung. [O. Ger. *bunge*, a drum; from the hollow sound made by driving in a bung.—*Wedg.*]

BUNGALOW, bung'ga-lō, *n.* A country-house in India, built of light materials, of one story, and surrounded with a verandah from which all the rooms open. [Bengalee *bangla.*]

BUNGLE, bung'gl, *n.* Anything clumsily done: a gross blunder.—*v.i.* To act in a clumsy, awkward manner.—*v.t.* to make or mend clumsily: to manage awkwardly: to mismanage:—*pr.p.* bun'gling; *pa.p.* bun'gled. [Perhaps dim. of prov. Ger. *bungen*, to beat, to bang, O. Sw. *banga*, *bunga*, to strike.]

BUNGLER, bung'glér, *n.* A bad or clumsy workman: an awkward, unskilful person.

BUNGLING, bung'gling, *p.adj.* Clumsy, awkward: unskilfully or ill done.

BUNION, bun'yun, *n.* A lump or inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe. [O. E. *bunny*, a swelling, from root of BUN.]

BUNKER, bungk'ér, *n.* A large bin or chest used for stowing various things, as coals, &c. [Scot. *bunker*, *bunkart*, a box fixed in a window, which also serves for a seat; A.S. *bænc*, a bench.]

BUNN, bun, *n.* Same as BUN.

BUNNIAN, bun'yan, *n.* Same as BUNION.

BUNT, bunt, *n.* A parasitic fungus which causes a disease of the same name in wheat and other grains. [Supposed to be a corr. of *burnt*, from the appearance of the diseased grain.]

BUNTING, bunt'ing, *n.* A thin woollen stuff of which ships' colours are made: a genus of birds, several species of which are of a variegated, spotted appearance, closely allied to the finches and sparrows, remarkable for a knob on the palate supposed to assist them in bruising the seeds on which they live. [Scot. *buntlin*, from Ger. *bunt*, variegated: or conn. with Sw. *bunt*, a knob, from the knob in their throat.]

BUOY, bwoi, *n.* A floating cask or light piece of wood fastened by a rope or chain to indicate shoals, the position of a ship's anchor, &c.—*v.t.* To fix buoys or marks: to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain.—*v.i.* to float. [D. *boey*, *boei*, buoy, fetter; O. Fr. *buie*; low L. *boja*, a chain.]

BUOYANCY, bwoi'an-si, *n.* Capacity for floating lightly on water or in the air: specific lightness: (*fig.*) lightness of spirit, cheerfulness.

BUOYANT, bwoi'ant, *adj.* Floating like a buoy: light: cheerful: hopeful.

BUR, BURR, bur, *n.* The prickly seed-case or head of certain plants which sticks to clothes like a *flock of wool:* any rough edge, as that left on a bullet in casting: a ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear. [Fr. *bourre*, flocks of wool, It. *borra*, stuffing; low L. *burra*, a flock of wool.]

BURBOT, bur'bot, *n.* A fresh-water fish, resembling the eel, having a longish *beard* on its lower jaw. [Fr. *barbote*—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BURDEN, bur'dn, *n.* That which is *borne:* load: weight: cargo: that which is grievous, oppressive, or difficult to bear: (*Shak.*) a birth.—*v.t.* To load: to oppress: to encumber. [A.S. *byrthen*, *byrden*—*beran*, to bear.]

BURDEN, bur'dn, *n.* That part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza; hence, that which is often repeated, or a subject on which one dwells. [Fr. *bourdon*, the bagpipe drone, the humming of bees; Gael. *burdan*, a humming noise (the root idea being monotony caused by repetition).]

BURDEN, BURDON, bur'dn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A pilgrim's staff. See BOURDON.

BURDENOUS, bur'dn-us, **BURDENSOME**, bur'dn-sum, *adj.* Troublesome to be borne: heavy: oppressive.

BURDOCK, bur'dok, *n.* A dock with a bur or prickly head.

BUREAU, bū'rō, *n.* A writing-table or chest of drawers, orig. covered with *dark cloth:* a room where such a table is used: a place for the transaction of public business.—*pl.* BUREAUX, bū'rō, BUREAUS, bū'rōz. [Fr.—O. Fr. *bure*, dark brown, a coarse woollen cloth; L. *burrus*, dark red.]

BUREAUCRACY, bū-rō'kra-si, *n.* Government by bureaus or departments, each under the control of a chief. [BUREAU and Gr. *kratō*, to govern.]

BUREAUCRATIC, bū-rō-krat'ik, *adj.* Relating to, or having the nature of a bureaucracy.

BUREAUCRATIST, bū-rō'kra-tist, *n.* One who advocates government by bureaucracy.

BURG, burg, *n.* Same as BOROUGH.

BURGAGE, burg'āj, *n.* A system of tenure in *boroughs*, cities, and towns, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements.

BURGAMOT, bur'ga-mot, *n.* Same as BERGAMOT.

BURGANET, bur'ga-net, *n.* A kind of helmet, so called because first used by the *Burgundians.*

BURGEOIS, bōōr'zhwäw, *n.* A burgher. [Fr.—See BOROUGH.]

BURGEOIS, bur-jois', *n.* A kind of printing type. See [BOURGEOIS.]

BURGEON, bur'jun, *v.i.* To put forth buds. [See BOURGEON.]

BURGESS, bur'jes, *n.* An inhabitant of a *borough;* a citizen or freeman: a magistrate of certain towns.

BURGH, bur'rō or burg, *n.* Same as BOROUGH.

BURGHAL, burg'al, *adj.* Relating to a burgh.

BURGHER, burg'ér, *n.* An inhabitant of a *borough:* one who enjoys certain privileges in a borough.

BURGLAR, burg'lar, *n.* One who breaks into a *house* with intent to rob. [A.S. *burg*, house, and O. Fr. *laire*, L. *latro*, a robber.]

BURGLARIOUS, bur-glā'ri-us, *adj.* Relating to, or constituting burglary.

BURGLARY, burg'lar-i, *n.* Act of a burglar: breaking into a house with intention to rob.

BURGOMASTER, burg'o-mas'ter, *n.* The chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch *burgh*, answering to the English term mayor. [Ger. *bürgermeister*—*burg*, and *meister*, a master.]

BURGONET, bur'go-net, *n.* Same as BURGANET.

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BURGOO, BURGOUT, bur'gōō, *n.* A dish made of boiled oat-meal seasoned with salt, butter, and sugar, used by seamen.

BURGUNDY, bur'gun-di, *n.* A French wine, so called from *Burgundy*, where it is made.

BURIAL, ber'i-al, *n.* The act of placing a dead body in the grave: interment. [See BURY.]

BURIN, bū'rin, *n.* An instrument made of tempered steel, used by engravers for *biting* or cutting into copperplate or wood: a graver. [Fr. *burin*, It. *borino*, a graver's chisel; from root of BORE.]

BURKE, burk, *v.t.* To murder, esp. by suffocation, so as to leave few marks of violence; hence, (fig.) to put an end to quietly. [From *Burke*, an Irishman who first committed the crime for the purpose of selling the bodies of his victims for dissection.]

BURLESQUE, bur-lesk', *n.* (*lit.*) A *jesting* or *ridiculing:* ludicrous contrast between a subject and the manner of treating it.—*adj.* Jocular: comical: having the qualities of a burlesque.—*v.t.* To turn into burlesque: to ridicule:—*pr.p.* burlesqu'ing; *pa.p.* burlesqued'. [Fr.—It. *burlesco;* low L. *burleschus*, satirical—*burlare*, to jest, from a dim. of L. *burra*, a flock of wool, a trifle.]

BURLETTA, bur-let'a, *n.* A musical farce: comic opera. [It.—dim. of *burla*, a jest.]

BURLINESS, bur'li-nes, *n.* State of being burly.

BURLY, bur'li, *adj.* *Boor-like:* bulky and vigorous: lusty: boisterous. [O. E. *boorely.* See BOOR.]

BURMESE, bur'mēz, *adj.* Relating to Burmah in Further India.—*n.* A native of Burmah.

BURN, burn, *v.t.* To consume or injure by fire: to bake or harden by heat: to cauterise.—*v.i.* to be on fire: to feel excess of heat: to shine: to be inflamed with passion: to be in a state of commotion:—*pr.p.* burn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* burned' or burnt.—*n.* A wound, hurt, or mark caused by fire. [A.S. *byrnan*, Ger. *brennen*, to burn.]

TO BURN DAYLIGHT (*Shak.*), proverbial expression derived from the lighting of candles by day, hence to waste time in superfluous actions.—TO BURN ONE'S FINGERS, to suffer from interfering in others' affairs, from embarking in speculations, &c.

BURNER, burn'ér, *n.* One who burns or sets fire to anything: the part of a lamp or gas-jet from which the flame arises.

BURNET, bur'net, *n.* A plant growing in poor soil, sometimes used as food for cattle and sheep, said to have received its name from the *burning* and astringent taste of the root.

BURNING, burn'ing, *n.* Act of consuming by fire: conflagration: inflammation.—*adj.* Very hot: scorching: ardent: excessive.

BURNING-GLASS, burn'ing-glas, *n.* A glass so formed as to concentrate the sun's rays to a focus, and so increase their burning power.

BURNISH, burn'ish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make brown:* to polish: to make bright by rubbing.—*v.i.* to grow bright or glossy.—*n.* Polish: lustre. [Fr. *brunir*, It. *brunire*, to make brown—root of BROWN.]

BURNISHER, burn'ish-ér, *n.* One who burnishes: an instrument employed in burnishing.

BURNT-OFFERING, burnt'-of'fér-ing, *n.* Something offered and burned upon an altar by way of a sacrifice.

BURR, bur, *n.* Same as BUR.

BURR, bur, *n.* The rough husky sound of *r* sounded in the throat.—*v.i.* To murmur: to talk in a hoarse whisper: to pronounce with a bur.

BURROW, bur'rō, *n.* A hole in the ground dug by certain animals for shelter or defence.—*v.i.* To make holes under ground as rabbits: to dwell in a concealed place. [A.S. *beorg*, *beorh*. See BURGH.]

BURSAR, bur'sar, *n.* One who keeps the *purse*, a treasurer: in Scotland, a student maintained at a university by funds derived from endowment. [L. *bursarius—bursa*, a purse.]

BURSARY, bur'sar-i, *n.* (*orig.*) The treasury of a monastery or college: in Scotland, the allowance paid to a bursar. [L. *bursaria—bursa*, a purse.]

BURST, burst, *v.t.* *To break* into pieces: to break open suddenly or by violence.—*v.i.* to fly open or break in pieces: to break away: to break forth, come in, or fall upon, suddenly or with violence:—*pr.p.* burst'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* burst.—*n.* A sudden outbreak: an explosion or disruption. [A.S. *berstan*, *byrstan*, Ger. *bersten*, Sw. *brista*.]

BURSTEN, bur'stn, *obs. pa.p.* of BURST.

BURTHEN, bur'*th*n, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as BURDEN.

BURY, ber'i, *v.t.* *To hide* in the ground: to place in the grave, as a dead body: to hide or blot out of remembrance:—*pr.p.* bur'ying; *pa.p.* bur'ied. [A.S. *birian*, *birgan*, to bury; Ger. *bergen*, to hide.]

BURYING-GROUND, BURYING-PLACE, ber'i-ing-grownd, ber'i-ing-plās, *n.* Ground set apart as a place for burying the dead: a grave-yard.

BUSBY, bus'bi, *n.* A large, shaggy, military cap, worn chiefly by the Royal Artillery.

BUSH, boosh, *n.* A shrub thick with branches: anything of bushy tuft-like shape, as the tail of a fox: (*Shak.*) a branch of ivy (which was sacred to Bacchus), hung out as a tavern sign, hence a tavern sign.—*v.i.* To grow thick and bushy.—*v.t.* to support with bushes or branches, as peas. [O. E. *boske*, *busk*, Ger. *busch*, It. *bosco*, low L. *boscus*, a wood.]

BUSH, boosh, *n.* The metal *box* or lining of any cylinder in which an axle works. [D. *busse*, Ger. *büchse*, a box.]

BUSHEL, boosh'el, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little box:* a dry measure of 8 gallons, for measuring grain, &c.: a large quantity: a bush. [Dim. of BUSH, a box.]

BUSHINESS, boosh'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being bushy, full of bushes, or bush-like.

BUSHMAN, boosh'man, *n.* A settler in the uncleared land of America or the colonies, a woodsman: one of a savage race near the Cape of Good Hope.

BUSHY, boosh'i, *adj.* Full of bushes: thick and spreading like a bush: full of branches.

BUSILESS, biz'i-les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not busy, idle.

BUSILY, biz'i-li, *adv.* In a busy manner.

BUSINESS, biz'nes, *n.* (*lit.*) *State of being busy:* employment: engagement: trade, profession, or occupation: one's concerns or affairs: a matter or affair.

BUSK, busk, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To prepare: to dress one's-self: to direct one's course. [Ice. *bua*, to prepare.]

BUSK, busk, *n.* (*orig.*) A *bust* or body garment: the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays. [See BUST.]

BUSK, busk, *n.* Same as BUSH.

BUSKET, busk'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). A little bush.

BUSKIN, busk'in, *n.* A kind of half-boot worn in ancient times by actors of tragedy, and made with thick soles, so as to give the actor the appearance of being taller than he really was: hence, the tragic drama as distinguished from comedy: a kind of rough boot worn by shepherds and hunters. [O. Fr. *brossequin*—low L. *byrsa*, leather.]

BUSKINED, busk'ind, *adj.* Dressed in buskins: noting tragedy, tragic.

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BUSKY, busk'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as BOSKY.

BUSS, bus, *n.* *A kiss*, esp. a rude or playful kiss.—*v.t.* To kiss, esp. in a rude or playful manner. [O. E. *basse*, Ger. *bus*, *bussen*, to kiss: prob. from the sound; or conn. with Celt. *bus*, *pus*, the lip, mouth.]

BUSS, bus, *n.* A small, two-masted Dutch vessel, used in the herring and mackerel fisheries. [Ger. *büse*, low L. *bussa*, Ice. *bussa*.]

BUST, bust, *n.* The human body from the head to the waist: a sculpture representing the upper part of the body. [Fr. *buste*—Ger. *brust*, the breast.]

BUSTARD, bus'tard, *n.* (*lit.*) *The slow bird:* a genus of large, heavy birds, akin to the ostrich family, and of which the Great Bustard is the largest of European land birds. [Sp. *abutarda*, *avutarda*; L. *avis tarda*, slow bird, from the slowness of its flight.]

BUSTLE, bus'l, *v.i.* *To busy one's self:* to stir quickly: to be active in one's motions:—*pr.p.* bus'tling; *pa.p.* bus'tled.—*n.* Hurried activity: stir: tumult. [O. E. *buskle*, prob. from A.S. *bysig*, busy, *bysgian*, to busy.]

BUSTLE, bus'l, *n.* A stuffed pad worn by ladies.

BUSY, biz'i, *adj.* Fully employed: active, diligent: constantly active: active in what does not concern one, officious.—*v.t.* To make busy: to occupy:—*pr.p.* busying (biz'i-ing); *pa.p.* busied (biz'id). [A.S. *bysig*.]

BUSY-BODY, biz'i-bod-i, *n.* One who is always [busy about others' affairs.

BUSYLESS, biz'i-les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without business, unemployed, at leisure.

BUT, but, *prep.* or *conj.* (*lit.*) *By out:* without: except: besides: only: yet: still. [A.S. *butan*, without—*be*, by, and *utan*, out, without.]

BUT, but, *n.* Same as BUTT.

BUTCHER, booch'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) *A slaughterer of bucks:* one whose business is to slaughter animals for food: one who delights in cruel and bloody deeds.—*v.t.* To slaughter animals for food: to put to a bloody death, to kill cruelly. [Fr. *boucher*—*bouc*, the male of the goat, &c., males being more usually killed for food: according to some from *bouche*, the mouth.]

BUTCHERING, booch'ér-ing, *n.* The act of killing for food, as animals: the act of killing cruelly.

BUTCHERLY, booch'ér-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Butcher-like, cruel, murderous.

BUTCHER-MEAT, booch'ér-mēt, } *n.* The flesh
BUTCHER'S-MEAT, booch'érz-mēt, } of animals slaughtered by butchers, as distinguished from fish, fowls, and game.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM, booch'érz-brōōm, *n.* A genus of plants of the lily order, the common one being an evergreen shrub, a bunch of which is used by butchers for sweeping their blocks.

BUTCHERY, booch'ér-i, *n.* The business of a butcher: great slaughter: murder accompanied with great cruelty: a slaughter-house or shambles.

BUT-END, but'-end, *n.* Same as BUTT-END.

BUTLER, but'lér, *n.* (*lit.*) *The bottle-bearer*, or one who has charge of the wine: a servant who has charge of the liquors, plate, &c. [Fr. *bouteillier*—*bouteille*, a bottle: also given from BUTTERY.]

BUTLERSHIP, but'lér-ship, *n.* The office of a butler.

BUTMENT, but'ment, *n.* Same as ABUTMENT.

BUT-SHAFT, but'-shaft, *n.* (*Shak.*) BUTT-SHAFT.

BUTT, but, *v.i.* and *v.t.* *To strike* with the head, as a goat, &c.—*n.* The thick and heavy end: a push with the head of an animal: a mark to be shot at: an object aimed at: a person made the object of jest, ridicule, or contempt. [Fr. *bouter*, to push, *but*, a mark; It. *bott*, a blow; W. *pwtiaw*, to butt.]

BUTT, but, *n.* A large *cask:* a wine-butt = 126 gallons, a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons. [It. and Fr. *botte*, Sp. *bota*, a wine-skin, a cask.]

BUTT-END, but'-end, *n.* The striking or heavy end: the stump. [See BUTT.]

BUTTER, but'tér, *n.* An oily substance obtained from cream by churning.—*v.t.* To spread over with butter. [A.S. *buter*; Ger. *butter*; L. *butyrum*; Gr. *boutyron*—*bous*, ox, *tyros*, cheese.]

BUTTER-BIRD, but'tér-bérd, *n.* The name in Jamaica for the rice-bunting. [See BUNTING.]

BUTTERCUP, but'tér-kup, *n.* A plant of the crow-foot genus, with a *cup-like* flower of a golden yellow, like *butter*.

BUTTER-FLY, but'tér-flī, *n.* The name of an extensive group of beautiful winged insects belonging to the Lepidoptera, so called from the yellow, *butter-like* colour of one of the species.

BUTTERMILK, but'tér-milk, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter has been separated from the cream by churning.

BUTTER-TREE, but'tér-trē, *n.* A genus of plants found in the East Indies and in Africa, remarkable for a sweet buttery substance yielded by their seeds when boiled.

BUTTER-WIFE, but'tér-wīf, } *n.* (*Shak.*) A
BUTTER-WOMAN, but'tér-woo'man, } woman who makes and sells butter.

BUTTER-WORT, but'tér-wurt, *n.* A genus of small plants found in marshy places—so called either from the power of the leaves to coagulate milk, or from their peculiar sliminess.

BUTTERY, but'tér-i, *adj.* Like butter.—*n.* A dairy.

BUTTERY, but'tér-i, *n.* (*orig.*) A cellar in which butts of wine were kept: the butler's pantry: a room in some colleges where liquors and provisions are kept and sold to the students.

BUTTERY-BAR, but'tér-i-bar, *n.* The bar of the buttery of a college.

BUTTOCK, but'ok, *n.* The rump or protuberant part of the body behind: the part of a ship under the stern. [From BUTT, end.]

BUTTON, but'n, *n.* A knob of metal, bone, &c., used to fasten the dress by means of a button-hole: the knob at the end of a foil: (*Shak.*) a bud on a plant.—*v.t.* To fasten by means of buttons: (*Shak.*) to dress.—*v.i.* to be fastened by buttons. [Fr. *bouton*, any small projection, from *bouter*, to push, W. *botwm*.]

BUTTON-HOLE, but'n-hōl, *n.* The hole or slit in the dress by which the button is held.

BUTTRESS, but'tres, *n.* That which *abuts* from anything and thus protects: a projection from a wall, tower, &c., to prevent them from falling outward: a prop or support.—*v.t.* To prop or support, as by a buttress: to support. [From ABUT.]

BUTT-SHAFT, but'-shaft, *n.* (*Shak.*) A shaft or arrow for shooting at butts with. [from butter.

BUTYRIC, boo-tir'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or derived
BUTYRIC ACID, an acid which is formed when butter becomes rancid.

BUXOM, buks'um, *adj.* (*orig.*) Easily *bowed*, flexible, elastic: vigorous and lively: gay. [A.S. *bocsum*—*beogan*, *bûgan*, to bow, yield, and affix *some*.]

BUXOMNESS, buks'um-nes, *n.* The quality of being buxom: liveliness: gaiety.

BUY, bī, *v.t.* To acquire by paying a price: to bribe.—*v.i.* to treat about a purchase: to be in the habit of purchasing:—*pr.p.* buy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bought (bawt). [A.S. *bycgan*, Goth. *bugjan*.]

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BUYER, bī'ėr, *n.* One who buys, a purchaser.

BUZZ, buz, *v.i.* To make a humming noise like bees: —*v.t.* to give forth by buzzing: to spread secretly or by whispering.—*n.* The noise of bees and flies: a whispered report: a general expression of opinion. [From the sound.]

BUZZARD, buz'ard, *n.* A genus of birds of prey of the Falcon family: a blockhead.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Senseless, stupid. [Fr. *busard*; L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon.]

BUZZARD, buz'ard, *n.* (*Shak.*) A beetle, from the buzzing sound of its flight.

BUZZER, buz'ėr, *n.* One who buzzes: (*Shak.*) a whisperer or tell-tale.

BUZZINGLY, buz'ing-li, *adv.* With a low humming sound.

BY, bī, *prep.* At the side of: near to: through, denoting the agent, cause, means, &c.: (*B.*, 1 Cor. iv. 4) against, respecting.—*adv.* Near: passing near: in presence of: aside, away. [A.S. *bi*, *big*, Ger. *bei*, Gr. *epi*, Sans. *abhi*.]

BY AND BY, soon, presently, (*B.*, Matt. xiii. 21) immediately: (*Spenser*) one by one, singly.—BY THE BYE, by the way, in passing.

BYDE, bīd, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as ABIDE.

BY-DRINKING, bī'-dringk'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Drinking between meals.

BY-GONE, bī'-gon, *adj.* Gone by: past.—*n.* Something gone by: a past event.

BY-LANE, bī'-lān, *n.* *A side lane* or passage out of the common road.

BY-LAW, bī'-law, *n.* *A law aside* from the general law: a private or subsidiary law: the law of a city, town, or private corporation. [Acc. to some from Dan. *by*, a town.]

BY-NAME, bī'-nām, *n.* A nickname.—*v.t.* To give a nickname to.

BYNEMPT, bī-nempt', *pa.t.* of obs. verb *benempnen*. (*Spenser*) Named: declared: bequeathed. [A.S. pfx. *by*, *be*, and *nempnen*, to name. See NAME.]

BY-PASSAGE, bī'-pas'āj, *n.* A side passage.

BY-PAST, bī'-past, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Past: gone by.

BY-PATH, bī'-pāth, *n.* A side or unfrequented path.

BY-PLACE, bī'-plās, *n.* A retired place.

BY-PLAY, bī'-plā, *n.* A scene carried on, subordinate to, and apart from, the main part of the play.

BY-ROAD, bī'-rōd, *n.* A retired side-road.

BY-ROOM, bī'-rōōm, *n.* (*Shak.*) A side or private room.

BY-SPEECH, bī'-spēch, *n.* A casual speech.

BYSSUS, bis'us, *n.* A fine yellowish flax, and the linen made from it: the bundle of fine silky filaments by which many shell-fish attach themselves to rocks, &c.: a genus of cryptogamic plants of a silky fibrous texture found on decaying wood, in mines, &c., and other dark places. [Gr. *byssos*, L. *byssus*, a fine flaxen or silky substance.]

BY-STANDER, bī'-stand'ėr, *n.* One who stands by or near one; hence, a looker-on.

BY-STREET, bī'-strēt, *n.* An obscure street.

BYTE, bīt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pierce to the quick. [See BITE.]

BY-WAY, bī'-wā, *n.* A private and obscure way.

BY-WORD, bī'-wurd, *n.* A common saying: a proverb.

BYZANT, biz'ant, } *n.* A gold coin of the
BYZANTINE, biz'an-tīn, } Greek empire, struck at *Byzantium* or Constantinople, valued at £15 sterling.

BYZANTINE, biz-an'tin or biz'an-tīn, *adj.* Relating to Byzantium or Constantinople.

C

CAAING-WHALE, kā'ing-hwāl, *n.* An animal of the whale family somewhat resembling the common porpoise, but larger.

CAB, kab, *n.* Abbreviated from CABRIOLET, which see.

CAB, kab, *n.* A Hebrew dry measure containing about half a gallon. [Heb. *kab*, a vessel, a measure, from *kabab*, to hollow.]

CABAL, ka-bal', *n.* A small party united for some *secret* intrigue: the plot itself.—*v.i.* To form a party or unite in a small party to promote a secret purpose: to intrigue or plot:—*pr.p.* caball'ing; *pa.p.* caballed'. [Fr. *cabale*, from root of CABALA.]

CABALA, kab'a-la, *n.* The inner or mystical interpretation of the Jewish law, alleged to have been *received* from God by Moses on the mount. [Heb. *kabalah*, a secret interpretation—*kabal*, to receive, as a precept or law.]

CABALISM, kab'a-lizm, *n.* The science of the cabala.

CABALIST, kab'a-list, *n.* A Jewish Rabbi who professes to be skilled in the cabala.

CABALISTIC, -AL, kab-a-list'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to the cabala: having a hidden meaning.

CABALLER, ka-bal'ėr, *n.* One who cabals or unites with others in intrigues.

CABARET, kab'a-ret, *n.* A small tavern or public-house. [Fr., probably a contraction of *cabanaret*, from *cabane*, a hut. See CABIN.]

CABBAGE, kab'āj, *n.* A genus of plants cultivated as a garden vegetable, the useful part of which is its *head*. [Fr. *caboche*, It. *capuccio*—L. *caput*, the head.]

CABBAGE-PALM, kab'āj-pām, } *n.* A species of
CABBAGE-TREE, kab'āj-trē, } tropical palm, the leaves of which grow into a cabbage-like head, which is eaten by the natives.

CABBAGE-ROSE, kab'āj-rōz, *n.* A species of rose which has a thick form like a cabbage-head.

CABBALA, kab'a-la, *n.* Same as CABALA.

CABIN, kab'in, *n.* A *hut* or cottage: a small room or enclosed space: a berth or apartment in a ship.—*v.t.* To shut up in a cabin.—*v.i.* to live in a cabin, to lodge. [Fr. *cabane*; W. *cab*, *caban*, a rude hut.]

CABIN-BOY, kab'in-boy, *n.* A boy who waits on the officers or those who live in the cabin of a ship.

CABINET, kab'in-et, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A little cabin*, a hut or cottage: a small room or closet: a case of drawers for holding articles of value: a private room for consultation—hence THE CABINET, the ministers who govern a nation.

CABINET-COUNCIL, kab'in-et-kown'sil, *n.* A council or consultation of the members of the cabinet.

CABLE, kā'bl, *n.* A large, strong rope or chain for *holding* anything, esp. a ship to her anchor: (*arch.*) a moulding resembling a thick rope. [Fr.; It. *cappio*; L. *capulus*, a halter—*capio*, to hold.]

SLIP THE CABLE, to let it run out.

CABLE-MOULDING, kā'bl-mōld'ing, *n.* A bead or moulding carved in imitation of a thick rope.

CABLING, kā'bling, *n.* A bead or moulding like a thick rope, often worked in flutes: the filling of flutes with a moulding like a cable.

CABOCHED, } ka-bosht', *adj.* (*her.*) Bearing the
CABOSHED, } head of an animal, with only the face seen. [Fr. *caboche*, head, O. Fr. *cap*, L. *caput*, head.]

CABOOSE, ka-bōōs', *n.* The kitchen or cooking-stove

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of a ship, generally *a little house* on deck. [Ger. *kabuse*, a hut: prob. from root of CABIN.]

CABRIOLE, kab'ri-ōl, *n.* A capering motion, like that of a goat: a prancing leap. [Fr., a goat-leap, a caper, from *cabri*, a kid, L. *capra*, a goat.]

CABRIOLET, kab-ri-o-lā', *n.* A one-horse carriage, with a calash-top, originally only two-wheeled. [Fr., so called from its light, springy motion, from *cabriole*, a capering motion. See CABRIOLE.]

CACAO, ka-kā'o, *n.* The chocolate-tree, found in S. America and the W. Indies, from the seeds of which chocolate is made.

CACHALOT, kash'a-lot, *n.* The sperm-whale. [Fr.]

CACHECTIC, -AL, ka-kek'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having cachexy.

CACHEXY, ka-kek'si, *n.* A bad state of body from some disease affecting the whole system. [L. *cachexia*, Gr. *kachexia—kakos*, bad, *hexis*, condition.]

CACHINNATION, kak-in-nā'shun, *n.* Loud laughter. [L. *cachinnatio—cachinnare*, to laugh loudly: from the sound.]

CACHOLONG, kash'o-long, *n.* A variety of quartz or of opal, generally of a milky colour. [Fr.]

CACHOLOT, kash'o-lot, *n.* Same as CACHALOT.

CACIQUE, ka-sēk', *n.* Same as CAZIQUE.

CACKLE, kak'l, *n.* The sound made by a hen or goose.—*v.i.* To make a noise like a hen or goose:—*pr.p.* cack'ling; *pa.p.* cack'led. [D. *kaeckelen*, from the sound.]

CACKLER, kak'lėr, *n.* A fowl that cackles: a talkative, gossiping person.

CACKLING, kak'ling, *n.* Noise of a goose or hen.

CACODEMON, kak-o-dē'mon, *n.* (*Shak.*) *An evil spirit:* nightmare. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and DEMON.]

CACODYLE, kak'o-dil, *n.* A liquid, composed of arsenic, carbon, and hydrogen, which has *a very bad smell.* [Gr. *kakōdēs*, ill-smelling, *hylē*, wood, matter.]

CACOETHES, kak-o-ē'thēz, *n.* *A bad habit*, custom, or disposition. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *ēthos*, habit.]

CACOGRAPHIC, kak-o-graf'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or characterised by bad writing or spelling.

CACOGRAPHY, ka-kog'ra-fi, *n.* Bad spelling. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *graphō*, writing.]

CACOLOGY, ka-kol'o-ji, *n.* Bad grammar or pronunciation. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *logos*, speech.]

CACOPHONIC, -AL, kak-o-fon'ik, -al, **CACOPHONOUS**, ka-kof'o-nus, **CACOPHONIOUS**, kak-o-fō'ni-us, *adj.* Harsh-sounding.

CACOPHONY, ka-kof'o-ni, *n.* (*rhet.*) The harsh or uncouth sound of words, owing to the collocation of letters or syllables: (*med.*) a bad or depraved state of the voice: (*mus.*) discord. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *phōnē*, sound.]

CACTACEOUS, kak-tā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to or like the cactus.

CACTUS, kak'tus, *n.* A natural order of American exogenous plants, most of them having clusters of prickles instead of leaves. [L. *cactus*, Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant.]

CADAVEROUS, ka-dav'ėr-us, *adj.* Looking like a *dead body:* sickly-looking. [L. *cadaver*, a dead body—*cado*, to fall dead.]

CADDICE, kad'dis, *n.* The larva of the caddice-fly, which lives in a cylindrical case, open at both ends. [Prov. E. *cad-bait*, *cadew*, *cade-worm*, *caddy*; Ger. *kāder*, allied to *kōder*, bait: or conn. with CADE.]

CADDICE-FLY, kad'dis-flī, *n.* A genus of neuropterous insects, which often fly in great numbers above streams and ponds. [See CADDICE.]

CADDIS, kad'dis, *n.* Same as CADDICE.

CADDIS, kad'dis, *n.* (*Shak.*) Worsted ribbon. [Scot. *caddis*, O. E. *caddas*, lint; Celt. *cadas*, a kind of cloth.]

CADDY, kad'di, *n.* A small box for holding tea. [Chinese *catty*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up.]

CADE, kād, *n.* (*Shak.*) A barrel or cask. [L. *cadus.*]

CADENCE, kā'dens, **CADENCY**, kā'den-si, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) The act of *falling*, sinking, or declining: the fall of the voice, esp. at the end of a sentence: the modulation of the voice in reading or speaking: flow of verses or periods. [Fr.—L. *cado*, to fall.]

CADENT, kā'dent, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Falling.* [L. *cadens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *cado*, to fall.]

CADET, ka-det', *n.* (*lit.*) *A little captain:* a younger or the youngest son: a student in a military college: the lowest grade of officer in the royal navy. [Fr., formerly *capdet*—low L. *capitettum*, a little captain. See CAPTAIN.]

CADETSHIP, ka-det'ship, *n.* The rank or commission of a cadet.

CADI, kā'di, *n.* A judge or magistrate among the Turks. [See ALCALDE.]

CADMEAN, kad-mē'an, **CADMIAN**, kad'mi-an, *adj.* Relating to Cadmus, who is said to have introduced the original Greek alphabet. [L. *Cadmeus—Cadmus*, Gr. *Kadmos.*]

CADMIA, kad'mi-a, *n.* Oxide of zinc, containing from 10 to 20 per cent. of cadmium. [Gr. *kadmia*, *kadmeia* (*gē*), Cadmean (earth), calamine.]

CADMIUM, kad'mi-um, *n.* A white metal occurring in zinc ores. [See CADMIA.]

CADUCEUS, ka-dū'se-us, *n.* (*myth.*) The rod carried by Mercury, the *herald* or messenger of the gods: a wand surmounted with two wings and entwined by two serpents. [L., akin to Gr. *kērukeion*, a herald's wand—*kērux*, a herald.]

CADUCOUS, ka-dū'kus, *adj.* *Falling* early, as a part of a plant. [L. *caducus—cado*, to fall.]

CÆCAL, sē'kal, *adj.* Relating to the cæcum.

CÆCUM, sē'kum, *n.* *A blind sac:* a sac or bag having only one opening, connected with the intestine of an animal. [L.—*cæcus*, blind.]

CAEN-STONE, kā'en-stōn, *n.* A cream-coloured limestone brought from Caen in France.

CÆRULE, sē'rūl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as CERULEAN.

CÆSAREAN, se-zā're-an, *adj.* Relating to Julius Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, 100–44 B.C.

CÆSURA, se-zū'ra, *n.* A syllable *cut off* at the end of a word after the completion of a foot: a metrical pause, break, or division in a verse. [L.—*cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut off.]

CÆSURAL, se-zū'ral, *adj.* Relating to the cæsura.

CAFFEINE, kaf'fe-in or kaf-fē'in, *n.* The active principle of coffee and tea. [Fr. *cafeine.* See COFFEE.]

CAFFER-BREAD, kaf'fėr-bred, *n.* A name of the BREAD-TREE, which affords food to the Caffers or natives of South Africa.

CAFFRE, kaf'fėr, *n.* Same as KAFIR.

CAFTAN, kaf'tan, *n.* A Persian or Turkish vest. [Fr. *cafetan*, Turk. *gaftan.*]

CAGE, kāj, *n.* (*lit.*) A *cavity* or enclosure: a place of confinement: a box made of wood and wire for holding birds or other animals.—*v.t.* To put into a cage: to shut up or confine:—*pr.p.* cāg'ing; *pa.p.* cāged'. [Fr.; It. *gabbia*; L. *cavea*, a hollow place.]

CAIMAN, kā'man, *n.* Same as CAYMAN.

CAINOZOIC, kā-no-zō'ik, *adj.* Noting the *recent life*

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period of geology, the characteristic life of which embraces man and most of the existing species of animals. [Gr. *kainos*, newly made, recent, *zōē*, life.]

CAÏQUE, kā'ēk or kä-ēk', *n.* A light skiff used by the Turks: the skiff of a galley. [Fr. *caïque*, from Turk. *qaiq*, a boat.]

CAIRN, kārn, *n.* A heap of stones of a conical form erected probably to mark a grave: any heap of stones. [Celt. *carn*, a heap.]

CAISSON, kās'on, *n.* A *case* or chest containing ammunition for cannon: a waggon for conveying military stores: a chest filled with explosive materials: a strong case for keeping out the water while the foundations of a bridge are being built. [Fr., from *caisse*, a case or chest. See CASE.]

CAITIFF, kā'tif, *n.* (*orig.*) *A captive:* a mean despicable fellow.—*adj.* Servile: despicable. [O. Fr. *caitif*, It. *cattivo*, L. *captivus—capio, captum*, to take.]

CAITIVE, kā'tiv, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Captive, subject.

CAJEPUT, kaj'e-put, *n.* An essential aromatic oil, obtained from the leaves of two E. Indian trees. [Malay.]

CAJOLE, ka-jōl', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To allure *into a cage* like a bird: to wheedle or coax: to deceive or delude by flattery:—*pr.p.* cajōl'ing; *pa.p.* cajōled'. [Fr. *cajoler—geôle*, O. Fr. *gaole, jaiole*, low L. *caveola*, dim. of L. *cavea*, a cage. See CAGE.]

CAJOLEMENT, ka-jōl'ment, } *n.* Coaxing for the
CAJOLERY, ka-jōl'ėr-i, } purpose of deluding: wheedling language: flattery.

CAKE, kāk, *n.* A piece of dough that is *cooked* or baked: a small loaf of fine bread: any flattened mass of a firm or hard consistence.—*v.t.* To form into a cake or hard mass.—*v.i.* to become baked or hardened:—*pr.p.* cāk'ing; *pa.p.* cāked'. [Ice. *kaka;* Ger. *kuchen—kochen*, L. *coquo*, to cook.]

CALABASH, kal'a-bash, *n.* See next word.

CALABASH-TREE, kal'a-bash-trē', *n.* A tree of tropical America, bearing a large melon-like fruit, the shell of which, called a calabash, is used for domestic purposes, as holding liquids, &c. [Fr. *calebasse*, Sp. *calabaza*—Ar. *kerbah*, a water-skin.]

CALAMANDER-WOOD, kal'a-man-dėr-wood, *n.* A hard and valuable cabinet-wood of a browniah colour, with black stripes, brought from India and Ceylon. [Prob. a corr. of *Coromandel-wood*, by which name it is also known.]

CALAMAR, kal'a-mar, } *n.* A cephalopodous mol-
CALAMARY, kal'a-mar-i, } luse which diffuses an *inky fluid* round it, so as to darken the water when pursued. [Sp. *calamar, calamarejo;* Prov. *calamar*, It. *calamajo*, inkstand, inkfish—L. *calamus*, a reed-pen.]

CALAMINE, kal'a-mīn, *n.* An ore consisting essentially of carbonate of zinc.

[Fr.; low L. *calamina*, said to be from L. *calamus*, a reed, because when fused it sticks to the base of the furnace in a reed-like form.]

CALAMINT, kal'a-mint, *n.* A genus of plants closely allied to balm. [Port. *calaminta*, L. *calamintha*, Gr. *kalaminthē—kalos*, beautiful, *minthē*, mint.]

CALAMITE, kal'a-mīt, *n.* One of a genus of fossil stems of the coal formation, so called from their likeness to gigantic reeds. [From L. *calamus*, a reed.]

CALAMITOUS, ka-lam'i-tus, *adj.* Producing calamity: making wretched: disastrous.

CALAMITOUSLY, ka-lam'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a calamitous manner.

CALAMITOUSNESS, ka-lam'i-tus-nes, *n.* The quality of producing distress: distress: misery.

CALAMITY, ka-lam'i-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) Injury done to the crops or *stalks of corn:* a cause of much misery or distress: a misfortune: disaster. [Fr. *calamité;* L. *calamitas—calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed: or L. *calamitas* = a supposed *cadamitas*, from *cado*, to fall.]

CALASH, ka-lash', *n.* A light, low-wheeled carriage with a folding top: a hood or top of a carriage which may be folded back: a kind of hood worn by ladies. [Fr. *calèche*, It. *calesso*, Russ. *koliaska.*]

CALCAREOUS, kal-kā're-us, *adj.* *Consisting of* or containing *chalk* or lime: of the nature of limestone. [L. *calcarius—calx, calcis*, chalk.]

CALCEIFORM, kal'se-i-form, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having the form of a slipper.* [Low L. *calceus*, a shoe—*calx, calcis*, the heel.]

CALCEOLARIA, kal-se-o-lā'ri-a, *n.* A genus of S. American plants. [L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe, from the resemblance of the calyx of some of the species to a slipper.]

CALCEOLATE, kal'se-o-lāt, *adj.* Calceiform.

CALCIFEROUS, kal-sif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Containing lime.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime, and *fero*, to bear.]

CALCINATION, kal-si-nā'shun, *n.* The process of calcining.

CALCINE, kal-sīn' or kal'sin, *v.t.* To expel all volatile ingredients from by heat, so as to reduce to a friable state.—*v.i.* to become pulverised by heat:—*pr.p.* calcīn'ing; *pa.p.* calcīned'. [Fr. *calciner*, It. *calcinare*—L. *calx*, lime.]

CALCIUM, kal'si-um, *n.* A yellowish-white metal intermediate between lead and gold in hardness, present in compounds of lime. [L. *calx, calcis*, lime.]

CALCOGRAPHY, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* A style of engraving resembling *chalk-drawing.* [L. *calx*, chalk, Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

CALC-SINTER, kalk'-sin'tėr, *n.* A limestone mineral of fibrous structure, found encrusting caves in limestone rocks. [Ger. *kalk-sinter—kalk*, lime, *sinter*, dross.]

CALC-SPAR, kalk'-spär, *n.* Calcareous spar, or crystallised carbonate of lime.

CALCULABLE, kal'kū-la-bl, *adj.* That may be calculated or computed.

CALCULATE, kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To count by the help of *pebbles:* to reckon: to determine or adjust by computation or reason.—*v.i.* to make computations: to estimate:—*pr.p.* cal'cūlāting; *pa.p.* cal'cūlāted. [L. *calculo, -atum—calculus*, dim. of *calx*, a little stone, a pebble.]

CALCULATION, kal-kū-lā'shun, *n.* The art or process of calculating: the result of an arithmetical operation: a reckoning: estimate. [calculation.

CALCULATIVE, kal'kū-lāt-iv, *adj.* Relating to

CALCULATOR, kal'kū-lāt-or, *n.* One who calculates: a reckoner: an accountant.

CALCULOSE, kal'kū-lōz, } *adj.* *Stony* or like stone:
CALCULOUS, kal'kū-lus, } gritty: affected with stone or with gravel. [See CALCULATE.]

CALCULUS, kal'kū-lus, *n.* A *stone*-like concretion which forms in the urinary bladder, kidney, &c.: a method of computation, forming a branch of mathematics:—*pl.* CAL'CULI. [L. See CALCULATE.]

CALDRON, kawl'drun, *n.* A large kettle for *heating* or boiling liquids. [L. *caldarium—calidus*, hot—*caleo*, to grow hot.]

CALEDONIAN, kal-e-dō'ni-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland: Scottish.—*n.* A native of Caledonia: a Scotchman.

CALEFACTION, kal-e-fak'shun, *n.* *Act* or operation

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of heating: state of being heated. [L. *calefactio*—*caleo*, to grow hot, *facio*, *factum*, to make.]

CALEFACTORY, kal-e-fak'tor-i, *adj.* Making warm or hot: causing heat.

CALENDAR, kal'en-dar, *n.* A register of *the months:* an almanac: a list, as of criminal causes for trial.—*v.t.* To enter in a calendar: to register. [L. *calendaris*, relating to the calends. See CALENDS.]

CALENDER, kal'en-dėr, *n.* A machine or hot-press consisting of two cylinders for smoothing and dressing cloth.—*v.t.* To dress cloth in a calender or by hot-pressing. [A corruption of CYLINDER.]

CALENDERING, kal'en-dėr-ing, *n.* The operation of dressing cloth in a calender.

CALENDRER, kal'en-drėr, *n.* One whose business it is to calender cloth.

CALENDS, kal'endz, *n.* Among the Romans, the first day of each month, on which *proclamation* of the calendar dates was made by the priests. [L. *calendæ*—*calo*, to call, proclaim.]

CALENTURE, kal'en-tūr, *n.* A species of temporary delirium or *fever* occurring on board ship in hot climates. [Sp. *calentura*, heat, fever, *calentar*, to heat—L. *caleo*, to be hot.]

CALF, käf, *n.* The young of the cow and of some other animals: a stupid, cowardly person: (*B.*, Hos. xiv. 2) a sacrifice: the thick, fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee. [A.S. *cealf*, Ger. *kalb*.]

CALIBER, CALIBRE, kal'i-bėr, *n.* The diameter of a bullet, as determining its weight, or of any round body, as a column: the internal diameter or bore of a gun or of any tube: (*fig.*) compass of mind: kind. [Fr. *calibre*, bore of a gun; O. Fr. *qualibre*—L. *quâ librâ*, of what weight: or from Ar. *kalib*, a model.]

CALICO, kal'i-kō, *n.* Cotton cloth, so called because it first came from *Calicut* in the East Indies.

CALIF, kā'lif or kal'if, *n.* The name assumed by the *successors* of Mohammed. [Turk. *khalif*; Ar. *khalaf*, to succeed.]

CALIFATE, kal'if-āt, *n.* The office, rank, or government of a calif.

CALIGRAPHY, ka-lig'ra-fi, *n.* *Beautiful writing.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *graphē*, writing.]

CALIPERS, kal'i-pėrz, **CALIPER-COMPASSES**, kal'i-pėr-kum'pas-sez, *n.* *Compasses* with bent legs for measuring *the diameter* of bodies. [Orig. *caliber-compasses*. See CALIBER.]

CALIPH, CALIPHATE, kā'lif, kal'if-āt. Same as CALIF, &c.

CALIPPIC, kal-ip'ik, *adj.* Noting a period of 76 years, supposed to bring round the new and full moon to the same point in the solar year—from Calippus, an Athenian astronomer who introduced it.

CALISTHENIC, kal-is-then'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to calisthenics.

CALISTHENICS, kal-is-then'iks, *n.* Exercises for promoting gracefulness as well as strength of body. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *sthenos*, strength.]

CALIVER, kal'i-vėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of light musket. [Perh. from Fr. *calabre*, a machine for casting stones, a battering-ram = *carabe*, for *cabre*, from low L. *cabra*, L. *capra*, a goat.]

CALIX, kā'liks, *n.* Same as CALYX.

CALK, kawk, *v.t.* To stuff oakum into the seams of, as a ship, to make it water-tight: to form sharp points on the shoes of, as a horse, to keep it from slipping. [L. *calcare*, to tread under foot (as if the oakum were pressed in with the foot)—*calx*, the heel.]

CALKER, kawk'ėr, *n.* One who calks: a sharp point on a horse-shoe, to prevent it from slipping.

CALKING-IRON, kawk'ing-ī'urn, *n.* A tool like a chisel with a blunt edge for calking ships.

CALL, kawl, *v.i.* To cry aloud: to speak with a loud voice: to make a short visit.—*v.t.* to utter in a loud voice: to proclaim: to summon, or request to come, by name: to give a name to: to name or designate, as for an office.—*n.* A summons or invitation: a demand or claim: the cry of a bird: a shrill whistle. [A.S. *ceallian*, Ice. *kalla*, L. *calo*, Gr. *kaleō*.]

CALL, kawl, *n.* (*Spenser*). A caul or cap.

CALLAT, CALLET, kal'at, kal'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A scold, a trull. [Fr. *caillette*, a frivolous, gossiping person; Gael. *caile*, girl, strumpet.]

CALL-BIRD, kawl'-bėrd, *n.* A bird trained to allure others into snares. [calls the actors.

CALL-BOY, kawl'-boy, *n.* A boy in a theatre who

CALLIGRAPHY, kal-lig'ra-fi, *n.* CALIGRAPHY.

CALLING, kawl'ing, *n.* Summons: that to which a person devotes his attention: a profession or occupation: (*obs.*) designation or character.

CALLIPERS, kal'li-pėrz, *n.* Same as CALIPERS.

CALLISTHENICS, kal-is-then'iks, *n.* CALISTHENICS.

CALLOSITY, kal-los'i-ti, *n.* Hardness of skin: (*bot.*) a thickened spot. [L. *callositas*—*callus*, hard skin.]

CALLOUS, kal'lus, *adj.* *Hardened:* hardened in mind: unfeeling. [L. *callosus*, hard-skinned—*callus*, hard skin.]

CALLOUSNESS, kal'lus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being callous: hardness, as of the skin: insensibility.

CALLOW, kal'lō, *adj.* *Bald:* not covered with feathers: unfledged. [A.S. *calo*, D. *kaluwe*, L. *calvus*.]

CALM, käm, *adj.* Still, as in *noon-day heat:* free from wind, quiet: undisturbed: composed.—*n.* Absence of wind: stillness: freedom from agitation: serenity.—*v.t.* To make calm: to render still or quiet: to soothe or pacify. [Fr. *calme*; Sp. *calma*, heat of the day, low L., Gr. *kauma*, noon-day heat, that being the period of rest.]

CALMLY, käm'li, *adv.* In a calm manner: quietly.

CALMNESS, käm'nes, *n.* The state of being calm.

CALMY, käm'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Calm: tranquil.

CALOMEL, kal'o-mel, *n.* A compound of mercury and chlorine, used in medicine.

[Gr. *kalos*, good, *melas*, black, from the qualities and colour of the black sulphuret of mercury, to which the name was originally applied.]

CALORIC, ka-lor'ik, *n.* *Heat:* the supposed principle or cause of heat. [From L. *calor*, heat—*caleo*, to be hot.]

CALORIFIC, kal-or-if'ik, *adj.* Causing heat: heating. [L. *calor*, heat, *facio*, to make.]

CALORIFICATION, kal-or-if-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of producing heat.

CALOTYPE, kal'o-tīp, *n.* (*lit.*) A *beautiful image:* a process in photography by which the images of the camera are fixed on prepared paper. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *typos*, an image.]

CALTRAP, CALTROP, kal'trap, kal'trop, *n.* The common *star-thistle:* an instrument having four iron spikes, one of which stands upright, when the instrument is thrown on the ground, used to impede an enemy's cavalry, so called from the resemblance of its spikes to the prickles of the thistle. [A.S. *col-træppe*, a kind of thistle.]

Caltrap.

CALUMBA, ka-lum'ba, *n.* The root of an African plant, extensively used in medicine as a stomachic

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and tonic. [Said to be from *Colombo*, in Ceylon, from which it was formerly obtained.]

Variously spelled CALOMBO, COLOMBO, COLUMBO.

CALUMET, kal'ū-met, *n.* A kind of tobacco-pipe, having a long stem of *reed* ornamented with feathers, used by the North American Indians in the ratification of their treaties. [L. *calamus*, a reed.]

CALUMNIATE, ka-lum'ni-āt, *v.t.* To accuse falsely: to slander:—*pr.p.* calum'niāting; *pa.p.* calum'niāted. [L. *calumnior, calumniatus*, to accuse falsely—*calumnia*, calumny.] [calumniating.

CALUMNIATION, ka-lum-ni-ā'shun, *n.* Act of

CALUMNIATOR, ka-lum'ni-ā-tor, *n.* One who calumniates: a slanderer.

CALUMNIATORY, ka-lum'ni-a-tor-i, } *adj.* Of the
CALUMNIOUS, ka-lum'ni-us, } nature of calumny: slanderous.

CALUMNY, kal'um-ni, *n.* False accusation maliciously made: slander. [L. *calumnia.*]

CALVARY, kal'va-ri, *n.* (*lit.*) *A skull:* the name of the place where Jesus Christ was crucified: among Roman Catholics, a small chapel in which is represented the various scenes of Christ's crucifixion. [L. *calvaria—calva*, the skull, *calvus*, bald.]

CALVE, kāv, *v.i.* To bring forth a calf: (*Milton*) to bring forth or produce:—*pr.p.* calv'ing; *pa.p.* calved'. [From CALF.]

CALVINISM, kal'vin-izm, *n.* The system of doctrines held by Calvin and his followers.

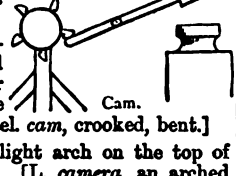
CALVINIST, kal'vin-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of Calvin.

CALVINISTIC, -AL, kal-vin-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to Calvin or to Calvinism.

CALX, kalks, *n.* *Chalk* or *lime:* the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat:—*pl.* CALXES, kalk'sēz, or CALCES, kal'sēz. [A.S. *calc, cealc*, chalk; L. *calx*, limestone.]

CALYCLE, kal'i-kl, *n.* (*bot.*) An exterior row of leaflets at the base of the calyx. [L. *calyculus*, dim. of CALYX.]

CALYX, kal'iks or kā'liks, *n.* The outer *covering* or cup of a flower.—*pl.* CAL'YXES, CAL'YCES. [L.; Gr. *kalyx—kalyptō*, to cover.]



Cam.

CAM, kam, *n.* The projecting part of a wheel, so shaped as to change a circular motion into an alternate one, or *vice versâ*. [W., Gael. *cam*, crooked, bent.]

CAMBER, kam'bėr, *n.* A slight arch on the top of an aperture or of a beam. [L. *camera*, an arched roof; Fr. *cambrer*, to arch or bend; W. *cam*, bent.]

CAMBIST, kam'bist, *n.* *A money-changer:* one skilled in the science of exchange: the name of a book which gives the values of the moneys of different nations in relation to some particular one. [It. *cambista*—L. *cambio*, to exchange.]

CAMBIUM, kam'bi-um, *n.* A mucilaginous fluid, found in spring between the bark and wood of trees, out of which new organs are formed. [Low L. *cambium*—L. *cambio*, to change.]

CAMBOGE, kam'bōj, *n.* See GAMBOGE.

CAMBRIAN, kam'bri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Cambria or Wales: Welsh.—*n.* An inhabitant of Cambria or Wales.

CAMBRIC, kām'brik, *n.* A name applied to the finest and thinnest of white linen fabrics, orig. manufactured at Cambray in Flanders.

CAME, kām, *pa.t.* of COME.

CAMEL, kam'el, *n.* A large ruminant quadruped, a native of Asia and Africa, having one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden across deserts. [A.S. *camell*, O. Fr. *camel*, L. *camelus*, Gr. *kamelos*, Heb. *gamal*, Sans. *kramela.*]

CAMEL-BACKED, kam'el-bakt, *adj.* Having a back like a camel: humpbacked.

CAMELEON, ka-mē'le-on, *n.* See CHAMELEON.

CAMELLIA, ka-mel'ya, *n.* A species of beautiful flowering evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan. [From *Camelli*, a Spanish Jesuit, said to have brought it from the East.]

CAMELOPARD, kam-el'o-pārd or kam'el-o-pārd, *n.* (*lit.*) *The camel-panther:* the tallest of known ruminant quadrupeds, now called the giraffe. [L. *camelopardalis;* Gr. *kamēlos*, and *pardalis*, the panther.]

CAMELOT, kam'e-lot, *n.* A cloth orig. made of *camel's* hair, now made of wool or goat's hair.

CAMEO, kam'e-ō, *n.* A gem or precious stone, generally the variegated onyx, carved in relief:—*pl.* CAMEOS, kam'e-ōz. [It. *cammeo*, low L. *cammæus*—L. *gemma*, a precious stone.]

CAMERA, kam'e-ra, *n.* *A chamber* or compartment in which are exhibited the images of external objects on a white surface placed within it. [L.]

CAMERATED, kam'e-rāt-ed, *adj.* Chambered: divided into chambers: arched or vaulted.

CAMIS, kam'is, *n.* (*Spenser*). A loose robe made of some light material, as silk, &c.: a chemise. [See CHEMISE.]

CAMLET, kam'let, *n.* Usual spelling of CAMELOT.

CAMOMILE, kam'o-mīl, *n.* *The ground apple* (from the apple-like smell of its blossoms), a plant, or its dried flowers, highly valued as a medicine. [L. *chamæmelon;* Gr. *chamaimēlon—chamai*, on the ground, *mēlon*, an apple.]

CAMP, kamp, *n.* (*lit.*) *A plain:* the ground on which an army pitches its tents: the tents of an army in the field disposed in proper order: an army.—*v.i.* To encamp or pitch tents.—*v.t.* to give lodging to in tents. [A.S., Fr. *camp;* It. *campo*—L. *campus*, a plain.]

CAMPAIGN, kam-pān', *n.* A large open *field* or *plain:* the time that an army engaged in war keeps the field.—*v.i.* To serve in a campaign. [Fr. *campagne;* It. *campagna*—L. *campus*, a plain.]

CAMPAIGNER, kam-pān'ėr, *n.* One who has served in several campaigns.

CAMPANIFORM, kam-pan'i-form, *adj.* *In the form of a bell*, applied to flowers. [It. *campana*, a bell, and FORM.]

CAMPANILE, kam-pa-nē'lā, *n.* The Italian name for a belfry, usually separated from the church, so called from *Campania* in Italy, where the use of bells in divine service was first introduced.

CAMPANOLOGY, kam-pan-ol'o-ji, *n.* *A discourse on*, or the science of, *bells* or bell-ringing. [It. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

CAMPANULATE, kam-pan'ū-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Bell-shaped.* [From It. *campana*, a bell.]

CAMPESTRAL, kam-pes'tral, } *adj.* Growing *in*
CAMPESTRIAN, kam-pes'tri-an, } or pertaining to *fields.* [L. *campestris—campus*, a field.]

CAMPHENE, kam'fēn, } *n.* Rectified oil of turpen-
CAMPHINE, kam'fin, } tine, used for burning in lamps, and in making up varnishes. [Contracted for *camphogen*—low L. *camphora*, and Gr. *genō*, to bring forth. See CAMPHOR.]

CAMPHIRE, kam'fir, } *n.* The white solid juice of
CAMPHOR, kam'for, } the camphor-tree, having a

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bitter taste and a pleasant smell. [Fr. *camphre*, low L. *camphora*, Hind. *kapur*, Malay *kapura*.]

CAMPHORATED, kam'for-āt-ed, *adj.* Impregnated with camphor. [phor.

CAMPHORIC, kam-for'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to cam-

CAMPHORIC ACID, an acid obtained by distilling camphor in nitric acid.

CAMPHOR-TREE, kam'for-trē, *n.* A laurel-tree of the East, from which camphor is obtained.

CAMPION, kam'pi-un, *n.* A deciduous plant with white flowers and poisonous berries, growing in exposed situations. [Perhaps from L. *campus*, a field.]

CAMP-MEETING, kamp'-mēt'ing, *n.* A temporary sojourn of a number of persons in *tents* for the purpose of holding frequent religious meetings.

CAMP-STOOL, kamp'-stōōl, *n.* A seat or stool with cross legs, made so as to fold up when not in use.

CAMUS, kam'us, *n.* (*Spenser*). CAMIS.

CAM-WHEEL, kam'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel having projections on its circumference for producing alternating motion in machinery. [See CAM.]

CAM-WOOD, kam'-wood, *n.* A red dye-wood from Sierra Leone, where it is called *kambi*, whence its name.

CAN, kan, *v.i.* (*orig.*) *To know*, to be skilled in: to be able: to have sufficient power. [A.S. *can*, know; A.S. *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, Scot. *ken*, to know; Ger. *können*, to be able. See KNOW.]

CAN, kan, *n.* A vessel for holding liquor, originally made of the stem of a *reed*. [A.S. *canne*; L. *canna*, a vessel, a reed.]

CANAANITE, kā'nan-īt, *n.* A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham: a native of the land of Canaan.

CANAANITISH, kā'nan-īt-ish, *adj.* Of or belonging to the land of Canaan. [of CAN, a vessel.]

CANAKIN, kan'a-kin, *n.* (*Shak.*) A little can. [Dim.

CANAL, ka-nal', *n.* (*lit.*) A channel or water-*pipe*: a channel or passage for water made by art: a duct in the body for any of its fluids. [L. *canalis*, a water-pipe—*canna*, a reed, a pipe.]

CANAL-BOAT, ka-nal'-bōt, *n.* A boat for canal traffic.

CANARD, ka-närd' or ka-närd', *n.* (*lit.*) *A duck*: an extravagant fabrication: a hoax. [Fr.]

[From a story regarding the extraordinary voracity of ducks, invented by a French writer in order to ridicule the extravagant stories current in his time.]

CANARY, ka-nā'ri, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Canary Islands: yellowish (from the colour of the bird).—*n.* A wine from the Canary Islands: a songbird of a yellow colour, orig. from the Canary Islands: (*Shak.*) a quick and lively dance, said to have originated in the Canary Islands.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To dance the canary dance.

CANARY-GRASS, ka-nā'ri-gras, *n.* A grass of which the seed is much used as food for canary-birds.

CANASTER, ka-nas'ter, *n.* A kind of tobacco, so called from the *rush basket* in which it was orig. brought from Spanish America. [Sp. *canasta*—L. *canistra*, a wicker basket.]

CANCEL, kan'sel, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To enclose as with *lattice-work*: to cross a writing with lines: to blot out: to annul or render invalid:—*pr.p.* can'celling; *pa.p.* can'celled.—*n.* The act of cancelling; the part of a work suppressed or altered. [Fr. *canceller*, L. *cancello*—*cancelli*, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice.]

CANCELLATE, kan'sel-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) With an appearance resembling *lattice-work*.

CANCELLATED, kan'sel-lāt-ed, *adj.* Crossed by bars or lines.

CANCELLATION, kan-sel-lā'shun, *n.* The act of cancelling: (*arith.*) the expunging of common factors.

CANCER, kan'sėr, *n.* *A crab*: a sign of the zodiac, represented by a crab: a virulent spreading tumour or canker, so called from its supposed resemblance to a crab. [A.S. *cancer*, *cancre*; L. *cancer*; Gr. *karkinos*; Sans. *karkata*, a crab.]

CANCEROUS, kan'sėr-us, *adj.* Of or like a cancer.

CANCRIFORM, kang'kri-form, *adj.* *Crab-like*, cancerous. [CANCER and FORM.]

CANCROID, kang'kroid, *adj.* *In the form of a crab*: cancerous. [CANCER, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

CANDELABRUM, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.* (*lit.*) *A candle-bearer*: a branched and ornamental candlestick. [L.—*candela*. See CANDLE.]

CANDESCENCE, kan-des'ens, *n.* A white heat. [L. *candesco*, inceptive of *candeo*, to glow.]

CANDID, kan'did, *adj.* (*lit.*) *White, shining*: fair: sincere: free from prejudice: frank. [Fr. *candide*, L. *candidus*—*candeo*, to shine.]

CANDIDATE, kan'di-dāt, *n.* (*lit.*) One *clothed in white*: one who offers himself or is proposed for any office or honour. [L. *candidatus*—*candidus*, white, because at Rome the applicant for office used to wear a white dress.]

CANDIDATESHIP, kan'di-dāt-ship, } *n.* State of
CANDIDATURE, kan'di-dāt-ūr, } being a candidate.

CANDIDLY, kan'did-li, *adv.* In a candid manner: [without deceit: frankly.

CANDIDNESS, kan'did-nes, *n.* Sincerity: freedom from prejudice: frankness.

CANDIED, kan'did, *adj.* Preserved or dressed with sugar, or anything resembling sugar: (*Shak.*) congealed as sugar, sugared, flattering. [See CANDY.]

CANDLE, kan'dl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something shining*: wax, tallow, or other like substance surrounding a wick, intended for giving light: a light. [A.S. *candel*, Fr. *chandelle*, L. *candela*—*candeo*, to shine.]

CANDLE-COAL, kan'dl-kōl, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

CANDLE-HOLDER, kan'dl-hōld'ėr, *n.* One who holds a candle to another while working: hence, one who renders another slight assistance.

CANDLEMAS, -DAY, kan'dl-mas, -dā, *n.* The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, observed by the R. C. Church on the 2d of February, so named from the candles carried in the procession: in Scotland, one of the four term-days. [A.S. *candel-mæsse*—*candel*, a candle, *mæsse*, a feast.]

CANDLESTICK, kan'dl-stik, *n.* An instrument for holding a candle.

CANDOR, kan'dur, *n.* American spelling of CANDOUR.

CANDOUR, kan'dur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A dazzling whiteness*: freedom from prejudice or disguise: sincerity: openness. [L. *candor*—*candeo*, to shine.]

CANDY, kan'di, *n.* Crystallised sugar: anything preserved in sugar.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Like sugar, sweet.—*v.t.* To preserve or dress with sugar: to congeal or crystallise as sugar.—*v.i.* to become congealed as sugar: to become covered with sugar:—*pr.p.* can'dying; *pa.p.* can'died. [Fr. *candir*, It. *candire*, to candy; Ar. *kand*, sugar, Sans. *khandava*, sweetmeats—*khanda*, a piece.]

CANE, kān, *n.* (*lit.*) *A reed*: the stem of the smaller kinds of palms and larger grasses: a walking stick.—*v.t.* To beat with a cane:—*pr.p.* cān'ing; *pa.p.* cāned'. [L. *canna*, Gr. *kanna*, a reed.]

CANEBRAKE, kān'brāk, *n.* A brake or thicket of canes. [canes, for the manufacture of sugar.

CANE-MILL, kān'-mil, *n.* A mill for bruising sugar-

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CANESCENT, ka-nes'ent, *adj.* *Growing* or tending to *white:* hoary. [L. *canescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *canesco*, to grow white—*caneo*, to be white.]

CANE-TRASH, kān'-trash, *n.* Refuse of sugar-cane used for fuel in boiling the juice.

CANICULAR, ka-nik'ū-lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to the Dog-star*, or to the Dog-days. [L. *canicularis—canicula*, a little dog, the Dog-star, dim. of *canis*, a dog.]

CANIDÆ, kan'i-dē, *n.* *The dog-tribe*, a family of carnivorous mammalia containing the dog, wolf, fox, &c. [L. *canis*, a dog.]

CANINE, ka-nīn', *adj.* *Like* or pertaining to *the dog.* [L. *caninus—canis*, a dog.]

CANISTER, kan'is-tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) A *cane* or wicker basket: a box or case, usually of tin. [Fr. *canistre*, L. *canistrum*, Gr. *kanistron—kanna*, a cane.]

CANISTER-SHOT, kan'is-tėr-shot, *n.* From 20 to 280 bullets enclosed in a cylindrical canister or case, and fired from a big gun, the canister bursting as soon as it leaves the gun.

CANKER, kang'kėr, *n.* *A cancer:* a small sore in the mouth: a disease in trees and in horses' feet: anything that corrupts or consumes: (*Shak.*) a caterpillar.—*v.t.* To eat into, as a cancer: to corrupt or destroy: to infect or pollute.—*v.i.* to grow corrupt: to waste away or decay. [L. *cancer*, originally pronounced *canker*. See CANCER.]

CANKERED, kang'kėrd, *adj.* Corroded: soured: crabbed: uncivil. [canker.

CANKEROUS, kang'kėr-us, *adj.* Corroding like a

CANKER-WORM, kang'kėr-wurm, *n.* The larva of the winter-moth, a caterpillar which is very destructive to the buds and leaves of fruit-trees: (*B.*) probably the larva of the locust. [See CANKER.]

CANNEL-COAL, kan'nl-kōl, *n.* (*orig.*) *Candle-coal:* a very hard, black kind of coal that burns with a bright flame, so called because once used as a substitute for candles.

CANNIBAL, kan'ni-bal, *n.* One who eats human flesh.—*adj.* Relating to cannibalism.

[A corr. of Caribales (English Caribbees), the name used by Columbus for the natives of the W. India Islands who ate human flesh; prob. changed into a word expressive of their character, from L. *canis*, a dog.]

CANNIBALISM, kan'ni-bal-izm, *n.* The practice of eating human flesh. [manner of a cannibal.

CANNIBALLY, kan'ni-bal-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In the

CANNON, kan'un, *n.* (*lit.*) A large *cane*, reed, or tube: a metal cylinder for throwing balls by the force of gunpowder: a large gun. [Fr. *canon*—L. *canna*, a reed, a tube. See CANE.]

CANNONADE, kan'un-ād, *n.* An attack by a continued discharge of cannon.—*v.t.* To batter or attack with cannon.—*v.i.* to discharge cannon.

CANNON-BALL, kan'un-bawl, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast-iron, to be shot from a cannon.

CANNON-BONE, kan'un-bōn, *n.* The long bone between the knee and the foot of a horse. [Probably so called from its tube-like form.]

CANNONEER, } kan-un-ēr', *n.* One who manages
CANNONIER, } cannon, an artilleryman.

CANNON-METAL, kan'un-met'l, *n.* An alloy of about 90 parts of copper and 10 of tin, from which cannon are manufactured. [cannon-shot.

CANNON-PROOF, kan'un-prōōf, *adj.* Proof against

CANNON-SHOT, kan'un-shot, *n.* A cannon-ball: the distance to which a cannon will throw a ball.

CANNOT, kan'not = Can not.

CANOE, ka-nōō', *n.* A boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. [Fr. *canot*, Sp. *canoa—canaoa*, the Carib name.]

CANON, kan'on, *n.* (*lit.*) *A measuring cane:* a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters: the genuine books of Scripture: the catalogue of saints acknowledged by the R. C. Church: (*Ch. of E.*) a superior clergyman in a cathedral or collegiate church, inscribed on its canon or roll, also, an enactment of a synod: (*mus.*) a kind of fugue in which the whole of the first part with which it begins is imitated throughout by all the other parts. [A.S., Fr., L. *canon*, a measuring rod, list, roll, Gr. *kanōn—kanna*, a reed.] [a regular religious college.

CANONESS, kan'on-es, *n.* A female beneficiary of

CANONIC, -AL, ka-non'ik, -al, *adj.* According to or included in the canon: regular: ecclesiastical.

CANONICALLY, ka-non'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a manner conformable to the canon.

CANONICALS, ka-non'ik-alz, *n.* The official dress of the clergy regulated by the canons of the church.

CANONICITY, kan-on-is'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being canonical: state of being in accordance with the canon of Scripture.

CANONISATION, kan-on-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of canonising or placing in the catalogue of saints: state of being canonised or sainted.

CANONISE, kan'on-īz, *v.t.* To enrol in the canon or list of saints: to declare a saint:—*pr.p.* can'onīsing; *pa.p.* can'onīsed. [law.

CANONIST, kan'on-ist, *n.* One versed in the canon

CANONISTIC, kan-on-ist'ik, *adj.* (*Milton*). Belonging to, or characteristic of, a canonist.

CANON-LAW, kan'on-law, *n.* A collection of ecclesiastical laws, orig. for the regulation of the Church of Rome.

CANONRY, kan'on-ri, } *n.* A capitular prebend
CANONSHIP, kan'on-ship, } or benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPY, kan'o-pi, *n.* (*lit.*) A couch with *mosquito* curtains: a covering over a couch, bed, &c., or overhead: in Gothic arch., an ornamental projection over doors, windows, niches, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with a canopy:—*pr.p.* can'opying; *pa.p.* can'opied. [O. E. *canapie*, Fr. *canapé*, O. Fr. *conopé*, L. *conopeum*, Gr. *kōnōpeion—kōnōps*, a mosquito.]

CANOROUS, ka-nō'rus, *adj.* *Musical:* melodious. [L. *canorus—cano*, to sing.]

CANSTICK, kan'stik, *n.* (*Shak.*) A candlestick.

CANT, kant, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To sing* or *whine:* to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical tone.—*n.* A sing-song manner of speaking: a hypocritical style of speech: the style of language peculiar to a sect: barbarous jargon, slang: the secret language spoken by gipsies, thieves, &c.—*adj.* Vulgar: affected. [L. *canto*, frequentative of *cano*, to sing.]

CANT, kant, *n.* (*lit.*) *An edge* or *corner:* an inclination from the level: a toss or jerk.—*v.t.* To turn on the edge: to tilt or incline: to toss or thrust suddenly. [O. Fr. *cant*, It. *canto*, L. *canthus*, an edge; Gr. *kanthos*, corner of the eye; W. *cant*, a border.]

CAN'T, känt, a colloquial contraction for CANNOT.

CANTATA, kan-tä'ta, kan-tä'ta, *n.* A poem set to music, or a song interspersed with recitative: a combination of recitations, airs, choruses, &c. [It.—It., L. *cantare*, frequentative of L. *cano*, to sing.]

CANTEEN, kan-tēn', *n.* A tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors: a barrack tavern. [Fr. *cantine;* It. *cantina*, a cellar, a bottle-case, a contraction of *canovettina*, dim. of *canova*, a cellar.]

CANTER, kan'tėr, *n.* An easy gallop.—*v.i.* To move

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at an easy gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time.—*v.t.* to make to canter. [Orig. *Canterbury-gallop*, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims used to ride to the shrine at Canterbury.]

CANTER, kant'ėr, *n.* One who cants or whines, a beggar: one who makes hypocritical professions.

CANTERBURY, kan'tėr-ber-ri, *n.* A piece of furniture or stand with divisions in it for holding books, music, &c.

CANTHARIDINE, kan-thar'i-din, *n.* The active principle of blistering-flies. [See CANTHARIS.]

CANTHARIS, kan'thar-is, *n.* A genus of beetles, many of which possess peculiar blistering properties:—*pl.* CANTHAR'IDES (-dēz). [Gr. *kantharis*, a beetle.]

CANTICLE, kan'ti-kl, *n.* (*orig.*) *A little song:* (*Spenser*) a canto or division of a song:—*pl.* the Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament. [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*, song. See CANTO.]

CANTION, kan'shun, *n.* (*Spenser*). A song, verses. [L. *cantio—cano*, to sing.]

CANTLE, kan'tl, *n.* (*Shak.*) An *edge, corner*, or fragment.—*v.t.* To cut a piece from: to cut into pieces or divide:—*pr.p.* can'tling; *pa.p.* can'tled. [O. Fr. *cantel*, corner; prob. from root of CANT, an edge.]

CANTLET, kant'let, *n.* A little corner, a fragment. [Dim. of CANTLE.]

CANTO, kan'to, *n.* (*lit.*) *A song:* a part or section of a poem: (*mus.*) the soprano voice, the highest vocal part. [It. *canto—cantus*, a song—*cano*, to sing.]

CANTON, kan'ton, *n.* (*lit.*) A *corner* or partition: a small division of territory: the inhabitants of such a partition, a small community: (*her.*) a square or separate division on a shield.—*v.t.* To divide into cantons: to distribute into small companies, as soldiers, for quartering. [Fr. *canton*, It. *cantone—canto*, a corner; from root of CANT, an edge.]

CANTONMENT, kan'ton-ment, *n.* A portion of a town assigned to a body of troops: quarters for a body of troops. [From CANTON.]

CANTY, kan'ti, *adj.* (*Words.*) Cheerful, lively. [Prov. E. and Scot.; Ir. *cainteach*, talkative.]

CANVAS, kan'vas, *n.* A coarse cloth made of *hemp*, used for sails, tents, &c., and for painting on: the sails of a ship.—*adj.* Made of canvas. [Fr. *canevas*, It. *canavaccio;* L. *cannabis*, Gr. *kannabis*, hemp.]

CANVAS-CLIMBER, kan'vas-klīm'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who climbs a mast to furl or unfurl the sails, a sailor.

CANVASS, kan'vas, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To sift through a canvas:* to examine thoroughly: to discuss: to solicit votes from: to go through in search of votes.—*v.i.* to solicit votes: to seek.—*n.* Close examination: a seeking or solicitation. [O.E. *canvas*, a sieve, a straining-cloth, from root of CANVAS.]

CANVASSER, kan'vas-ėr, *n.* One who canvasses: one who solicits votes.

CANY, kān'i, *adj.* Made of cane: abounding with [canes.

CANZONE, kan-zō'nā, *n.* *A song* or air in two or more parts, with passages of fugue and imitation: a kind of lyric poem. [It., a song, Prov. *canson*, Fr. *chanson*, L. *cantio—cano*, to sing.]

CAOUTCHOUC, kōō'chook, *n.* A highly elastic and tenacious substance obtained from the milky juice of certain tropical plants: India-rubber. [S. American.]

CAP, kap, *n.* *A covering* for the head: a cover: (*Shak.*) that which is the highest or the top—the ensign of some dignity, as that of a cardinal—the act of uncovering the head in token of respect: (*arch.*) the uppermost part or that which crowns the whole: (*naut.*) a block of wood with two large holes through it, for binding two masts together.—*v.t.* To put a cap on: to cover the end or top of: to render complete: (*Spenser*) to deprive of a cap.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to uncover the head in token of respect:—*pr.p.* capp'ing; *pa.p.* capped'. [A.S. *cæppe;* Fr. *cape;* Ger. *kappe;* Gr. *skepō*, to cover.]

CAPABILITY, kāp-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being [capable: capacity: ability.

CAPABLE, kāp'a-bl, *adj.* *Able to seize* or comprehend: having ability, power, or skill to do: properly qualified: endowed with intellectual power: susceptible: (*Shak.*) capacious, large. [Low L. *capabilis—*L. *capio*, to take, to hold.]

CAPACIOUS, ka-pā'shus, *adj.* Holding or including much: wide: large: extensive: comprehensive: liberal. [L. *capax, capacis—capio*, to take.]

CAPACIOUSNESS, ka-pā'shus-nes, *n.* State or quality of being capacious: comprehensiveness.

CAPACITATE, ka-pas'i-tāt, *v.t.* To make or render capable: to qualify: to enable:—*pr.p.* capac'itāting; *pa.p.* capac'itāted.

CAPACITY, ka-pas'i-ti, *n.* The power of holding or containing: extent of room or space: (*geom.*) the solid contents of a body: power or comprehensiveness of mind: character: state or condition. [L. *capacitas—capax.* See CAPACIOUS.]

CAPARISON, ka-par'i-sun, *n.* The *covering* of a horse: a rich cloth laid over a war-horse: gay or rich clothing.—*v.t.* To cover with a caparison or ornamental cloth, as a horse: to dress very richly. [Fr. *caparaçon*, Sp. *caparazon*, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, a cover.]

CAP-CASE, kap'-kās, *n.* (*orig.*) A case for holding caps: a small travelling case, a chest.

CAPE, kāp, *n.* A *head* or point of land running into the sea: a headland.—*v.i.* To keep a course, as a ship:—*pr.p.* cāp'ing; *pa.p.* cāped'. [L. *caput*, the head.]

CAPE, kāp, *n.* A *covering* for the shoulders attached to a coat or cloak: a cloak. [Fr. *cape.* See CAP.]

CAPELAN, kap'e-lan, } *n.* A small fish of the salmon
CAPELIN, kap'e-lin, } family, extremely abundant on the coasts of Newfoundland, and much used as bait in the cod-fishery. [Fr. and Sp. *capelan.*]

CAPER, kā'pėr, *v.i.* To leap or skip *like a goat:* to dance in a frolicsome manner.—*n.* A leap: a spring. [Fr. *cabrer*, to prance—*cabri*, L. *caper*, a goat.]

CAPER, kā'pėr, *n.* The flower-bud of the caper-tree, used for pickling. [Fr. *câpre;* L. *capparis*, Gr. *kapparis*, the caper-tree; Sans. *kaphari*, ginger.]

CAPERER, kā'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who capers; a dancer.

CAPER-TREE, kā'pėr-trē, *n.* A trailing shrub, the flower-buds of which are gathered and preserved in vinegar as a pickle.

CAPIAS, kā'pi-as, *n.* (*lit.*) *Thou mayest take:* a judicial writ, commanding the sheriff to arrest the person named in it. [L.—*capio*, to take.]

CAPILLAIRE, kap-il-lār', *n.* (*orig.*) A sirup extracted from the *maiden-hair* fern: a simple sirup flavoured with orange-flower water. [Fr. 'maiden-hair,' L. *capillaris.* See CAPILLARY.]

CAPILLARITY, kap-il-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being capillary.

CAPILLARY, kap'il-la-ri or ka-pil'la-ri, *adj.* As fine *as a hair:* pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.—*n.* A tube with a bore as fine as a hair:—*pl.* the minute vessels that unite the veins and arteries in animals. [L. *capillaris—capillus*, hair, akin to *caput*, head.]

CAPITAL, kap'i-tal, *adj.* *Relating to the head:* head or chief: important: affecting the head or life, as punishment: large, as letters orig. placed only at

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the head of a page.—*n.* The head or top part of a column (for Ill. see COLUMN): the most important thing: the chief city of a country: money invested: a large letter, orig. placed only at the head of a page, now used at the beginning of every sentence. [L. *capitalis—caput*, head.]

CAPITALISATION, kap-i-tal-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of converting into capital: printing with capital letters.

CAPITALISE, kap'i-tal-īz, *v.t.* To convert into capital: to print in capital letters:—*pr.p.* cap'italīsing; *pa.p.* cap'italised.

CAPITALIST, kap'i-tal-ist, *n.* One who has a large capital sunk in trade or advanced in speculation: one who possesses a large amount of ready money.

CAPITALLY, kap'i-tal-li, *adv.* Chiefly: principally: excellently: by capital punishment.

CAPITATE, kap'i-tāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Growing in or shaped like *a head*. [L. *capitatus—caput*, head.]

CAPITATION, kap-i-tā'shun, *n.* A numbering of people *by the head* or individual: taxation on each individual.

CAPITAYN, kap'i-tān, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CAPTAIN.

CAPITE, kap'i-te, *n.* (*Shak.*) An ancient English tenure. [L. *caput*, the head or chief.]

To hold lands IN CAPITE, to hold them directly from the sovereign.

CAPITOL, kap'it-ol, *n.* The temple of Jupiter at Rome, which was built on the top of a hill: in the U.S., the house where Congress meets. [L. *capitolium—caput*, head.]

CAPITOLIAN, kap-i-tō'li-an, } *adj.* Pertaining to
CAPITOLINE, kap'i-tol-īn, } the Capitol in Rome.

CAPITULANT, ka-pit'ū-lant, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) A member of a chapter possessing a vote. [See CAPITULAR.]

CAPITULAR, ka-pit'ū-lar, *n.* (*lit.*) *A chapter* or ecclesiastical body: a statute passed in a chapter: the body of the statutes of a chapter: the member of a chapter.—*adj.* Relating to a chapter, esp. that of a cathedral: (*bot.*) growing in small heads. [Low L. *capitularium*—L. *capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, head.]

CAPITULARY, ka-pit'ū-lar-ī, *n.* Same as CAPITULAR: (*Ch. of E.*) synodical decrees of bishops.—*adj.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

CAPITULATE, ka-pit'ū-lāt, *v.i.* To draw up an agreement in certain *heads* or articles: to yield on certain stipulations: to surrender by treaty.—*v.t.* to yield or give up on conditions:—*pr.p.* capit'ūlāting; *pa.p.* capit'ūlāted. [Low L. *capitulo, -atum*—L. *capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, a head.]

CAPITULATION, ka-pit-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of capitulating: surrender by treaty or on certain conditions: reduction into heads or articles.

CAPON, kā'pn, *n.* A young male fowl *cut* or castrated. [A.S. *capun*; Fr. *chapon*; L. *capo*; Gr. *kapōn—kaptō*, to cut.]

CAPOTE, ka-pōt', *n.* A kind of long military cloak. [Fr.—*cape*, a cloak. See CAP.]

CAPRIC, kap'rik, *adj.* Obtained from butter or fat, esp. of the goat. [L. *caper*, a goat.]

CAPRIC ACID, an acid in the milk of the goat and cow.

CAPRICE, ka-prēs', *n.* A sudden will or desire to do a thing for which there is no apparent reason: a freak. [Fr. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*; perhaps from *capra*, a goat, from the suddenness of its leap.]

CAPRICIOUS, ka-prish'us, *adj.* Full of caprice.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, ka-prish'us-nes, *n.* State of being capricious: whimsicalness: tendency to sudden change of purpose or opinion.

CAPRICORN, kap'ri-korn, *n.* One of the signs of the zodiac, represented by a *horned goat*. [L. *capricornus—caper*, a goat, *cornu*, a horn.]

CAPRIFICATION, kap-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* A method for hastening the maturation of figs. [L. *caprificatio—caprificus*, the wild fig—*capra*, a goat, *ficus*, a fig, from the goats feeding on it.]

CAPRIFORM, kap'ri-form, *adj.* *Having the form of a goat.* [L. *caper, capra*, a goat, *forma*, form.]

CAPRIOLE, kap'ri-ōl, *n.* A caper in dancing: a leap that a horse makes without advancing. [Fr. *cabriole*, O. Fr. *capriole*—L. *caper, capra*, a goat.]

CAPRIPED, kap'ri-ped, *adj.* *Having feet like a goat.* [L. *caper, capra*, a goat, *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

CAPSICINE, kap'si-sin, *n.* The active principle of capsicum.

CAPSICUM, kap'si-kum, *n.* A genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their berries, from which cayenne pepper is prepared. [Low L. *capsicum*—L. *capsa*, a repository, the fruit being in pods; or from Gr. *kaptō*, to bite, from the pungency of the berries.]

CAPSIZE, kap-sīz', *v.t.* To upset:—*pr.p.* capsīz'ing; *pa.p.* capsīzed.—*n.* An upset.

CAPSTAN, kap'stan, *n.* (*lit.*) *The standing goat:* an upright machine, turned on a pivot by means of spokes inserted in holes in its upper extremity, for winding upon it a cable which raises heavy weights, esp. the anchor, on board ship.

[Fr. *cabestan*, Sp. *cabrestante—cabra*, L. *capra*, a goat, L. *stans*, standing, the name of the goat being applied to battering-rams, machines for casting stones, &c.]

CAPSULAR, -Y, kap'sūl-ar, -i, *adj.* Hollow like a capsule: pertaining to a capsule.

CAPSULE, kap'sūl, *n.* *A little case:* the seed-vessel of a plant: a small dish: a gummy envelope in which disagreeable medicines are put to conceal their taste. [L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a case.]

CAPTAIN, kap'tān, *n.* *A head* or chief officer: the commander of a troop of horse, of a company of infantry, or of a ship.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Possessing superiority. [Fr. *capitaine*, It. *capitano*—L. *caput*, the head.] [of a captain.

CAPTAINCY, kap'tān-si, *n.* The rank or commission

CAPTAINRY, kap'tān-ri, *n.* (*Spenser*). Jurisdiction over a certain district, captainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, kap'tān-ship, *n.* Rank or condition of a captain: skill in commanding.

CAPTION, kap'shun, *n.* *The act of taking:* the act of imposing upon one by some cavil or trick: arrest by a judicial process. [L. *captio—capio*, to take.]

CAPTIOUS, kap'shus, *adj.* Ready to catch at faults or take offence: critical: peevish: (*Shak.*) capable of receiving.

CAPTIVATE, kap'ti-vāt, *v.t.* To take or make captive: to charm: to engage the affections:—*pr.p.* cap'tivāting; *pa.p.* cap'tivāted.—*adj.* Made prisoner. [L. *captivo, captivatus—captivus.*]

CAPTIVATING, kap'ti-vāt-ing, *adj.* Having power to engage the affections.

CAPTIVAUNCE, kap'tiv-ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Captivity.

CAPTIVE, kap'tiv, *n.* *One taken:* a prisoner of war: one kept in bondage.—*adj.* Taken or kept prisoner in war: charmed by anything: keeping in confinement.—*v.t.* To make prisoner or bring into a state of servitude. [L. *captivus—capio, captus*, to take.]

CAPTIVITY, kap-tiv'i-ti, *n.* State of being a captive.

CAPTOR, kap'tor, *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

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CAPTURE, kap'tūr, *n.* *The act of taking:* the thing taken: an arrest.—*v.t.* To take or seize by force: to take as a prize:—*pr.p.* cap'tūring; *pa.p.* cap'tūred. [L. *captura—capio, captus*, to take.]

CAPUCCIO, ka-pōōch'i-o, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A hood.* [It., Fr. *capuce*, It. *cappa*, a hood. See CAP.]

CAPUCHIN, kap-ū-shēn', *n.* A hooded cloak for females: a Franciscan monk, so called from the hood he wears: a hooded pigeon. [Fr. *capucin—capuce*, It. *cappa*, a hood. See CAP.]

CAR, kär, *n.* A light vehicle moved on wheels: (*poet.*) a chariot. [Fr. *char*, O. Fr. *car*, *char*, L. *carrus*, Celt. *cdr*.] [by cavalry.

CARABINE, kar'a-bīn, *n.* A short light musket, used

[Fr. *carabine—carabin*, O. Fr. *calabrin*, a carabineer—*calabre*, a machine for casting stones, the name being transferred to the musket after the invention of gunpowder.]

CARABINEER, kar-a-bin-ēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a carabine.

CARACK, kar'ak, *n.* *A large ship* of burden: a galleon. [Fr. *caraque*; Sp. *carraca*; D. *kraecke*, a large ship.]

CARACOLE, kar'a-kōl, *n.* *A turning about:* the half turn which a horseman makes: a winding staircase.—*v.i.* To turn half round, as cavalry in wheeling:—*pr.p.* car'acōling; *pa.p.* car'acōled. [Fr. *caracole*; Sp. *caracol*, the spiral shell of a snail; A.S. *cerran*, to turn; Gael. *car*, *carach*, winding.]

CARAFE, ka-raf', *n.* A water-bottle made of glass. [Fr.; Sp. *garrafa*, a pitcher—Ar. *kiraf*, a measure, *karafa*, to draw water.]

CARAMEL, kar'a-mel, *n.* A dark-brown substance produced by the action of heat on sugar, used in colouring whisky, wines, &c. [Fr.—low L. *cannamella*, sugar-cane—L. *canna*, a reed, *mel*, *mellis*, honey.]

CARAT, kar'at, *n.* (*lit.*) *A seed* or *bean:* a weight of 4 grains: a 24th part: a term used in stating the proportion of pure gold in any alloy of gold with other metals. [Fr.; Ar. *girat*; Gr. *keration*, a seed or bean used as a weight.]

CARAVAN, kar'a-van, *n.* A company of *travelers:* a company of travellers associated together for security in crossing the deserts in the east: a large close carriage. [Fr. *caravane*; Pers. *kārwān*, trader.]

CARAVANSARY, kar-a-van'sa-ri, } *n.* A sort of
CARAVANSERA, kar-a-van'se-ra, } unfurnished inn where caravans find rest and shelter. [Pers. *kārwān-sarāi—kārwān*, caravan, *sarāi*, an inn.]

CARAVEL, kar'a-vel, *n.* The Portuguese name for a lateen-rigged despatch boat formerly in use: in France, a small herring-boat. [Fr. *caravelle*, It. *caravela*, Sp. *carabela*, *caraba*, Gael. *carbh*, a ship.]

CARAWAY, kar'a-wā, *n.* An umbelliferous plant with aromatic seeds, which are used as a tonic and as a condiment. [O. E. *carvy*; Fr. *carvi*; Sp. *alcaravea*; Ar. *karviya*—Gr. *karon*.]

CARBINE, kär'bīn, **CARBINEER**, kar-bin-ēr'. Same as CARABINE, CARABINEER.

CARBOLIC ACID, kar-bol'ik as'id, *n.* An acid procured from coal-tar, having a hot burning taste, and rivalling creasote as a powerful disinfectant. [L. *carbo*, coal, and ACID.]

CARBON, kär'bon, *n.* (*lit.*) *Coal:* pure charcoal, an elementary substance obtained from various substances in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, generally by volatilising their other constituent parts. [Fr. *charbon*—L. *carbo, carbonis*, coal.]

CARBONACEOUS, kär-bon-ā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to or composed of carbon.

CARBONADO, kär-bon-ā'do, *n.* A piece of meat cut cross-wise for broiling *on coals.*—*v.t.* To cut cross-wise for broiling:—*pr.p.* carbonā'doing; *pa.p.* carbonā'doed. [Fr. *carbonade*, Sp. *carbonado*—L. *carbo*, coal.]

CARBONARI, kär-bon-ā'rī, *n.pl.* (*lit.*) *Colliers* or charcoal burners: members of a secret political society in Italy. [It. *carbonaro*, a collier—L. *carbo*, coal.] [carbonic acid with a salifiable base.

CARBONATE, kär'bon-āt, *n.* A combination of

CARBONATED, kär'bon-āt-ed, *adj.* Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid.

CARBONIC, kar-bon'ik, *adj.* Relating to carbon.

CARBONIC ACID, an acid formed by the combination of carbon with oxygen in the proportion of one of carbon to two of oxygen; it is gaseous in its ordinary condition, extinguishes flame, and is unfit for respiration.

CARBONIFEROUS, kär-bon-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Producing* or containing *carbon* or coal. [L. *carbo, carbonis*, carbon, and *fero*, to bear, produce.]

CARBONISE, kär'bon-īz, *v.t.* To make into carbon by partial burning, or by the action of acids:—*pr.p.* cär'bonising; *pa.p.* cär'bonised.

CARBUNCLE, kär'bung-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small coal:* a precious stone, of a fiery red colour, the mineral pyrope: a hard inflammatory tumour of a purple colour, differing from a common boil in having no central core. [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal, dim. of *carbo*, coal.]

CARBUNCLED, kär'bung-kld, *adj.* Set with the gem carbuncle: afflicted with carbuncles: having red or inflamed spots.

CARBUNCULAR, kar-bung'kū-lar, *adj.* Belonging to or resembling a carbuncle: red: inflamed.

CARBURET, kär'bu-ret, *n.* A compound of carbon with one of the simple combustibles. [Low L. *carburetum*—L. *carbo*, carbon.]

CARBURETTED, kär'bu-ret-ed, *adj.* Combined with or containing carbon.

CARCANET, kär'ka-net, *n.* (*lit.*) *A ring:* a collar of jewels. [Fr. *carcan*, low L. *carcanum*, L. *circinus*, Gr. *kirkinos—kirkos*, a circle.]

CARCASS, CARCASE, kär'kas, *n.* The *case* or body of an animal: a dead body: the decayed remains of anything: the body: the framework of anything: a hollow iron shell, filled with combustibles and fired from a mortar, used for igniting buildings.

[Fr. *carcasse*—L. *caro*, flesh, *capsa*, a case, a chest: acc. to Wedg. from W. *carch*, restraint, Gael. *carcair*, a coffer, a prison.]

CARD, kärd, *n.* A piece of *paper:* a piece of pasteboard marked with figures for playing a game, or with a person's address upon it: a note: (*Shak.*) a paper on which the points of the compass are marked. [Fr. *carte*; L. *charta*, paper.]

CARD, kärd, *n.* An instrument for combing wool or flax, made of bent wires inserted in leather fastened to wood.—*v.t.* To comb with a card: to cleanse or dress by combing. [Fr. *carde*; It. *cardo*—L. *carduus*, a thistle.]

CARDAMINE, kär'da-mīn, *n.* A genus of cress, including the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's-smock, &c. [Gr. *kardaminē, kardamon*, a kind of cress.]

CARDAMOM, kär'da-mom, *n.* The capsules of certain tropical plants, which form an aromatic, pungent spice. [L. *cardamomum*, Gr. *kardamōmon*.]

CARD-BOARD, kärd'-bōrd, *n.* A stiff, finely finished pasteboard. [visiting-cards.

CARD-CASE, kärd'-kās, *n.* A case for carrying

CARDER, kärd'ėr, *n.* One who cards wool.

CARDIAC, -AL, kär'di-ak, -al, *adj.* *Belonging to* or connected with *the heart:* pertaining to the upper

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orifice of the stomach: invigorating the heart. [L. *cardiacus*, Gr. *kardiakos—kardia*, the heart.]

CARDIALGY, kär'di-al-ji, *n.* An uneasy sensation or burning pain at the upper orifice of the stomach, apparently at the heart—hence called heart-burn. [Gr. *kardialgia—kardia*, heart, *algos*, pain.]

CARDINAL, kär'di-nal, *adj.* Denoting that on which a thing *hinges* or depends: principal.—*n.* A dignitary in the R. C. Church next in rank to the Pope: a kind of short cloak worn by ladies, prob. from being orig. red like a cardinal's. [L. *cardinalis—cardo, cardinis*, a hinge.]

CARDINALATE, kär'din-al-āt, **CARDINALSHIP**, kär'din-al-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

CARDINAL-BIRD, kär'di-nal-bérd, *n.* A species of gross-beak, one of the finest song-birds of America, prob. so called from its red plumage.

CARDIOID, kär'di-oid, *n.* A geometrical curve, so called from its *heart-like* form. [Gr. *kardia*, heart, *eidos*, form.]

CARDITIS, kar-dī'tis, *n.* Inflammation *of the heart.* [Low L.—Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

CARD-TABLE, kärd'-tā'bl, *n.* A table for playing cards on.

CARE, kār, *n.* *Heedfulness*, attention, or regard: charge, oversight: a disturbed state of mind: the object of watchfulness or solicitude.—*v.i.* To be anxious: to have regard: to be inclined:—*pr.p.* cār'ing; *pa.p.* cāred'. [A.S. *cear*, Goth. *kara*, Celt. *car*, care: akin to L. *carus*, dear.]

CARE-CRAZED, kār'-krāzd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Crazed or broken with care and solicitude.

CAREEN, ka-rēn', *v.t.* To lay on one side, as a ship, so as to repair her *bottom.*—*v.i.* to lie over to one side under press of sail. [Fr. *caréner—carène*, L. *carina*, the keel or bottom of a ship.]

CAREENAGE, ka-rēn'āj, *n.* A place where ships are careened: the cost of careening.

CAREER, ka-rēr', *n.* (*lit.*) A *car-road:* a race-course: a race or course: course of action.—*v.i.* To run or move rapidly. [Fr. *carrière*, O. Fr. *charrière—char.* See CAR.]

CAREFUL, kār'fool, *adj.* Full of care: anxious: provident: watchful, cautious.

CAREFULLY, kār'fool-li, *adv.* In a careful manner.

CAREFULNESS, kār'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being careful: heedfulness: attention.

CARELESS, kār'les, *adj.* Without care: inattentive: thoughtless: (*Spenser*) uncared for.

CARELESSLY, kār'les-li, *adv.* In a careless manner.

CARELESSNESS, kār'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being careless: heedlessness: negligence.

CARESS, ka-res', *v.t.* To treat with *affection:* to fondle: to embrace.—*n.* Any act or expression of affection: a tender embrace. [Fr. *caresser;* It. *carezza*, an endearment—L. *carus*, dear.]

CARET, kā'ret, *n.* (*lit.*) *There is wanting:* a mark, ʌ, used in writing, which shews that something left out is inserted above the line or in the margin. [L. —*careo*, to be wanting.]

CAREWORN, kār'wōrn, *p.adj.* Worn or vexed with care.

CAREX, kā'reks, *n.* A genus of plants including the sedges. [L. *carex*, reed-grass, sedge.]

CARGO, kär'go, *n.* What a ship *carries*, its freight or load: goods or wares conveyed in a ship. [Sp.; Fr. *charger*, to load—*char.* See CAR.]

CARICATURE, kar'i-ka-tūr, *n.* A representation of anything which, while keeping the likeness, is so overdrawn or *overloaded* as to be ridiculous.—*v.t.* To turn into ridicule by overdoing peculiarities:—*pr.p.* car'icatūring; *pa.p.* car'icatūred. [It. *caricatura—caricare*, to load, from root of CAR.]

CARICATURIST, kar'i-ka-tūr-ist, *n.* One who caricatures or makes caricatures.

CARIES, kā'ri-ēz, *n.* Rottenness or decay of a bone, a disease analogous to gangrene or ulceration of the soft parts. [L.]

CARILLON, kar'il-lon, *n.* A suite of musical bells for playing tunes, orig. consisting of *four* bells. [Fr. *carillon*, a tune played on bells, orig. four; low L. *carillonus*—L. as if *quadrillio—quatuor*, four.]

CARINATE, kar'i-nāt, **CARINATED**, kar'i-nāt-ed, *p.adj. Keel-shaped:* having a prominence on the outer surface. [L. *carinatus—carina*, a keel.]

CARIOLE, kar'i-ōl, *n.* A small, open, one-horse carriage, with a calash top. [Fr.; It. *carriuola*, dim. of *car, carro*, L. *carrus.* See CAR.]

CARIOUS, kā'ri-us, *adj.* Affected with caries, rotten or ulcerated, as a bone.

CARK, kärk, *n.* (*Spenser*). *Care*, anxiety, or solicitude.—*v.i.* To be careful, anxious, or solicitous. [A.S. *cearig*, careful, anxious—*cear*, care. See CARE.]

CARL, kärl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A male:* a husbandman, a clown: a fellow. [A.S. *ceorl*, Ice. *karl*, a man, a male.]

CARLIN, kär'lin, *n.* An old woman: a contemptuous term for a woman not very old. [Fem. of CARL.]

CARLINE-THISTLE, kär'lin-this'l, *n.* A genus of plants closely allied to the true thistles. [From a legend that an angel shewed the root of one to Charlemagne as a remedy for a plague.]

CARLOT, kär'lot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A carl or countryman.

CARLOVINGIAN, kär-lo-vin'ji-an, *adj.* Relating to a dynasty of Frankish kings, so called from Carloman and Charlemagne, sons of Pepin, the founder.

CARMAN, kär'man, *n.* A man who drives a car or cart: a carter.

CARMELITE, kär'mel-īt, *n.* A monk of the order of Mount Carmel, in Syria, established in the 12th century.—*adj.* Relating to the order of Mt. Carmel.

CARMINATIVE, kar-min'a-tiv, *adj.* Allaying pain, *as a charm*, by expelling wind from the bowels or stomach: antispasmodic.—*n.* A medicine which relieves flatulence or colic. [L. as if *carminativus—carmen, -inis*, a verse, a charm.]

CARMINE, kär'mīn, *n.* A crimson colouring matter or pigment, made from the *cochineal insect:* a bright red dye or colour. [Fr. *carmin*, It. *carminio;* Ar. *kermez*, the cochineal insect. See CRIMSON.]

CARNAGE, kär'nāj, *n.* *Flesh* of dead animals: slaughter: massacre. [Fr.—L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.]

CARNAL, kär'nal, *adj.* *Pertaining to flesh:* fleshly, as opposed to spiritual: given to sensual indulgence: lustful. [L. *carnalis—caro, carnis*, flesh.]

CARNALISE, kär'nal-īz, *v.t.* To make carnal: to debase carnally:—*pr.p.* cär'nalising; *pa.p.* cär'nalised.

CARNALIST, kär'nal-ist, *n.* A sensualist: a worldling.

CARNALITY, kar-nal'i-ti, *n.* State of being carnal: sensuality.

CARNALLY, kär'nal-li, *adv.* In a carnal manner: according to the flesh.

CARNAL-MINDED, kär'nal-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Worldly-minded.

CARNATION, kar-nā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fleshiness:* flesh colour: a variety of the clove pink, having beautiful flesh-coloured flowers. [L. *carnatio—caro, carnis*, flesh.]

CARNATIONED, kar-nā'shund, *adj.* Having a flesh-like colour.

CARNELIAN, kar-nē'li-an, *n.* A red or *flesh-coloured* precious stone, a variety of chalcedony. [Low L. *carneolus—caro, carnis*, flesh.]

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CARNEOUS, kär'ne-us, *adj.* *Fleshy:* of or like flesh.

CARNIVAL, kär'ni-val, *n.* *Solace of the flesh* or bodily appetite, in anticipation of a long fast: a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent. [It. *carnavale*—low L. *carnelevamen*, solace of the flesh—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh, *levare*, to lighten.]

CARNIVORA, kar-niv'o-ra, *n.pl.* The order of animals *which live on flesh.* [L.—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh, *voro*, to eat.]

CARNIVOROUS, kar-niv'o-rus, *adj.* *Flesh-eating.*

CARNOSE, kar-nōs', } *adj.* *Of or like flesh*, car-
CARNOUS, kär'nus, } neous.

CARNOSITY, kar-nos'i-ti, *n.* *A fleshy* excrescence growing in and obstructing any part of the body. [Fr. *carnosité*—L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CAROB, kar'ob, *n.* A tree, common in Spain and Italy, producing long pods imported into Britain under the name of *Locust beans.* [It. *carruba;* Ar. *kharroub;* Gr. *keration.*]

CAROCHE, ka-rōsh', *n.* A coach or carriage of pleasure. [It. *carozza—carro.* See CAR.]

CAROL, kar'ol, *n.* (*lit.*) A *choral dance:* a song accompanying a dance: a song of joy or praise: a warble.—*v.i.* To sing a carol: to sing or warble.—*v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song:—*pr.p.* car'olling; *pa.p.* car'olled. [O. Fr. *carole*, It. *carola*, dim. of L. *chorus*, a choral dance.]

CAROLLING, kar'ol-ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). A carol, a [song of joy or praise.

CAROTID, ka-rot'id, *n.* One of the two great arteries of the neck.—*adj.* Relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [Gr. *karōtides—karos*, sleep, deep sleep being caused by compression of them.]

CAROUSAL, kar-owz'al, *n.* A carouse: a feast.

CAROUSE, kar-owz', *n.* A drinking bout: a noisy revel.—*v.i.* To hold a drinking bout: to revel.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to drink lavishly and noisily:—*pr.p.* carous'ing; *pa.p.* caroused'. [O. Fr. *carousse*, debauch—Ger. *gar aus*, quite (drained) out, the emptying of the cup.]

CARP, kärp, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To *pick* or snatch at: to cavil, or find fault petulantly. [L. *carpo*, to pick.]

CARP, kärp, *n.* A well-known fresh-water fish of Central Europe and Asia. [Fr. *carpe;* Sw. *karp;* It. *carpione;* Ger. *karpfen.*]

CARPAL, kär'pal, *adj.* *Pertaining to the wrist.* [Gr. *karpos*, the wrist.]

CARPEL, kär'pel, } *n.* A modified leaf forming the whole or
CARPELLUM, kar-pel'um, } part of the pistil of a flower. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and dim. termination.]

CARPENTER, kär'pen-tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) A *cart*-wright: a worker in timber as used in building houses, ships, &c. [Fr. *charpentier*, O. Fr. *carpentier*, L. *carpentarius—carpentum*, a car. See CAR.]

CARPENTER-BEE, kär'pen-tėr-bē, *n.* A bee that excavates its nest in wood. [a carpenter.

CARPENTRY, kär'pen-tri, *n.* The trade or work of

CARPER, kärp'ėr, *n.* One who carps or cavils.

CARPET, kär'pet, *n.* A heavy fabric, commonly woven of wool of a variety of colours, for covering floors, stairs, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with a carpet. [Fr. *carpette;* low L. *carpeta*, woollen cloth—*carpo*, to pluck wool.]

CARPET KNIGHT, one dubbed a knight by mere court favour, not on account of his military exploits: hence (*Shak.*) an effeminate person.

CARPET-BAG, kär'pet-bag, *n.* A travelling-bag, so called because usually made of carpeting.

CARPETING, kär'pet-ing, *n.* Material of which carpets are made: carpets in general.

CARPET-MONGER, kär'pet-mung'gėr, *n.* A dealer in carpets: (*Shak.*) an effeminate person.

CARPOLITE, kär'po-lit, *n.* *Fruit petrified* or converted into stone. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, *lithos*, a stone.]

CARPOLOGY, kar-pol'o-ji, *n.* *A discourse on fruit:* the part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, *logos*, a discourse.]

CARRACK, kar'rak, *n.* Same as CARACK.

CARRAGEEN, kar-ra-gēn', *n.* A sea-weed from which a jelly is obtained, used both medicinally and as an article of food, orig. found on the coasts of Ireland. [Irish.]

CARRAT, kar'at, *n.* Same as CARAT.

CARRAWAY, kar'a-wā, *n.* Same as CARAWAY.

CARRIAGE, kar'rij, *n.* *Act* or cost *of carrying:* a vehicle for carrying: behaviour: bearing: management: (*Spenser*) that which is carried, burden. [Fr. *charriage;* It. *carreggio.* See CARRY, CAR.]

CARRIAGEABLE, kar'rij-a-bl, *adj.* That may be conveyed in carriages.

CARRIER, kar'i-ėr, *n.* One who, or that which carries: one who conveys goods for others.

CARRIER-PIGEON, kar'i-ėr-pij'un, *n.* A variety of pigeons used to carry letters from any place to the place where they were bred.

CARRION, kar'ri-un, *n.* The putrid body or *flesh* of any animal: (*Shak.*) a worthless person.—*adj.* Relating to or feeding on putrid flesh. [Fr. *carogne*, It. *carogna*, low L. *caronia*—L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARRION-CROW, kar'ri-un-krō, *n.* A species of crow which feeds on carrion, small animals, &c.

CARRONADE, kar-un-ād', *n.* A short piece of ordnance of large bore, first made at Carron in Scotland.

CARROT, kar'ut, *n.* A plant having an eatable root of a reddish or yellowish colour. [Fr. *carotte;* It., L. *carota.*] [carrot, applied to reddish hair.

CARROTY, kar'ut-i, *adj.* Having the colour of a

CARRY, kar'ri, *v.t.* To convey *on a car:* to bear: to effect or manage: to advance: to bear out, or behave: to continue anything in a certain direction.—*v.i.* to convey or propel, as a gun:—*pr.p.* car'rying; *pa.p.* car'ried. [Fr. *charrier—char.* See CAR.]

TO CARRY OFF, to kill.—TO CARRY ON, to help forward, promote, or continue.—TO CARRY OUT, to accomplish fully.—TO CARRY THROUGH, to succeed in accomplishing.—TO CARRY COALS, to put up with insults.—TO CARRY AWAY, to break off or part.

CARRYING, kar'ri-ing, *n.* The act of one who carries.

CARRY-TALE, kar'ri-tāl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A tale-bearer.

CART, kärt, *n.* *A car* or carriage: a vehicle with two wheels for conveying heavy loads.—*v.t.* To convey in a cart: to expose in a cart as a punishment.—*v.i.* to use carts in carrying. [Fr. *charrette;* Celt. *cart—cār.* See CAR.]

CARTAGE, kärt'āj, *n.* The act or cost of carting.

CARTE, kärt, *n.* *A paper:* a card: a bill of fare. [Fr.—L. *charta*, paper.]

CARTE, kärt, *n.* The *fourth* position of the wrist in fencing. [Fr. *quarte*, L. *quartus*, fourth.]

CARTE-BLANCHE, kärt-blänsh', *n.* A *white* or blank *card* with a signature at the foot which may be filled up at the pleasure of the receiver: discretionary power. [Fr. *carte*, paper, *blanche*, white.]

CARTE-DE-VISITE, kärt'-de-viz-it', *n.* (*lit.*) *A visiting card:* a photographic portrait on a small card. [Fr. 'card of visit.']

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CARTEL, kär'tel, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little card:* a paper of agreement between belligerents for an exchange of prisoners: a ship commissioned to convey the exchanged prisoners. [Fr.—low L. *cartella*, L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper.]

CARTER, kärt'ėr, *n.* One who drives a cart.

CARTESIAN, kar-tē'zhi-an, *adj.* Relating to the French philosopher *Des Cartes*, or to his philosophy.

CARTHAGINIAN, kär-tha-jin'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Carthage.—*n.* A native of Carthage.

CARTHAMINE, kär'tha-min, *n.* A dye obtained in crystals by a chemical process from safflower. [Low L. *carthamus*—Ar. *kurtum*, saffron.]

CARTHUSIAN, kar-thū'zi-an, *n.* One of a monastic order, so called from *La Chartreuse* in France, where their first monastery was built.—*adj.* Pertaining to the order of Carthusian monks.

CARTILAGE, kär'ti-läj, *n.* A smooth, tough, elastic substance, softer than bone: gristle. [L. *cartilago.*]

CARTILAGINOUS, kär-ti-laj'in-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of cartilage: gristly.

CART-LOAD, kärt'-lōd, *n.* As much as is sufficient to load a cart.

CARTOGRAPHY, kar-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of *preparing charts* or maps. [L. *charta*, Fr. *carte*, chart, map, Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

CARTOON, kar-tōōn', *n.* *Card-board:* a preparatory drawing on strong paper to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, &c. [Fr. *carton*, It. *cartone*—*carta*, L. *charta*, paper.]

CARTOUCHE, kar-tōōsh', *n.* (*orig.*) *A roll of paper* containing a charge for a firearm, a cartridge: a cartridge-box: a discharge or pass given to a soldier: (*arch.*) a tablet formed to resemble a sheet of paper with the edges rolled up: a modillion used under a cornice: an oval on which the hieroglyphic characters for the names of Egyptian kings are sculptured. [Fr.; It. *cartoccio*—L. *charta*, paper.]

CARTRIDGE, kär'trij, *n.* A case containing a charge for a gun: a charge of gunpowder enclosed in paper, &c. [A corruption of CARTOUCHE.]

BLANK-CARTRIDGES contain powder only: BALL-CARTRIDGES contain a bullet as well.

CARTRIDGE-BAG, kär'trij-bag, *n.* A bag of flannel, merino, &c. for holding a charge for a cannon.

CARTRIDGE-BOX, kär'trij-boks, *n.* A small box for holding cartridges, carried by soldiers.

CARTRIDGE-PAPER, kär'trij-pā'pėr, *n.* A light-coloured, strong paper, originally manufactured for making cartridges.

CARTULARY, kär'tū-lar-i, *n.* A book of the records or a register of a monastery, church, &c.: an ecclesiastical officer who had charge of the records. [Low L. *cartularium*—L. *charta*, paper.]

CART-WAY, kärt'-wā, *n.* A way or road by which carts may pass.

CART-WRIGHT, kärt'-rīt, *n.* A wright whose principal occupation is making and repairing carts and agricultural implements.

CARVE, kärv, *v.t.* *To cut* into forms, devices, &c.: to make or shape by cutting: to engrave: to cut into pieces, as meat at table: to distribute or apportion: to cut, to hew.—*v.i.* to follow the trade of a carver or sculptor: to cut up meat at table: (*Shak.*) to supply food—to gesticulate with the hands:—*pr.p.* cärv'ing; *pa.p.* cärved'. [A.S. *ceorfan*, D. *kerven*, Ger. *kerben*. See GRAVE, to carve.]

CARVEL, kär'vel, *n.* A corruption of CARAVEL.

CARVEN, kärv'n, *p.adj.* Carved.

CARVER, kärv'ėr, *n.* One who carves, a sculptor—now limited to one who carves in wood or ivory: one who cuts up meat at table: one who distributes at will: a large table knife for carving.

CARVING, kärv'ing, *n.* The act or art of carving, a branch of sculpture usually performed on wood or ivory: the device or figure carved: the act or art of cutting up meat at table.

CARYATES, kar-i-ā'tēz, } *n.* Statues of women
CARYATIDES, kar-i-at'i-dēz, } used instead of columns in Grecian architecture. [L. *Caryates*, Gr. *Karyatides*, the priestesses in the temple of Diana at Caryæ in Laconia, female figures used as columns.]

CARYATIC, kar-i-at'ik, } *adj.* Relating to the figures
CARYATID, kar-i-at'id, } called Caryatides.

CARYATID, kar-i-at'id, *n.* A female figure supporting an entablature. [See CARYATES.]

CASCADE, kas-kād', *n.* A water-*fall:* a small cataract. [Fr.; It. *cascata*—*cascare*, L. *cado*, *casus*, to fall.]

CASE, kās, *n.* That which receives or contains: a covering, box, or sheath: the outer part of a building: a frame for holding a compositor's types.—*v.t.* To put in a case or box: to cover, as with a case: (*Shak.*) to divest of the case, skin, or covering:—*pr.p.* cās'ing; *pa.p.* cāsed'. [Fr. *caisse*, O. Fr. *casse*, It. *cassa*, L. *capsa*, from L. *capio*, to seize.]

CASE, kās, *n.* That which *falls* out or happens: an event: state or condition: a subject of question or inquiry: a statement of facts: a particular instance, as of a disease: (*gram.*) a distinction used to denote the different relations which nouns and pronouns bear to other words, and indicated in Greek and Latin, and partly in English, by a change of termination. (see DECLENSION). [L. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.]

CASE-HARDEN, kās'-här'dn, *v.t.* To harden on the outside: to convert into steel on the outside.

CASE-HARDENING, kās'-här'dn-ing, *n.* The act or process of converting the outside of iron into steel.

CASEIC, kā'se-ik, *adj.* *Relating to cheese.* [Fr. *caséique*—L. *caseus*, cheese.]

CASEINE, kā'se-in, *n.* The curd of milk: an organic compound allied to albumen, found in the milk of the mammalia and in leguminous seeds. [Fr.—L. *caseus*, cheese.]

CASE-KNIFE, kās'-nīf, *n.* A large knife kept in a [case.

CASEMATE, kās'māt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A killing-house:* a bomb-proof chamber within the ramparts of a fortification, to contain a number of guns which are fired through embrasures. [Sp. *casa-mata*—*casa*, a house, and *matar*, to slay.]

CASEMATED, kās'māt-ed, *adj.* Furnished with, or [formed like a casemate.

CASEMENT, kās'ment, *n.* The case or frame of a window: a window or compartment of a window that opens on hinges.

CASEMENTED, kās'ment-ed, *adj.* Having casements.

CASEOUS, kā'se-us, *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or like cheese. [From L. *caseus*, cheese.]

CASE-SHOT, kās'-shot, *n.* Same as CANISTER-SHOT.

CASE-WORM, kās'-wurm, *n.* A worm or grub that makes a case for itself: the caddice.

CASH, kash, *n.* (*orig.*) A *case* or chest for money: coin or money: ready money.—*v.t.* To turn into or exchange for money: to pay money for. [See CASE.]

CASH-ACCOUNT, kash'-ak-kownt', *n.* An account to which nothing is carried but cash.

CASH-BOOK, kash'-book, *n.* A book in which an account is kept of the receipts and disbursements of money. [by a bank on security.

CASH-CREDIT, kash'-kred'it, *n.* A credit granted

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CASHEW, ka-shōō', *n.* A tropical tree, the fruit of which is a kidney-shaped nut at the end of a pear-shaped fleshy stalk, the kernel of this nut and the fleshy stalk (called the Cashew-apple) being both used as food. [Corr. of *acajou*, the French spelling of the native Brazilian name.—*Makn.*]

CASHEW-NUT, ka-shōō'-nut, *n.* The nut of the cashew-tree.

CASHIER, kash-ēr', *n.* A *cash*-keeper: one who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a bank or other establishment.

CASHIER, kash-ēr', *v.t.* To *annul* one's appointment and so dismiss from an office or post: to discard: to reject. [Fr. *casser*, It. *cassare*, to annul—L. *cassus*, empty, void.]

CASHMERE, kash'mēr, *n.* A rich shawl manufactured from the silky hair of the Tibet goat, first made at Cashmere in India.—*adj.* Noting the silky fabric manufactured from the hair of the Tibet goat.

CASING, kās'ing, *n.* The act or process of putting in a case or of covering: an outside covering of any kind, as of boards, plaster, &c.

CASINO, ka-sē'no, *n.* *A little* country-*house:* a building for social meetings: a club-house: a game at cards. [It., dim. of *casa*, a house.]

CASK, kask, *n.* A round wooden vessel, flat at the ends, made of staves bound with hoops, for holding liquor: the quantity of liquor held in a cask: a helmet: (*Shak.*) a casket.—*v.t.* To put into a cask. [Fr. *casque*, Sp. *casco*, a skull, helmet, cask: connected with CASE.]

CASKET, kask'et, *n.* *A little cask* or case: a small elegant box for holding jewels, &c.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put into a casket. [Fr. *casquet*, dim. of *casque*.]

CASQUE, kask, *n.* A case or cover for the head: a helmet. [See CASK.]

CASSATION, kas-sā'shun, *n.* *The act of making null* or void: (*French law*) the act of annulling the decision of a court or judicial tribunal—hence COURT OF CASSATION, a tribunal to which the function of cassation, as regards the judgments of all the other courts, is assigned. [Fr.—*casser*. See CASHIER, *v.t.*]

CASSAVA, kas'sa-va, *n.* The W. Indian name of the manioc, and the starch produced from it, called Brazilian Arrow-root or Tapioca.

CASSIA, kash'i-a, *n.* A genus of tropical plants, all of which contain the purgative principle cathartine, while the leaves of some of them form senna. [L. *cassia*, Gr. *kassia*.]

CASSIMERE, kas'i-mēr or kas-i-mēr', *n.* A twilled cloth of the finest wool. [Fr. *casimir*, It. *casimiro*; orig. the same as CASHMERE.]

CASSINO, kas-sē'no, *n.* A game at cards. See CASINO.

CASSOCK, kas'ok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A large loose cloak, worn over the other garments: a close-fitting garment worn by clergymen under their official vestments, usually black, and for bishops purple. [Fr. *casaque*—L. *casa*, a cottage, a covering.]

CASSOCKED, kas'okt, *adj.* Dressed in a cassock.

CASSOWARY, kas'o-war-i, *n.* A genus of birds of which there is only one species, allied to the ostrich, found in the E. Indies. [Hind. *cassuwaris*.]

CAST, kast, *v.t.* To throw or fling: to thrust or drive: to shed, as leaves: to direct or turn, as the eye: to overcome in a lawsuit, or in a trial of strength: to cause to preponderate: to fix the parts of a play: to reckon: to mould or shape: to bring forth prematurely, as young: (*Shak.*) to disgrace—to judge.—*v.i.* to turn in the mind, consider: to receive form: to warp.—*n.* Act of casting: a throw: thing thrown: distance thrown: a turn, as of the eye: a throw of dice, a chance: a mould: form received from a mould: exterior appearance, manner: assignment of the parts of a play to the different actors: a flight, the number of hawks let go at once. [Dan. *kaste;* Sw., Ice. *kasta*, to throw.]

TO CAST ABOUT, to contrive: (*B.*) to turn, to go round.—TO CAST ANCHOR, to moor a ship.—TO CAST AWAY, to wreck, to waste.—TO CAST DOWN, to deject or depress in mind.—THE LAST CAST, the last venture.

CASTALIAN, kas-tā'li-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Castalia, a fountain in Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

CASTANET, kas'ta-net, *n.* A small shell made of ivory or hard wood, *like the chestnut*, strung in pairs, and used by the Spaniards as an accompaniment in their dances. [Sp. *castaneta*—L. *castanea*, a chestnut.]

CAST, kast'a-wā, *n.* One cast away, an out-[cast.—*adj.* Worthless, rejected.

CASTE, kast, *n.* (*lit.*) *A breed* or *race:* one of the distinct hereditary classes into which society in India is divided, the individuals of which follow the same occupation: a tribe or class of society. [Port. *casta*, breed, race, the name given to the classes in India by the Portuguese in the 15th century.]

CASTED, kast'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Cast off.

CASTELLATED, kas'tel-lāt-ed, *adj.* Having turrets and battlements like a castle.

CASTER, kast'ėr, *n.* One who casts, or makes castings: a small wheel on a swivel attached to the legs of furniture: in *pl.* small cruets.

CASTIGATE, kas'ti-gāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make pure* or *clean:* hence, to correct: to chastise: to punish with stripes:—*pr.p.* cas'tigāting; *pa.p.* cas'tigāted. [L. *castigo, castigatus—castus*, pure.]

CASTIGATION, kas-ti-gā'shun, *n.* Act of castigating: chastisement: punishment.

CASTIGATOR, kas'ti-gāt-or, *n.* One who castigates: one who makes a correction or emendation.

CASTING, kast'ing, *n.* Act of casting or moulding: that which is cast: the taking of casts or impressions of figures: a mould. [fishing.

CASTING-NET, kast'ing-net, *n.* A species of net for

CASTING-VOICE, kast'ing-vois, } *n.* The voice or
CASTING-VOTE, kast'ing-vōt, } vote of the president of a meeting, by which he is enabled, when the other votes are equally divided, to *cast* the balance on the one side or the other.

CASTING-WEIGHT, kast'ing-wāt, *n.* The weight which makes the balance cast or turn when exactly poised.

CAST-IRON, kast'-ī'urn, *n.* Iron when first extracted from its ores, and cast into pigs or ingots: iron cast into moulds for various utensils: pig-iron.

CASTLE, kas'l, *n.* *A fortified building:* a fortress: the residence of a prince or nobleman: one of the pieces used in the game of chess: (*Shak.*) a close kind of helmet.—*v.i.* In chess, to cover the king with a castle:—*pr.p.* cas'tling; *pa.p.* cas'tled. [A.S. *castell*, It. *castello*, L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fortified place: connected with *casa*, a hut.]

CASTLES IN THE AIR, groundless or visionary projects.

CASTLE-BUILDING, kas'l-bild'ing, *n.* The act of building castles in the air or forming visionary projects.

CASTLED, kas'ld, *adj.* Furnished with castles.

CASTLE-GUARD, kas'l-gārd, *n.* The guard for the defence of a castle.

CAST-OFF, kast'-of, *adj.* Laid aside or rejected.

CASTOR, kas'tor, *n.* The beaver: a strong smelling

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substance (*castoreum*) taken from the body of the beaver. [L., Gr. *kastōr;* conn. with Sans. *kasturi*, musk.]

CASTOR, kas'tor, *n.* [legs of furniture. See CASTER.

CASTOR-OIL, kas'tor-oil, *n.* A small wheel attached to the A medicinal oil obtained from the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*, a tropical plant. [Corruption of L. *castus*, the plant being originally called *Agnus castus*, chaste lamb.]

CASTRAMETATION, kas-tra-me-tā'shun, *n.* The art or act of encamping. [L. *castra*, a camp, *metor, -atus*, to measure off—*meta*, a boundary.]

CASTRATE, kas'trāt, *v.t.* To cut or deprive of the power of generation: to take from or render imperfect:—*pr.p.* cas'trāting; *pa.p.* cas'trāted. [L. *castro, castratus*, to deprive of generative power; conn. with *cædo*, to cut.]

CASTRATION, kas-trā'shun, *n.* The act of castrating or depriving of generative power.

CAST-STEEL, kast'-stēl, *n.* Steel that has been melted, cast into ingots, and rolled out into bars.

CASUAL, kazh'ū-al, *adj.* *Falling out:* accidental: unexpected: denoting the ward, under the Poor-law Board, where temporary relief is given to vagrant paupers. [L. *casualis—casus*. See CASE.]

CASUALLY, kazh'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a casual manner.

CASUALTY, kazh'ū-al-ti, *n.* That which falls out or happens without design: accident: misfortune.

CASUIST, kazh'ū-ist, *n.* One versed in casuistry, one who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

CASUISTIC, -AL, kazh-ū-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to cases of conscience.

CASUISTRY, kazh'ū-ist-ri, *n.* A department of ethics or morals to which belongs the decision of what are called *cases* of conscience.

CASULA, kas'ū-la, *n.* A chasuble.

CAT, kat, *n.* A common domestic animal of the family Felidæ.—*v.t.* (*naut.*) To draw up to the cat-head. [A.S. *catt;* Ger. *katze;* Fr. *chat;* Gael. *cat.*]

CAT'-O'-NINE'-TAILS, an instrument of punishment consisting of a whip with nine tails or lashes, used in the army and navy.

CATACHRESIS, kat-a-krē'sis, *n.* (*rhet.*) A figure by which a word is used in a sense different from, yet analogous to, its own: a harsh or far-fetched metaphor. [Gr. *katachrēsis*, a misuse—*kata*, against, beside, *chrēsis*, use.]

CATACHRESTIC, -AL, kat-a-kres'tik, -al, *adj.* Relating to a catachresis: far-fetched.

CATACLYSM, kat'a-klizm, *n.* A flood of waters: a deluge. [Gr. *kataklysmos—kata*, downward, *klyzō*, to wash over.]

CATACOMB, kat'a-kōm, *n.* An underground hollow, generally formed in rock, used as a burial-place. [Fr. *catacombe*, low L. *catacumba*—Gr. *kata*, downward, *kymbē*, a hollow.]

CATACOUSTICS, kat-a-kows'tiks, *n.* The part of acoustics which treats of echoes or sounds thrown back. [Gr. *kata*, against, and ACOUSTICS.]

CATADIOPTRIC, -AL, kat-a-di-op'trik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to instruments by which rays of light are both reflected and refracted. [Gr. *kata*, against, *dia*, through, *optikos*, relating to sight—*opsomai*, to see.]

CATAFALCO, kat-a-fal'ko, } *n.* (*lit.*) *A scaffold:* a
CATAFALQUE, kat-a-falk', } temporary structure of carpentry representing a tomb or cenotaph: a tomb of state. [Fr. *catafalque*, It. *catafalco*—Sp. *catar*, to see, *falco* = It. *palco*, a scaffold.]

CATALECTIC, kat-a-lek'tik, *adj.* *Incomplete:* applied to a verse wanting one syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot. [Gr. *katalēktikos*, incomplete—*kata*, down, *legō*, to leave off.]

CATALEPSIS, kat-a-lep'sis, } *n.* (*lit.*) *A seizure:* a
CATALEPSY, kat'a-lep-si, } disease which causes a sudden suspension of motion and sensation. [Gr. *katalēpsis*, a seizing—*kata*, down, *lambanō*, *lēpsomai*, to seize.]

CATALEPTIC, kat-a-lep'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to [catalepsy.

CATALOGUE, kat'a-log, *n.* (*lit.*) *A list put down:* a list or enumeration of names, books, &c., disposed in order.—*v.t.* To put down a list of, or insert in a catalogue:—*pr.p.* cat'aloguing; *pa.p.* cat'alogued. [Gr. *kata*, down, *logos*, a counting.]

CATALYSIS, ka-tal'i-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *Dissolution:* (*chem.*) the decomposition of a compound and the recomposition of its elements, by the presence of a substance which does not itself suffer change. [Gr. *katalysis—kata*, down, *lyō*, to loose.]

CATALYTIC, kat-a-lit'ik, *adj.* Relating to catalysis.

CATAMARAN, kat-a-ma-ran', *n.* A raft formed of three planks lashed together, used by the natives of India and Brazil, chiefly for fishing and landing goods. [Cingalese *cathamaran*, floating trees.]

CATAMENIA, kat-a-mē'ni-a, *n.* The menses, or *monthly* uterine discharges. [Gr. *katamēnios—kata*, again, *mēn, mēnos*, a month.]

CATAPHONIC, kat-a-fon'ik, *adj.* Relating to cata- [phonics.

CATAPHONICS, kat-a-fon'iks, *n.* The branch of acoustics which treats of *sound striking against* a solid body by which it is reflected. [Gr. *kata*, against, *phonē*, sound.]

CATAPHRACT, kat'a-frakt, *n.* (*Milton*). A cavalry soldier, his horse as well as himself being *completely armed.* [Gr. *kataphraktos*, completely armed—*kata*, intensive, and *phrassō*, to enclose, protect.]

CATAPLASM, kat'a-plazm, *n.* *A plaster* or poultice: a medicine applied externally in the form of a pulp. [Gr. *kataplasma*, a plaster—*kataplassō*, to besmear—*kata*, intensive, and *plassō*, to mould.]

CATAPULT, kat'a-pult, *n.* An engine in ancient warfare for hurling stones, javelins, &c.: an instrument used by boys for throwing small stones. [L. *catapulta*, Gr. *katapeltēs—kata*, down, *pallō*, to throw.]

CATARACT, kat'a-rakt, *n.* *A rushing down*, as of water: a water-fall: a disease of the eye, which comes on as if a veil fell before the eyes. [Gr. *kata*, down, *arassō*, to dash, to rush.]

CATARRH, ka-tär', *n.* *A flowing down* or discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose, caused by cold in the head: the cold itself. [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *katarrhous—kata*, down, *rheō*, to flow.]

CATARRHAL, ka-tär'ral, } *adj.* Relating to ca-
CATARRHOUS, ka-tär'rus, } tarrh.

CATASTROPHE, ka-tas'tro-fe, *n.* *An overturning:* an unfortunate conclusion: a calamity. [Gr. *katastrophē—kata*, down, *strephō*, to turn.]

CATAWBA, ka-taw'ba, *n.* A light sparkling wine, produced from a grape of the same name, first found on the banks of the Catawba River in Carolina.

CAT-BIRD, kat'-bèrd, *n.* An American bird of the thrush family, so called on account of the resemblance of its note to the mewing of a cat.

CAT-CALL, kat'-kawl, *n.* A squeaking instrument used in theatres for condemning a play.

CATCH, kach, *v.t.* *To take hold of:* to seize, esp. with the hand after pursuit: to trap or ensnare: to find or come upon: to fasten upon: to take, as a disease, by infection or contagion: (*Shak.*) to seize the affection of, to captivate.—*v.i.* to be contagious: to spread by infection:—*pr.p.* catch'ing; *pa.t.* and

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pa.p. caught (kawt).—*n.* The act of seizing: seizure: posture for seizing, watch: that which is caught or taken advantage of: anything that catches and holds: a song the parts of which are caught up in succession by different voices: the quantity caught at one time, as of fish. [O. Fr. *cacher*, It. *cacciare*, L. *captiare*, for *captare*, intensive of *capere*, to take.]

CATCHFLY, kach'flī, *n.* A popular name of several plants, which being clammy, in consequence of an exudation on the calyx, joints of the stem, &c., often prove fatal to insects settling on them.

CATCHPENNY, kach'pen-i, *n.* Any worthless thing, esp. a publication, intended merely to gain money.—*adj.* Made merely to gain money: worthless.

CATCHPOLL, kach'pōl, *n.* (*orig.*) A sergeant of the mace, one whose duty it was to make arrests: a sheriff's officer, bailiff, or under-bailiff, applied in contempt. [From CATCH and POLL, the head.]

CATCHUP, kach'up, *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms, tomatoes, &c., used as a sauce. [Probably a corr. of *kitjap*, the name of a Chinese sauce.]

CATCHWORD, kach'wurd, *n.* Among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker: the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page.

CATE, kāt, *n.* See CATES.

CATECHETIC, -AL, kat-e-ket'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to or consisting in questions and answers.

[Gr. *katēchētikos*, for instruction—*katēchētēs*, an instructor, according to the ancient method of instruction, the pupil repeating what the master dictated, or replying to his questions.]

CATECHETICALLY, kat-e-ket'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a catechetical manner.

CATECHETICS, kat-e-ket'iks, *n.* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer.

CATECHISE, kat'e-kīz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To sound a thing into one's ears:* to impress upon one by word of mouth: to instruct by asking questions: to question: to examine:—*pr.p.* cat'echising; *pa.p.* cat'echised. [Gr. *katēchizō* = *katēcheō*—*kata*, down, *ēcheō*, to sound.]

CATECHISER, kat'e-kīz-er, *n.* One who catechises.

CATECHISM, kat'e-kizm, *n.* A form of elementary instruction by means of questions and answers: a book containing a summary of principles in the form of questions and answers. [Gr. *katēchismos*, instruction. See CATECHISE.]

CATECHIST, kat'e-kist, *n.* One who catechises: one who instructs by question and answer.

CATECHISTIC, -AL, kat-e-kist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a catechist or catechism.

CATECHU, kat'e-shoo, *n.* A substance used both as a colouring matter and medicinally as an astringent, obtained from the heart-wood of several E. Indian trees, as the betel-nut, &c. [Said to be compounded of two Indian words, *cate*, a tree, and *chu*, juice.]

CATECHUMEN, kat-e-kū'men, *n.* One who is being taught the rudiments or first principles of Christianity. [Gr. *katēchoumenos*, instructed, from *katēcheō*. See CATECHISE.]

CATEGORICAL, kat-e-gor'ik-al, *adj.* Affirming or denying absolutely, and without any hypothesis: express and pertinent.

CATEGORICALLY, kat-e-gor'ik-al-li, *adv.* Absolutely: without qualification: expressly.

CATEGORICALNESS, kat-e-gor'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being absolute and unqualified.

CATEGORISE, kat'e-gor-īz, *v.t.* To place in a category or list: to class.

CATEGORY, kat'e-gor-i, *n.* Class, state, or condition:—*pl.* the highest classes to which all the objects of knowledge can be reduced. [Gr. *katēgoria*—*kata*, down, *agoreuō*, to proclaim, declare.]

CATENARY, kat'e-nar-i, *n.* The curve formed by a cord or flexible chain of uniform thickness and density when hanging freely from two points. [L. *catenarius*, pertaining to a chain—*catena*, chain.]

CATER, kā'tėr, *v.i.* *To buy:* to provide food: to buy or procure provisions. [O. Fr. *acater*, It. *accattare*, low L. *accaptare*, to buy—L. *ad*, to, *captare*, intensive of *capere*, to take.]

CATER-COUSIN, kā'tėr-kuz'n, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cousin in the *fourth* degree. [A corruption of *quater-cousin*, from L. *quatuor*, four.]

CATERER, kā'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who caters: a buyer or provider of provisions. [food.

CATERESS, kā'tėr-es, *n.* A woman who provides

CATERPILLAR, kat'ėr-pil'lar, *n.* The larva of lepidopterous insects as butterflies, which feeds on leaves and succulent vegetables.

[From O. E. *cate*, food: or a corr. of Fr. *chate-peleuse*—*chaton*, a catkin, *peleuse*, fem. of *peleur*, one who peels or strips, from *peler*, to peel, from its peeling trees of their leaves.]

CATERWAUL, kat'ėr-wawl, *v.i.* To waul or make a noise as cats. [CAT and WAUL.]

CATERWAULING, kat'ėr-wawl'ing, *n.* The cry of cats: (*Shak.*) a harsh, disagreeable noise, like that made by cats.

CATES, kāts, *n.pl.* (*Shak.*) Provisions: food: luxurious food, dainties. [O. E. *acates*, provisions purchased, from O. Fr. *acater*, to buy. See CATER.]

CAT-EYED, kat'-īd, *adj.* Having eyes like a cat: able to see in the dark.

CATGUT, kat'gut, *n.* A cord made from the *gut* or intestines of animals, especially the sheep, used as strings for violins and other musical instruments.

CATHARINE-WHEEL, kath'a-rin-hwēl, *n.* (*arch.*) An ornamented window or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions of various colours: (*her.*) a wheel set round with teeth. [From St Catharine of Alexandria, who suffered martyrdom in the 4th century by torture on a wheel.]

CATHARTIC, -AL, ka-thär'tik, -al, *adj.* Having the power of *cleansing* the stomach and bowels: purgative.—*n.* A purgative medicine. [Gr. *kathartikos*—*kathairō*, to cleanse, from *katharos*, pure.]

CATHARTINA, ka-thär'ti-na, } *n.* The *purgative*
CATHARTINE, ka-thär'tin, } principle of senna.

CATHEAD, kat'hed, *n.* One of two strong beams of timber projecting from the bow of a ship, on each side of the bowsprit, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised.

CATHEDRAL, ka-thē'dral, *n.* (*lit.*) *A seat:* the principal church of a diocese in which is the throne of a bishop.—*adj.* Relating to a cathedral or to a bishop's see: emanating from the chair of office: authoritative: resembling the aisles of a Gothic cathedral. [L. *cathedra*, Gr. *kathēdra*, a seat.]

CATHETER, kath'e-tėr, *n.* A tube *to be introduced* through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine. [Gr. *kathetēr*, anything let down or put in—*kathiēmi*, to send down.]

CAT-HOLE, kat'-hōl, *n.* One of two holes in the after part of a ship, through which hawsers may pass for steadying the ship or for heaving astern.

CATHOLIC, kath'o-lik, *adj.* *Universal:* embracing the whole body of Christians: pertaining to the Roman Catholics: liberal.—*n.* An adherent of the

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Roman Catholic Church. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal—*kata*, throughout, *holos*, the whole.]

CATHOLICISM, ka-thol'i-sizm, *n.* Quality of being catholic, universality: liberality of sentiment, largeness of mind: adherence to the R. Catholic Church: the R. Catholic religion.

CATHOLICITY, kath-o-lis'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being catholic: catholic character.

CATKIN, kat'kin, *n.* A kind of inflorescence on the hazel, &c., resembling a *cat's tail*. [Dim. of CAT.]

CATLING, kat'ling, *n.* *A little cat*, a kitten: the downy moss on some trees, like the fur of a cat: (*Shak.*) a lute-string.

CAT-LOG, kat'-log, *n.* (*Shak.*) CATALOGUE.

CATMINT, kat'mint, *n.* A perennial plant resembling *mint*, said to be so called from the fondness *cats* have for it.

CATONIAN, ka-tō'ni-an, *adj.* Resembling Cato, the Roman Censor, who was remarkable for the gravity of his manners; hence, grave: unbending.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS. See under CAT.

CATOPTRIC, -AL, kat-op'trik, -al, *adj.* Relating to catoptrics. [Gr. *katoptrikos—katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, *opsomai*, to see.]

CATOPTRICS, kat-op'triks, *n.* The part of optics which treats of *reflected light*.

CAT'S-CRADLE, kats'-krā'dl, *n.* A game played by children, with a string twisted on the fingers in the form of a small cradle.

CAT'S-EYE, kats'-ī, *n.* A beautiful variety of quartz, so called from the resemblance which the reflection of light from it bears to the light that seems to emanate from the eye of a cat.

CAT'S-FOOT, kats'-foot, *n.* A plant, called also [ground-ivy.

CAT'S-PAW, kats'-paw, *n.* The dupe or tool of another, from the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts from the fire: a light current of air seen by the gentle rippling of the surface of the water during a calm.

CAT'S-TAIL, kats'-tāl, *n.* A catkin: a genus of aquatic plants of the reed kind, the leaves of which are sometimes used for making mats, seating chairs, &c.: a kind of grass.

CATSUP, kat'sup, *n.* Same as CATCHUP.

CATTLE, kat'l, *n.pl.* (*orig.*) *Capital*, or the chief part of one's property: beasts of pasture, esp. oxen and cows, sometimes also horses, sheep, &c.: (*Shak.*) persons, used as a term of reproach.

[O. Fr. *catel, cheptal*, low L. *captale*, goods, cattle—L. *capitalis*, chief—*caput*, the head, because in early times beasts formed the chief part of property.]

CATTLE-PLAGUE, kat'l-plāg, *n.* Plague or disease among cattle, especially that known as *Rinderpest* or *Steppe Murrain*.

CATTLE-SHOW, kat'l-shō, *n.* An exhibition or show of cattle or other domestic animals in competition for prizes.

CAUCASIAN, kaw-kā'zhi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Mount Caucasus or the country around it.—*n.* One belonging either to the Indo-European or to the Semitic race, of which the inhabitants of the Caucasus were long held to be the type.

CAUCUS, kaw'kus, *n.* An American term for a secret political meeting for the purpose of selecting candidates for political offices. [A corruption of *Calkhouse*, a calker's shed where, in Boston, previous to the revolution, the patriots held their meetings.]

CAUDAL, kaw'dal, *adj.* *Pertaining to the tail.* [From L. *cauda*, a tail.]

CAUDLE, kaw'dl, *n.* A *warm* drink given to the sick.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make warm as caudle. [O. Fr. *chaudel*—Fr. *chaud*, L. *calidus*, hot.]

CAUDRON, kaw'dron, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CALDRON.

CAUGHT, kawt, *pa.t* and *pa.p.* of CATCH.

CAUL, kawl, *n.* A net or covering for the head: a thin membrane covering the head of some infants when born. [Probably a form of COWL.]

CAULDRON, kawl'dron, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as CALDRON.

CAULIFLOWER, kaw'li-flow'ėr, *n.* A variety of *cabbage* the eatable part of which is the *flower*. [L. *caulis*, A.S., W. *cawl*, cabbage, and FLOWER.]

CAULKING, kawk'ing, *n.* The operation of pressing oakum or untwisted rope into the seams of a ship to render them water-tight. [From CALK.]

CAUSAL, kawz'al, *adj.* Relating to a cause or causes: implying a cause.—*n.* (*gram.*) A word that expresses a cause or introduces a reason.

CAUSALITY, kawz-al'i-ti, *n.* The agency of a cause: the supposed faculty of tracing the relation of cause and effect. [of causes.

CAUSALLY, kawz'al-li, *adv.* According to the order

CAUSATION, kawz-ā'shun, *n.* The act of causing: the act or working of a cause in producing an effect.

CAUSATIVE, kawz'a-tiv, *adj.* Expressing a cause: causing. [manner.

CAUSATIVELY, kawz'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a causative

CAUSE, kawz, *n.* That by or through which anything is done: reason for or inducement to action: motive: an object sought: a legal action: (*Shak.*) a term in the art of duelling.—*v.t.* To produce: to make to exist: to bring about:—*pr.p.* caus'ing; *pa.p.* caused'. [Fr. *cause*, L. *causa*.]

CAUSELESS, kawz'les, *adj.* Uncaused: without cause or reason. [reason.

CAUSELESSLY, kawz'les-li, *adv.* Without cause or

CAUSEN, kawz'en, (*Spenser*). Old infin. of *to cause*—to assign frivolous reasons. [Fr. *causer*, to talk, prate.]

CAUSER, kawz'ėr, *n.* One who causes an effect to be produced.

CAUSEWAY, kawz'wā, } *n.* A pathway raised above
CAUSEY, kawz'e, } the natural level of the ground, and paved or shod with stone.

[Fr. *chausser*, It. *calzare*, L. *calceo, calceata*, to shoe—*calx*, the heel, because shod with stone: or Fr. *chaussée*; L. *calceata—calx*, chalk, because strengthened with mortar.]

CAUSEWAYED, kawz'wād, } *adj.* Furnished with
CAUSEYED, kawz'ed, } a causeway.

CAUSTIC, -AL, kaws'tik, -al, *adj.* *Burning:* wasting away: severe, cutting.—*n.* A substance which burns or wastes away the flesh when brought into contact with it. [Fr. *caustique*, L. *causticus*, Gr. *kaustikos—kaiō, kauso*, to burn.]

CAUSTICITY, kaws-tis'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being caustic: pungency: severity, as of language.

CAUTEL, kaw'tel, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Caution:* wariness: craft: insidious purpose. [L. *cautela—caveo, cautum*, to guard against.] [ous: artful. [See CAUTEL.]

CAUTELOUS, kaw'tel-us, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Cautious: insidi-

CAUTER, kaw'tėr, *n.* *A burning* or branding *iron*: the wound made by a branding-iron. [Low L. *cauter*, L. *cauterium*, Gr. *kautērion—kautēr*, a burning-iron—*kaiō, kausō*, to burn.] [of cauterising.

CAUTERISATION, kaw-tėr-īz-ā'shun, *n.* The act

CAUTERISE, kaw'tėr-īz, *v.t.* To burn with a cauter:—*pr.p.* cau'terising; *pa.p.* cau'terised. [cautery.

CAUTERISM, kaw'tėr-izm, *n.* The application of

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CAUTERY, kaw'tėr-i, *n.* A burning either with caustics or with a hot iron.

CAUTION, kaw'shun, *n.* *Carefulness:* heedfulness: prudence: security: warning.—*v.t.* To exhort to take care. [Fr.; L. *cautio—caveo, cautum*, to take care.]

CAUTIONARY, kaw'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Containing [caution: given as a pledge.

CAUTIONER, kaw'shun-ėr, *n.* One who cautions or advises: (*law*) a surety.

CAUTIONRY, kaw'shun-ri, *n.* (*law*). The act of giving security for another.

CAUTIOUS, kaw'shus, *adj.* Possessing or using caution: careful: watchful: prudent.

CAUTIOUSLY, kaw'shus-li, *adv.* In a cautious manner: warily. [cautious.

CAUTIOUSNESS, kaw'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being

CAVALCADE, kav'al-kād, *n.* A train of persons *on horseback.* [It. *cavallo*, Sp. *caballo*, L. *caballus*, a horse.] [LIER.

CAVALERO, kav-a-lē'ro, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as CAVA-

CAVALIER, kav-a-lēr', *n.* *A horseman:* a knight: a gay, fashionable man: a partisan of Charles I.: (*fort.*) a work raised higher than the surrounding parts, a sort of interior bastion.—*adj.* Like a cavalier: gay, haughty, warlike. [Fr., low L. *caballarius*—L. *caballus*, a horse.] [manner: arrogantly.

CAVALIERLY, kav-a-lēr'li, *adv.* In a haughty

CAVALRY, kav'al-ri, *n.* Horse-soldiers.

CAVE, kāv, *n.* *A hollow* place in the earth: a den.—*v.t.* To make hollow or in the form of a cave.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to dwell in a cave. [Fr.; It. *cava*—L. *cavus*, hollow.]

CAVEAT, kā've-at, *n.* (*lit.*) *Let care be taken:* a caution or warning: a notice to stop proceedings in a court. [L.—*caveo*, to take care.] [into cakes.

CAVENDISH, kav'en-dish, *n.* Tobacco made up

CAVERN, kav'ėrn, *n.* A deep *hollow* place in the earth. [L. *caverna—cavus*, hollow.]

CAVERNED, kav'ėrnd, *adj.* Full of caverns: dwelling in a cavern.

CAVERNOUS, kav'ėr-nus, *adj.* Full of caverns.

CAVETTO, ka-vet'to, *n.* A *hollowed* moulding whose curvature is the quarter of a circle, used chiefly in cornices. [It.; Fr. *cavet*—L. *cavus*, hollow.]

CAVIARE, CAVIAR, kav-i-ār', *n.* The roes of the common sturgeon and other large fish salted and dried, imported into this country as a delicacy: hence (*Shak.*) something beyond the appreciation of the common people. [Fr. *caviar;* It. *caviale;* Sp. *cabiar;* Turk. *kaviâr.*]

CAVIL, kav'il, *v.i.* *To make empty,* trifling *objections:* to use false arguments: to carp.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to receive with trifling objections:—*pr.p.* cav'illing, (*Amer.*) cav'iling; *pa.p.* cav'illed, (*Amer.*) cav'iled.—*n.* A frivolous objection: a sophism. [O. Fr. *caviller;* L. *cavillor*, to practise jesting—*cavilla*, jests—*cavus*, hollow, empty.] [disputant.

CAVILLER, kav'il-ėr, *n.* One who cavils: a carping

CAVITY, kav'i-ti, *n.* *A hollow* place: an opening. [Fr. *cavité*—L. *cavus*, hollow.]

CAW, kaw, *v.i.* To cry as a crow.—*n.* The cry of a crow. [A.S. *ceo*, a crow; Scot. *kae, kay*, a jackdaw: from the sound.] [*cauk*, chalk.]

CAWK, kawk, *n.* A familiar term for heavy spar. [Prov. E.

CAWKER, same as CALKER.

CAYENNE-PEPPER, kā-en'-pep'pėr, *n.* A very pungent red pepper, made from several species of capsicum, first brought from Cayenne.

CAYMAN, kā'man, *n.* The eye-browed alligator of South America: an alligator. [Indian.]

CAZIQUE, ka-zēk', *n.* The title of a petty chief in several countries of America. [Haytian.]

CEASE, sēs, *v.i.* *To give over:* to stop: to be at an end: (*B.*) to be extinct, to fail.—*v.t.* to put an end to: to stop:—*pr.p.* ceas'ing; *pa.p.* ceased'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Extinction, decease. [Fr. *cesser*, L. *cesso*, to give over—*cedo*, to yield, give over.]

CEASELESS, sēs'les, *adj.* Without ceasing, incessant: perpetual.

CEASELESSLY, sēs'les-li, *adv.* Incessantly.

CEDAR, sē'dar, *n.* A coniferous tree much celebrated for its beauty and longevity and for the durability of its timber.—*adj.* Pertaining to or made of cedar. [L. *cedrus*, Gr. *kedros.*]

CEDARED, sē'dard, *adj.* Covered with cedars.

CEDARN, sē'darn, *adj.* (*Milton*). Pertaining to or made of cedar.

CEDE, sēd, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To go away from:* to yield or give up to another: to relinquish or surrender.—*v.i.* to give way: to submit:—*pr.p.* cēd'ing; *pa.p.* cēd'ed. [L. *cedo, cessum*, to go away from.]

CEDILLA, se-dil'la, *n.* A mark placed under the letter *c* (thus ç) to shew that it is to have its soft sound of *s.* [Sp. *cedilla*, dim. of *zeta*, the Greek name of *z*, because it was formerly written after (now under) *c*, when it had the sound of *s.*]

CEDRINE, sē'drin, *adj.* Belonging to the cedar-tree.

CEDRY, sē'dri, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the colour or properties of cedar.

CEIL, sēl, *v.t.* (*B.*) To cover or overlay the inner roof of, as a room or building. [Low L. *celare*, to cover—*cælum*, arched roof—*cælum*, heaven, roof.]

CEILING, sēl'ing, *n.* The inner roof or inner upper surface of a building or room: the lining on the inside of a ship's frame. [From CEIL.]

CELANDINE, sel'an-dīn, *n.* *Swallow-wort*, a genus of plants of the poppy family, said to be so named because formerly supposed to flower when the swallows appeared, and to perish when they departed. [It. *celidonia*, L. *chelidonia* (*herba*), swallow plant—Gr. *chelidōn*, the swallow.]

CELEBRANT, sel'e-brant, *n.* One who celebrates; (*Ch. of E.*) the principal officiant at the holy communion.

CELEBRATE, sel'e-brāt, *v.t.* *To make famous:* to make known or mention with honour and praise: to extol: to distinguish by rites and ceremonies: to solemnise:—*pr.p.* cel'ebrāting; *pa.p.* cel'ebrāted. [L. *celebro, -atum—celeber*, famous.]

CELEBRATED, sel'e-brāt-ed, *p.adj.* Having celebrity: distinguished: famous.

CELEBRATION, sel-e-brā'shun, *n.* Honour: praise: renown: public and solemn performance.

CELEBRITY, se-leb'ri-ti, *n.* The condition of being celebrated:—*pl.* persons of distinction.

CELERITY, se-ler'i-ti, *n.* *Swiftness:* speed: velocity. [L. *celeritas—celer*, swift.]

CELERY, sel'ėr-i, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants closely allied to the *parsley*, cultivated for use as a salad. [Fr. *céleri;* Ger. *selleri;* Gr. *selinon*, parsley.]

CELESTIAL, se-lest'yal, *adj.* *Heavenly:* dwelling in heaven: in the visible heavens.—*n.* An inhabitant of heaven. [L. *cælestis—cælum*, heaven: coun. with Gr. *koilos*, and HOLLOW.]

CELIAC, sē'li-ak, *adj.* Same as CŒLIAC.

CELIBACY, se-lib'a-si, sel'i-bas-i, *n.* The life or

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state of a celibate or unmarried person: single life, especially of men.

CELIBATE, sel'i-bāt, *n.* An *unmarried* person.—*adj.* Pertaining to an unmarried life: unmarried. [L. *cælibatus—cælebs*, unmarried.]

CELL, sel, *n.* Any small *hollow* place: a small close room, esp. one of the small sleeping-rooms in a monastic establishment: the dwelling of a hermit: a small monastery dependent on a larger one: the hollow space between the ribs of a vaulted roof:—*pl.* minute sacs which form the starting-point of every animal and vegetable organism.—*v.t.* To place or enclose in a cell. [L. *cella*, a store-room, conn. with Gr. *koilos*, and HOLLOW.]

CELLAR, sel'lar, *n.* A room under ground, under a building, for storing provisions, &c. [L. *cellarium—cella.* See CELL.]

CELLARAGE, sel'lar-āj, *n.* Space for cellars: cellars: charge for storing in a cellar.

CELLARER, sel'lar-ėr, } *n.* One who has charge of
CELLARIST, sel'lar-ist, } the cellar: an officer in a monastery who has the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions.

CELLARET, sel-lar-et', *n.* A wooden case for holding bottles of liquors. [Dim. of CELLAR.]

CELLAROUS, sel'lar-us, *adj.* Belonging to a cellar: excavated: sunken.

CELLIFEROUS, sel-lif'ėr-us, *adj.* Having or producing cells. [L. *cella*, a cell, *fero*, to bear.]

CELLULAR, sel'ū-lar, } *adj.* Consisting of or
CELLULATED, sel'ū-lāt-ed, } containing cells.

CELLULE, sel'ūl, *n.* A little cell.

CELLULIFEROUS, sel-ū-lif'ėr-us, *adj.* Having or producing little cells.

CELLULOSE, sel'ū-lōs, *adj.* Containing cells.—*n.* The substance of which the permanent cell-membranes of plants are composed.

CELT, selt, *n.* One of the Celts, a group of tribes, at one time spread over Europe, now confined to Ireland, Wales, and Scotland.

[L. *Celtæ*, Gr. *Keltoi* or *Keltai*, in later times *Galatæ*, L. *Galli*, said to be from Gael. *ceiltach*, an inhabitant of the forest; or = Welsh, meaning foreigners.]

CELT, selt, *n.* An implement or weapon of stone or bronze, somewhat like an axe-head, found in grave-mounds and elsewhere, and belonging to prehistoric times. [L. *celtis*, a chisel.]

CELTIC, selt'ik, *adj.* Relating to the Celts or to their language.—*n.* The language of the Celts.

CELTICISM, selt'i-sizm, *n.* A Celtic idiom or custom.

CEMENT, se-ment', *n.* (*lit.*) *Pieces* or *chips* of marble from which mortar was made: mortar: anything that makes two bodies stick together: a bond of union.—*v.t.* To unite with cement: to join firmly.—*v.i.* to unite: to become firmly joined. [L. *cæmenta*, chips of stone, contracted from *cædimenta—cædo*, to cut.]

CEMENTATION, sem-en-tā'shun, *n.* The act of cementing: the process by which the properties of bodies are changed by surrounding them with a cement or powder and exposing them to heat, e. g., changing iron into steel.

CEMENTATORY, se-ment'a-tor-i, } *adj.* Having the
CEMENTITIOUS, sem-en-tish'us, } quality of cementing or uniting firmly.

CEMETERY, sem'e-tėr-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A sleeping-chamber*: a burying-ground. [L. *cœmeterium*, Gr. *koimētērion—koimaō*, to lull to sleep.]

CENOBITE, sen'o-bīt, *n.* One of a religious order *who lives in a community*, opposed to an anchoret or hermit. [Fr.; L. *cœnobita*; Gr. *koinobios*, living with others—*koinos*, common, *bios*, life.]

CENOBITIC, -AL, sen-o-bit'ik, -al, *adj.* Living in a community, as a cenobite. [a cenobite.

CENOBITISM, sen'o-bit-izm, *n.* The state of being

CENOTAPH, sen'o-taf, *n.* (*lit.*) *An empty tomb*: a monument erected to the memory of one who is buried elsewhere. [Gr. *kenos*, empty, *taphos*, a tomb.]

CENOZOIC, sē-no-zō'ik, *adj.* Same as CAINOZOIC.

CENSE, sens, *n.* (*obs.*) A public rate or tax: rank, condition. [See CENSUS.]

CENSE, sens, *v.t.* (*poet.*) To perfume with incense or odours. [Shortened from INCENSE.]

CENSER, sens'ėr, *n.* A pan in which *incense* is burned: a pan in which anything is burned: a bottle with a perforated top used for sprinkling perfumes. [Fr. *encensoir*; L. *incensorium*. See INCENSE.]

CENSOR, sen'sor, *n.* In ancient Rome, an officer who kept *account* of the property of the citizens, imposed taxes, &c.: one who examines manuscripts before they are sent to press, to see that they contain nothing which is forbidden: one who censures or blames. [L.—*censeo*, to count.]

CENSORIAL, sen-sō'ri-al, } *adj.* Belonging to a cen-
CENSORIAN, sen-sō'ri-an, } sor, or to the correction of public morals.

CENSORIOUS, sen-sō'ri-us, *adj.* Addicted to censure: prone to find fault: expressing censure.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sen-sō'ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being censorious.

CENSORSHIP, sen'sor-ship, *n.* The office of a censor.

CENSUAL, sen'shōō-al, *adj.* Relating to or containing a census. [censure: blamable.

CENSURABLE, sen'shūr-a-bl, *adj.* Deserving of

CENSURABLENESS, sen'shūr-a-bl-nes, *n.* Fitness to be censured: blamableness.

CENSURE, sen'shūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A *reckoning* or *judgment*, an opinion: an unfavourable judgment: imputation of wrong or fault: blame: reproof.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To judge.—*v.t.* (*B. & Fl.*) to form an opinion of, to estimate: to judge unfavourably: to condemn as wrong: to blame: (*Shak.*) to condemn by judicial sentence:—*pr.p.* cen'sūring; *pa.p.* cen'sūred. [L. *censura—censor*. See CENSOR.]

CENSUS, sen'sus, *n.* An official *enumeration* of the inhabitants of a country. [From L. *censeo*, to count.]

CENT, sent, *n.* *A hundred*: an American coin = the hundredth part of a dollar. [Fr.; L. *centum*, Gr. *hekaton*, Sans. *çata*, a hundred; akin to A.S. and Goth. *hund*.]—PER CENT., by the hundred.

CENTAGE, sent'āj, *n.* Rate by the hundred.

CENTAUR, sen'tawr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bull-killer*: (*myth.*) one of a savage race who inhabited the mountains of Thessaly: a monster, half man and half horse. [Gr. *kentaurus—kenteō*, to prick, *tauros*, a bull.]

CENTAURY, sen'taw-ri, *n.* A genus of plants possessing the medicinal virtues of gentian.

[L. *centaureum—centaurus*, because Chiron the *Centaur* is fabled to have cured with it a wound made in his foot with a poisoned arrow.]

CENTENARIAN, sen-te-nā'ri-an, *adj.* *Of*, or relating to, *a hundred years.*—*n.* One a hundred years old.

CENTENARY, sen'ten-ar-i, *adj.* Relating to, consisting of, or happening once in, a hundred years.—*n.* *A hundred*: a century or hundred years. [L. *centenarius—centum*, a hundred.]

CENTENNIAL, sen-ten'ni-al, *adj.* Happening once

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in a hundred years. [Low L. *centennis*—L. *centum*, a hundred, *annus*, a year.]

CENTER, sen'tėr, *n.* Same as CENTRE.

CENTERING, sen'tėr-ing, *n.* (*arch.*) A temporary support placed under arches to sustain them while they are being built. [See CINTER.]

CENTESIMAL, sen-tes'i-mal, *adj.* *Hundredth.* [L. *centesimus*—*centum*, a hundred.]

CENTIGRADE, sen'ti-grād, *adj.* *Having* or divided into *a hundred degrees.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, *gradus*, a step, a degree.]

CENTIGRAMME, sen'ti-gram, *n.* A French weight, *the hundredth part of a gramme.* [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred, and GRAMME.]

CENTILITRE, sen'ti-lē-tr, *n.* *The hundredth part of a litre*, a little more than 6-10ths of a cubic inch. [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred, and LITRE.]

CENTIME, sen-tēm', *n.* *The hundredth part* of anything, esp. the hundredth part of a franc. [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred.]

CENTIMETRE, sen'ti-mā-tr, *n.* A lineal measure, *the hundredth part of a metre*, or rather more than 39-100ths of an inch. [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred, *metrum*, Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

CENTINEL, sen'ti-nel, *n.* Same as SENTINEL.

CENTIPED, sen'ti-ped, } *n.* An insect with *a*
CENTIPEDE, sen'ti-pēd, } *hundred* or a great many *feet.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

CENTNER, sent'nėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hundredweight:* a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts. [Ger. *centner*, a hundredweight—L. *centum*, a hundred.]

CENTO, sen'to, *n.* (*lit.*) *Patchwork:* a composition formed by working into a whole pieces from different authors, opp. to original composition. [L. *cento*, Gr. *kentrōn*, patchwork.]

CENTONEL, sen'to-nel, *n.* (*Spenser*). SENTINEL.

CENTRAL, sen'tral, *adj.* Relating to, placed in, or containing the centre. [of centralising.

CENTRALISATION, sen-tral-iz-ā'shun, *n.* The act

CENTRALISE, sen'tral-īz, *v.t.* To draw to a centre: —*pr.p.* cen'tralising; *pa.p.* cen'tralised.

CENTRALISM, sen'tral-izm, *n.* State of being central: the combination of several parts into one whole.

CENTRE, CENTER, sen'tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A sharp point:* the middle point of anything: the middle.—*v.t.* To place on or collect to a centre.—*v.i.* to be placed in the middle: to be collected to a point:—*pr.p.* cen'tring, cen'tering; *pa.p.* cen'tred, cen'tered. [L. *centrum*, Gr. *kentron*, a sharp point—*kenteō*, to prick.]

CENTRE OF GRAVITY, the point about which all the parts of a body in any situation balance each other.

CENTRE-BIT, sen'tėr-bit, *n.* A joiner's tool, turning on a centre, for boring circular holes.

CENTRIC, -AL, sen'trik, -al, *adj.* Placed in the centre: central.

CENTRIFUGAL, sen-trif'ū-gal, *adj.* *Tending to flee from the centre:* (*bot.*) applied to inflorescence, in which the flowering commences at the summit or the centre. [L. *centrum*, centre, *fugio*, to flee from.]

CENTRING, sen'tring, *n.* Same as CENTERING.

CENTRIPETAL, sen-trip'et-al, *adj.* *Seeking* or tending toward *the centre:* (*bot.*) applied to inflorescence, in which the flowering commences at the base or the circumference. [L. *centrum*, centre, *peto*, to seek.]

CENTUMVIR, sen-tum'vir, *n.* One of the Roman judges chosen annually for civil suits, so called because, although there were properly 105, for the sake of the round number they were called the *hundred*:—*pl.* CENTUM'VIRI. [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man.]

CENTUMVIRATE, sen-tum'vir-āt, *n.* The office of a centumvir: the government of the centumviri.

CENTUPLE, sen'tū-pl, *adj.* *Hundredfold.*—*v.t.* To increase a hundredfold. [L. *centuplex*—*centum*, a hundred, *plico*, to fold.]

CENTURION, sen-tū'ri-on, *n.* Among the Romans, the commander of a *hundred* men. [L. *centurio*—*centum*, a hundred.]

CENTURY, sen'tū-ri, *n.* *A hundred:* a hundred years: (*mil.*) a company consisting of a hundred men. [L. *centuria*—*centum*, a hundred.]

CENTURY PLANT. See AGAVE.

CEPHALASPIS, sef-a-las'pis, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone, having large *shield-shaped heads.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, *aspis*, a shield.]

CEPHALIC, se-fal'ik, *adj.* *Belonging to the head.* [Gr. *kephalikos*—*kephalē*, the head.]

CEPHALITIS, sef-a-lī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the brain. [Gr. *kephalē*, the head.]

CEPHALOID, sef'a-loid, *adj.* *In the form of the head:* spherical. [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, *eidos*, form.]

CEPHALOPOD, sef'a-lo-pod or se-fal'o-pod, *n.* An animal of a class of molluscs, so called from having their organs of prehension and locomotion attached to the head. [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, *pous*, *podis*, the foot.]

CEPHALOPTERA, sef-a-lop'tėr-a, *n.* A genus of fishes of the ray family, distinguished by a pair of curious fins, resembling small *wings* attached to the *head.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head, *ptera*, wings.]

CEPHALOUS, sef'a-lus, *adj.* *Having a head.* [Gr. *kephalē*.]

CERACEOUS, se-rā'shus, *adj.* *Of or like wax.* [From L. *cera*, wax.]

CERAGO, se-rā'go, *n.* A *wax-like* substance (bee-bread) used by bees as food. [L. *cera*, wax.]

CERAMIC, se-ram'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to pottery.* [Gr. *keramikos*—*keramos*, potter's earth.]

CERASINE, ser'a-sin, *n.* Any gummy substance, as the gum of the *cherry tree*, which dissolves in boiling, and swells, but does not easily dissolve in cold water. [L. *cerasus*, Gr. *kerasos*, the cherry tree.]

CERASTES, se-ras'tēz, *n.* A genus of poisonous snakes having a *horny process* over each eye. [L.; Gr. *kerastēs*—*keras*, a horn.]

CERATE, sē'rāt, *n.* A compound of *wax* with other oily or medicinal substances in such proportions as to form a stiff ointment. [From L. *cera*, wax.]

CERATED, sē'rāt-ed, *adj.* *Covered with wax.*

CERBEREAN, } ser-bē're-an, *adj.* Relating to or re-
CERBERIAN, } sembling Cerberus.

CERBERUS, ser'bėr-us, *n.* (*myth.*) The monster that guarded the entrance to Hades, usually represented as a dog with three, according to some, a hundred heads. [L., Gr. *Kerberos.*]

CERCARIAN, ser-kā'ri-an, *n.* An animalcule of a genus of Infusoria, having an oval body terminated in a slender *tail-like* appendage. [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail.]

CERE, sēr, *n.* The naked *wax-like* skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.—*v.t.* To cover with wax:—*pr.p.* cēr'ing; *pa.p.* cēred'. [L. *cera*, Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

CEREAL, sē're-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging to Ceres*, the goddess of corn: relating to plants which produce corn or edible grain. [L. *cerealis*—*Ceres.*]

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CEREALS, sē're-alz, *n.pl.* Plants cultivated for the sake of their seed as an article of food, as wheat, barley, &c.

CEREBELLAR, ser-e-bel'ar, } *adj.* Relating to the
CEREBELLOUS, ser-e-bel'us, } cerebellum.

CEREBELLUM, ser-e-bel'um, *n.* *The little brain:* the hinder and lower part of the brain. [L. dim. of *cerebrum*.]

CEREBRAL, ser'e-bral, *adj.* Pertaining to the cerebrum.

CEREBRINE, ser'e-brin, *n.* A composite organic acid found in the blood, liver, and nerves, but chiefly in the *cerebrum* or brain of animals, called also CEREBRIC ACID.

CEREBRUM, ser'e-brum, *n.* The upper and larger portion of the brain. [L.]

CERECLOTH, sēr'kloth, } *n.* A cloth dipped in
CEREMENT, sēr'ment, } melted wax in which to wrap a dead body. [L. *cera*, wax.]

CEREMONIAL, ser-e-mō'ni-al, *adj.* Relating to ceremony: formal.—*n.* Outward form: a system of ceremonies: prescribed formality.

CEREMONIALISM, ser-e-mō'ni-al-izm, *n.* Adherence to outward form.

CEREMONIOUS, ser-e-mō'ni-us, *adj.* Full of ceremony: particular in observing outward forms: precise.

CEREMONIOUSLY, ser-e-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner: formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, ser-e-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being ceremonious: great formality.

CEREMONY, ser'e-mon-i, *n.* A sacred rite: the outward form in religion: forms of civility:—*pl.* in Pr. Bk., statutes: (*Shak.*) honorary ornaments. [L. *cærimonia*, perh. from *curo* (old form *cæro*), to care for, *cura*, care.]

CERES, sē'rēz, *n.* (*myth.*) The goddess of tillage and corn, daughter of Saturn and Ops. [L.]

CERINE, sē'rin, *n.* The portion of *wax* which dissolves in boiling alcohol: a waxy substance obtained by boiling grated cork in alcohol. [L. *cera*, wax.]

CEROGRAPHY, se-rog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of *writing* or engraving *on wax*. [Gr. *kēros*, wax, and *graphō*, to write.]

CEROON, se-rōōn', *n.* A bale or package made in skins or hides. [See SEROON.]

CEROPLASTIC, sē-ro-plas'tik, *adj.* *Modelled* or moulded *in wax*.—*n.* The art of modelling in wax. [Gr. *kēros*, wax, *plastikos—plassō*, to mould.]

CEROSINE, ser'o-sin, *n.* A *wax-like* substance produced on the surface of certain species of sugar-cane. [Gr. *kēros*, L. *cera*, wax.]

CERTAIN, sėr'tān, *adj.* *Decided:* settled: sure: fixed: some: one. [Fr. *certain*, L. *certus*, old participle of *cerno*, to decide.]

CERTAINLY, sėr'tān-li, *adv.* Surely: without doubt: infallibly.

CERTAINTY, sėr'tān-ti, *n.* State of being certain: exemption from doubt: the thing which is certain.

CERTES, sėr'tēz, *adv.* Certainly: in sooth. [Fr.]

CERTIFICATE, ser-tif'i-kāt, *n.* A written declaration certifying some fact.—*v.t.* To give a certificate:—*pr.p.* certi'ficating; *pa.p.* certi'ficated. [Fr. *certificat*; low L. *certifico*, *-atum*, to make certain—L. *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make.]

CERTIFICATION, sėr-tif-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of certifying.

CERTIFIER, sėr'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who certifies.

CERTIFY, sėr'ti-fī, *v.t.* *To make* known as *certain:* to assure: to declare in writing:—*pr.p.* cer'tifying; *pa.p.* cer'tified. [Fr. *certifier*—L. *certus*, certain, *facio*, to make.]

CERTIORARI, sėr-shi-o-rā'rī, *n.* A writ from a superior court addressed to the judges and officers of an inferior court, commanding them to certify, or to return the records of a cause depending before them, in order that more sure and speedy justice may be administered. [Low L., to be more fully informed of—*certior*, comp. of *certus*, certain.]

CERTITUDE, sėr'ti-tūd, *n.* Certainty: assurance.

CERULEAN, se-rōō'le-an, } *adj.* *Sky-blue:* dark-
CERULEOUS, se-rōō'le-us, } blue: sea-green. [L. *cæruleus—cælum*, the sky.]

CERUMEN, se-rōō'men, *n.* The unctuous humour, similar to *wax*, secreted in the ear. [L. *cera*, wax.]

CERUMINOUS, se-rōō'min-us, *adj.* Of, or containing, cerumen.

CERUSE, sē'rōōs, *n.* *White-lead*, used as a medicine, and in the preparation of cosmetics: the native carbonate of lead. [Fr. *céruse*, L. *cerussa*.]

CERVICAL, sėr'vi-kal, *adj.* *Belonging to the neck.* [From L. *cervix*, *cervicis*, the neck.]

CERVINE, sėr'vīn, *adj.* *Pertaining to the stag* or deer. [From L. *cervus*, a stag.]

CESAREAN, se-zā're-an, *adj.* CÆSAREAN.

CESPITOSE, ses'pi-tōs, } *adj.* (*bot.*) *Turf-like:* grow-
CESPITOUS, ses'pi-tus, } ing in tufts. [L. *cespes*, *cespitis*, turf.]

CESS, ses, *n.* A tax: (*Shak.*) measure, bound.—*v.t.* To impose a tax. [Shortened from ASSESS.]

CESSATION, ses-ā'shun, *n.* A ceasing or stopping: discontinuance: a rest: a pause. [From CEASE.]

CESSE, ses, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as CEASE.

CESSION, sesh'un, *n.* A *ceding* or yielding up. [From CEDE.]

CESSOR, ses'or, *n.* (*Spenser*). An assessor.

CESS-POOL, ses'-pōōl, *n.* A pool or hollow in the ground where the solid matter contained in water *settles down*, while the water flows off in a drain. [L. *sedeo*, *sessus*, to sink or settle down.]

CESTOID, ses'toid, } *n.* One of a family of
CESTOIDEAN, ses-toid'e-an, } intestinal worms, having a long *strap-like* body divided into numerous segments: a tape-worm. [L. *cestus*, Gr. *kestos*, a girdle, a strap, and *eidos*, form.]

CESTUS, ses'tus, *n.* (*lit.*) Something *stitched* or *embroidered:* a girdle, esp. the girdle of Venus. [Gr. *kestos*, stitched—*kenteō*, to prick.]

CESTUS, ses'tus, *n.* (*lit.*) The *striking thing:* a covering for the hands worn by Roman pugilists, consisting of straps of leather, sometimes loaded with lead or iron. [L. *cestus*, *cæstus—cædo*, *cæsum*, to strike.]

CESURA, se-zū'ra, **CESURAL**, se-zū'ral. See CÆSURA, CÆSURAL.

CESURE, sē'zūr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A breaking off: a cæsura.

CETACEA, se-tā'shi-a, *n.pl.* A class of marine mammals, of which the whale is the type, having the general characteristics of fishes, but breathing air by means of lungs, having warm blood, and producing their young alive. [L. *cete*, Gr. *kētos*, any sea-monster.]

CETACEAN, se-tā'shan, *n.* One of the Cetacea: a whale. [order Cetacea.

CETACEOUS, se-tā'shus, *adj.* Belonging to the

CEYLONESE, sē-lon-ēz', *adj.* Of or belonging to Ceylon.—*n.* A native of Ceylon.

CHABLIS, shab'lē, *n.* A celebrated white wine made at Chablis, in France.

CHACE, chās, *n.* A form of CHASE.

CHAD, shad, *n.* A kind of fish. See SHAD.

CHAFE, chāf, *v.t.* To make hot by rubbing: to fret or wear by rubbing: to irritate.—*v.i.* to fret or rage: to be worn by rubbing:—*pr.p.* chāf'ing; *pa.p.*

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chāfed'.—*n.* Heat caused by rubbing: rage: passion. [Fr. *échauffer*; L. *calefacere—caleo*, to be hot, and *facere*, to make.]

CHAFER, chāf'ėr, *n.* One who chafes.

CHAFER, chāf'ėr, *n.* A kind of beetle. [A.S. *ceafor.*]

CHAFF, chaf, *n.* The *hollow* case or covering of grain: straw or hay cut short for the food of cattle: (*fig.*) empty, worthless matter: (*vulgar*) light talk, banter.—*v.t.* To banter. [A.S. *ceaf*; Ger. *kaff*—L. *cavus*, hollow.]

CHAFFAR, chaf'ar, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as CHAFFER.

CHAFF-CUTTER, chaf'-kut'ėr, } *n.* A machine for
CHAFF-ENGINE, chaf'-en'jin, } cutting straw or hay into chaff.

CHAFFER, chaf'ėr, *v.t.* *To buy:* to exchange.—*v.i.* to bargain: to haggle about the price. [A.S. *ceapan*, Ger. *kaufen*, to buy. See CHEAP.]

CHAFFERY, chaf'ėr-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Buying and selling: haggling.

CHAFFINCH, chaf'finsh, *n.* *The chattering finch*, a small song-bird. [Vulgar E. *chaff*, D. *keffen*, to chatter, and FINCH.]

CHAFFING, chaf'ing, *n.* Banter: joking.

CHAFFLESS, chaf'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without chaff.

CHAFFY, chaf'i, *adj.* Full of chaff: like chaff: worthless.

CHAFING-DISH, chāf'ing-dish, *n.* A dish or vessel in which anything is made hot: a kind of portable grate.

CHAFING-GEAR, chāf'ing-gēr, *n.* Mats, spun-yarn, battens, &c., put upon the rigging and spars of a ship to prevent their being chafed.

CHAGREEN, sha-grēn', *n.* Same as SHAGREEN.

CHAGRIN, sha-grēn' or -grin', *n.* That which wears or gnaws the mind: vexation: ill-humour.—*v.t.* To vex or annoy. [Fr. *chagrin*, shagreen, rough skin used for rasping or polishing wood.]

CHAIN, chān, *n.* A series of links or rings passing through one another: anything that binds: any connected or continuous series: a measure, used in land surveying, of 100 links, 66 feet long.—*v.t.* To bind with, or as with a chain: to enslave: (*Shak.*) to unite. [Fr. *chaine*; It. and L. *catena.*]

CHAIN-BOLT, chān'-bōlt, *n.* A large bolt used to secure the chain-plates to the ship's side.

CHAIN-BRIDGE, chān'-brij, *n.* A bridge suspended on chains: a suspension bridge.

CHAIN-CABLE, chān'-kā'bl, *n.* A cable composed of iron links.

CHAIN-GANG, chān'-gang, *n.* [chained together. A gang of convicts

CHAINLESS, chān'les, *adj.* Without chains: unfettered.

CHAINLET, chān'let, *n.* A small chain.

CHAIN-MAIL, chān'-māl, *n.* Mail or armour made of iron links connected together, much used in the 12th and 13th centuries.

CHAIN-MOULDING, chān'-mōld'ing, *n.* [the form of a chain.

CHAIN-PUMP, chān'-pump, *n.* A pump consisting of plates of wood fastened to an endless iron chain, and moving upwards in a rectangular case or box.

CHAIN-RULE, chān'-rōōl, *n.* An arithmetical rule, so called from the terms of the problem being stated as equations, and connected, as if by a chain, so as to obtain by one operation the same result as would be obtained by a number of different operations in simple proportion: the rule for solving problems by compound proportion.

CHAIN-SHOT, chān'-shot, *n.* Two bullets or half-bullets fastened together by a chain, used chiefly in naval engagements.

CHAIN-STITCH, chān'-stich, *n.* [stitch resembling the links of a chain. A peculiar kind of

CHAIN-WORK, chān'-wurk, *n.* Work consisting of threads, cords, &c., wrought with open spaces like the links of a chain: net-work.

CHAIR, chār, *n.* Something *to sit down upon:* a movable seat for one, with a back to it: the seat or office of one in authority—hence the office itself: the seat of a person presiding at a public assembly—hence the occupier of the seat: a sedan or small vehicle borne upon poles: an iron socket used on railroads to support and secure the rails.—*v.t.* To carry one publicly in triumph. [Fr. *chaire*; L. *cathedra*; Gr. *kathedra—kathezomai*, to sit down.]

CHAIR, CHAIR-DAYS (*Shak.*), used (*fig.*) to denote the evening of life.

CHAIRMAN, chār'man, *n.* The man who takes the chair, or presides at an assembly or meeting.

CHAISE, shāz, *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage with a calash-top, for two persons, usually drawn by one horse. [Parisian pronunciation of *chaire.*]

CHALCEDONY, kal-sed'o-ni, *n.* A variety of quartz of a milk and water colour. [From *Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor, where it is found in abundance.]

CHALCEDONYX, kal-sed'o-niks, *n.* An agate formed of a white opaque chalcedony alternating with a grayish translucent chalcedony.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of *engraving on copper* or brass. [Gr. *chalkos*, copper, *graphō*, to write.]

CHALDAIC, kal-dā'ik, *adj.* Relating to Chaldea in Asia or to the Chaldeans.—*n.* The language or dialect of Chaldea.

CHALDAISM, kal'da-izm, *n.* A Chaldaic idiom.

CHALDEAN, kal-dē'an, *adj.* Chaldaic.—*n.* A native of Chaldea.

CHALDEE, kal'dē or kal-dē', *adj.* and *n.* CHALDAIC.

CHALDER, chawl'dėr, } *n.* A coal measure, con-
CHALDRON, chawl'drun, } taining, at London, 36 bushels and weighing 2000 lbs., but varying at different places. [Fr. *chaudron.* See CALDRON.]

CHALET, sha-lā', *n.* A summer hut used by Swiss herdsmen among the Alps. [Fr.]

CHALICE, chal'is, *n.* A *cup* or bowl: a communion cup. [Fr. *calice*; L. *calyx*; Gr. *kalyx*, the cup or covering of a flower—*kalyptō*, to cover.]

CHALICED, chal'ist, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a cup, as a flower.

CHALK, chawk, *n.* A soft earthy variety of *limestone*, generally yellowish-white in colour.—*v.t.* To rub or mark with chalk: to manure with chalk. [A.S. *cealc*, Fr. *chaux*, O. Fr. *chaulx*, L. *calx*, limestone.]

CHALK OUT, to trace out, as with chalk, to plan.

CHALKINESS, chawk'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being chalky. [dug.

CHALK-PIT, chawk'-pit, *n.* A pit in which chalk is

CHALK-STONE, chawk'-stōn, *n.* A stone or piece of chalk:—*pl.* the white concretions formed round the joints in chronic gout.

CHALKY, chawk'i, *adj.* Consisting of chalk: containing chalk: pertaining to chalk.

CHALLENGE, chal'enj, *v.t.* To claim as one's due, to demand: to call on one to settle a matter by fighting or any kind of contest: to defy, to dare: to call to account, to accuse: (*law*) to make exception or objection to.—*n.* A summons to a contest of any kind, esp. to a duel: a demand for something due: the demand of a sentry for the countersign from those who approach his post: the cry of hounds at first finding the scent of their game: (*law*) an exception to a jury or a juryman returned to serve upon

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a trial. [O. Fr. *chalanger*, to claim, to call in question; L. *calumniari*, to go to law—*calumnia*. See CALUMNY.]

CHALLENGEABLE, chal'enj-a-bl, *adj.* That may be challenged.

CHALLENGER, chal'enj-ér, *n.* One who challenges to a combat of any kind: a claimant: one who takes exception to a jury or juryman at his trial.

CHALYBEAN, ka-lib'e-an, *adj.* (*Milton*). Forged by the *Chalybes* of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel, well-tempered. [Gr. *chalyps*, *chalybos*, iron, steel, so called from the *Chalybes*; but some say they were named from the steel.]

CHALYBEATE, ka-lib'e-ăt, *adj.* Containing iron.—*n.* A water, liquor, or medicine containing iron. [See CHALYBEAN.]

CHAM, kam, *n.* (*Shak.*) The sovereign of Tartary. [See KHAN.]

CHAMBER, chām'bér, *n.* (*lit.*) A place with an *arched* cover or roof: a private room: a hall in which an assembly meets: a legislative assembly or body: a cavity or hollow place: the back end of the bore of a gun.—*v.i.* To reside in or occupy a chamber or chambers: to frequent chambers for intrigue: to indulge in lewd or immodest behaviour.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to shut up in a chamber. [Fr. *chambre*; It. *camera*; Gr. *kamara*, a place with an arched roof.]

CHAMBER-COUNCIL, chām'bér-kown'sil, *n.* (*Shak.*) A private or secret council.

CHAMBER-COUNSEL or **-COUNSELLOR**, chām'bér-kown'sel, -kown'sel-lor, *n.* A counsel who gives his advice privately, but does not plead in court.

CHAMBERED, chām'bérd, *adj.* Divided into chambers or compartments, as certain shells.

CHAMBERER, chām'bér-ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man of intrigue.

CHAMBER-FELLOW, chām'bér-fel'lō, *n.* One occupying the same chamber.

CHAMBER-HANGING, chām'bér-hang'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The hangings or tapestry of a chamber.

CHAMBERING, chām'bér-ing, *n.* (*B.*) Lewd, immodest behaviour.

CHAMBERLAIN, chām'bér-lin, *n.* One who has the care of chambers: an overseer of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman: the treasurer of a corporation. [Fr. *chambellan*; It. *ciamberlano*—Fr. *chambre*, It. *camera*. See CHAMBER.]

LORD CHAMBERLAIN, an officer of high standing in the royal household.—LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN, a hereditary officer who has the government of the palace of Westminster, &c.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, chām'bér-lin-ship, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERLIN, chām'bér-lin, *n.* (*Milton*). A chamberlain or servant in an inn, in olden times, who united in himself the offices of chamber-maid, waiter, and boots.

CHAMBER-LYE, chām'bér-lī, *n.* (*Shak.*) Urine.

CHAMBER-MAID, chām'bér-mād, *n.* A female servant who has the care of bedrooms.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, chām'bér-prak'tis, *n.* The business of a chamber-counsellor, which see.

CHAMELEON, ka-mē'le-on, *n.* (*lit.*) The *ground* or dwarf *lion*: a genus of small saurian reptiles which live among the branches of trees, remarkable for their power of changing their colour. [L. *chamaeleon*; Gr. *chamaileōn*—*chamai*, on the ground, *leōn*, a lion.]

CHAMELOT, kam'e-lot, *n.* (*Spenser*). CAMLET.

CHAMFER, cham'fér, *n.* A bevel or slope made by paring off the edge of anything originally right-angled, either in wood or stone work: a groove, channel, or furrow.—*v.t.* To cut or grind off bevel-wise, as a corner: to channel or make furrows upon: to *flute*, as a column. [Fr. *chanfrein*.]

CHAMFRAIN, cham'fren, } *n.* (*lit.*) *A bridle* for *the*
CHAMFRON, cham'fron, } *field* (of battle): a piece of leather or plate of steel to protect the face of a horse in battle. [Fr. *chanfrein*, orig. *champ-frein*—*champ*, field, and *frein*, L. *frenum*, bridle, bit.]

CHAMFRED, cham'férd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Furrowed, wrinkled. [From CHAMFER.]

CHAMLET, kam'let, *n.* Same as CAMLET.

CHAMOIS, sham'waw or sha-moi', *n.* A species of antelope inhabiting the Alps: a soft kind of leather originally made from the skin of the chamois. [Fr.; It. *camozza*; Sp. *camuza*, a buck; Gr. *kemas*, a young deer.]

CHAMOMILE, kam'o-mīl, *n.* See CAMOMILE.

CHAMP, champ, *v.i.* To make a *snapping noise with the jaws* in chewing.—*v.t.* to bite. [Ice. *kampa*, to chew—*kiammi*, a jaw; Ger. *schmatzen*, to make a noise in eating, as swine.]

CHAMPAC, cham'pak, *n.* An Indian tree of great beauty, much venerated by Brahmanists and Buddhists.

CHAMPAGNE, sham-pān', *n.* A light sparkling [wine from Champagne in France.

CHAMPAIGN, sham-pān', *adj.* *Flat, level*: open.—*n.* A level, open country. [O. Fr. *champaigne*—Fr. *champ*, L. *campus*, a field, a plain.]

CHAMPAIN, sham-pān', *n.* (*Spenser*). CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPERTY, sham'pér-ti, *n.* (*law*). An agreement to aid a man in his suit on condition of receiving part of the *estate* recovered. [Fr. *champ*, field, *partir*, L. *partior*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

CHAMPIAN, sham'pi-an, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as
CHAMPION, sham'pi-on, } CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPION, cham'pi-un, *n.* One who engages in a contest: an earnest defender: one who fights in single combat for himself or for another: the successful competitor for a prize.—*v.t.* To furnish with a champion: (*Shak.*) to challenge, as to a combat. [Fr.; It. *campione*; low L. *campio*—L. *campus*, a plain, a place for games.]

CHAMPIONESS, cham'pi-un-es, *n.* A female champion.

CHAMPIONSHIP, cham'pi-un-ship, *n.* The rank or [quality of a champion.

CHANCE, chans, *n.* That which *falls out* or happens: an unexpected event: an accident or casualty: the absence of any assignable cause: risk or hazard: possibility of something happening, opportunity.—*v.i.* To happen: to occur accidentally or unexpectedly:—*pr.p.* chanc'ing; *pa.p.* chanced'.—*adj.* Happening by chance.—*adv.* By chance. [Fr.; It. *cadenza*, low L. *cadentia*—L. *cado*, to fall.]

CHANCE-COMER, chans'-kum'ér, *n.* One who comes by chance or unexpectedly.

CHANCEFUL, chans'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of risk or danger, hazardous.

CHANCEL, chan'sel, *n.* The eastern part of a church, appropriated to those who take part in the services, and separated from the rest of the church by a screen of lattice-work, but now by rails. [O. Fr.—L. *cancelli*, lattices, a railing, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice.]

CHANCELLOR, chan'sel-lor, *n.* The president of a court of chancery or other court: an officer who superintends the arrangements for the religious services of a cathedral: an ecclesiastical judge who acts as the vicar-general of a bishop in his diocese: the highest honorary officer of a university. [Fr. *chancelier*, low L. *cancellarius*—L. *cancelli*, the cross-bars that surrounded the judgment-seat.]

LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR, the presiding judge of the Court of Chancery, the keeper of the great seal, and the first lay person of the state after the blood-royal.

CHANCELLORSHIP, chan'sel-lor-ship, *n.* The

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office of chancellor: the time during which one is chancellor.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, chans'-med'li, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hot affray* or *fight:* the killing of a person by chance or in self-defence. [Fr. *chaude*, hot, *mêlée*, O. Fr. *meslée*, fray, fight, *chaude* having been changed into *chance*, to suit the meaning of the compound.]

CHANCERY, chan'sėr-i, *n.* The establishment where a chancellor performs his functions: a court of equity: equity or proceedings in equity: (*Scot.*) a public office in the General Register House, in which all charters, patents, &c., are recorded. [Fr. *chancellerie*. See CHANCELLOR.]

COURT OF CHANCERY (*Eng.*), a court of equity in which the Lord Chancellor is the chief judge.

CHANCRE, shang'kėr, *n.* An ulcer arising from the direct application of syphilitic poison. [Fr.; a form of CANKER, CANCER.]

CHANCROUS, shang'krus, *adj.* [ulcerous. Like a chancre:

CHANDELIER, shan-de-lēr', *n.* A branched frame or support for *candles* or lights. [Fr.; It. *candelliere* —L. *candela*, a candle.]

CHANDLER, chand'lėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A maker of and dealer in *candles:* a dealer, generally used with a prefix, as corn-chandler. [Fr. *chandelier;* see CHANDELIER.]

CHANDLERY, chand'lėr-i, *n.* [a chandler. The articles sold by

CHANFRIN, shan'frin, *n.* Same as CHAMFRAIN.

CHANGE, chānj, *v.t.* *To exchange* or *barter:* to put one thing in place of another: to alter: to give the equivalent of, as a piece of money, in coin of a smaller denomination.—*v.i.* to alter or become different: to pass from one phase to another, as the moon. —*n.* Alteration of any kind: novelty: variety: small coin. [Fr. *changer*, It. *cangiare*, *cambiare*—L. *cambire*, to barter.]

CHANGEABILITY, chānj-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [ness. Changeable-

CHANGEABLE, chānj'a-bl, *adj.* Subject or prone to change: fickle: inconstant.

CHANGEABLENESS, chānj'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being changeable: fickleness: inconstancy.

CHANGEFUL, chānj'fool, *adj.* Full of change: changeable. [always the same: constant.

CHANGELESS, chānj'les, *adj.* Without change:

CHANGELING, chānj'ling, *n.* A child taken or left in place of another: one apt to change.

CHANGER, chānj'ėr, *n.* One who changes the form of anything: one employed in changing or discounting money. [fickle person.

CHANGING-PIECE, chānj'ing-pēs, *n.* (*Shak.*) A

CHANK-SHELL, changk-shel, *n.* The conch-shell, a spiral shell worn as an ornament by Hindu women.

CHANNEL, chan'nel, *n.* The bed of a stream of water: the deeper part of a strait or bay, most convenient for navigation: a strait or narrow sea: (*arch.*) a furrow or hollow cut lengthwise in a column: means of passing or conveying.—*v.t.* To cut into channels:—*pr.p.* chan'nelling, (*Amer.*) chan'neling; *pa.p.* chan'nelled, (*Amer.*) chan'neled. [L. *canalis*, a channel. See CANAL.]

CHANNEL-LEAVED, chan'nel-lēvd, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having leaves so disposed as to resemble a channel.

CHANSON, shan'son, *n.* (*Shak.*) A song. [Fr. See CHANT.]

CHANT, chant, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *To sing:* to celebrate in song: to recite in a singing manner.—*n.* A song: a kind of sacred music in which prose is sung. [Fr. *chanter*, It. *cantare*—L. *canto*—*cano*, to sing.]

CHANTER, chant'ėr, *n.* One who chants: the chief singer or priest of the chantry: the tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.

CHANTICLEER, chant'i-klēr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The clear singer* or crower: a cock. [CHANT and CLEAR.]

CHANTOR, chant'or, *n.* Same as CHANTER.

CHANTRESS, chant'res, *n.* A female chanter.

CHANTRY, chant'ri, *n.* An endowed chapel where masses are *chanted* by one or more priests for the souls of the donors or others. [O. Fr. *chanterie*—*chanter*. See CHANT.]

CHAOS, kā'os, *n.* (*lit.*) *Space, a gulf:* a confused shapeless mass: disorder: the state of matter before it was reduced to order by the Creator. [L. and Gr. *chaos*—Gr. *chainō*, *chaō*, to gape, to yawn.]

CHAOTIC, kā-ot'ik, *adj.* Like chaos: confused or disordered.

CHAP, chap or chop, *v.t.* To cut: to split or crack. —*v.i.* to crack or open into slits:—*pr.p.* chapp'ing; *pa.p.* chapped', chapt.—*n.* A cleft, gap, crack, or chink: the jaw:—*pl.* The mouth. [D. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa*, to cut. See CHIP, CHOP.]

CHAP-BOOK, chap'-book, *n.* A small kind of book or tract, at one time carried about for sale by *chapmen.*

CHAPE, chāp, *n.* (*Shak.*) The plate of metal at the point of a scabbard: the catch or hook by which the sheath of a weapon was attached to the belt. [Sp. *chapa*, a plate of metal.]

CHAPEL, chap'el, *n.* (*lit.*) The *covering* or canopy over the altar: the recess containing the altar: a place of worship: a dissenters' place of worship.—*v.t.* To deposit in a chapel, to enshrine. [Fr. *chapelle*, old Fr. *capele*, low L. *capella*, a hood—*capa*, a cloak.]

CHAPEL-ROYAL, the oratory of a royal palace.

CHAPELESS, chāp'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without a chape.

CHAPELRY, chap'el-ri, *n.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAPERON, shap'e-rōn, *n.* *A hood:* a hood or cap of knighthood: a device placed on the heads of horses at pompous funerals: an elderly lady who accompanies a young lady in public: one who attends a lady in public places as a protector.—*v.t.* To attend a lady as chaperon. [Fr.—*chape*, a cope —root of CAP.]

CHAP-FALLEN, chap'-fawln, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having the *chap* or lower jaw *fallen* down: cast-down: dejected.

CHAPITER, chap'i-tėr, *n.* The *head* or capital of a column. [O. Fr. *chapitel*—low L. *capitellum*, dim. of L. *caput*, the head.]

CHAPLAIN, chap'lān, *n.* One who performs service in a chapel: a clergyman attached to a regiment, a ship of war, a public institution, or a family. [Fr. *chapelain*—low L. *capellanus*—*capella*. See CHAPEL.]

CHAPLAINCY, chap'lān-si, } *n.* The office of a
CHAPLAINSHIP, chap'lān-ship, } chaplain.

CHAPLESS, chap'les, *adj.* Without the lower chap or jaw.

CHAPLET, chap'let, *n.* A garland or wreath *for the head:* (*arch.*) a sculptured foliated ornament round a pillar: a small chapel. [Fr. *chapelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *chapel*, a garland—low L. *capa*, a cape. See CAP.]

CHAPMAN, chap'man, *n.* One who buys or sells: a dealer. [A.S. *ceap-man*. See CHEAP.]

CHAPT, chapt, *pa.p.* of CHAP.

CHAPTER, chap'tėr, *n.* *A head* or division of a book: the clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church: an organised branch of some society or fraternity.—*v.t.* To correct, censure, or take to task. [Fr. *chapitre*—L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]

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CHAPTER-HOUSE, chap'ter-hows, *n.* The house or apartment where the chapter, or heads of the church, meet to transact business.

CHAPTREL, chap'trel, *n.* The capital of a pillar which supports an arch. [See CHAPITER.]

CHAR, } chär, *n.* (*lit.*) A *turn* of work: work done
CHARE, } by the day: a job.—*v.i.* To work by the day: to perform odd work. [A.S. *cerre*, a turn, space of time—*cerran*, to turn.]

CHAR, chär, *n.* A *red*-bellied fish of the salmon kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers. [Ir. and Gael. *cear*, red, blood-coloured.]

CHAR, chär, *v.t.* To burn until reduced to carbon or coal:—*pr.p.* chär'ing; *pa.p.* chärred'. [Fr. *charbon*, L. *carbo*, *carbonis*, coal.]

CHARACT, kar'akt, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as CHARACTER.

CHARACTER, kar'ak-tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) A mark *engraved:* a letter, sign, or figure: the peculiar qualities of a person or thing: a description or representation of the qualities of a person or thing: a person with peculiar qualities: (*Spenser*) image.—*v.t.* To inscribe, engrave: to characterise. [Fr. *caractère*, L. *character*, Gr. *charaktēr—charassō*, to cut, engrave.]

CHARACTERISATION, kar-ak-tėr-iz-ā'shun, *n.* The act of characterising.

CHARACTERISE, kar'ak-tėr-īz, *v.t.* To give a character to: to describe by peculiar qualities: to distinguish or designate:—*pr.p.* char'acterīsing; *pa.p.* char'acterīsed.

CHARACTERISTIC, -AL, kar-ak-tėr-is'tik, -al, *adj.* Marking or constituting the character.—*n.* That which marks or constitutes the character: the integer portion of a logarithm.

CHARACTERISTICALLY, kar-ak-tėr-is'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a characteristic manner.

CHARACTERLESS, kar'ak-tėr-les, *adj.* Without character, or distinctive qualities.

CHARACTERY, kar'ak-tėr-i (-ak' in *Shak.*), *n.* Writing: impression: that which is charactered.

CHARADE, sha-rād' or -rād', *n.* A species of riddle, the subject of which is a word proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its several syllables and of the whole. [Fr., perhaps from Neap. *charada*, chatter; or Norm. *charer*, to converse.]

CHARCOAL, chär'kōl, *n.* Coal made by charring or burning wood in such a way as to allow the admission of only a small supply of air.

CHARE, chär, *n.* (*Shak.*) A turn of work. See CHAR.

CHARET, chär'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CHARIOT.

CHARGE, chärj, *v.t.* *To load:* to impose: to intrust: to attack: to put to the account of: to accuse: to command: to exhort.—*v.i.* to make an onset:—*pr.p.* charg'ing; *pa.p.* charged'.—*n.* That which is laid on: cost: load of powder, &c. for a gun: attack: custody: the object of care: instruction, as of a judge to a jury: command: exhortation: accusation: (*her.*) the figure represented on a shield. [Fr. *charger*, It. *carricare*, to load—L. *carrus*, a waggon. See CAR.]

CHARGEABLE, chärj'a-bl, *adj.* Subject or liable to be charged: imputable: blamable: (*B.*) burdensome.

CHARGEFUL, chärj'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Expensive.

CHARGE-HOUSE, chärj'-hows, *n.* (*Shak.*) A common school where a fee was charged, in distinction to a free-school.

CHARGER, chärj'ėr, *n.* That on which anything is laid: a large dish: a horse used in battle.

CHARILY, chär'i-li, *adv.* In a chary or cautious manner. [chary: caution: scrupulousness.

CHARINESS, chär'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being

CHARIOT, char'i-ot, *n.* A *car* formerly used in war: a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To convey in a chariot. [Fr. See CAR.]

CHARIOTEER, char-i-ot-ēr', *n.* One who drives a chariot.

CHARITABLE, char'i-ta-bl, *adj.* Full of charity: of or relating to charity: liberal to the poor.

CHARITABLENESS, char'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being charitable. [manner.

CHARITABLY, char'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In a charitable

CHARITY, char'i-ti, *n.* *Dearness, love:* (*B.*) universal love or goodwill: the disposition to think favourably of the conduct of others: liberality to the poor, almsgiving: a gift or benefaction to the poor. [Fr. *charité*, L. *caritas—carus*, dear.]

CHARLATAN, shär'la-tan, *n.* A mere *talking pretender:* a quack: a mountebank. [Fr.; It. *ciarlatore—ciarlare*, to chatter.]

CHARLATANISM, shär'la-tan-izm, } *n.* Unfounded
CHARLATANRY, shär'la-tan-ri, } pretensions to skill: quackery.

CHARLOCK, chär'lok, *n.* A plant of the mustard family, with yellow flowers, that grows as a weed in corn-fields. [A.S. *cerlice*, prob. from Gael. *garg*, pungent, as in GARLIC, and *lick*, *lock*, a plant.]

CHARM, chärm, *n.* (*Milton*). A *melody* or *song:* an enchantment: something possessing, or thought to possess, supernatural powers: that which can please irresistibly: fascination.—*v.t.* To influence by a charm: to sustain by enchantment: to subdue by secret influence: to attract irresistibly: to please greatly: (*Spenser*) to tune or play upon, as a musical instrument.—*v.i.* to act as a charm. [Fr. *charme*, It. *carme*, *carmo*, L. *carmen*, a song, a charm.]

CHARMER, chärm'ėr, *n.* One who uses charms or enchantments: one who fascinates or delights.

CHARMFUL, chärm'fool, *adj.* Abounding with charms. [delightful: fascinating.

CHARMING, chärm'ing, *p.adj.* Highly pleasing:

CHARMINGLY, chärm'ing-li, *adv.* In a charming manner. [of charms.

CHARMLESS, chärm'les, *adj.* Wanting or destitute

CHARNECO, chär'ne-ko, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of sweet wine. [Perhaps from *Charneca*, the name of a village near Lisbon.]

CHARNEL, chär'nel, *adj.* *Containing flesh*, or dead bodies.—*n.* A charnel-house. [Fr.—L. *carnalis*, pertaining to flesh—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CHARNEL-HOUSE, chär'nel-hows, *n.* A place under a church or attached to a grave-yard, where bones dug up in the making of graves are deposited.

CHARON, kā'ron, *n.* (*myth.*) The ferryman who rowed the shades of the dead across the river Styx in the lower world. [Gr.]

CHARPIE, shär'pē, *n.* Lint for dressing wounds. [O. Fr. *charpir*, L. *carpere*, to pluck.]

CHARQUI, chär'kē, *n.* Beef cut into long strips and dried in the sun. [Chilian.]

CHARR, a fish. Same as CHAR.

CHARRY, chär'ri, *adj.* Pertaining to charcoal: burned like charcoal.

CHART, chärt, *n.* A large sheet of *paper* on which any information is written in a tabulated form: a map of a part of the sea, for the use of sailors.—*v.t.* To illustrate by charts: to lay in a chart. [L. *charta*, Gr. *chartēs*, paper.] [paper: papery.

CHARTACEOUS, char-tā'shus, *adj.* Resembling

CHARTER, chärt'ėr, *n.* A formal written paper, conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges:

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a special grant or immunity.—*v.t.* To establish by charter: to let or hire by special contract, as a ship for a freight. [Fr. *chartre*—L. *chartarium*, archives—*charta*. See CHART.]

CHARTERED, chär'tėrd, *p.adj.* Granted or protected by a charter: privileged: licensed: hired by contract.

CHARTER-PARTY, chärt'ėr-pär-ti, *n.* A mutual charter or contract for the hire of a vessel between the owners and merchants. [Fr. *chartre-partie*, a divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each party.]

CHARTISM, chärt'izm, *n.* The principles of a body of radical reformers in England, as set forth in the 'People's Charter,' drawn up in 1838, the chief points of which were universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and vote by ballot. [ports chartism.

CHARTIST, chärt'ist, *n.* One who advocates or sup-

CHARTLESS, chärt'les, *adj.* Without a chart: not traced or marked on a chart.

CHARTOGRAPHY, kar-tog'ra-fi, *n.* CARTOGRAPHY.

CHARTULARY, kär'tū-lar-i, *n.* Same as CARTULARY.

CHARWOMAN, chär-woom'an, *n.* A woman who chars or does odd work by the day.

CHARY, chār'i, *adj.* *Careful:* sparing: cautious. [A.S. *cearig*—*cear*, care.]

CHASE, chās, *v.t.* *To catch* or *take:* to pursue for the purpose of catching: to hunt: to drive away:—*pr.p.* chās'ing; *pa.p.* chāsed'.—*n.* Eager or vehement pursuit: hunting: that which is hunted or pursued: a piece of private unenclosed ground abounding with game: (*Shak.*) a term in the game of tennis. [Fr. *chasser*, It. *cacciare*, L. *captare*, freq. of *capio*, to take.]

CHASE, chās, *v.t.* To enchase: to emboss:—*pr.p.* chās'ing; *pa.p.* chāsed'. [A contraction of ENCHASE.]

CHASE, chās, *n.* *A case* or frame for holding types when set in pages: a wide groove. [Fr. *châsse*, a shrine, a setting; It. *cassa*. See CASE.]

CHASER, chās'ėr, *n.* One who or that which chases.

CHASER, chās'ėr, *n.* An enchaser: a tool, with notches corresponding to the threads of a screw, used for cutting or finishing screw-threads.

CHASING, chās'ing, *n.* The act of pursuing.

CHASING, chās'ing, *n.* The art of representing figures in bass-relief by punching them out from behind, and then carving them on the front: the art of cutting the threads of screws.

CHASM, kazm, *n.* A *yawning* or *gaping* opening: a gap or opening: a cleft or fissure: a void space. [Gr. *chasma*—*chainō*, to gape: connected with CHAOS.]

CHASMY, kazm'i, *adj.* Abounding with chasms.

CHASSEUR, shas'sār, *n.* (*lit.*) A *hunter* or *huntsman:* one of a select body of French light troops, either infantry or cavalry. [Fr.—*chasser*, to hunt.]

CHASTE, chāst, *adj.* *Clean, pure:* pure from fornication or adultery: virtuous: pure in taste and style. [Fr.—L. *castus*, pure, chaste.] [purely.

CHASTELY, chāst'li, *adv.* In a chaste manner:

CHASTEN, chās'n, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make pure:* to free from faults by punishing: to correct:—*pr.p.* chās'tening; *pa.p.* chās'tened. [Fr. *châtier*, O. Fr. *chastier*—L. *castigare*, to correct—*castus*, pure.]

CHASTENED, chās'nd, *p.adj.* Purified: modest.

CHASTENESS, chāst'nes, *n.* The quality of being chaste: purity of conduct or language.

CHASTISE, chas-tīz', *v.t.* To inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction: to keep from faults or excesses: to restrain within proper limits:—*pr.p.* chastīs'ing; *pa.p.* chastīsed'. [See CHASTEN.]

CHASTISEMENT, chas'tiz-ment, *n.* Pain inflicted for the purpose of correction: punishment.

CHASTITY, chas'ti-ti, *n.* State of being chaste, purity of body: freedom from obscenity: freedom from corrupt or extravagant expressions.

CHASUBLE, chaz'ū-bl, *n.* The uppermost garment worn by a R. C. priest at mass, with a cross embroidered on the back, so called because it originally covered the priest from head to foot *like a little house*. [Fr.; low L. *casubula*, L. *casula*, dim. of *casa*, a cottage.]

CHAT, chat, *v.i.* To make a noise in talking, as birds do: to prattle or talk in a free and easy way.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to talk of:—*pr.p.* chatt'ing; *pa.p.* chatt'ed.—*n.* Familiar talk: careless prattle. [From the sound.]

CHAT, chat, *n.* A genus of small birds of the warbler family, so called from their *chattering*.

CHATEAU, sha-tō', *n.* *A castle:* a country-seat:—*pl.* CHATEAUX (sha-tōz'). [Fr.; O. Fr. *chatel*, *castel*; L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.]

CHATTEL, chat'tl, *n.* Any kind of property which, from the nature of the subject or the interest possessed in it, is not freehold. [O. Fr. *chatal*, *chaptal*. See CATTLE.]

GOODS AND CHATTELS, all corporeal movables.

CHATTER, chat'tėr, *v.i.* *To chat* or utter rapid indistinct sounds: to make a hard sound by striking against each other, as the teeth: to talk idly or rapidly.—*n.* A rapid, inarticulate noise, like that made by a magpie or monkey. [From the sound.]

CHATTER-BOX, one who chatters or talks incessantly.

CHATTERER, chat'tėr-ėr, *n.* One that chatters: an idle talker.

CHATTERING, chat'tėr-ing, *n.* Noise like that made by a magpie, or by the striking together of the teeth: idle talk. [conversation: talkative.

CHATTY, chat'ti, *adj.* Given to chatting or free

CHAUD-MEDLEY, shōd'-med'li, *n.* The killing of a person in an *affray* in the *heat* of blood. [See CHANCE-MEDLEY.]

CHAUFE, } chof, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To become warm, to
CHAUFF, } chafe, to be irritated.—*n.* Rage.

CHAULDRON, chawl'dron, *n.* Same as CHAWDRON.

CHAUNT, chänt, *v.t.* and *n.* Same as CHANT.

CHAW, chaw, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To chew.—*n.* The jaw.

CHAWDRON, chaw'dron, *n.* (*Shak.*) Part of the entrails of an animal. [Ger. *kaldaunen*, entrails.]

CHAYRE, chār, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Chary.

CHAYRE, chār, *n.* (*Spenser*). A chariot.

CHEAP, chēp, *adj.* Originally *good cheap*, that is, a *good bargain:* low in price: of small value.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A bargain. [A.S. *ceap*, a sale, a bargain. See CHEAPEN.]

CHEAPEN, chēp'n, *v.t.* *To attempt to buy:* to ask the price of: to bargain for: to make cheap: to lessen in value. [A.S. *ceapan*, Ice. *kaupa*, to buy; E. *chop*, Scot. *coup*, to bargain.]

CHEAPNESS, chēp'nes, *n.* Lowness of price.

CHEARE, chēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). CHEER.

CHEAREN, chēr'n, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To cheer up.

CHEAT, chēt, *v.t.* To deceive and defraud: to impose upon.—*n.* A deceitful, dishonest action, defrauding some one of his right: a fraud or trick: a person who practises cheating. [A corruption of ESCHEAT, from the frauds practised by the officers who looked after the king's escheats.]

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CHEATER, chēt'ėr, *n.* One who cheats: (*Shak.*) an escheator, an officer who collected the fines to be paid into the Exchequer.

CHECK, chek, *v.t.* To bring to a stand, as in *chess*, when the *king* is attacked: to restrain, curb, or hinder: to rebuke.—*v.i.* (fol. by *at*) to make a stop: to interfere.—*n.* A term in *chess* when one party forces his adversary either to move or guard his *king*: anything that checks: a sudden stop: restraint: (*Shak.*) a reproof or slight: in falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game: in *B.*, a rebuke. [Fr. *échec*, a repulse, check, *échecs*, It. *scacci*, chess-men; Ger. *schach*, chess, Pers. *shah*, king.]

CHECK, chek, *v.t.* To compare with a counterpart or authority in order to ascertain correctness: to make a mark against names in going over a list.—*n.* A mark put against items in a list: a token: an order for money (also written CHEQUE): any counter-register used as security: a checkered cloth. [From the practice of the Court of Exchequer, where accounts were settled by means of counters on a *checkered* cloth.]

CHECK-BOOK, chek'-book, *n.* A bank-book containing blank checks, for the use of persons having accounts with the bank.

CHECKED, chekt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Checkered.

CHECKER, chek'ėr, *v.t.* To form into little squares like a chess-board or checker, by lines or stripes of different colours: to diversify.—*n.* One who checks or controls: a chess or draught board. [Fr. *échiquier*, O. Fr. *eschequier*, a chess-board—*échec*. See CHECK.]

CHECKERED, chek'ėrd, *adj.* Variegated or diversified as with checks or checkers.

CHECKERS, chek'ėrz, *n.pl.* A game played by two persons on a checkered board; also called draughts.

CHECKLATON, chek'la-ton, *n.* (*orig.*) *A circular* robe worn by women; hence (*Spenser*) the rich stuff of which the robe was made. [O. Fr. *ciclaton*, Sp. *ciclada*, L. *cyclas*, *cycladis*—Gr. *kyklas*, circular, *kyklos*, a circle.]

CHECKLESS, chek'les, *adj.* Not to be checked: uncontrollable.

CHECKMATE, chek'māt, *n.* (*lit.*) *The king is conquered or dead:* in chess, a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished: (*fig.*) a complete check.—*v.t.* In chess, to make a movement which ends the game: (*fig.*) to defeat, finish. [Fr. *échec et mat*, Ger. *schachmatt*, Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead—Ar. *māta*, he is dead.]

CHECKROLL, chek'rōl, *n.* A roll of the names of servants or attendants on great personages.

CHECKSTRING, chek'string, *n.* A string by which the occupant of a carriage may check the driver or attract his notice.

CHECKY, chek'i, *n.* (*her.*) A shield divided into checks or squares representing a chess-board.

CHEEK, chēk, *n.* The side of the face covering *the jaw:* the side of the face below the eye:—*pl.* the plates in a machine which form corresponding sides like the cheeks. [A.S. *ceaca*, the cheek, jaw.]

CHEEKBONE, chēk'bōn, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

CHEEP, chēp, *v.i.* To chirp or make a noise like a young bird. [Corrupted from CHIRP.]

CHEER, chēr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Countenance:* aspect: that which makes the countenance glad: provisions served at a feast: entertainment: state of gladness: a shout of applause.—*v.t.* To make the countenance glad: to comfort: to encourage: to applaud.—*v.i.* to grow cheerful: to shout: (*Shak.*) to be in a certain state of feeling. [O. Fr. *chière*, the countenance; It. *cera*, low L. *cara*, Gr. *kara*, *karē*, the head, face.]

CHEERER, chēr'ėr, *n.* One who, or that which, cheers.

CHEERFUL, chēr'fool, *adj.* Full of cheer or good spirits: joyful: lively.

CHEERFULLY, chēr'fool-li, *adv.* In a cheerful manner: willingly: with gaiety.

CHEERFULNESS, chēr'fool-nes, *n.* State of being cheerful: freedom from gloominess: animation.

CHEERILY, chēr'i-li, *adv.* Cheerfully.

CHEERINESS, chēr'i-nes, *n.* Cheerfulness.

CHEERISHNESS, chēr'ish-nes, *n.* (*Milton*). Cheerfulness.

CHEERLESS, chēr'les, *adj.* Without cheer or comfort: gloomy: sad.

CHEERLESSNESS, chēr'les-nes, *n.* State of being without cheer or comfort: gloominess.

CHEERLY, chēr'li, *adj.* Cheerful.—*adv.* In a cheery manner: heartily.

CHEERY, chēr'i, *adj.* Cheerful: promoting cheerfulness.

CHEESE, chēz, *n.* The curd of milk pressed into a mass and allowed to dry and harden. [A.S. *cese*, *cyse*, curdled milk; Ger. *käse*; L. *caseus*.]

CHEESE-CAKE, chēz'-kāk, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESE-HOPPER, chēz'-hop'pėr, *n.* The larva of a small fly, remarkable for its leaping power, found in cheese.

CHEESE-MITE, chēz'-mīt, *n.* A very small insect which breeds in cheese.

CHEESE-MONGER, chēz'-mung'gėr, *n.* A dealer in cheese.

CHEESEPARING, chēz'pār'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Paring, or rind, of cheese.

CHEESE-PRESS, chēz'-pres, *n.* A machine in which curds for cheese are pressed.

CHEESE-RENNET, chēz'-ren'net, *n.* The plant Ladies' Bed-straw, so called because used as rennet in curdling milk.

CHEESEVAT, chēz'vat, *n.* A vat or wooden case in which curds are pressed.

CHEESY, chēz'i, *adj.* Having the nature of cheese.

CHEET, chēt, *v.i.* (*Tenn.*) To chirp or chatter. [From the sound.]

CHEETAH, chē'ta, *n.* An animal of the feline tribe, about the size of the leopard, found chiefly in South Africa and India. [Hind. *chītā*.]

CHEF, shef, *n.* *A head* or principal person: a master-cook. [Fr. See CHIEF.]

CHEIROMANCY, kī'ro-man-si, *n.* The art of *telling fortunes by the* lineaments of the *hand*. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *manteia*, prophecy.]

CHEIROPTERA, kī-rop'tėr-a, *n.pl.* A family of mammalia distinguished by having the extremities of the fore-*hand* or claw connected by a membrane (as in the bat), so as to serve for *wings*. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *pteron*, a wing.]

CHEIROPTEROUS, kī-rop'tėr-us, *adj.* Of or resembling the Cheiroptera.

CHELIFORM, kel'i-form, *adj.* *In the form of a claw.* [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw, L. *forma*, form.]

CHELONIA, ke-lō'ni-a, *n.* An order of vertebrate animals including *the tortoise* and turtle. [Gr. *chelōnē*, a tortoise.]

CHELONIAN, ke-lō'ni-an, *n.* One of the Chelonia.—*adj.* Pertaining to animals of the tortoise kind.

CHEMIC, -AL, kem'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to chemistry. [principles of chemistry.

CHEMICALLY, kem'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the

CHEMICALS, kem'ik-alz, *n.pl.* Substances used for producing chemical effects.

CHEMISE, she-mēz', *n.* A lady's shift. [Fr.; L. *camisia*, a night-gown; Gael. *caimis*, a shirt.]

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CHEMISETTE, shem-i-zet', *n.* An under-garment worn by ladies over the chemise. [Fr., dim. of *chemise.*]

CHEMIST, kem'ist, *n.* One skilled in chemistry.

CHEMISTRY, kem'is-tri, *n.* The science which investigates the laws which regulate the mutual actions and combinations of the elements of bodies —formerly spelled CHYMISTRY. [Fr. *chimie;* It. *chimica;* Sp. *quimia.* See ALCHEMY.]

CHEMITYPE, kem'i-tīp, *n.* The art of producing an engraving in relief on a metal plate by a chemical process.

CHENILLE, she-nēl', *n.* A kind of silk cord *resembling a caterpillar*, used as trimming for dresses. [Fr. *chenille*, a caterpillar.]

CHEQUE, CHEQUER. Same as CHECK, CHECKER.

CHERELIE, chēr'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Cheerfully.

CHERISH, cher'ish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cheer:* to protect and treat with affection: to nourish or foster. [Fr. *chérir, chérissant.* See CHEER.]

CHERISHMENT, cher'ish-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Support: encouragement.

CHEROOT, she-rōōt', *n.* A kind of cigar.

CHERRY, cher'ri, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cherish.

CHERRY, cher'ri, *n.* A small red stone-fruit: the tree that bears it.—*adj.* Like a cherry in colour: ruddy. [Fr. *cerise*, L. *cerasus*, Gr. *kerasos*, from *Cerasus*, on the Black Sea, whence it was imported into Italy.]

CHERRY-PIT (*Shak.*), a game which consists in throwing cherry-stones into a small hole.

CHERSONESE, ker'so-nēz, *n.* (*lit.*) *A land-island*, a peninsula: the ancient name of several peninsulas in Europe. [Gr. *chersonēsos—chersos*, land, *nēsos*, an island.] [stone. [Ger. *quarz.*]

CHERT, chert, *n.* A kind of *quartz* or flint: horn-

CHERTY, chert'i, *adj.* Like or containing chert.

CHERUB, cher'ub, *n.* A celestial spirit variously represented: a beautiful child.—*pl.* CHER'UBS, CHER'UBIM, in *B.* CHERUBIMS. [Heb. *kerub.*]

CHERUBIC, -AL, che-rōō'bik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to cherubs: angelic.

CHERUBIM, cher'ū-bim. Hebrew plural of CHERUB.

CHERUBIN, cher'ū-bin, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Resembling a cherub, angelic.—*n.* A cherub.

CHERUP, cher'up. A form of CHIRP, CHIRRUP.

CHERVIL, chėr'vil, *n.* A culinary herb, used as a salad, sometimes used medicinally. [A.S. *cerfille*, Ger. *kerbel*, L. *cærefolium*, Gr. *chairephyllon.*]

CHESS, ches, *n.* A game played by two persons on a board divided into sixty-four squares, like that used in checkers. [From CHECK.]

CHESS-BOARD, ches'-bōrd, *n.* The board on which the game of chess is played.

CHESS-MAN, ches'-man, *n.* A man or piece used in the game of chess.

CHEST, chest, *n.* *A box:* a large strong box: the thorax or part of the body between the neck and belly: (*com.*) the quantity contained in a chest or box.—*v.t.* To place in a chest or coffin. [A.S. *cyst, cist, cest;* Scot. *kist;* L. *cista;* Gr. *kistē.*]

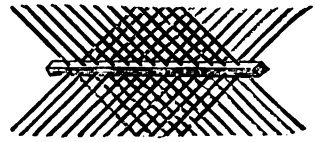
CHESTED, chest'ed, *adj.* Having a chest: placed in a chest.

CHESTNUT, CHESNUT, ches'nut, *n.* The nut or fruit of the chestnut-tree: the tree that bears it.—*adj.* Of a chestnut or brown colour.

[O. E. *chesten-nut—chesten*, Fr. *châtaigne*, O. Fr. *chastaigne*, L. *castanea*, Gr. *kastanon*, from *Castana*, a city of Pontus, whence the tree was introduced into Europe.]

CHESTNUT-TREE, ches'nut-trē, *n.* A valuable timber-tree allied to the beech.

CHEVAL-DE-FRISE, she-val'-de-frēz, *n.* (*lit.*) *A Friesland horse:* a long beam armed with spikes, and placed on the road to stop an attack of cavalry, first used by the Frisians to supply the want of cavalry:—*pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, she-vō'-de-frēz. [Fr. *cheval*, horse, *de*, of, *Frise*, Friesland.]



Cheval-de-frise.

CHEVAL-GLASS, she-val'-glas, *n.* A large glass or mirror supported on a frame. [Fr. *cheval*, a horse, something that supports, and GLASS.]

CHEVALIER, shev-a-lēr', *n.* A cavalier or horseman: a knight: a gallant man. [Fr.—*cheval*, L. *caballus*, Gr. *kaballēs*, a horse.]

CHEVERIL, chev'ėr-il, *n.* *A kid:* soft, flexible leather made of kid skin.—*adj.* Like kid leather, pliable. [Fr. *chevreau*, a kid—*chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat.]

CHEVISANCE, shev'i-zăns, *n.* (*Spenser*). Achievement, performance. [Fr.—*chevir*, to accomplish—*chef*, the head, the end.]

CHEVRON, shev'ron, *n.* (*her.*) The representation of two *rafters* of a house meeting at the top: the stripes on the sleeve of a non-commissioned officer's coat: an architectural ornament in the form of rafters leaning against one another.

[Fr. *chevron*, Sp. *cabrio*, a rafter; Fr. *cabrer*, to rear like a goat—L. *caper*, a goat, because, acc. to Wedg., rafters reared against each other resemble butting goats.]

CHEW, chōō, *v.t.* To cut and bruise with the teeth: to masticate: (*fig.*) to meditate.—*v.i.* to meditate. [A.S. *ceowan;* Ger. *kauen;* perhaps conn. with JAW.]

TO CHEW THE CUD, to ruminate in thought.

CHEWET, chōō'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of pie or pudding made of various ingredients mixed together. [From CHEW.] [OBSCURE.

CHIARO-OSCURO, ki-ä'ro-os-kōō'ro, *n.* See CLARE-

CHIBOUK, CHIBOUQUE, chi-bōōk', *n.* A Turkish smoking-pipe. [Turk.]

CHICANE, shi-kān', *n.* Trifling objection: (*law*) an artifice or trick in order to deceive or mystify.—*v.i.* To use chicanery:—*pr.p.* chicān'ing; *pa.p.* chicāned'. [Fr. *chicaner*, to wrangle; Sp. *chico*, small; It. *cica*, a trifle; L. *ciccus*, the core of a pomegranate, a trifle.] [trifling disputant.

CHICANER, shi-kān'ėr, *n.* One who chicanes: a

CHICANERY, shi-kān'ėr-i, *n.* Chicane: mean or unfair artifice to perplex or deceive.

CHICCORY, chik'o-ri, *n.* See CHICORY.

CHICK, CHICKEN, chik, chik'n, *n.* The young of fowls, especially of the hen: a child—used as a term of endearment. [A.S. *cicen;* D. *kieken;* from the sound made by a chicken.]

CHICKEN-HEARTED, chik'en-härt'ed, *adj.* As timid as a chicken: fearful.

CHICKEN-POX, chik'en-poks, *n.* A mild skin disease, generally attacking children only.

CHICKLING, chik'ling, *n.* A little chicken.

CHICK-PEA, chik'-pē, *n.* *A dwarf pea:* a species of pea cultivated in the south of Europe for the same purpose that vetches are in Britain. [Fr. *chiche*, dwarf, and PEA.] [that birds are fond of.

CHICK-WEED, chik'-wēd, *n.* A low creeping weed

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CHICORY, CHICCORY, chik'or-i, *n.* Succory, a plant having a carrot-shaped root which, when ground, is largely used to adulterate coffee. [Fr. *chicorée*, L. *cichorium*, Gr. *kichora.*]

CHIDE, chīd, *v.i.* *To scold:* to quarrel.—*v.t.* to scold, rebuke, reprove by words: (*Shak.*) to drive away by reproof:—*pr.p.* chīd'ing; *pa.t.* chid, (*obs.*) chōde; *pa.p.* chid, chid'den.—*n.* A murmur or gentle noise. [A.S. *cidan, chidan*, to scold, to chide.]

CHIEF, chēf, *adj.* *Head:* principal, highest, leading.—*n.* A head or principal person: a leader: the principal part of anything: (*her.*) the top part of an escutcheon.—*adv.* Chiefly. [Fr. *chef*, It. *capo*, L. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē*, Sans. *kapala*, head.]

IN CHIEF, at the head.—CHIEF-BARON, the President of the Court of Exchequer.—CHIEF-JUSTICE, the principal judge of a court: a title of the presiding judge in the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

CHIEFDOM, chēf'dum, *n.* (*Spenser*). State of being chief: sovereignty.

CHIEFLESS, chēf'les, *adj.* Without a chief or leader.

CHIEFLY, chēf'li, *adv.* In the first place: principally: for the most part.

CHIEFTAIN, chēf'tān, *n.* *The head* of a clan: a leader or commander. [From CHIEF.]

CHIEFTAINCY, CHIEFTAINSHIP, CHIEFTAINRY, chēf'tān-si, chēf'tān-ship, chēf'tān-ri, *n.* State or rank of a chieftain.

CHIFF-CHAFF, chif'-chaf, *n.* A small species of warbler, so called from the resemblance of its notes to the syllables which form its name.

CHIFFONIER, shif-on-ēr', *n.* (*lit.*) *A place for rags:* an ornamental cupboard. [Fr.—*chiffon*, a rag.]

CHIGOE, CHIGRE, chig'ō, chig'ėr, *n.* A species of flea of the West Indies, which buries itself beneath the toe nails, and produces troublesome sores. [Fr. *chique.*]

CHILBLAIN, chil'blān, *n.* A blain or sore on the hands or feet caused by a chill or cold.

CHILD, chīld, *n.* (*lit.*) *What is brought forth* or begotten: a son or daughter: an infant or very young person: one intimately related to one older: a disciple: one weak in knowledge, experience, or judgment:—*pl.* CHIL'DREN.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To bring forth children. [A.S. *cild* = *cind—cennan*, to bring forth, from root *gan, gin*, to beget. See BEGIN.]

CHILD-BEARING, chīld'-bār'ing, *n.* The act of bearing or bringing forth children.

CHILD-BED, chīld'-bed, *n.* The state of a woman brought to bed with child.

CHILD-BIRTH, chīld'-bėrth, *n.* The act or time of giving birth to a child.

CHILDE, chīld or child, *n.* The title formerly given to the eldest son of a noble family, before he was admitted to the honour of knighthood.

CHILDED, chīld'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Possessed of a child.

CHILDERMAS-DAY, chil'dėr-mas-dā, *n.* An anniversary of the Church of England, held 28th Dec., to commemorate the slaying of the *children* by Herod. [CHILD, MASS, and DAY.]

CHILDHOOD, chīld'hood, *n.* State of being a child.

CHILDING, chīld'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Fruitful, teeming.

CHILDISH, chīld'ish, *adj.* Of or like a child: silly.

CHILDISHLY, chīld'ish-li, *adv.* In a childish manner.

CHILDISHNESS, chīld'ish-nes, *n.* State of a child or of being childish: simplicity: triflingness.

CHILDLESS, chīld'les, *adj.* Without children.

CHILDLIKE, chīld'līk, *adj.* Like a child: becoming a child: meek: docile: innocent.

CHILDNESS, chīld'nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Childishness.

CHILDREN, chil'dren, *pl.* of CHILD. Offspring: descendants, however remote: inhabitants of a country.

CHILIAD, kil'i-ad, *n.* The number 1000: 1000 of anything. [Gr. *chilias, chiliados—chilioi*, 1000.]

CHILIARCH, kil'i-ārk, *n.* *A leader* or commander *of a thousand* men. [Gr. *chilioi*, 1000, *archos*, a leader—*archē*, rule.]

CHILL, chil, *n.* *Coldness:* a cold that causes shivering: anything that damps or disheartens.—*adj.* Shivering with cold: slightly cold: characterised by coldness: depressing.—*v.t.* To make chill or cold: to blast with cold: to discourage, depress. [A.S. *cyle*, coldness, *celan*, to chill; conn. with COLD, COOL.]

CHILLED, child, *adj.* Hardened by chilling, as iron.

CHILLI, chil'li, *n.* The seed pod or fruit of the capsicum. [The Mexican name.]

CHILLINESS, CHILLNESS, CHILNESS, chil'i-nes, chil'nes, *n.* State of being chilly: sensation of shivering.

CHILLY, chil'i, *adj.* Somewhat chill: discouraging.

CHIMÆRA, ki-mē'ra, *n.* A genus of cartilaginous fishes, so named from their extraordinary appearance. [See CHIMERA.]

CHIME, chīm, *n.* The harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments: agreement of sound or of relation: a set of bells which sound in harmony.—*v.i.* To sound in harmony: to accord or agree: to jingle.—*v.t.* to cause to sound in harmony:—*pr.p.* chīm'ing; *pa.p.* chīmed'. [O. E. *chimbe*; Dan. *kimen*; Sw. *kimma*; low L. *campana*, a bell.]

TO CHIME IN WITH, to agree, or fall in with.

CHIMERA, ki-mē'ra, *n.* A fabulous monster, depicted as vomiting flames, and as having a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and *a goat's* body: any wild or incongruous fancy. [L. *chimæra*, Gr. *chimaira*, a she-goat.]

CHIMERE, shi-mēr', *n.* The upper robe worn by a bishop, to which lawn sleeves are generally attached. [O. Fr. *chamarre*; Sp. *zamarro*, sheepskin, *chamarra*, sheepskin coat, said to be from Ar. *sammur*, the sable.]

CHIMERICAL, ki-mer'i-kal, *adj.* [a chimera: wild: fanciful: delusive.

CHIMERICALLY, ki-mer'i-kal-li, *adv.* Fancifully: fantastically.

CHIMNEY, chim'ni, *n.* (*Spenser*) A *fire-place:* a passage or funnel through which smoke ascends from the fire at its base. [Fr. *cheminée*, It. *cammino*, L. *caminus*, Gr. *kaminos*, a furnace, prob. from *kaiō*, to burn.]

CHIMNEY-PIECE, chim'ni-pēs, *n.* [over the chimney or fire-place. A piece or shelf

CHIMNEY-SWEEP, CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, chim'ni-swēp, chim'ni-swēp'ėr, *n.* One who sweeps or cleans chimneys.

CHIMPANZEE, chim-pan'zē, *n.* A species of African ape, which in form and structure exhibits the greatest resemblance to man. [Supposed to be a native name of the animal.]

CHIN, chin, *n.* The part of the face below the mouth: the front part of the lower jaw. [A.S. *cinn, cinne*; Ice., Ger. *kinn*; W. *gen*, L. *gena*, the cheek; Gr. *genys*, the under jaw; Sans. *hanu*, the jaw.]

CHINA, chī'na, *n.* A fine kind of earthenware, orig. made in China: porcelain.

CHINA-ASTER, chī'na-as'tėr, *n.* A species of aster

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introduced into this country from China about the beginning of the 18th century.

CHINA-BARK, chī'na-bärk, *n.* Cinchona. [From *kina* or *quina*, the Peruvian name for *cinchona*, and BARK.]

CHINA-CLAY, chī'na-klā, *n.* A fine white clay used by the Chinese in making their porcelain.

CHINA-GRASS, chī'na-gras, *n.* The fibre of a species of nettle used in China for the manufacture of a fabric known as *grass-cloth*, so called because it was at first thought that the fibre was a *grass*.

CHINA-ROOT, chī'na-rōōt, *n.* The root-stock of a Chinese shrubby plant, used in Europe medicinally, but in the East as an article of food.

CHINA-WARE, chī'na-wār, *n.* See CHINA.

CHINCHILLA, chin-chil'la, *n.* A small rodent quadruped of South America, valued for its fur. [Sp.]

CHINCOUGH, chin'kof, *n.* A disease attended with violent fits of coughing: hooping-cough. [D. *kincken*, to wheeze; Scot. *kink-host*, chincough; Goth. *kinken*, to breathe with difficulty; from the sound.]

CHINE, chīn, *n.* The *spine* or back-bone, so called from its thorn-like form: a piece of the back of an animal cut for cooking.—*v.t.* To cut into chines. [Fr. *échine*; O. Fr. *eschine*; It. *schiena*; O. Ger. *skina*, a pin, thorn; connected with L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine.]

CHINESE, chī-nēz', *adj.* Of or belonging to China.—*n.* An inhabitant, or the inhabitants of China.

CHINK, chingk, *n.* A rent, crack, or cleft: a narrow opening.—*v.t.* To break into chinks or cracks.—*v.i.* to split or crack. [A.S. *cine*, a chink, a cleft, *cinan*, to split, *cinean*, to gape.]

CHINK, chingk, *n.* The sound of any small piece of metal, especially coin, when struck on something hard.—*v.i.* To make a small sharp sound, as small pieces of metal, when struck together.—*v.t.* to cause to chink. [From the sound.]

CHINKY, chingk'i, *adj.* Full of chinks or narrow clefts.

CHINTZ, chints, *n.* A highly glazed printed calico, with a pattern in many colours on a white or light-coloured ground. [Said to be of Hindu origin.]

CHIOPPINE, chop-pēn', *n.* (*Shak.*) A sort of high clog or patten, formerly worn by ladies beneath the shoes. [Also written Chapiney; Sp. *chapin*, a clog with a cork sole; O. Fr. *escapin*, slipper; It. *scappino*, a sock—*scarpa*, a shoe.]

CHIP, chip, *v.t.* To *chop* or cut into small pieces: to diminish by cutting small pieces from.—*v.i.* to break or crack, so as to come off in small pieces:—*pr.p.* chipp'ing; *pa.p.* chipped'.—*n.* A small piece of wood or other substance chipped off: a small piece or fragment. [Ger. *kippen*, to pare; O. Ger. *kippe*, a chopping-knife. See CHOP, of which CHIP is a kind of diminutive.]

CHIROGRAPHER, kī-rog'ra-fėr, *n.* One who professes or practises the art of *handwriting*. [See CHIROGRAPHY.]

CHIROGRAPHY, kī-rog'ra-fi, *n.* *Writing* done *with one's own hand*: the art of writing. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *graphē*, writing—*graphō*, to write.]

CHIROMANCY, kī'ro-man-si, *n.* CHEIROMANCY.

CHIROPODIST, kī-rop'o-dist, *n.* A *hand* and *foot* doctor: one who removes corns, bunions, warts, &c. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.]

CHIRP, chėrp, } *v.i.* To make a short, sharp
CHIRRUP, chir'rup, } noise without singing, as certain birds and fowls.—*v.t.* to enliven: to cheer up.—*n.* The sharp, shrill sound made by birds and insects. [From the sound.]

CHIRURGEON, kī-rur'jun, *n.* One who cures diseases by *operations with the hand*—now SURGEON. [Fr. *chirurgien*, L. *chirurgus*, Gr. *cheirourgos*—*cheir*, the hand, *ergon*, a work.]

CHIRURGEONLY, kī-rur'jun-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a manner becoming a surgeon.

CHIRURGERY, kī-rur'jėr-i, *n.* Same as SURGERY.

CHISEL, chiz'el, *n.* A tool for *cutting*, paring, or hollowing out wood, stone, &c.—*v.t.* To cut with a chisel:—*pr.p.* chis'elling; *pa.p.* chis'elled. [O. Fr. *cisel*, low L. *cisellus*—L. *sicilicula*, dim. of *secula*, a sickle, dim. of *sica*, a dagger, conn. with *seco*, to cut.]

CHISLEU, chis'lū, *n.* The ninth month of the Jewish year, corresponding to parts of November and December. [Heb., probably 'the cold month'—*chasal*, to be cold.]

CHIT, chit, *n.* A *shoot* or *sprout*: a baby: a lively or pert young child.—*v.i.* To sprout or shoot out:—*pr.p.* chitt'ing; *pa.p.* chitt'ed. [A.S. *cith*.]

CHITCHAT, chit'chat, *n.* Chatting or idle talk: prattle. [A reduplication of CHAT.]

CHITTERLINGS, chit'tėr-lingz, *n.* The smaller intestines of a pig or other edible animal. [So called from their wrinkled appearance, from O. E. *chitterling*, a frill.]

CHIVALRIC, shiv'al-rik, } *adj.* Pertaining to
CHIVALROUS, shiv'al-rus, } chivalry: bold: gallant.

CHIVALROUSLY, shiv'al-rus-li, *adv.* In a chivalrous manner.

CHIVALRY, shiv'al-ri, *n.* (*orig.*) *Cavalry*, horses and chariots: a body or order of knights: the usages or qualifications of knights: the system of knighthood: the practice of knight-errantry. [Fr. *chevalerie*—*chevalier*, a knight. See CHEVALIER.]

CHIVES, chīvz, *n.* Same as CIVES.

CHIZZEL, chiz'el, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as CHISEL.

CHLORAL, klō'ral, *n.* A colourless, transparent, oily liquid, with a caustic taste and suffocating smell, formed by the action of *chlorine* on *alcohol*. [Formed from the first syllables of CHLORINE and ALCOHOL.]

CHLORATE, klō'rāt, *n.* A salt composed of chloric acid and a base.

CHLORIC, klō'rik, *adj.* Noting an acid composed of one part of chlorine and five of oxygen.

CHLORIDE, klō'rīd, *n.* A compound of chlorine and some other substance.

CHLORIMETRY, klo-rim'e-tri, *n.* CHLOROMETRY.

CHLORINE, klō'rin, *n.* A very noxious *yellowish-green* gas, a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent. [Gr. *chlōros*, pale-green.]

CHLORITE, klō'rīt, *n.* A soft, *green-coloured* mineral allied to talc. [Gr. *chlōritēs* (*lithos*, stone)—*chlōros*, green.]

CHLORODYNE, klō'ro-din, *n.* A medicine containing opium, chloroform, &c., used for allaying pain and inducing sleep. [Formed from the first part of CHLOROFORM and Gr. *odynē*, pain.]

CHLOROFORM, klō'ro-form, *n.* An oily, colourless, volatile liquid, of an aromatic ethereal odour, much used for inducing insensibility during the performance of surgical operations.—*v.t.* To put under the influence of chloroform. [So called because it was originally regarded as a compound of *chlorine* and *formic acid*.]

CHLOROMETER, klo-rom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the bleaching powers of *chloride* of lime. [Gr. *chlōros*, green, and *metron*, measure.]

CHLOROMETRY, klo-rom'e-tri, *n.* The process of testing the decolouring power of any compound of chlorine.

CHLOROPHYL, klō'ro-fil, *n.* The *green* colouring

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matter of the *leaves* and other parts of plants, consisting of minute soft granules in the cells. [Gr. *chlōros*, light-green, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

CHLOROSIS, klo-rō'sis, *n.* A disease which affects young females, characterised by a pale, greenish complexion, languor, palpitation, &c.: a diseased state of plants, in which a greenish yellow colour takes the place of the natural hue. [Low L., from Gr. *chlōros*, light-green.]

CHOCK, chok, *v.t.* To *choke* or fill up, as a cavity. —*v.t.* to fasten as with a block or wedge.—*n.* A wedge to keep a cask from rolling. [Connected with CHOKE.]

CHOCK-FULL, chok'-fool, *adj.* CHOKE-FULL.

CHOCOLATE, chok'o-lāt, *n.* A paste made from the seeds or nuts of the *Theobroma cacao*, mixed with sugar and spices: a beverage made by dissolving chocolate-paste in hot water or milk. [Sp. *chocolate*, from Mexican *chocolatl—choco*, cocoa, and *latl*, water. See COCOA.]

CHOICE, chois, *n.* The act of choosing: the power of preferring one thing to another: selection: preference: the thing chosen: the preferable or best part.—*adj.* Worthy of being chosen, select: precious: careful: carefully chosen. [O. E. *chois, choyse;* Fr. *choix*, O. Fr. *chois*. See CHOOSE.]

To MAKE CHOICE OF, to choose, select, or prefer.

CHOICE-DRAWN, chois'-drawn, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Selected with care.

CHOICEFUL, chois'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Making [many choices, fickle.

CHOICELY, chois'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With exact choice: with discrimination or care.

CHOICENESS, chois'nes, *n.* Particular value: [excellence: nicety.

CHOIR, kwīr, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) A *chorus* or body of men, set apart for the performance of all the services of the church: the chancel of a cathedral or collegiate church: a band of singers, especially for church-service: the part of a church appropriated to the singers. [Fr. *chœur*, It. *coro*, from L. *chorus*. See CHORUS.]

CHOIR-SCREEN, kwīr'-skrēn, } *n.* The screen or
CHOIR-WALL, kwīr'-wawl, } wall which divides the choir and presbytery from the side aisles.

CHOKE, chōk, *v.t.* *To throttle* or strangle: to suffocate: to overpower or kill, as by suffocation: to stop the growth of: to obstruct.—*v.i.* to be choked or obstructed:—*pr.p.* chōk'ing; *pa.p.* chōked'. [A.S. *aceocjan—ceoca*, a cheek; Ice. *kok, quok*, the throat; Scot. *chouks*, the jaws.]

CHOKE-DAMP, chōk'-damp, *n.* Carbonic acid gas accumulated at the bottom of wells and in pits, so called from its often causing suffocation.

CHOKE-FULL, chōk'-fool, *adj.* Full even to choking: quite full.

CHOLER, kol'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The bile*—formerly supposed to be the humour that produced irascibility: irascibility, anger. [O. Fr. *colère*, Gr. *cholera*, from *cholos, cholē*, bile.]

CHOLERA, kol'ėr-a, *n.* A disease characterised by *bilious* vomiting and purging, followed by great prostration of strength. [Gr.—*cholē*, bile.]

CHOLERIC, kol'ėr-ik, *adj.* Full of choler or bile: easily irritated: inclined to anger: passionate: indicating anger. [Gr. *cholerikos—cholera.*]

CHOOSE, chōōz, *v.t.* To take in preference to another: to select.—*v.i.* to have the power of choice: to will or determine:—*pr.p.* chōōs'ing; *pa.t.* chōse; *pa.p.* chōs'en. [A.S. *ceosan;* D. *kiezen;* Goth. *kiusan.*]

CHOP, chop, *v.t.* To cut *with a sudden blow:* to cut into small pieces.—*v.i.* to do anything with a sudden motion: to shift suddenly as the wind:—*pr.p.* chopp'ing; *pa.p.* chopped'.—*n.* A piece chopped off, esp. of meat: a stroke. [Ger. *kappen;* low L. *coppare;* Gr. *koptō*, from the root *kop*, to strike.]

CHOP, chop, *v.t.* To exchange or barter: to put one thing in place of another.—*v.i.* to exchange words in altercation:—*pr.p.* chopp'ing; *pa.p.* chopped'. [A.S. *ceapian*, Ger. *kaufen*, Goth. *kaupon*, Scot. *coup*, to buy or sell.]

TO CHOP LOGIC, to dispute with an affectation of logical terms: to bandy words.

CHOP, chop, *n.* The chap or jaw, generally used in the plural: a crack or cleft. [See CHAP.]

CHOP, chop, *n.* A Chinese word signifying quality or brand, as applied to goods.

CHOP-FALLEN, chop'-fawln, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having the chop or lower jaw fallen down: cast-down: dejected.

CHOP-HOUSE, chop'-hows, *n.* A house where chops, &c., ready dressed, are sold: an eating-house.

CHOPIN, chop'in, *n.* An old French liquid measure containing nearly an English imperial pint: a Scotch measure containing an English quart. [Fr. *chopine*, Scot. *chapin*, Ger. *schoppen*, a pint.]

CHOPIN, chop'in, *n.* A form of CHIOPPINE.

CHOPPER, chop'ėr, *n.* One who or that which chops.

CHOPPING, chop'ing, *adj.* Changing suddenly: counteracting. [From CHOP, to change suddenly, as the wind.]

CHOPPY, chop'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full of chops or cracks.

CHOPSTICKS, chop'stiks, *n.* Two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese instead of a fork and knife.

CHORAGIC, ko-raj'ik, *adj.* Of or belonging to the ancient chorus, or to the *chorus leader.* [Gr. *chorēgikos—chorēgos*, chorus leader—*choros*, chorus, and *agō*, to lead.]

CHORAL, kō'ral, *adj.* Belonging to a chorus or choir. —*n.* A short sacred melody sung in unison—sometimes written CHORALE (ko-rāl').

CHORALLY, kō'ral-li, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus, or so as to suit a choir.

CHORD, kord, *n.* (*lit.*) *An intestine:* a string of gut: the string of a musical instrument: a combination of sounds in harmony: (*geom.*) a straight line joining the extremities of an arc.—*v.t.* To furnish with chords or strings. [Fr. *corde;* L. *chorda;* Gr. *chordē*, an intestine.]

CHOREA, kō're-a or ko-rē'a, *n.* St Vitus's *dance*, a disease manifesting itself in irregular and involuntary movements of the limbs or face. [Gr. *choreia*, a dancing.]

CHOREPISCOPAL, kō-re-pis'ko-pal, *adj.* Pertaining to a *local* or suffragan bishop. [Gr. *chōros*, place, *episkopos*, a bishop.]

CHORIC, kō'rik, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, a chorus.

CHORIST, kō'rist, } *n.* A member of a choir:
CHORISTER, kor'ist-ėr, } (U. S.) a leader of a choir.

CHORLE, chorl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CHURL.

CHORUS, kō'rus, *n.* (*orig.*) A dance in a ring or round dance, then, a dance accompanied with singing: a band of singers and dancers: a company of singers: verses of a song in which the company join the singer: a musical piece sung by a choir, in opp. to a *solo, duet*, &c. [L. *chorus*, Gr. *choros*, perhaps originally meaning a circle.]

CHOSE, chōz, *pa.t.* and obs. *pa.p.* of CHOOSE.

CHOSEN, chōz'n, *pa.p.* of CHOOSE.

CHOUGH, chuf, *n.* A kind of jackdaw which frequents rocky places and the sea-coast: (*Shak.*) the

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jackdaw. [A.S. *ceo;* Fr. *choucas;* from the cry of the bird.]

CHOUSE, chowz, *v.t.* To defraud, cheat, or impose upon.—*n.* One easily cheated: a trick.

[Turk. *chiaus*, a messenger or envoy. The *chiaus* sent to England by Sir Robert Shirley in 1609 committed gross frauds upon the Turkish and Persian merchants resident in Britain, hence *chouse*, to act as this *chiaus* did, to defraud.]

CHOW-CHOW, chow'-chow, *adj.* Consisting of different kinds mixed together.—*n.* Fruits of various kinds mixed together and formed into a preserve. [Chinese.]

CHOWRY, chow'ri, *n.* An instrument used in the East Indies for driving away flies. [Hind. *chaunri.*]

CHRISM, krizm, *n.* Ointment: consecrated or holy oil: unction. [Gr. *chrisma—chriō, chrisō*, to anoint.]

CHRISMAL, kriz'mal, *adj.* Pertaining to chrism.

CHRISMALE, kriz'māl, *n.* A case for containing chrism: a pyx: a veil used in christening.

CHRISMATORY, kriz'ma-tor-i, *n.* A small vessel for containing chrism.

CHRISOM, kriz'um, *n.* A white cloth formerly laid by the priest on a child newly anointed with chrism after its baptism.

CHRISOM CHILD (*Shak.*), a child still wearing the chrisom cloth.

CHRIST, krīst, *n.* The Anointed: the Messiah. [A.S. *Crist;* L. *Christus;* Gr. *Christos—chriō, chrisō*, to anoint.]

CHRIST-CROSS-ROW, kris'-kros-rō, *n.* The alphabet arranged in the form of a cross, for the use of children, the letter A being at the top, and Z at the foot of the cross.

CHRISTEN, kris'n, *v.t.* To baptise in the name of Christ: to give a name to.

CHRISTENDOM, kris'n-dum, *n.* That part of the world under Christian rule: the whole body of Christians: (*Shak.*) Christianity. [A.S. *Cristendom—cristen*, a Christian, *dom*, rule, sway.]

CHRISTENING, kris'n-ing, *n.* The ceremony of bap- [tism.

CHRISTIAN, krist'yan, *n.* A follower of Christ: one who professes and practises the religion of Christ: in the widest sense, an inhabitant of Christendom.—*adj.* Relating to Christ or his religion.

CHRISTIAN NAME, the name given when christened, as distinguished from the surname.

CHRISTIANISE, krist'yan-īz, *v.t.* To make Christian: to convert to Christianity:—*pr.p.* Chris'tianīsing; *pa.p.* Chris'tianīsed.

CHRISTIANITY, kris-ti-an'i-ti, *n.* The religion of Christ: the doctrines professed by Christians.

CHRISTIAN-LIKE, krist'yan-lik, *adj.* Like or befitting a Christian. [belief in, Christ.

CHRISTLESS, krīst'les, *adj.* Without, or without

CHRISTMAS, kris'mas, *n.* An annual festival, originally a *mass*, in memory of the birth of Christ, held on the 25th of December. [CHRIST and MASS.]

CHRISTMAS-BOX, a box containing Christmas presents: a Christmas gift.

CHRISTOLOGY, kris-tol'o-ji, *n.* A discourse or treatise concerning Christ: the branch of theology which treats of the personality and attributes of Christ. [Gr. *Christos*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

CHRISTOM, kris'um, *n.* (*Shak.*) CHRISOM.

CHRIST'S-THORN, krīsts'-thorn, *n.* A kind of prickly shrub common in Palestine and South of Europe, so called, because supposed to have been the plant from which the crown of thorns was made.

CHROMATE, krō'māt, *n.* A combination of chromic acid with a salifiable base.

CHROMATIC, krō-mat'ik, *adj.* *Relating to colours:* coloured: (*mus.*) proceeding by semitones, because these half tones were formerly printed in colours. [L. *chromaticus;* Gr. *chrōmatikos—chrōma*, colour.]

CHROMATICS, krō-mat'iks, *n.sing.* The science of colours.

CHROMATYPE, krō'ma-tīp, *n.* A photographic process by which a *coloured impression* of a picture is obtained.—*adj.* Relating to the chromatype. [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *typos*, impression.]

CHROME, krōm, **CHROMIUM**, krō'mi-um, *n.* A metal found in the native chromate of lead or iron, so called from the *colour* of its compounds. [Gr. *chrōma*, colour.] [from, chrome.

CHROMIC, krōm'ik, *adj.* Relating to, or obtained

CHROMIC ACID, an acid of chromium, of an orange-red colour, much used in dyeing and bleaching.

CHROMITE, krō'mīt, *n.* A mineral consisting of oxide of chromium and iron.

CHROMIUM, krō'mi-um, *n.* See CHROME.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPH, krō-mo-lith'o-graf, *n.* *A lithograph* printed *in colours.* [Gr. *chrōma*, and LITHOGRAPH.]

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, krō'mo-li-thog'ra-fi, *n.* The art or process of printing lithographs in colours.

CHRONIC, -AL, kron'ik, -al, *adj.* *Relating to time:* lasting a long time, said of a disease—opp. to *acute.* [L. *chronicus;* Gr. *chronikos—chronos*, time.]

CHRONICLE, kron'i-kl, *n.* A register of events in the order of *time:* an annal: a history.—*v.t.* To record in history: to register:—*pr.p.* chron'icling; *pa.p.* chron'icled. [From CHRONIC.]

CHRONICLER, kron'i-klėr, *n.* A writer of chronicles: a historian.

CHRONOGRAM, kron'o-gram, } *n.* An inscription
CHRONOGRAPH, kron'o-graf, } in which the *time* or date of an event is given by certain of the *letters* printed larger than the rest. [Gr. *chronos*, time, *gramma*, a letter, *graphō*, to write.]

CHRONOLOGER, kro-nol'o-jėr, } *n.* One skilled
CHRONOLOGIST, kro-nol'o-jist, } in chronology, or who computes and arranges the dates of past events.

CHRONOLOGIC, -AL, kron-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to chronology: arranged according to the order of time. [a chronological manner.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, kron-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In

CHRONOLOGY, kro-nol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *A discourse on time:* the science of computing the dates of past events. [Gr. *chronologia—chronos*, time, *logos*, a discourse.]

CHRONOMETER, kro-nom'e-tėr, *n.* Any instrument for measuring time, esp. one that measures time with great exactness: a watch. [Gr. *chronos*, time, *metron*, a measure.]

CHRONOMETRIC, -AL, kron-o-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or measured by, a chronometer.

CHRONOMETRY, kro-nom'e-tri, *n.* The art of measuring time by means of instruments.

CHRYSALID, kris'a-lid, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a chrysalis.—*n.* A chrysalis.

CHRYSALIS, kris'a-lis, *n.* The form, often *gold-coloured*, through which the larva of some insects passes before it becomes winged:—*pl.* CHRYSAL'IDES (i-dēz). [L., Gr. *chrysallis—chryseos*, gold.]

CHRYSANTHEMUM, kris-an'the-mum, *n.* (*lit.*) *Gold-flower:* a genus of composite plants to which

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belong the Corn Marigold and Ox-eye Daisy. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *anthemon*, flower.]

CHRYSELEPHANTINE, kris-el-e-fan'tin, *adj.* Denoting the art of making images of *gold and* of *ivory*. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *elephantinos*, made of ivory—*elephas*, *-antos*, elephant, ivory.]

CHRYSOBERYL, kris'o-ber-il, *n.* A very hard, semi-transparent mineral of various shades of greenish-yellow or *gold* colour. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and BERYL.]

CHRYSOLITE, kris'o-lit, *n.* (*lit.*) *Golden stone:* a crystallised mineral generally of a greenish colour, and often of a *golden* yellow. [Gr. *chrysolithos—chrysos*, gold, *lithos*, a stone.]

CHRYSOPRASE, kris'o-prāz, **CHRYSOPRASUS**, kris-op'ra-sus, *n.* A pale or *leek*-green mineral, a variety of chalcedony. [Gr. *chrysoprasos—chrysos*, gold, *prason*, leek.]

CHRYSOTYPE, kris'o-tīp, *n.* A process of taking pictures by photography, on paper impregnated with a neutral solution of chloride *of gold*. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *typos*, impression.]

CHUB, chub, *n.* A fresh-water fish belonging to the Carp family, with a thick snout and head. [Ger. *kobe*, *koppe*; Fr. *chabot*, low L. *capito*, *capitanus*, a fish with a large head—L. *caput*, head.]

CHUBBED, chub'd, } *adj.* Chub-like: short and
CHUBBY, chub'bi, } thick: plump.

CHUB-FACED, chub'-fāst, *adj.* Having a plump face.

CHUCK, chuk, *v.i.* To make a clucking noise, as a hen when calling her chickens: to chuckle.—*n.* The clucking noise of a hen or other fowl in calling her young. [From the sound.]

CHUCK, chuk, *n.* A word of endearment—a corruption of CHICK.

CHUCK, chuk, *n.* A sudden small noise, as of two pebbles struck against each other: a slight blow under the chin, so as to make the jaws strike upon each other with a sharp sound.—*v.t.* To strike gently under the chin, so as to make the jaws strike upon each other: to throw a short distance with a quick motion. [From the sound.]

CHUCK-FARTHING, a game at which a farthing is chucked or thrown into a hole.

CHUCKLE, chuk'l, *v.i.* To laugh in the throat, or in a suppressed or broken manner, as expressing triumph or derision:—*pr.p.* chuck'ling; *pa.p.* chuck'led. [From CHUCK, to make a clucking noise.]

CHUCKLE, chuk'l, } *n.* A short, broken, half-
CHUCKLING, chuk'ling, } suppressed laugh: inward exultation.

CHUFF, chuf, *n.* A clown: a surly, blunt fellow. [Conn. with Scot. *coof*, *cuffe*, a cowardly, sheepish fellow, akin to Ice. *kueif*, a feeble, cowardly person.—*Jamieson.*]

CHUFFY, chuf'fi, *adj.* *Chubby*, swollen, or puffed out. [See CHUB.]

CHUFFY, chuf'fi, *adj.* Like a chuff: coarse and surly.

CHUM, chum, *n.* (*orig.*) *A guest:* a chamber-fellow. [A.S. *cuma*, a guest—*cuman*, to come: or a contraction of Fr. *camarade*. See COMRADE.]

CHURCH, church, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which belongs to the Lord:* a building consecrated to Christian worship: a regularly organised body of Christians worshipping together: the whole body of Christians collectively: a particular sect or denomination of Christians: the clergy: ecclesiastical authority.—*v.t.* To perform the office appointed by the church for the thanksgiving of women after childbirth. [A.S. *circe*; Ger. *kirche*; Scot. *kirk*; Gr. *kyriakos*, belonging to the Lord—*Kyrios*, the Lord (Christ)].

CHURCH-BENCH, church'-bensh, *n.* (*Shak.*) A seat in the porch of a church.

CHURCH-GOING, church'-gō'ing, *adj.* Habitually going to church: summoning to church.

CHURCHISM, church'izm, *n.* Adherence to the forms or principles of some church, as distinct from the religious views of the individual members.

CHURCHMAN, church'man, *n.* A clergyman or ecclesiastic: an adherent of the established church, as distinguished from a dissenter: an Episcopalian.

CHURCH-RATE, church'-rāt, *n.* An assessment for the sustentation of the fabric, &c., of the parish church.

CHURCH-WARDEN, church'-wawrd'en, *n.* One of a number of laymen chosen to be the representatives of a parish, and to be the *guardians* of a church and all that belongs to it.

CHURCH-WAY, church'-wā, *n.* A way or road that leads to the church.

CHURCHYARD, church'yārd, *n.* The yard round the church where the dead are buried.

CHURL, churl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A countryman* or rustic: an ill-bred, surly fellow: a selfish, miserly person. [A.S. *ceorl*, a freeman of the lowest rank, a countryman, a man; Ice. *karl*, a man; Ger. *kerl*; Scot. *carl*, *carle*.]

CHURLISH, churl'ish, *adj.* Like a churl: ill-bred: [rude: surly: selfish.

CHURLISHNESS, churl'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being churlish: rudeness.

CHURN, churn, *v.t.* To *turn* or shake violently, as cream in order to make butter: to agitate by a violent motion.—*n.* A vessel in which cream is shaken or beaten in order to make butter. [A.S. *cirn*, *cerene*, a churn—*cernan*, to churn—*cyrran*, *cerran*, to turn; Ice. *kirna*, Scot. *kirn*, churn.]

CHURNING, churn'ing, *n.* The act of making butter: the quantity of butter made at once.

CHUSE, a form of CHOOSE.

CHUTNEE, CHUTNY, chut'ne, *n.* An East Indian condiment, a compound of mangoes, chillies or capsicum, and lime-juice, &c.

CHYLE, kīl, *n.* A milky nutritive fluid formed in the process of digestion from the chyme in the smaller intestine, and carried away by the lacteal vessels, to be ultimately transformed into blood, and poured into the heart. [Gr. *chylos—cheō*, to flow.]

CHYLIFACTION, kil-i-fak'shun, *n.* The act or process of making chyle. [Gr. *chylos*, chyle, and L. *facio*, to make.]

CHYLIFACTIVE, kil-i-fak'tiv, *adj.* Forming or making chyle: having the power of making chyle.

CHYLIFICATION, kil-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* CHYLIFACTION.

CHYLOUS, kīl'us, *adj.* Consisting of chyle.

CHYME, kīm, *n.* The pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach by mixture with the gastric juice. [Gr. *chymos—cheō*, to flow, to be liquid.]

CHYMIC, kim'ik, }
CHYMIST, kim'ist, } Same as CHEMIC, CHEMIST,
CHYMISTRY, kim'ist-ri, } CHEMISTRY.

CHYMIFICATION, kim-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act or the process of forming chyme. [L. *chymus*, from Gr. *chymos*, and L. *facio*, to make.]

CHYMIFY, kim'i-fi, *v.t.* To form into chyme. [Fr. *chymifier*—L. *chymus*, *facio*, to make.]

CHYMOUS, kīm'us, *adj.* Relating to chyme.

CHYND, chīnd, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Cut into chines. [See CHINE, *v.t.*]

CIBOL, sib'ol, *n.* A variety of onion with a perennial fibrous root and no bulb. [Fr. *ciboule*, Sp. *cebolla*, low L. *cepola*, dim. of L. *cepa*, an onion.]

CIBORIUM, si-bō'ri-um, *n.* (*R. C. Church*). A vessel

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nearly resembling a chalice with an arched cover, in which the Host is deposited: a richly adorned pyramidal structure in the high choir, forming a canopy supported on four pillars over the high altar:—*pl.* CIBO'RIA. [L., a drinking-cup; Gr. *kibōrion*, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean.]

CICADA, si-kā'da, *n.* A genus of hemipterous insects living on shrubs and trees, remarkable for the sounds they emit, which are produced by a musical apparatus on the under side of the abdomen. [L.]

CICALA, chi-kä'lä, *n.* The Italian name of the Cicada.

CICATRICE, sik'a-tris, } *n.* The *scar* over a wound
CICATRIX, si-kā'triks, } after it is healed. [L.]

CICATRISATION, sik-a-tri-zā'shun, *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrice: the state of being healed or skinned over.

CICATRISE, sik'a-trīz, *v.t.* To heal and induce the formation of a skin or cicatrice over, as a wound or ulcer.—*v.i.* to be healed by the formation of a cicatrice:—*pr.p.* cic'atrīsing; *pa.p.* cic'atrīsed.

CICELY, sis'e-li, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants nearly allied to chervil. [L. and Gr. *seseli*.]

CICERONE, sis-e-rō'ne, *n.* One who points out local curiosities, and talks *like an orator* about them: a guide. [It.—L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator.]

CICERONIAN, sis-e-rō'ni-an, *adj.* Relating to or like Cicero the Roman orator: eloquent.

CIDER, sī'dėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Intoxicating drink:* a drink made from apple-juice. [Fr. *cidre*, low L. *cicera*, L. *sicera*, Gr. *sikera*, strong drink—Heb. *shakar*, to be intoxicated.]

CIDERKIN, sī'dėr-kin, *n.* An inferior cider.

CIGAR, si-gär', *n.* A small roll of tobacco for smoking. [Fr. *cigare*, Sp. *cigarro*, a kind of tobacco.]

CIGARETTE, sig-ar-et', *n.* *A little cigar:* a little finely-cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

CILIA, sil'i-a, *n.pl.* *The eyelashes:* (*physiol.*) hair-like appendages fringing certain organs, and used by some of the lowest animals as organs of motion: (*bot.*) hairlike appendages on the margin of parts of plants. [L. pl. of *cilium*, an eyelid; akin to *cœlum*, heaven, Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

CILIARY, sil'yar-i, *adj.* Relating to the eyelashes: pertaining to the cilia of plants or animals.

CILIATE, sil'i-āt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Fringed with
CILIATED, sil'i-āt-ed, } hairlike appendages, like eyelashes: having its free edges provided with fringe-like appendages. [Low L. *ciliatus*—L. *cilium*.]

CILICIOUS, si-lish'us, *adj.* Made of hair. [L. *cilicium*, a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair.]

CIMAR, si-mär', *n.* Same as SIMAR.

CIMBRIC, sim'brik, *adj.* Relating to the Cimbri, a tribe anciently inhabiting the north of Germany.—*n.* The language of the Cimbri.

CIMETER, sim'e-tėr, *n.* A curved sword used in the East. [Fr. *cimeterre*; Sp. *cimitarra*; It. *scimitarra*; from Basque *cimetarra*.]

CIMMERIAN, sim-mē'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Cimmerii: extremely dark: without any light. [L. *Cimmerii*, Gr. *Kimmerioi*, a tribe who, according to Homer, lived in caves in perfect darkness.]

CINCHONA, sin-kō'na, *n.* A genus of S. American trees, which yield Peruvian bark, much valued in medicine: the bark of the tree, used as a tonic and febrifuge. [So called from the Countess del Cinchon, who was cured by it, and introduced it into Spain.]

CINCTURE, singk'tūr, *n.* A *girdle* or belt: a band worn round the head or body: an enclosure: a fillet at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column. [L. *cinctura—cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird or surround.]

CINCTURED, singk'tūrd, *adj.* Girded with a cincture: belted.

CINDER, sin'dėr, *n.* The refuse of a burned coal: anything charred by fire: a hot coal that has ceased to flame: a scale thrown off a piece of metal when cooling. [Fr. *cendre*, L. *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes; conn. with Gr. *konis*, dust.]

CINDERY, sin'dėr-i, *adj.* Like, composed of, or containing cinders.

CINERARY, sin'ėr-ar-i, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or containing *ashes*. [L. *cinerarius—cinis*. See CINDER.]

CINERATION, sin-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of reducing to a cinder or to ashes. [See CINDER.]

CINGALESE, sing'ga-lēz, *n.pl.* The natives of Ceylon.—*adj.* Belonging to Ceylon or to its inhabitants.

CINGULUM, sing'gū-lum, *n.* The *girdle* of an alb. [L.—*cingo*, to gird.]

CINNABAR, sin'a-bar, *n.* (*lit.*) *Dragon's blood:* native red sulphuret of mercury. [L. *cinnabaris*, Gr. *kinnabari*, dragon's blood, the dye from the gum of the tree so called.]

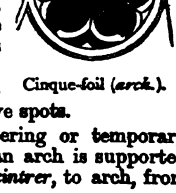
CINNAMIC, sin-nam'ik, } *adj.* Obtained from,
CINNAMONIC, sin-na-mon'ik, } or consisting of, cinnamon.

CINNAMON, sin'na-mon, *n.* The spicy, aromatic bark of a species of laurel, native of Ceylon. [L. *cinnamomum*; Heb. *kinnamon*.]

CINNAMON-STONE, sin'na-mon-stōn, *n.* A kind of stone found in Ceylon, of a cinnamon or reddish-brown colour, sometimes cut for jewellery.

CINQUE, singk, *n.* The number *five*. [Fr.]

CINQUE-FOIL, singk'-foil, *n.* The *five-bladed* clover: (*arch.*) an ornamental foliation, having five points or cusps, used in the tracery of windows, panellings, &c. [Fr. *cinque*, five, *feuille*, L. *folium*, Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.]



Cinque-foil (*arch.*).

CINQUE-PACE, singk'-pās, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of dance, the pace or movement of which is characterised by *five* beats.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, singk'-spot'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having five spots.

CINTER, sin'tėr, *n.* The centering or temporary frame of woodwork on which an arch is supported during its construction. [Fr. *cintrer*, to arch, from root of CINCTURE.]

CIPHER, sī'fėr, *n.* (*arith.*) The character 0, the use of which is to fill an *empty* space: anything of little value: a sign or character in general: an interweaving of the initials of a name: a secret kind of writing.—*v.i.* To work at arithmetic.—*v.t.* to write in cipher or secret characters. [It. *cifra*; Fr. *chiffre*; Ar. *çifr*, empty.]

CIPHERING, sī'fėr-ing, *n.* The art of calculating by numbers: arithmetic.

CIPHER-KEY, sī'fėr-kē, *n.* A key to a cipher or piece of secret writing.

CIRCASSIAN, sir-kash'yan, *adj.* Belonging to Circassia, a country on the north of Mount Caucasus.—*n.* An inhabitant of Circassia.

CIRCEAN, sir-sē'an, *adj.* Relating to the fabled Circe, who was supposed to have great knowledge of magic and poisonous herbs: magical: poisonous.

CIRCENSIAL, sir-sen'shal, } *adj.* Relating to the
CIRCENSIAN, sir-sen'shan, } *Circus Maximus* in Rome, where the games and contests were held. [L. *circensis—circus*.]

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CIRCLE, sėr'kl, *n.* A plane figure bounded by a line, every point of which is equally distant from a point in the middle called the centre: the line which bounds the figure: a ring: a series ending where it began, and always repeating: (*Shak.*) an enclosure, a diadem: a company surrounding the principal person: circumlocution: (*logic*) a false form of argument, in which two propositions, not themselves proved, are used to prove each other.—*v.t.* To move round: to encompass.—*v.i.* to move in a circle:—*pr.p.* circ'ling; *pa.p.* circ'led. [A.S. *circol*, It. *circolo*, from L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, Gr. *kirkos*, a circle.]

CIRCLED, sėr'kld, *adj.* Having the form of a circle.

CIRCLET, sėrk'let, *n.* *A little circle:* an orb.

CIRCUIT, sėr'kit, *n.* The act of *moving round:* that which encircles: hence (*Shak.*) a crown or diadem: the space enclosed in a circle: extent: a round made in the exercise of a calling. [Fr.; L. *circuitus*—*circum*, round, *eo*, *itum*, to go.] [roundabout.

CIRCUITOUS, sėr-kū'it-us, *adj.* Going in a circle:

CIRCUITOUSLY, sėr-kū'it-us-li, *adv.* In a circuitous manner. [indirect course.

CIRCUITY, sėr-kū'i-ti, *n.* Motion in a circle: an

CIRCULAR, sėr'kū-lar, *adj.* Like a circle: round: ending in itself: addressed to a circle of persons.—*n.* An address to a circle of persons, generally in the form of a printed letter. [circular.

CIRCULARITY, sėr-kū-lar'i-ti, *n.* State of being

CIRCULATE, sėr'kū-lāt, *v.t.* To make to go round as *in a circle:* to spread.—*v.i.* to move round: to spread about or put in circulation:—*pr.p.* cir'cūlāting; *pa.p.* cir'cūlāted. [L. *circulo*, *-atum*—*circulus*. See CIRCLE.]

CIRCULATION, sėr-kū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of moving in a circle or of going and returning: series in which the same order is observed, and things always return to the same state: dissemination: the money, or its substitute, in use at any time in a country.

CIRCULATOR, sėr'kū-lā-tor, *n.* One who, or that which, circulates. [culating.

CIRCULATORY, sėr'kū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Circular: cir-

CIRCULET, sėr'kū-let, *n.* (*Spenser*). A circlet.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, sėr-kum-am'bi-ent, *adj.* *Going round about:* surrounding. [L. *circum*, and AMBIENT.]

CIRCUMAMBULATE, sėr-kum-am'bū-lāt, *v.i.* *To walk round about:*—*pr.p.* circumam'būlāting; *pa.p.* circumam'būlāted. [L. *circum*, and *ambulo*, *-atum*, to walk.]

CIRCUMAMBULATION, sėr-kum-am-bū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of walking round about.

CIRCUMCISE, sėr'kum-sīz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cut around:* to cut off the foreskin according to the Jewish law:—*pr.p.* cir'cumcīsing; *pa.p.* cir'cumcīsed. [L. *circumcido*, *circumcisus*—*circum*, around, *cædo*, to cut.]

CIRCUMCISER, sėr'kum-sīz-ėr, *n.* One who performs the rite of circumcision. [circumcising.

CIRCUMCISION, sėr-kum-sizh'un, *n.* The act of

CIRCUMFERENCE, sėr-kum'fėr-ens, *n.* A line that is *carried round about*, or that bounds any round figure. [L. *circum*, around, and *fero*, to carry.]

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sėr-kum-fėr-en'tor, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors and miners for measuring horizontal angles, consisting of a graduated circle, an index, and a magnetic needle suspended over the centre of the circle.

CIRCUMFLECT, sėr'kum-flekt, *v.t.* To give effect to, or mark with a circumflex.

CIRCUMFLEX, sėr'kum-fleks, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bending round:* an accent (^ or ~) orig. denoting a rising and falling of the voice on a vowel or syllable. [L. *circum*, round, *flecto*, *flexus*, to bend.]

CIRCUMFLEXION, sėr-kum-flek'shun, *n.* *A bending round* or about: act of bending anything into a circular form.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sėr-kum'flōō-ens, *n.* *A flowing round about.* [L. *circum*, round about, *fluens*, *fluentis*, pr.p. of *fluo*, to flow.] [round about.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sėr-kum'flōō-ent, *adj.* Flowing

CIRCUMFUSE, sėr-kum-fūz', *v.t.* *To pour around:* to surround. [L. *circum*, and *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.]

CIRCUMFUSILE, sėr-kum-fūz'il, *adj.* *That can be poured* or spread *around:* molten.

CIRCUMFUSION, sėr-kum-fū'zhun, *n.* *Act of pouring around:* state of being poured round.

CIRCUMJACENT, sėr-kum-jā'sent, *adj.* *Lying round about:* bordering on every side. [L. *circum*, around, *jacens*, *-entis*, lying—*jaceo*, to lie.]

CIRCUMLOCUTION, sėr-kum-lo-kū'shun, *n.* *A roundabout manner of speaking:* a manner of expression in which more words are used than are necessary. [L. *circum*, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, sėr-kum-lok'ū-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to circumlocution: periphrastic.

CIRCUMMURED, sėr-kum-mūrd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Walled round.* [L. *circum*, round, *murus*, a wall.]

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, sėr-kum-nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* *To navigate* or sail *round.* [L. *circum*, and NAVIGATE.]

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sėr-kum-nav-i-gā'shun, *n.* The act of circumnavigating or sailing round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, sėr-kum-nav'i-gāt-or, *n.* One who sails round.

CIRCUMPOLAR, sėr-kum-pō'lar, *adj.* Situated *round the pole.* [L. *circum*, round, and POLAR.]

CIRCUMPOSITION, sėr-kum-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of *placing round about* anything else, or state of being so placed. [L. *circum*, round, and POSITION.]

CIRCUMSCRIBABLE, sėr-kum-skrīb'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being circumscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, sėr'kum-skrīb, sėr-kum-skrīb', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To *write around:* to enclose within limits: to restrict:—*pr.p.* cir'cumscrībing; *pa.p.* cir'cumscrībed. [L. *circum*, around, *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sėr-kum-skrip'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A writing round:* the line which marks out the limits, form, or magnitude of a body: limitation: the outline of a leaf or other organ.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sėr-kum-skrip'tiv, *adj.* Marking the external form or outline.

CIRCUMSPECT, sėr'kum-spekt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Looking round* on all sides watchfully: cautious: prudent. [L. *circum*, around, *spicio*, *spectum*, to look.]

CIRCUMSPECTION, sėr-kum-spek'shun, *n.* Watchfulness: wariness: caution.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, sėr-kum-spek'tiv, *adj.* Looking round in every direction.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sėr'kum-spekt-li, *adv.* With circumspection: vigilantly: cautiously.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sėr'kum-spekt-nes, *n.* Vigilance: caution.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sėr'kum-stans, *n.* (*lit.*) That which *stands round* or accompanies: a fact or event attending something else: an accident or event:—*pl.* the state of one's affairs.—*v.t.* To place relatively or in a particular position:—*pr.p.* cir'cumstancing; *pa.p.* cir'cumstanced. [L. *circumstans*, *-antis*—*circum*, around, *sto*, to stand.]

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sėr-kum-stan'shal, *adj.* Consisting of or abounding in circumstances: attending,

or relating to, but not essential: detailed, minute: —*n.pl.* What is incidental to the main subject—opposed to *essentials.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sėr-kum-stan-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being circumstantial: minuteness in exhibiting circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, sėr-kum-stan'shal-li, *adv.* Not essentially, incidentally: minutely.

CIRCUMSTANTIATE, sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* To confirm by circumstances: to describe minutely:—*pr.p.* circumstan'tiāting; *pa.p.* circumstan'tiāted.

CIRCUMVALLATION, sėr-kum-val-lā'shun, *n. The act of surrounding with a rampart:* a circuit of field fortification formed by a besieging army to protect it from any attack in the rear. [L. *circum,* around, *vallum,* a rampart.]

CIRCUMVENT, sėr-kum-vent' or sėr'-, *v.t. To come round* or outwit: to deceive or delude. [L. *circum,* around, *venio, ventum,* to come.]

CIRCUMVENTION, sėr-kum-ven'shun, *n.* The act of prevailing over another by stratagem or deception: fraud: imposture: deceit.

CIRCUMVENTIVE, sėr-kum-vent'iv, *adj.* Deceiving by artifice: deluding.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sėr-kum-vol-ū'shun, *n. A* turning or *rolling round:* anything rolled round another: one turn of a spiral.

CIRCUMVOLVE, sėr-kum-volv', *v.t. To roll round:* to cause to revolve or move round.—*v.i.* to revolve: —*pr.p.* circumvolv'ing; *pa.p.* circumvolved'. [L. *circum,* around, *volvo, volutum,* to roll.]

CIRCUS, sėr'kus, *n.* (*lit.*) *A circle:* an enclosed circular space or building for the exhibition of games: a place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship. [L. *circus,* Gr. *kirkos,* a ring, a circle.]

CIRQUE, sėrk, *n.* (*Words.*) A circus.

CIRRHOPOD, sir'ro-pod, *n.* One of the cirrhopoda.

CIRRHOPODA, sir-rop'o-da, *n.* An order of marine animals with a mollusc-like shell, having a number of *curled,* articulated processes analogous to the feet of the crustaceans, as the barnacle. [L. *cirrus,* a curl, and Gr. *pous, podos,* a foot.]

CIRRHOSE, sir'rōs, } **CIRRHOUS,** sir'rus, } *adj.* Same as CIRROUS.

CIRRIFORM, sir'ri-form, *adj.* Formed like a cirrus or tendril.

CIRRIGRADE, sir'ri-grād, *adj. Walking* or moved *by cirri* or hair-like appendages. [L. *cirrus,* a curl, and *gradi,* to walk.]

CIRRIPED, sir'ri-ped, *n.* One of the CIRRHOPODA.

CIRRIPEDA, sir-rip'e-da, *n.* Same as CIRRHOPODA.

CIRRO-CUMULUS, sir'ro-kū'mu-lus, *n.* A cloud intermediate between the *cirrus* and *cumulus,* and composed of small, well-defined masses closely arranged. [CIRRUS and CUMULUS.]

CIRROSE, sir'ros, *adj.* Same as CIRROUS.

CIRRO-STRATUS, sir'ro-strā'tus, *n.* A cloud intermediate between the *cirrus* and *stratus,* consisting of horizontal masses separated into groups, giving the sky a mottled appearance. [CIRRUS and STRATUS.]

CIRROUS, sir'rus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Furnished with or terminating in a tendril or tendrils: resembling or coiling like tendrils. [See CIRRUS.]

CIRRUS, sir'rus, *n.* (*bot.*) A tendril or filament: (*zool.*) a long, curled, tendril-like organ, as the foot of the barnacle, &c.: a form of cloud composed of thin filaments, the accumulation of which resembles a brush, a mass of wool, or a lock of hair: a genus of spiral shells, fossils of the chalk formation. [L., a tuft, lock, or curl of hair.]

CISALPINE, sis-al'pin, *adj. On this side* (to the Romans) *of the Alps,* that is, on the south side. [L. *cisalpinus—cis,* on this side, *Alpes,* the Alps.]

CISSOID, sis'soid, *n.* A kind of curve—so called from its likeness to the leaf *of the ivy.* [Gr. *kissoeidēs,* like ivy—*kissos,* ivy, *eidos,* form.]

CIST, sist, *n. A chest* or box: a tomb of the prehistoric Celtic period, consisting of stone slabs arranged in the form of a chest, or of an excavation in some hard substance. [L. *cista,* Gr. *kistē,* Celt. *ciste,* a box or chest.]

CISTERCIAN, sis-tėr'shan, *n.* One of an order of monks established at Citeaux (low L. *Cistercium*), in France.

CISTERN, sis'tėrn, *n.* A receptacle for water: a large basin: a tank for holding any liquid. [L. *cisterna—cista,* a chest.]

CISTIC, sis'tik, *adj.* Same as CYSTIC.

CISTUS, sis'tus, *n. The rock-rose,* a genus of exogenous shrubby plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers:—*pl.* CIS'TUSES (-ēz) and CIS'TI ('tī). [Low L., from Gr. *kistos,* the rock-rose.]

CIT, sit, *n. A citizen* or townsman, used in contempt. [A contraction of CITIZEN.]

CITABLE, sīt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be cited.

CITADEL, sit'a-del, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little city:* a fortress in or near a fortified city, intended as a final point of defence. [Fr. *citadelle,* It. *cittadella,* dim. of *città,* a city. See CITY.]

CITAL, sīt'al, *n.* Summons to appear: quotation: (*Shak.*) accusation, reproof. [See CITE.]

CITATION, si-tā'shun, *n.* The act of citing: an official summons into court: quotation: enumeration.

CITE, sīt, *v.t.* To *call* or *summon:* to answer in a court: to quote:—*pr.p.* cīt'ing; *pa.p.* cīt'ed. [L. *cito,* to call, intensive of *cio, cieo,* to make to go.]

CITHARA, sith'a-ra, } **CITHERN,** sith'ėrn, } *n.* A kind of ancient *lyre* or harp. [L. *cithara,* Gr. *kithara.*]

CITIGRADE, sit'i-grād, *adj.* Noting a tribe of spiders remarkable for the *quickness of their motions.* [L. *citus,* quick, *gradi,* to go.]

CITIZEN, sit'i-zen, *n.* An inhabitant of a city or town: one entitled to the privileges of a city: a trader, as distinguished from a gentleman of quality: any one possessing legal rights.—*adj.* Having the condition or qualities of a citizen or citizens. [O. E. *citezaine;* Fr. *citoyen,* O. Fr. *citeain, citien.* See CITY.]

CITIZENSHIP, sit'i-zen-ship, *n.* The state of one who enjoys the rank and privileges of a citizen.

CITRATE, sit'rāt, *n.* The salt formed by the combination of citric acid with a base.

CITRIC, sit'rik, *adj.* Noting an acid existing in limes and lemons.

CITRINE, sit'rin, *adj.* Of a citron or lemon colour: dark or greenish yellow.—*n.* Rock-crystal of a lemon, golden, or wine colour.

CITRON, sit'ron, *n.* A tree allied to the species which produces the lemon, lime, &c.: the fruit of the tree, resembling a lemon. [L. *citrus,* Gr. *kitrion.*]

CITTERN, sit'tėrn, *n.* A musical instrument like a guitar, with a head grotesquely carved at the extremity of the neck and finger-board. [A.S. *cytere,* Ger. *cither,* L. *cithara.* See CITHARA and GUITAR.]

CITY, sit'i, *n.* (*orig.*) A *state* or town together with the territory surrounding and belonging to it: the inhabitants of a city: (*Eng. law*) a corporate town, which is or has been the seat of a bishop, or the capital of his diocese: a large town. [Fr. *cité,* It. *città,* a city—L. *civitas,* a state.]

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CITY-WARD, sit'i-wawrd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A watchman.

CIVES, sīvz, *n.* A perennial plant of the leek and onion genus, cultivated for flavouring soups, &c. [Fr. *cive*—L. *cepa*, an onion.]

CIVET, siv'et, *n.* A genus of carnivorous animals having between the anus and the sexual organs a large double pouch in which an odoriferous fatty substance is secreted: the fatty substance obtained from the anal glands of the civet.—*v.t.* To perfume with civet. [Fr. *civette*, It. *zibetto*, low Gr. *zaption*, Pers. and Ar. *zabad*.]

CIVIC, siv'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to a city* or to a citizen. [L. *civicus—civis*, a citizen.]

CIVIL, siv'il, *adj.* *Pertaining to a city* or to internal policy and government: reduced to order and rule: civilised: courteous: complaisant: lay, not ecclesiastical: intestine, not foreign: pertaining to commerce, legislature, &c.: not military. [L. *civilis—civis*, a citizen.]

CIVILIAN, si-vil'yan, *n.* A professor or student of civil law: one engaged in civil as distinguished from military pursuits.

CIVILISATION, siv-il-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of civilising or the state of being civilised.

CIVILISE, siv'il-īz, *v.t.* To reclaim from a barbarous state: to educate: to polish:—*pr.p.* civ'illsing; *pa.p.* civ'illsed. [Fr. *civiliser*—L. *civilis*. See CIVIL.]

CIVILISED, siv'il-īzd, *p.adj.* Brought into a state of civilisation. [civilises.

CIVILISER, siv'il-īz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which

CIVILITY, si-vil'i-ti, *n.* (*obs.*) The state of being civilised: the quality of being civil: refinement, courtesy: —*pl.* acts of courtesy or kindness. [Fr. *civilité*, L. *civilitas—civilis*. See CIVIL.]

CIVILLY, siv'il-li, *adv.* According to a state of civilisation: in a manner relating to the rights or character of a citizen: not criminally: politely.

CLACK, klak, *v.i.* To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking: to talk much.—*n.* A sharp, abrupt sound continually repeated. [Fr. *claquer*, to clack; D. *klakken*, to strike, to clap: from the sound.]

CLACK-BOX, klak'-boks, *n.* The box or case containing the clack-valve of an engine.

CLACK-DISH, klak'-dish, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wooden dish carried by beggars, having a movable cover which they clacked to attract attention.

CLACKER, klak'ėr, *n.* One who or that which clacks.

CLACK-VALVE, klak'-valv, *n.* A valve used in machinery, which produces a clacking sound when working.

CLAIM, klām, *v.t.* *To call out for:* to demand as a right: (*Spenser*) to proclaim.—*n.* A demand for something supposed due: a title to any possession or privilege in the hands of another: the thing claimed: (*Spenser*) a loud call. [L. *clamo*, to call out, for *calmo—calo*, Gr. *kaleō*, to call.]

CLAIMABLE, klām'a-bl, *adj.* That may be claimed.

CLAIMANT, klām'ant, *n.* One who makes a claim.

CLAIMLESS, klām'les, *adj.* Without a claim.

CLAIRVOYANCE, klār-voy'ans, *n.* *Clear-sightedness:* the pretended power of seeing things not present to the senses. [Fr.—*clair*, L. *clarus*, clear, and Fr. *voir*, *voyant*, L. *video*, to see.]

CLAIRVOYANT, klār-voy'ant, *adj.* Relating to clairvoyance.—*n.* One who professes clairvoyance.

CLAM, klam, *n.* A species of bivalve shell-fish, found in the seas of tropical countries, and used for food:—*pl.* strong pincers: a vice. [See CLAMP.]

CLAM, klam, *v.t.* To clog with sticky matter.—*v.i.* to be moist:—*pr.p.* clamm'ing; *pa.p.* clammed'. [A.S. *clæmian*, Ice. *kleima*, to smear; D. *klam*, sticky: conn. with CLAMBER, CLAMP, CLIMB.]

CLAM, klam, *n.* Noise produced in ringing a chime of bells when all the bells are struck at once: a grand final peal.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To produce a clam or clamour in bell-ringing. [Contracted from CLAMOUR.]

CLAMANT, klam'ant, *adj.* Calling aloud or earnestly. [See CLAIM.]

CLAMBER, klam'bėr, *v.i.* To climb with difficulty, grasping with the hands and feet. [Ger. *klammern —klemmen*, to squeeze or hold tightly.]

CLAMMINESS, klam'mi-nes, *n.* State of being clammy.

CLAMMY, klam'mi, *adj.* Sticky: moist and adhesive. [From CLAM, to clog.]

CLAMOR, American spelling of CLAMOUR.

CLAMOROUS, klam'or-us, *adj.* Noisy: boisterous.

CLAMOROUSLY, klam'or-us-li, *adv.* In a clamorous or noisy manner. [being clamorous or noisy.

CLAMOROUSNESS, klam'or-us-nes, *n.* State of

CLAMOUR, klam'or, *n.* *A calling out:* a loud continuous outcry: uproar.—*v.i.* To cry aloud in demand of anything: to make a loud continuous outcry.—*v.t.* to overpower with noise: to strike a chime of bells all at once, so as to produce a clam or clamour. [L. *clamor—clamo*, to call out. See CLAIM.]

CLAMP, klamp, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something that fastens* or binds: a piece of timber, iron, &c., used to fasten things together: a heap of bricks laid up for burning. —*v.t.* To fasten or strengthen with clamps. [A.S. *clam*, a bandage, a claw; Ger. *klammer*, a cramp-iron; D. *klamp—klampen*, to fasten.]

CLAN, klan, *n.* *A tribe* or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, all bearing the same surname, and supposed to have a common ancestor: a clique, sect, or body of persons. [Gael. *clann*, Ir. *clann*, *cland*, offspring, tribe.]

CLANDESTINE, klan-des'tin, *adj.* *Concealed* or hidden: private (in a bad sense). [L. *clandestinus —clam*, secretly—*celo*, to conceal; akin to A.S. *hel-an*, Sw. *hæla*, to hide.]

CLANDESTINELY, klan-des'tin-li, *adv.* In a clandestine or secret manner.

CLANG, klang, *v.t.* To strike together with a ringing metallic sound.—*v.i.* to produce a sharp, shrill sound.—*n.* A loud, ringing, metallic sound. [L. *clango*, Gr. *klazō*, *klang-kō*, to make a sharp piercing sound; Ger. *klang:* from the sound.]

CLANGOR, American spelling of CLANGOUR.

CLANGOROUS, klang'gor-us, *adj.* Having or making a clanging sound.

CLANGOUR, klang'gor, *n.* *A clang:* a sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [L. *clangor*.]

CLANK, klangk, *n.* The sharp sound made by the striking of metallic bodies, differing from CLANG in the sound being less prolonged.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To make or cause a clank. [See CLANG.]

CLANKLESS, klangk'les, *adj.* Without clank.

CLANNISH, klan'ish, *adj.* Closely united like the members of a clan. [manner.

CLANNISHLY, klan'ish-li, *adv.* In a clannish

CLANNISHNESS, klan'ish-nes, *n.* State of being clannish: disposition to adhere closely, like clans.

CLANSHIP, klan'ship, *n.* State of union, as in a clan: association of families under a chieftain.

CLANSMAN, klanz'man, *n.* A member of a clan.

CLAP, klap, *n.* The noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands: any

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sudden act or motion: a burst of sound.—*v.t.* To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise: to thrust or drive together suddenly: to applaud with the hands.—*v.i.* to strike the hands together in applause: to strike together with noise: to close with a clap:—*pr.p.* clapp'ing; *pa.p.* clapped'. [A.S. *clappan;* D. and Ger. *klappen:* from the sound.]

To CLAP UP (*Shak.*), to conclude suddenly.—To CLAP HANDS (*Shak.*), to plight troth by clapping the hands together.

CLAP-DISH, klap'-dish, *n.* Same as CLACK-DISH.

CLAP-NET, klap'-net, *n.* A kind of net for catching birds, which is made to clap together suddenly by pulling a string.

CLAPPER, klap'ėr, *n.* One who claps: that which claps, as the tongue of a bell, or (*Shak.*) of a person.

CLAPPER-CLAW, klap'ėr-klaw, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To claw or scratch with the clapper or tongue, used figuratively: hence, to scold.

CLAPTRAP, klap'trap, *n.* (*orig.*) A trap or contrivance for clapping in theatres: a trick to gain applause.—*adj.* Devised so as to gain applause: unsubstantial.

CLARENCE, klar'ens, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, named after William IV. when Duke of Clarence.

CLARENCEUX, CLARENCIEUX, klar'en-shōō, *n.* (*her.*) The second king-at-arms, so named from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.

CLARE-OBSCURE, CHIARO-OSCURO, klār'-ob-skūr, ki-ä'ro-os-kōō'ro, *n.* (*lit.*) *Clear obscure:* the distribution of light and shade in painting. [Fr. *clair*, It. *chiaro*, L. *clarus*, clear; Fr. *obscur*, It. *oscuro*, L. *obscurus*, obscure.]

CLARET, klar'et, *n.* Name originally applied to wines of a light or *clear* red colour, but now used in England as a general name for the red wines of Bordeaux. [Fr. *clairet—clair*, L. *clarus*, clear.]

CLARIFICATION, klar-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of clarifying.

CLARIFIER, klar'i-fī-ėr, *n.* That which clarifies.

CLARIFY, klar'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make clear.*—*v.i.* to become clear:—*pr.p.* clar'ifying; *pa.p.* clar'ified. [L. *clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make.]

CLARION, klar'i-on, *n.* A kind of trumpet whose note is *clear* and shrill. [Fr. *clairon—clair*, L. *clarus*, clear.]

CLARIONET, CLARINET, klar'i-on-et, klar'i-net, *n.* (*lit.*) A *small clarion:* a wind instrument of music, made of wood, and sounded by means of a reed fixed to the mouth-piece. [Fr. *clarinette*, dim. of *clairon.*]

CLARK, klärk, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CLERK.

CLASH, klash, *n.* A loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons: opposition: contradiction.—*v.i.* To dash noisily together: to meet in opposition.—*v.t.* to strike noisily against. [Ger. *klatsch;* D. *kletse;* Gr. *klazō:* from the sound.]

CLASHING, klash'ing, *n.* A striking against: collision: opposition: enmity.

CLASP, klasp, *n.* That which claps together or encircles, and closes with a snapping sound: a hook for fastening: an embrace.—*v.t.* To fasten with a clasp: to enclose and hold in the hand or arms: to embrace: to twine round. [O. E. *clapse*, from CLAP.]

CLASPER, klasp'ėr, *n.* That which clasps: the tendril of a plant.

CLASP-KNIFE, klasp'-nīf, *n.* A knife, the blade of which is clasped by, or folds into, the handle.

CLASS, klas, *n.* (*lit.*) The people *called* or assembled together: a rank or order of persons or things: a number of students pursuing the same studies: a scientific division or arrangement.—*v.t.* To form into a class or classes: to arrange methodically.—*v.i.* to be classed or arranged according to some system. [Fr. *classe*, L. *classis*, Gr. *klēsis*, *kalesis*, a calling together—*kaleō*, to call.]

CLASSIC, -AL, klas'ik, -al, *adj.* (*orig.*) Relating or belonging to the first and highest of the six *classes* into which the Roman people were divided: pertaining to the best Greek and Roman writers: of the highest class or rank, esp. in literature: refined: ancient: versed in the classics.

CLASSIC, klas'ik, *n.* A Greek or Roman author or his work: any first-class literary work.

CLASSICALITY, CLASSICALNESS, klas-ik-al'i-ti, klas'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being classical.

CLASSICALLY, klas'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a classical manner: according to orders or classes.

CLASSICISM, klas'i-sizm, *n.* Affectation of the classical form of expression or style.

CLASSIFIABLE, klas-i-fī'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being classified.

CLASSIFIC, CLASSIFICATION, klas-if'ik, klas-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of forming into classes: arrangement. [classification.

CLASSIFY, klas'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make* or form *into classes:* to arrange:—*pr.p.* class'ifying; *pa.p.* classi'fied. [L. *classis*, a class, *facio*, to make.]

CLASSMAN, klas'man, *n.* An Oxford scholar classed according to his merit after passing an examination for a degree.

CLASSMATE, klas'māt, *n.* One of the same class at school or college.

CLATTER, klat'ėr, *n.* A repeated rattling noise.—*v.i.* To make rattling sounds: to rattle with the tongue: to talk fast and idly.—*v.t.* to strike so as to produce a rattling noise. [A.S. *clatrung*, *cleadur*, anything that makes a clattering: from the sound.]

CLATTERER, klat'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who clatters: a chatterer.

CLAUSE, klawz, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is enclosed:* a paragraph, sentence, or part of a sentence: an article or part of a contract, will, &c. [Fr. *clause*, from L. *clausus—claudo*, to shut, enclose.]

CLAVATE, CLAVATED, klā'vāt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Club-shaped:* gradually thickening upwards: set with knobs. [From L. *clava*, a club.]

CLAVE, klāv—did cleave—(*obs.*) *pa.t.* of CLEAVE.

CLAVIARY, klā'vi-ar-i, *n.* (*mus.*) An index of *keys.* [Fr. *clavier*—L. *clavis*, a key.]

CLAVICHORD, klav'i-kord, *n.* A *keyed* musical instrument, having *chords* or strings like the pianoforte. [L. *clavis*, a key, *chorda*, a string.]

CLAVICLE, klav'i-kl, *n.* *A little key:* the collar-bone, so called from its resemblance to a Roman key. [L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key.]

CLAVICULAR, kla-vik'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to the clavicle.

CLAVIER, klā'vi-ėr, *n.* *The key-board* of a musical instrument. [Fr.—L. *clavis*, a key.]

CLAVIFORM, klav'i-form, *adj.* *In the form of* a *club:* clavate. [L. *clava*, a club, *forma*, form.]

CLAW, klaw, *n.* Something *cleft* or split: the hooked nail of a beast or bird: the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails: anything like a claw: (*bot.*) the slender claw-like appendage at the base of some petals.—*v.t.* To scratch or tear as with the claws or nails: to scratch with intent to please, hence (*Shak.*) to flatter. [A.S. *clawu*, Ger. *klaue—klieben*, to cleave.]

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CLAWBACK, klaw'bak, *n.* One who claws or scratches another's back: hence, a flatterer, a sycophant.

CLAWED, klawd, *adj.* Having claws.

CLAWLESS, klaw'les, *adj.* Destitute of claws.

CLAY, klā, *n.* *That which sticks* or adheres: a tenacious, ductile earth, used to make bricks, &c.: earth in general: the bodily part of man.—*v.t.* To cover, or purify with clay. [A.S. *clæg—clīfian*, to stick; Dan. *klæg*; D. *klai*; W. *clai*; conn. with CLAG, CLOG, L. *gelu*, frost, *gluten*, Gr. *glia*, E. GLUE.]

CLAY-BRAINED, klā'-brānd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having brains heavy and dull like clay: hence, stupid.

CLAY-COLD, klā'-kōld, *adj.* Cold as clay: lifeless.

CLAYEY, klā'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like clay.

CLAYISH, klā'ish, *adj.* Of the nature of clay.

CLAY-MARL, klā'-märl, *n.* A kind of marl in which clay is the predominant ingredient.

CLAYMORE, klā'mōr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The big sword:* a large double-edged sword, formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders. [Celt. *claidheamhmor*—Celt. and Ir. *claidheamh*, sword, *mor*, great; conn. with L. *gladius*, a sword.]

CLAY-SLATE, klā'-slāt, *n.* Clay that has become so hardened and metamorphosed as to split into plates like *slate*.

CLEAN, klēn, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Polished, shining:* free from stain or whatever defiles: free from moral impurity: pure: neat: dexterous: complete: unused.—*adv.* Quite: entirely.—*v.t.* To make clean. [A.S. *clæn*; W., Celt., Ice. *glan*, shine, polish; conn. with Ger. *klein*, little, neat.]

CLEANE, CLEENE, CLENE, klēn (*Spenser*). CLEAN.

CLEANER, klēn'ér, *n.* One who or that which cleans.

CLEANING, klēn'ing, *n.* The act of making clean.

CLEAN-LIMBED, klēn'-limbd, *adj.* Having well-proportioned limbs: smart.

CLEANLINESS, klen'li-nes, *n.* State of being cleanly: neatness in person or habits: purity.

CLEANLY, klen'li, *adj.* Clean-like or clean: clean in habits or person: pure: neat.—*adv.* In a cleanly manner: neatly: dexterously.

CLEANNESS, klēn'nes, *n.* State of being clean, or free from stain: freedom from disease: neatness.

CLEANSABLE, klenz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be cleansed.

CLEANSE, klenz, *v.t.* To make clean or pure: to free from guilt:—*pr.p.* cleans'ing; *pa.p.* cleansed'.

CLEANSER, klenz'ér, *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

CLEAN-TIMBERED, klēn'-tim'bérd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Clean-limbed: well-proportioned.

CLEAR, klēr, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Well heard, loud, distinct:* conspicuous: bright: transparent: free from obstruction: pure: plain: without deductions: unentangled.—*adv.* In a clear manner: plainly: wholly: quite.—*v.t.* To make clear: to purge from the imputation of guilt: to vindicate: to pass by without coming in contact: to make profit.—*v.i.* to become clear: to become free or disengaged. [Fr. *clair*; Ger. *klar*; Ir. *klor*, clean, *glor*, a noise; L. *clarus*, clear, well heard—*cluo*, Gr. *kluō*, Sans. *cru*, to hear.]

CLEARANCE, klēr'ans, *n.* Act of clearing: a certificate that a ship, previous to leaving a port, has satisfied all demands and been cleared at the custom-house.

CLEARING, klēr'ing, *n.* A making clear: a defence or justification: a tract of land cleared of wood, &c. for cultivation: in banking, a process of making exchanges and settling balances.

CLEARING-HOUSE, klēr'ing-hows, *n.* The house or office where the business of clearing is carried on among bankers and railway companies.

CLEARLY, klēr'li, *adv.* In a clear manner: distinctly: evidently: without reserve.

CLEARNESS, klēr'nes, *n.* State of being clear: freedom from whatever obscures or obstructs: distinctness: (*Shak.*) freedom from suspicion.

CLEAR-SHINING, klēr'-shīn'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shining with clearness, or without obstruction.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klēr'-sīt'ed, *adj.* Having clearness of sight: hence, discerning.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, klēr'-sīt'ed-nes, *n.* State of being clear-sighted: discernment.

CLEAR-STARCHING, klēr'-stärch'ing, *n.* The act of stiffening linen with starch, so as to impart to it a clear, uniform appearance.

CLEAR-STORY, klēr'-stō'ri, *n.* A term in Gothic architecture for an upper story or row of windows in a church, tower, &c. [Acc. to some, because it rises *clear* above the adjoining parts of the building; acc. to others, from Fr. *clair*, light, on account of the extra light it gives.]

CLEAT, klēt, *n.* A piece of iron worn on shoes by country people: a narrow piece of wood nailed across anything to keep it in its place, or give it additional strength: a piece of wood fastened on parts of a ship, and having holes or recesses for fastening ropes. [Prob. a modification of CLOUT.—*Wedg.*]

CLEAVAGE, klēv'āj, *n.* The act or manner of cleaving or splitting: (*min.*) the condition of rocks in which they split easily into thin plates.

CLEAVE, klēv, *v.i.* To stick or adhere: to hold to with strong attachment:—*pr.p.* cleav'ing; *pa.t.* cleaved' (*obs.*) clāve; *pa.p.* cleaved'. [A.S. *clīfan*; Ger. *kleben*; D. *kleeven*. See CLAY.]

CLEAVE, klēv, *v.t.* To divide, to split: to separate with violence: to part naturally.—*v.i.* to part asunder: to crack:—*pr.p.* cleav'ing; *pa.t.* clōve or cleft; *pa.p.* cleft, clōv'en, or cleaved'. [A.S. *cleafan*; Ger. *kluft*, a fissure, from *klieben*, to cleave.]

CLEAVER, klēv'ér, *n.* One who or that which cleaves.

CLEEP, klēp, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To call:* to name. [A.S. *cleopian*, *clypian*, to call.]

CLEF, klef, *n.* A character in music which determines *the key* or position on the scale of the notes that follow it. [Fr.—L. *clavis*, a key.]

CLEFT, kleft, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CLEAVE.

CLEFT, kleft (in *B.*, CLIFT), *n.* An opening made by cleaving or splitting: a crack, fissure, or chink.

CLEG, kleg, *n.* The gad-fly, horse-fly. [Scot. *gleg*, Dan. *klæg*, the gad-fly.]

CLEM, klem, *v.i.* and *v.t.* To starve. [Prov. E. *clam*; Ger. *klemme*, want, *klemmen*, to pinch.]

CLEMATIS, klem'a-tis, *n.* A creeping plant with long tendrils, called also *Virgin's Bower* and *Traveller's Joy*. [Low L.; Gr. *klēmatis—klēma*, a twig.]

CLEMENCE, klem'ens, *n.* (*Spenser*). Clemency.

CLEMENCY, klem'en-si, *n.* The quality of being clement: lenity towards offenders: willingness to forgive: mildness, as of weather.

CLEMENT, klem'ent, *adj.* Mild: gentle: kind: tender: merciful. [L. *clemens*.]

CLENCH, klensh, *v.t.* Same as CLINCH.

CLEPE, klēp, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as CLEEP.

CLEPSYDRA, klep'si-dra or -sī'dra, *n.* An instrument used by the Greeks and Romans for measuring time by the trickling of *water*, as if by *stealth*, through a very small orifice. [L., Gr. *klepsydra—kleptō*, *klepsō*, to steal, *hydōr*, water.]

CLERE-STORY. Same as CLEAR-STORY.

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CLERGY, klėr'ji, *n.* The body of men chosen or set apart as ministers of religion in the Christian church: benefit or privilege of clergy.

[Fr. *clergé;* low L. *clericia*—L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*, from L. *clerus*, Gr. *klēros*, lit. a lot, then the clergy: from the choice of Matthias by lot to the apostleship.]

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, formerly, an exemption of clergymen, in certain cases, from criminal process before a secular judge; now it signifies the benefit of the rites of the church.

CLERGYMAN, klėr'ji-man, *n.* One of the clergy.

CLERIC, -AL, kler'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to the clergy: pertaining to a clerk or writer.

CLERK, klärk, *n.* (*orig.*) *A clergyman or priest:* a scholar: one who reads the responses in the English Church service, and assists in other parochial duties: one employed as a writer or accountant in an office. [A.S. *clerc*, a priest. See CLERGY.]

CLERKLESS, klärk'les, *adj.* Not scholarly: ignorant.

CLERKLIKE, klärk'lik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Scholarly.

CLERKLY, klärk'li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Scholarly.—*adv.* In a scholar-like or learned manner.

CLERKSHIP, klärk'ship, *n.* Scholarship: the office [of a clerk.

CLEROMANCY, kler'o-man-si, *n.* 'Divination by casting lots, esp. by dice. [Gr. *klēros*, lot, *manteia*, divination.]

CLER-STORY, kler'-stō'ri, *n.* Same as CLEAR-STORY.

CLEVER, klev'ėr, *adj.* Skilful: dexterous: ingenious: neat: (*U.S.*) good-natured, of an agreeable disposition. [From O. E. *deliver*, active: or from A.S. *gleaw-ferhth*, of a wise mind, sagacious—*gleaw*, skilful, wise, *ferhth*, mind.]

CLEVERLY, klev'ėr-li, *adv.* In a clever manner: [skilfully: fitly.

CLEVERNESS, klev'ėr-nes, *n.* Quality of being clever: skill: ingenuity: (*U.S.*) good nature.

CLEW, klōō, *n.* A ball of thread: a thread which affords a guide through a labyrinth: any piece of information which enables one to form a conclusion: (*Spenser*) anything twisted or involved, hence, a plot, a line of deceit: the corner of a sail.—*v.t.* To guide, as by a thread: (*naut.*) to truss or tie up sails to the yards. [A.S. *cleow;* W. *clob*, a lump; L. *glomus*, a ball of thread, akin to *globus*, a sphere; conn. with CLEAVE, to adhere.]

CLEW-LINES, klōō'-līnz, *n.pl.* (*naut.*) Lines or ropes on the smaller square sails by which they are clewed up for furling.

CLICK, klik, *n.* A short, sharp sound: anything that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel: the latch of a door.—*v.i.* To make a light, sharp sound. [From the sound.]

CLIENT, klī'ent, *n.* (*orig.*) *One who hears* and obeys a superior, hence, a dependant: one who employs a lawyer or counsel. [L. *cliens, -entis*, from *cluens*, one who hears, from *clueo*, to hear.]

CLIENTAGE, klī'ent-āj, *n.* The whole number of one's clients: dependants.

CLIENTSHIP, klī'ent-ship, *n.* Condition of a client.

CLIFF, klif, *n.* *Something cleft:* a high steep rock: the steep side of a mountain. [From CLEAVE.]

CLIFF, klif, *n.* (*mus.*) Same as CLEF.

CLIFFY, klif'i, *adj.* Having cliffs: craggy.

CLIFT, klift, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CLIFF, a rock.

CLIFT, klift, *n.* Same as CLEFT.

CLIFTED, klift'ed, *adj.* Broken into cliffs.

CLIMACTER, klī-mak'tėr, } *n.* (*lit.*) *The round*
CLIMACTERIC, klī-mak'tėr-ik, } *of a ladder:* a critical period in human life in which some great bodily change is supposed to take place. [Gr. *klimaktēr—klimax*, a ladder.]

The CLIMACTERIC YEAR or GRAND CLIMACTERIC—the 63d year—was supposed to be fatal to most men.

CLIMACTERIC, klī-mak'tėr-ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the climacteric.

CLIMATAL, klī'ma-tal, *adj.* Relating to climate.

CLIMATE, klī'māt, *n.* (*lit.*) The supposed *slope* of the earth from the equator upwards to the pole: one of the regions or zones into which the earth was divided by the ancients instead of as now by parallels of latitude: the condition of a region, country, or place with regard to temperature, moisture, and other meteorological phenomena.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To inhabit a particular region. [L. *clima, climatis*, Gr. *klima, klimatos*, slope—*klinō*, to make to bend or slope.]

CLIMATIC, -AL, klī-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to, or limited by a climate.

CLIMATISE, klī'ma-tīz, *v.t.* To inure to a strange climate.—*v.i.* to become inured to a strange climate: —*pr.p.* climati'sing; *pa.p.* climati'sed.

CLIMATOGRAPHY, klī-ma-tog'ra-fi, *n.* A description of climates. [Gr. *klima*, and *graphē*, a description.]

CLIMATOLOGICAL, klī-ma-to-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to climatology.

CLIMATOLOGIST, klī-ma-tol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in the science of climatology.

CLIMATOLOGY, klī-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends. [Gr. *klima*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

CLIMATURE, klī'ma-tūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Climate.

CLIMAX, klī'maks, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rising like the steps of a ladder or stair:* in rhetoric, the arranging of the particulars of a period or other portion of discourse, so as to rise in strength and importance to the last: the point at which anything has reached its height. [Gr. *klimax*, a ladder or staircase—*klinō*, to slope.]

CLIMB, klīm, *v.i.* or *v.t.* To ascend by clutching with the hands and feet: to ascend slowly or with difficulty: to creep up by means of tendrils, as a plant. [A.S. *climban*, Ger. *klimmen;* conn. with CLAMBER.]

CLIMBER, klīm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which climbs: one of an order of birds that climb.

CLIME, klīm, *n.* A climate: a country, a region.

CLINANTHIUM, klin-an'thi-um, *n.* The receptacle or *bed of the small flowers* in a composite plant. [Gr. *klinē*, a bed, *anthos*, a flower.]

CLINCH, klinsh, *v.t.* To fasten or rivet, as a nail, by bending the point when driven through anything: to grasp tightly; to settle or confirm.—*n.* That which fastens: anything that holds both ways: a fold or knot by which a cable is fastened to the ring of an anchor: the part of the cable so fastened. [Fr. *clenche*, a door-latch; Ger. *klinke*, the riveted part of a bolt; D. and Ger. *klinken*, to rivet a bolt.]

CLINCHER, klinsh'ėr, *n.* One that clinches: a decisive argument. [clincher-work.

CLINCHER-BUILT, klinsh'ėr-bilt, *adj.* Built of

CLINCHER-WORK, klinsh'ėr-wurk, *n.* The disposition of the side planks of a vessel, when the lower edge of one row overlaps the row next under it.

CLING, kling, *v.i.* *To adhere* or stick close by winding round: to adhere in interest or affection.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to shrivel up, or draw together: to cause to adhere to by winding round:—*pr.p.* cling'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clung. [A.S. *clingan*, to adhere.]

CLINGY, kling'i, *adj.* Apt to cling: sticky.

CLINIC, -AL, klin'ik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to a bed:* confined to bed by sickness: (*med.*) applied to studies

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and lectures by the bedside of the patient. [Gr. *klinikos—klinē*, a bed—*klinō*, to bend, recline.]

CLINIC, klin'ik, *n.* One confined to bed by sickness.

CLINICALLY, klin'ik-al-li, *adv.* By the bedside.

CLINK, klingk, *n.* A ringing sound made by the striking together of sounding bodies: (*Spenser*) a latch.—*v.t.* To make a short, sharp, ringing sound.—*v.i.* to ring or jingle. [Ger. *klingen*, to sound, to chink; allied to CLANG.]

CLINKER, klingk'ėr, *n.* Brick burned so hard that, when struck, it makes a sharp, ringing sound: the cinder or slag formed in furnaces.

CLINKER-BUILT, klingk'ėr-bilt, *adj.* Same as CLINCHER-BUILT.

CLINKSTONE, klingk'stōn, *n.* A grayish green feldspathic stone, producing a metallic ring or clink when struck by a hammer.

CLINOMETER, klī-nom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument *for measuring the inclination* or dip of a stratum. [Gr. *klinō*, to incline, *metron*, a measure.]

CLINOMETRIC, klī-no-met'rik, *adj.* Relating to clinometry: measured by a clinometer.

CLINOMETRY, klī-nom'e-tri, *n.* The art of using the clinometer or measuring the dip of strata.

CLINQUANT, klingk'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shining like tinsel: glittering. [Fr. 'tinsel.']

CLIO, klī'o, *n.* (*lit.*) *The proclaimer;* the muse who presided over history and epic poetry: (*zool.*) a genus of shell-less mollusks, one species of which constitutes a principal part of the food of whales. [L., Gr. *kleiō*, the proclaimer—*kleiō*, to call.]

CLIP, klip, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To embrace*, encompass: to cut by making the blades of shears meet: to cut off.—*v.i.* to move rapidly:—*pr.p.* clipp'ing; *pa.p.* clipped'.—*n.* An embrace: act of clipping: the thing clipped off. [A.S. *clyppan*, to embrace; D. *klippen*, Ice. *klippa*, to cut.]

CLIPPER, klip'ėr, *n.* One who clips: a barber: a sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel.

CLIPPING, klip'ing, *n.* The act of clipping: the thing clipped off.

CLIQUE, klēk, *n.* A small circle of persons in union for a purpose: a faction: a gang—used generally in a bad sense. [Fr.]

CLIQUISH, klēk'ish, *adj.* Relating to a clique.

CLIQUISM, klēk'izm, *n.* Tendency to associate in cliques.

CLOACA, klō-ā'ka, *n.* *A sewer:* a cavity in birds and reptiles, in which the intestinal and urinary ducts terminate:—*pl.* CLOACÆ (klō-ā'sē). [L.]

CLOAK, CLOKE, klōk, *n.* A loose outer garment: a covering: that which conceals: a disguise, pretext.—*v.t.* To clothe with a cloak: to conceal. [O. Fr. *cloche;* low L. *cloca*, a garment worn by horsemen.]

CLOCK, klok, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which clicks:* an instrument for measuring time by the position of the 'hands' upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer upon a bell. [A variation of CLACK, CLICK. A.S. *clucge*, D. *klocke*, Sw. *klocka*.]

CLOCK-WORK, klok'-wurk, *n.* The works or machinery of a clock: machinery producing regularity of movement like that of a clock.

CLOD, klod, *n.* A lump *that cleaves* or sticks together, esp. of earth or turf: the ground: anything earthy or base: a stupid fellow.—*v.i.* To collect into a thick mass: to clot:—*pr.p.* clodd'ing; *pa.p.* clodd'ed. [A.S. *clud;* D. *klot;* Ger. *kloss;* conn. with CLEAVE, to adhere.]

CLODDY, klod'i, *adj.* Consisting of or abounding with clods: earthy: gross.

CLOD-HOPPER, klod'-hop'ėr, *n.* A countryman: a peasant: a dolt.

CLODPATE, klod'pāt, } *n.* One with a head like a
CLODPOLL, klod'pōl, } clod: a stupid fellow.

CLOFF, klof, *n.* Same as CLOUGH.

CLOG, klog, *v.i.* *To stick together:* to adhere: to be obstructed by extraneous matter.—*v.t.* to load with something so as to cause a stoppage: to obstruct: to encumber:—*pr.p.* clogg'ing; *pa.p.* clogged'.—*n.* Anything that hinders motion: an obstruction: a heavy wooden shoe. [Scot. *clag*, to cover with mud, to obstruct; Dan. *klæg*, sticky; Ice. *kleggi*, a mass; conn. with CLEAVE, to adhere.]

CLOGGINESS, klog'i-nes, *n.* State of being cloggy.

CLOGGY, klog'i, *adj.* Of a nature to clog: sticky.

CLOISTER, klois'tėr, *n.* *A place enclosed* or shut in: a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment: a place of seclusion from the world for religious duties. For synonyms, see MONASTERY.—*v.t.* To confine in a cloister: to confine within walls: to shut up from the outer world.

[Fr. *cloître*, O. Fr. *cloistre*, A.S. *clauster*, It. *claustro*, L. *claustrum—claudo, clausum*, to close, to shut.]

CLOISTERED, klois'tėrd, *p.adj.* Dwelling in cloisters: retired from the world, solitary: built round with peristyles or piazzas, as a court.

CLOISTRAL, klois'tral, *adj.* Relating or confined to a cloister: recluse.

CLOISTRESS, klois'tres, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nun.

CLOKE, klōk, *n.* Same as CLOAK.

CLOMB, klom (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of CLIMB.

CLOOP, kloop, *n.* The sound made when the cork is drawn from a bottle. [From the sound.]

CLOSE, klōs, *adj.* *Shut up:* without an opening: hidden: stagnant: oppressive: uncommunicative: near in time or place: having the parts brought together, compact: concise, brief: without wandering or deviation: literal: secluded from communication: intimate: careful, earnest: narrow: not liberal, niggardly: (*her.*) having the wings folded on the body.—*adv.* Closely: nearly: densely: (*Spenser*) secretly.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A small place or field enclosed or surrounded by a fence or hedge: an enclosure, esp. that about a cathedral: a narrow passage leading from one street to another or into a court. [Fr. *clos*, shut, pa.p. of *clore*, Prov. *claure*, to shut, L. *clausus*, shut, pa.p. of *claudo*, to shut.]

CLOSE, klōz, *v.t.* To make close: to draw together separate parts of: to unite: to conclude: to enclose.—*v.i.* to come or be brought together, as the parts of a thing separated: to come to an end:—*pr.p.* clōs'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clōsed'.—*n.* The manner or time of closing: conclusion: a grapple in wrestling: the end of a strain of music, a cadence.

CLOSE WITH, to accede to, also to grapple with.

CLOSE-BANDED, klōs'-band'ed, *adj.* Closely united, in close order.

CLOSE-BARRED, klōs'-bärd, *adj.* Made close by bars, [firmly closed.

CLOSE-BODIED, klōs'-bod'id, *adj.* Fitting close to the body.

CLOSE-FISTED, klōs'-fist'ed, } *adj.* Penurious, covet-
CLOSE-HANDED, klōs'-hand'ed, } ous.

CLOSE-HAULED, klōs'-hawld, *adj.* Noting the trim of a ship when sailing as near as possible in the direction from which the wind is blowing.

CLOSELY, klōs'li, *adv.* In a close manner: nearly: accurately: intently: (*Spenser*) secretly.

CLOSENESS, klōs'nes, *n.* The state of being close.

CLOSER, klōz'ėr, *n.* One who finishes or concludes.

CLOSE-STOOL, klōs'-stōōl, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and the infirm.

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CLOSET, kloz'et, *n.* *A little close* or enclosed space: a small private room.—*v.t.* To shut up in a closet, to conceal: to take into a closet for a private interview.

CLOSE-TONGUED, klōs'-tungd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Cautious in speaking, silent.

CLOSET-SIN, kloz'et-sin, *n.* A secret sin.

CLOSING, klōz'ing, *p.adj.* That closes or terminates.—*n.* An ending or conclusion.

CLOSURE, klōz'ūr, *n.* The act of closing or shutting up: that by which anything is closed: parts enclosing, enclosure: conclusion, end.

CLOT, klot, *n.* A mass of soft or fluid matter concreted, as of blood: a coagulation.—*v.t.* To form into clots or clods: to coagulate: to cover with clots:—*pr.p.* clott'ing; *pa.p.* clott'ed. [A form of CLOD.]

CLOTH, kloth, *n.* Woven material from which *garments* are made: a piece of such material put to a particular use: a profession, esp. the clerical profession, as symbolised by black cloth:—*pl.* CLOTHS, but when = garments, CLOTHES.

[A.S. *cloth*, cloth, *clathes*, garments; Scot. *claith*, cloth; Ger. *kleid*, Ice. *klædi*, a garment: connected with L. *claudo*, to shut. See CLOSE.]

CLOTHE, klōth, *v.t.* To cover with clothes: to adorn with dress: to provide with raiment: to cover, as with a garment.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to wear clothes:—*pr.p.* clōth'ing; *pa.p.* clōthed' or clad.

CLOTHES, klōthz, *n.pl.* Garments or articles of dress: a covering, as of a bed.

CLOTHES-BASKET, klōthz'-bas'ket, *n.* A large basket for holding and carrying clothes.

CLOTHES-BRUSH, klōthz'-brush, *n.* A brush for clothes.

CLOTHES-HORSE, klōthz'-hors, *n.* A frame for hanging clothes on to dry. [clothes on to dry.

CLOTHES-LINE, klōthz'-līn, *n.* A line for hanging

CLOTHES-PIN, klōthz'-pin, *n.* A forked piece of wood to secure clothes on a line. [clothes.

CLOTHES-PRESS, klōthz'-pres, *n.* A place for holding

CLOTHIER, klōth'i-ėr, *n.* One who makes cloth: one who sells cloth or clothes.

CLOTHING, klōth'ing, *n.* Clothes: garments: dress.

CLOTPOLL, klot'pōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A clodpoll, a blockhead. [coagulate.

CLOTTER, klot'ėr, *v.i.* To form clots or lumps: to

CLOTTING, klot'ting, *n.* Coagulation: a clotted substance. [concretions.

CLOTTY, klot'ti, *adj.* Full of clots: full of clods or

CLOUCHES, klowch'ez, *n.* (*Spenser*). Clutches.

CLOUD, klowd, *n.* A mass of watery vapour floating in the air: a great volume of dust or smoke: anything that covers or obscures in the manner of a cloud: a dark vein or spot on a lighter material: any state of obscurity: a crowd or multitude.—*v.t.* To overspread or darken with clouds: to obscure: to variegate with dark veins or spots: to sully.—*v.i.* to grow cloudy: to become obscure with clouds. [A.S. *clud*, a rock, a hillock, clouds having often the appearance of white hills; from the root of CLOD.]

CLOUD-CAPT, klowd'-kapt, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Capped with or touching the clouds.

CLOUD-COMPELLING, klowd'-kom-pel'ling, *p.adj.* Driving or collecting the clouds, an epithet of Jupiter.

CLOUDILY, klowd'i-li, *adv.* With clouds: darkly: obscurely.

CLOUDINESS, klowd'i-nes, *n.* The state of being cloudy.

CLOUD-KISSING, klowd'-kis'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Touching the clouds. [bright.

CLOUDLESS, klowd'les, *adj.* Free from clouds: clear:

CLOUDLET, klowd'let, *n.* A little cloud.

CLOUD-TOPPED, klowd'-topt, *adj.* Covered with or touching the clouds: cloud-capt.

CLOUDY, klowd'i, *adj.* Clouded: consisting of clouds: marked with veins or spots: wanting lustre: not cheerful, gloomy: not intelligible, obscure.

CLOUGH, kluf, *n.* The cleft of a hill: a narrow glen. [A.S. *clough*—A.S. *cleofan*, to cleave; Scot. *cleugh*, Ice. *klofi*, Ger. *kluft*, a fissure.]

CLOUGH, klof, *n.* An allowance for the turn of the scale, on buying goods wholesale, of 2 lbs. in every cwt. after tare and tret have been deducted.

CLOUT, klowt, *n.* *A patch:* a piece of cloth or other material used to cover a hole: a piece of cloth, esp. for any mean use: (*Shak.*) a piece of white cloth used by archers for a mark to shoot at, then the centre of the butt: a blow.—*v.t.* To patch or mend coarsely: to strike. [A.S. *clut*, a patch; D. *kloteen*, to strike.]

CLOUTED, klowt'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Heavy and patched, as shoes—or perhaps having nails in the soles. [In the latter sense, from O. Fr. *clouet*, dim. of *clou*, a nail; from L. *clavus*, a nail.]

CLOUTED, klowt'ed, *p.adj.* Clotted, as cream.

CLOVE, klōv, *n.* The dried unexpanded flower-bud of a West Indian tree, forming a very pungent spice, and so called from its resemblance to *a nail*. [Sp. *clavo*, Fr. *clou*—from L. *clavus*, a nail.]

CLOVE, klōv, *n.* (*bot.*) One of the smaller bulbs formed in the axillæ of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic. [A.S. *clufe*, an ear of corn, a clove of garlic, from *clufan*, *cleofan*, to split, to cleave.]

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, klōv'-jil'li-flow-ėr, *n.* A species of Pink, with an aromatic odour like cloves.

CLOVEN, klōv'n, *pa.p.* of CLEAVE.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klōv'n-foot-ed, } *p.adj.* Having
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klōv'n-hōōfd, } the foot or hoof cloven or divided into two, as the ox.

CLOVE-PINK, klōv'-pink, *n.* CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.

CLOVER-GRASS, klōv'ėr-gras, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, affording pasture and fodder for cattle. [A.S. *claefer*—*cleofan*, to cleave; so called from the leaf appearing to be cleft in three.]

TO LIVE IN CLOVER, to live luxuriously or in abundance.

CLOVERED, klōv'ėrd, *adj.* Covered with clover.

CLOWN, klown, *n.* *A husbandman:* a rustic: one with the manners of a rustic, a coarse ill-bred man: a professional fool.—*v.i.* To act as a clown. [L. *colonus*, a husbandman—*colo*, to cultivate.]

CLOWNISH, klown'ish, *adj.* Of or like a clown: clumsy and awkward: rude and ill-bred.

CLOWNISHLY, klown'ish-li, *adv.* In a clownish manner: coarsely or rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klown'ish-nes, *n.* Rusticity: awkwardness: rudeness: want of refinement.

CLOY, kloi, *v.t.* To *clog* or choke up: to fill to loathing: to glut or satiate. [From root of CLOG.]

CLOY, kloi, *v.t.* To spike by driving a nail into the touch-hole, as a cannon: (*Spenser*) to pierce or gore. [Fr. *clouer*, to nail up—*clou*, L. *clavus*, a nail.]

CLOYLESS, kloi'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That cannot cloy or surfeit.

CLOYMENT, kloi'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Satiety, surfeit.

CLUB, klub, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cleaving together:* an association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as literature, politics, pleasure, &c.—*v.i.* To join together for some common end: to share in a common expense.—*v.t.* to unite for a common end: to contribute to a common fund:—*pr.p.* clubb'ing;

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pa.p. clubbed'. [From the root of CLEAVE, to adhere.]

CLUB, klub, *n.* A heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with: one of the four suits of cards having on it, in some countries, the figure of a club, with us a clover-leaf. [Ger. *kolbe*; Sw. *klubba*; W. *clob*, a boss, knob: from root of CLEAVE, to adhere.]

CLUBBED, klubd, *adj.* Shaped like a club.

CLUBBING, klub'ing, *n.* A diseased growth of tubercular *excrescences* in some plants, caused by the larvæ of insects.

CLUB-FOOT, klub'-foot, *n.* A short, deformed foot, like a club.

CLUB-FOOTED, klub'-foot'ed, *adj.* Having a club-foot.

CLUB-GRASS, klub'-gras, *n.* A species of grass having a club-shaped articulation.

CLUB-HAUL, klub'-hawl, *v.t.* (*naut.*) To tack by dropping the lee anchor and slipping the cable.

CLUB-HEADED, klub'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a thick head.

CLUB-HOUSE, klub'-hows, *n.* A house for the accommodation of a club or association.

CLUB-LAW, klub'-law, *n.* The use of clubs or force in place of law: government by violence.

CLUB-MOSS, klub'-mos, *n.* A moss with scaly leaves and club-shaped stem. [meets.

CLUB-ROOM, klub'-rōōm, *n.* The room in which a club

CLUB-RUSH, klub'-rush, *n.* A plant of many varieties of the genus Scirpus or rush.

CLUCK, kluk, *v.i.* To make the sound of a hen when calling her chickens.—*v.t.* to call, as a hen her chickens. [A.S. *cloccan*, Scot. *clock*; from the sound.]

CLUCKING, kluk'ing, *n.* The noise made by a hen when calling her chickens.

CLUE, klōō, *n.* See CLEW.

CLUMP, klump, *n.* A lump: a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything: a cluster of trees or shrubs. [Ger., Dan., Sw., *klump*; Ice. *klumbr*, a lump; O. Ger. *klimpfen*, to press together; connected with CLUB, LUMP.] [awkwardly.

CLUMSILY, klum'zi-li, *adv.* In a clumsy manner:

CLUMSINESS, klum'zi-nes, *n.* Quality of being clumsy: awkwardness: ungainliness.

CLUMSY, klum'zi, *adj.* Like a clump: shapeless: ill-made: awkward: ungainly. [From CLUMP, prov. E. *clumps*, a stupid fellow.]

CLUNCH, klunsh, *n.* The miners' name for tough indurated clay, sometimes found in the coal-measures. [Prov. E. *clung*, stiff clay; prob. conn. with CLING.]

CLUNG, klung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CLING.

CLUSTER, klus'tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A gluing* or sticking together: a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together: a bunch: a mass.—*v.i.* To grow or gather into clusters.—*v.t.* to collect into clusters. [A.S. *cluster*; Ice. *klistr*, glue; D. *klos*, *klisse*, a ball—*klissen*, to stick together.]

CLUSTERING, klus'tėr-ing, *adj.* Forming, or growing in, clusters.

CLUTCH, kluch, *v.t.* *To seize or grasp:* to double, as the hand, so as to hold fast.—*n.* A grasp or grip: seizure: (*mech.*) an apparatus for connecting two shafts, so as to be disengaged at pleasure:—*pl.* CLUTCH'ES, the hands, paws, or talons: hence, cruelty: rapacity. [O. E. *clouch*, claw, grasp; akin to Ger. *klappe*, pinch, grasp; Scot. *cleik*.]

CLUTTER. A form of CLATTER.

CLYPEATE, klip'e-āt, } *adj.* *In the shape* or
CLYPEIFORM, klip'e-i-form, } form of *a shield*. [L. *clipeus*, *clypeus*, a shield, *forma*, form.]

CLYSTER, klis'tėr, *n.* A liquid injected into the intestines *to wash them out:* an injection. [L., Gr. —*klyzō*, to wash out.]

CLYSTER-PIPE (*Shak.*), a pipe or syringe for injecting a clyster.

COACH, kōch, *n.* (*lit.*) *A couch:* a large, close, four-wheeled carriage for state, pleasure, or travelling.—*v.t.* To carry in a coach. [Fr. *coche*—*coucher*, to lie; It. *cocchio*, from L. *colloco*, to lay one's self, to lie. See COUCH.] [the driver of a coach.

COACH-BOX, kōch'-boks, *n.* The box or seat for

COACH-DOG, kōch'-dog, *n.* A spotted dog, kept chiefly as an attendant on coaches, called also *Dalmatian Dog.*

COACHMAN, kōch'man, *n.* The driver of a coach.

COACT, ko-akt', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To act together, or in concert. [L. *co*, together, and ACT.]

COACTIVE, ko-akt'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Acting together.

COACTIVE, ko-akt'iv, *adj.* *Compulsory.* [L. *cogo*, *coactum*, to compel.]

COADJUTANT, ko-ad'joo-tant or kō-ad-jōō'tant, *adj.* Mutually helping or assisting. [See next word.]

COADJUTANT, ko-ad'joo-tant, } *n.* *A fellow-helper*
COADJUTOR, kō-ad-jōō'tor, } or assistant: an associate: one appointed to do the duties of another. [L. *co*, with, *adjutor*, a helper—*ad*, to, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.]

COADJUTRESS, kō-ad-jōō'tres, } *n.* A female coad-
COADJUTRIX, kō-ad-jōō'triks, } jutor or assistant.

CO-AGENCY, ko-ā'jen-si, *n.* Agency with another: co-operation. [L. *co*, and AGENCY.]

COAGULABILITY, ko-ag-ū-la-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being coagulable: capability of being coagulated.

COAGULABLE, ko-ag'ū-la-bl, *adj.* Capable of being coagulated. [causes coagulation, as rennet.

COAGULANT, ko-ag'ū-lant, *n.* A substance which

COAGULATE, ko-ag'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To drive together:* to make to curdle or congeal, as rennet acts upon milk.—*v.i.* to curdle or congeal:—*pr.p.* coag'ūlating; *pa.p.* coag'ūlated. [L. *coagulo*—*co*, together, *ago*, to drive.] [coagulating: the thing coagulated.

COAGULATION, ko-ag-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of

COAGULATIVE, ko-ag'ū-la-tiv, *adj.* Having the power of causing coagulation.

COAGULATOR, ko-ag'ū-lā-tor, *n.* That which causes coagulation. [tendency to coagulate.

COAGULATORY, ko-ag'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Having a

COAGULUM, ko-ag'ū-lum, *n.* That which coagulates or is coagulated: curd: clot.

COAL, kōl, *n.* *A substance that kindles or burns:* wood charred: a solid, black, combustible substance of vegetable origin, found in the earth generally in large strata, and used as fuel: such substance in a burning state.—*v.t.* To burn to coal: to supply with coals.—*v.i.* to take in coal:—*pr.p.* coal'ing; *pa.p.* coaled'. [A.S. *col*, *coll*, Ice. *kol*; Ger. *kohle*; conn. with Sw. *kylla*, to kindle, and L. *caleo*, to be hot.]

COALESCE, kō-a-les', *v.i.* *To grow together:* to unite into one body or mass by natural affinity or attraction: to associate:—*pr.p.* cōales'cing; *pa.p.* cōalesced'. [L. *coalesco*—*co*, together, *alesco*, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish.]

COALESCENCE, kō-a-les'ens, *n.* Act of coalescing: union: concretion.

COALESCENT, kō-a-les'ent, *adj.* Growing together.

COAL-FIELD, kōl'-fēld, *n.* A field or district containing coal strata.

COAL-FISH, kōl'-fish, *n.* A fish of the cod family, so named from the black colour of its back.

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COAL-HEAVER, kōl'-hēv'ėr, *n.* One employed to heave or discharge coals, as from a ship or waggon.

COALITION, kō-a-lish'un, *n.* Act of *coalescing* or uniting in one body: a union or combination of persons, states, &c. into one: alliance. [Low L. *coalitio* —L. *coalesco*. See COALESCE.]

COALITIONIST, kō-a-lish'un-ist, *n.* A member of a [coalition.

CO-ALLY, kō-al-lī', *n.* A joint ally.

COAL-MEASURE, kōl'-mezh'ūr, *n.* A measure by which the quantity of coal is ascertained:—*pl.* (*geol.*) the group of carboniferous strata.

COAL-PIT, kōl'-pit, *n.* A pit or mine from which coal is dug.

COAL-SCUTTLE, kōl'-skut'tl, *n.* A scuttle or vessel [for holding coal.

COAL-WHIPPER, kōl'-hwip'ėr, *n.* One employed in discharging a coal-ship.

COALY, kōl'i, *adj.* Of or like coal.

COAMINGS, kōm'ingz, *n.pl.* (*naut.*) Raised work about the edges of the hatches of a ship to prevent the water from running into the apartments below.

COARSE, kōrs, *adj.* Such as is met with in common *course:* not fine: rough: rude: uncivil: not refined: gross. [Originally written COURSE.]

COARSE-GRAINED, kōrs'-grānd, *adj.* Coarse in the grain, as wood: hence (*fig.*) inelegant, gross.

COARSELY, kōrs'li, *adv.* In a coarse manner: roughly: without refinement.

COARSENESS, kōrs'nes, *n.* State or quality of being coarse: want of refinement: want of delicacy.

CO-ASSESSOR, kō-as-ses'or, *n.* A joint assessor.

COAST, kōst, *n.* *Side* or border of land next the sea: the sea-shore: limit or border of a country.—*v.i.* To sail along or near a coast: to sail between ports in the same country: (*Spenser*) to come near the side of, to approach.—*v.t.* to sail by or near to. [Ger. *küste;* Fr. *côte* for *coste;* L. *costa*, a rib, side.]

COASTER, kōst'ėr, *n.* One who coasts: a vessel employed in the coasting trade.

COAST-GUARD, kōst'-gärd, *n.* A body of men organised to act as a guard along the coast, orig. intended to prevent smuggling.

COASTING, kōst'ing, *adj.* Keeping near the coast: trading between ports in the same country.

COAST-LINE, kōst'-līn, *n.* The line or boundary of a coast: shore-line.

COAST-WAITER, kōst'-wāt'ėr, *n.* A custom-house officer who waits upon and superintends the cargoes of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

COASTWISE, kōst'wīz, *adv.* Coastways: along the coast.

COAT, kōt, *n.* An outside body covering: the hair or wool of a beast: vesture as denoting office or profession: any covering: a membrane or layer that serves as a covering: (*Shak.*) a coat of arms.—*v.t.* To cover with a coat or layer. [Fr. *cotte;* low L. *cottus, cotta*, a tunic; prov. E. *cot*, a matted fleece; Ger. *kotze*, a matted covering, overcoat; or E. *cote, cot*, a hut, covering.]

COAT OF ARMS, (*orig.*) a coat worn by princes and barons over their armour, made of cloth of gold or velvet, and ornamented with armorial insignia; now, a representation of armorial insignia.—COAT OF MAIL, a piece of armour for the upper part of the body, made of metal scales or rings linked one with another.

COAT-ARMOUR, kōt'-ärm'ur, *n.* Coat of arms: armorial devices.

COAT-CARD, kōt'-kärd, *n.* A card bearing the representation of a coated figure, the king, queen, or knave, now, less correctly, called COURT-CARD.

COATEE, kōt-ē', *n.* *A little coat:* a military coat with short tails. [Dim. of COAT.]

COATING, kōt'ing, *n.* A covering, or the act of covering: cloth for coats.

COAT-LINK, kōt'-lingk, *n.* A link for holding together the lappels of a coat.

COAX, kōks, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make a cokes* or simpleton *of:* to appease or persuade by fondling, flattery, &c.: to wheedle.—*n.* (*B. & Fl.*) One coaxed: a simpleton. [O. E. *cokes*, a simpleton: perh. akin to Fr. *cocasse*, ridiculous; W. *coeg*, foolish.]

COAXER, kōks'ėr, *n.* One who coaxes: a flatterer.

COAXINGLY, kōks'ing-li, *adv.* In a coaxing manner: by coaxing.

COB, kob, *n.* *The top* or *head:* a knob: a lump or thick mass of anything: a thick, strong-built, but small-sized horse: a cobnut: clay mixed with straw. [W. *cob*, A.S. *cop, copp*, Ger. *kopf*, the top, head; perh. akin to L. *caput*, the head.]

COBALT, kō'balt, *n.* A brittle, reddish-gray, ponderous metal, usually found combined with arsenic and other minerals.

[Ger. *kobalt—kobold*, a devil; low L. *gobelinus*, Gr. *kobālos*, a goblin; so called by the German miners because its presence indicated the absence of more valuable metals.]

COBBLE, kob'l, *n.* Same as COBLE.

COBBLE, kob'l, *v.t.* *To join together* or fit to: to patch or mend up clumsily, as shoes: to mend: to botch:—*pr.p.* cobb'ling; *pa.p.* cobb'led. [O. Fr. *cobler*, to join together; Dan. *kobler*, to cobble; Ger. *koppeln*, to lie together, from L. *copulo*, to join.]

COBBLER, kob'lėr, *n.* One who cobbles or mends shoes: a clumsy workman: any mean person.

COBLE, kob'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hollow trunk* of a tree: a small flat-bottomed fishing-boat. [A.S. *cuople;* Ger. *kübel*, a bucket; W. *keubal*, a hollow trunk, a boat.]

COBLOAF, kob'lōf, *n.* (*Shak.*) A large loaf. [COB = large, and LOAF.]

COBNUT, kob'nut, *n.* A large variety of the hazel-nut: a game played by children with nuts: the winning nut in such game. [COB and NUT.]

COBRA DA CAPELLO, kō'bra da ka-pel'lo, *n.* A very poisonous kind of snake, native of the East Indies, possessed of the faculty of dilating the back and sides of the neck so as to resemble *a hood.* [Port. = snake of the hood.]

COBWALL, kob'waw], *n.* A wall formed of mud mixed with straw. [COB and WALL.]

COBWEB, kob'web, *n.* The *spider's web*, or net: any snare or device intended to entrap.—*adj.* Thin: flimsy: light.

[Flem. *kop*, Prov. E. *cop*, A.S. *atter-coppa*, a spider, lit. *poison-bag*, so called from the likeness of its body to a little bag supposed to contain poison.]

COCA, kō'ka, *n.* A shrub, the leaves of which are much used by the natives of Peru as a narcotic and stimulant. [Peruvian.]

COCAGNE, kok-ān', *n.* *The land of cookery* or good living: an imaginary country of luxury and delight, the Utopia of the middle ages: the land of Cockneys—London. [Fr. *cocagne*, It. *cucagna—cucca*, sweetmeats, from L. *coquo*, to cook.]

COCCIFEROUS, kok-sif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Berry-bearing.* [L. *coccus*, Gr. *kokos*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]

COCCUS, kok'us, *n.* One of the carpels or seed-vessels of a dry fruit: (*zool.*) a genus of Hemipterous insects, including the cochineal insect. [L. See COCHINEAL.]

COCCYX, kok'siks, *n.* (*anat.*) A small bone attached to the lower part of the sacrum. [Gr. *kokkyx*, the cuckoo, whose bill it is said to resemble.]

COCH, koch, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as COACH.

COCHINEAL, koch'i-nēl, *n.* A scarlet dye-stuff

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consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from the cactus plant in Mexico, the W. Indies, &c.: the insect itself.

[Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. of L. *coccinus*, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the berry or seed of the plant.]

COCHLEA, kok'le-a, *n.* A spiral-shaped shell, esp. the snail shell: (*anat.*) the spiral cavity of the ear. [L., Gr. *kochlias—kochlos*, a fish with a spiral shell.]

COCHLEARY, kok'le-ar-i, **COCHLEATE**, kok'le-āt, **COCHLEATED**, kok'le-āt-ed, *adj.* *Twisted like a snail shell:* spiral. [L. *cochlea*, Gr. *kochlias*, a spiral snail shell—*kochlos*, a spiral-shelled fish.]

COCK, kok, *n.* The male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl: a strutting chief or leader: anything perched or set up prominently: a weathercock: a tap for liquor: a small heap or pile of hay: part of the lock of a gun which explodes the cap: (*Shak.*) cock-crowing—an oath, being a corruption of, or euphemism for *God.*—*v.t.* To set upright: to set up with an air of pertness, as a hat: to set up or raise, as the cock of a gun.—*v.i.* to strut: to hold up the head: to look big or menacing. [A.S. *coc*, *cocc*; Fr. *coq*: from its cry.]

COCK, kok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cock-boat.

COCKADE, kok-ād', *n.* A knot of ribbons or something similar worn in the hat, from its likeness to the comb of a cock. [Fr. *cocarde—coq*, a cock.]

COCKATOO, kok-a-tōō', *n.* A genus of birds of the parrot family, having the head surmounted by a crest of long and pointed feathers. [Malay, *kakatua*, formed from its cry.]

COCKATRICE, kok'a-trīs, *n.* *A lizard* or serpent imagined to have been produced *from a cock's egg* hatched by a serpent, represented in heraldry as a monster with the wings of a fowl, and the tail of a serpent. [Fr. *cocatrix*; A.S. *coc*, *cocc*, and *ater*, *attor*, a snake.]

COCK-BOAT, kok'-bōt, *n.* A small boat. [It. *cocca*, [a cock-boat; W. *cwch*, a boat.]

COCKCHAFER, kok'chāf'er, *n.* The May-bug, an insect of a pitchy-black colour, most destructive to vegetation. [A corr. of *clock-chafer*; Scot. *clock*, a beetle, and CHAFER.]

COCK-CROW, -ING, kok'-krō, -ing, *n.* Early morning, the time at which cocks crow. [as hay.

COCKED, kokt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Heaped up in cocks,

COCKER, kok'er, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To pamper, to indulge. [Fr. *coqueliner*, D. *kokeln*.]

COCKER, kok'er, *n.* One who follows cock-fighting: a small dog of the spaniel kind, employed by sportsmen in pheasant and woodcock shooting.

COCKEREL, kok'er-el, *n.* (*Shak.*) A young cock.

COCKET, kok'et, *n.* The custom-house official seal: a document given by the officers of the custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are duly entered: the office where such goods are entered. [Perh. a corr. of the words *quo quietus*, in the Latin form of the document.—*Nares by H. & W.*]

COCK-FIGHT, -ING, kok'-fīt, -ing, *n.* A fight or contest between game-cocks.

COCK-HORSE, kok'-hors, *n.* A child's rocking-horse.—*adv.* Properly *a-cock-horse* = *on cock-horse*, on horse-back: exultingly.

COCKLE, kok'l, *n.* A troublesome weed with a purple flower, found growing among corn: weeds among corn generally. [A.S. *coccel*; Gael. *cogal*.]

COCKLE, kok'l, *n.* A shell-fish, often used as food, having two wrinkled, heart-shaped shells.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To contract into wrinkles: to shrink or pucker: —*pr.p.* cock'ling; *pa.p.* cock'led. [Fr. *coquille*; Gr. *kongchylion*, *kongchē*, a cockle.]

COCKLED, kok'ld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Inshelled like a cockle: wrinkled like cockle-shells. [cockle.

COCKLE-SHELL, kok'l-shel, *n.* The shell of the

COCK-LOFT, kok'-loft, *n.* *The top loft:* the room in the house next the roof. [*Cock* = *cob*, or *cop*, the top, and LOFT.] [cocks: a cock-fight.

COCK-MATCH, kok'-mach, *n.* A match between

COCKNEY, kok'ne, *n.* (*lit.*) One brought up in *Cocagne*, an imaginary land of ease and plenty—hence, a pampered individual: an effeminate, ignorant citizen: applied contemptuously to a native of the City of London, that town being famed for its luxury.—*adj.* Resembling a Cockney in character and manners. [See COCAGNE. Acc. to Wedg. from Fr. *coqueliner*, D. *kokeln*, to pamper, to dandle.]

COCKNEYDOM, kok'ne-dum, *n.* The region or home of Cockneys. [ners of a Cockney.

COCKNEYISM, kok'ne-izm, *n.* The dialect or man-

COCKPIT, kok'pit, *n.* A pit or enclosed space in which game-cocks fought: in a ship of war, a room under the lower gun-deck where wounded men are attended to during an action.

COCKREL, kok'rel, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as COCKEREL.

COCKROACH, kok'rōch, *n.* An orthopterous insect infesting pantries, &c., commonly known as the 'black beetle.'

COCKSCOMB, koks'kōm, *n.* The comb or crest on a cock's head: a plant, the top of whose stem forms a wavy crest, like that of a cock.

COCK'S-FOOT GRASS, koks'-foot gras, *n.* A genus of grasses generally sown with others to improve the pasture, so called from the resemblance of the divisions of its head to a cock's foot.

COCKSHUT, kok'shut, *n.* (*orig.*) A net in which woodcocks were caught or shut in, chiefly used during the twilight: hence *adj.* (*Shak.*), twilight.

COCKSURE, kok'shōōr, *adj.* Quite sure.

COCKSWAIN, kok'swān (*colloq.* kok'sn), *n.* The swain or officer who steers a boat and takes charge of its crew. [COCK, a boat, and SWAIN.]

COCOA, kō'kō, *n.* A tropical palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut. [Port. and Sp. *coco*, a bugbear; applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it which form a grotesque face.]

COCOA, kō'kō, *n.* A beverage made from the ground seeds or beans of the *cacao* or chocolate tree. [A corr. of *cacao*.]

COCOA-NUT or **COCO-NUT**, kō'kō-nut, *n.* The nut of the cocoa palm, containing a white kernel, within which is a pleasant fluid called the milk.

COCOON, ko-kōōn', *n.* The egg-shaped *shell* or covering which the larvæ of silk-worms and some other insects spin for themselves before passing into the pupa state. [Fr. *cocon*, from L. *concha*, a shell.]

COCOONERY, ko-kōōn'er-i, *n.* A place for keeping silk-worms when feeding and spinning cocoons.

COCTILE, kok'til, *adj.* *Baked:* hardened by fire, as a brick. [L. *coctilis—coquo*, *coctum*, to boil, bake.]

COCTION, kok'shun, *n.* The act of boiling. [L. *coctio—coquo*, to boil.]

COD, kod, *n.* A husk, shell, or pod containing the seeds of a plant. [A.S. *codd*, a small bag; Ice. *koddi*, a cushion; W. *cwd*, a bag; Scot. *cod*, a pillow.]

COD, kod, *n.* A fish much used as food, found only in the northern seas. [Low L. *gadus*, Gr. *gados*.]

COD-LIVER OIL, an oil extracted from the fresh liver of the common cod, of great value as a medicine.

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CODDING, kod'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Pertaining to a *pillow* or bed—wanton. [Prov. E. *cod*, a pillow.]

CODDLE, kod'l, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To keep warm, to parboil: to pamper: to fondle. [Prob. from CAUDLE.]

CODE, kōd, *n.* (*orig.*) *The trunk of a tree*, then wooden tablets bound together, covered with wax, and used for writing on: a classified collection or digest of laws. [Fr. *code*, L. *codex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet.]

CODEX, kō'deks, *n.* *A code:* a manuscript volume: a book:—*pl.* CODICES, kod'i-sēz. [L.]

COD-FISHER, kod'-fish'ér, *n.* A person employed in fishing for cod. [fishing for and curing cod.

COD-FISHERY, kod'-fish'ér-i, *n.* The business of

CODICIL, kod'i-sil, *n.* A short writing or note added as a supplement to a will. [L. *codicilli*, dim. of *codex*. See CODE.]

CODICILLARY, kod-i-sil'lar-i, *adj.* Having the nature of, or contained in, a codicil.

CODIFICATION, kōd-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of codifying, or reducing to a system, as laws.

CODIFY, kod'i-fī, *v.t.* To put into the form of a code:—*pr.p.* cod'ifying; *pa.p.* cod'ified. [L. *codex*, a code, and *facio*, to make.]

CODILLE, ko-dil', *n.* A term at ombre signifying that the game is won. [Fr.]

CODIST, kōd'ist, *n.* One who forms codes.

CODLIN, kod'lin, } *n.* A kind of apple suitable
CODLING, kod'ling, } for boiling: (*Shak.*) an unripe apple. [Perh. from CODDLE.]

CODLING, kod'ling, *n.* A young cod-fish.

CODPIECE, kod'pēs, *n.* A piece formerly inserted in the trousers for the reception of the parts at the bifurcation of the trunk.

CO-EFFICACY, ko-ef'i-ka-si, *n.* Joint efficacy: efficacy of several things acting together.

CO-EFFICIENCY, kō-ef-fish'en-si, *n.* Joint efficiency.

COEFFICIENT, kō-ef-fish'ent, *adj.* Efficient in company with something else: co-operating.—*n.* That which acts along with something else: in algebra, a figure or known quantity placed as a multiplier before a variable or unknown one.

CŒLIAC, sē'li-ak, *adj.* *Relating to the lower belly.* [L. *cœliacus*—Gr. *koilia*, the belly—*koilos*, hollow.]

CO-EQUAL, ko-ē'kwal, *adj.* Equal with another: of the same rank or dignity.

COERCE, ko-ėrs', *v.t.* *To enclose wholly*, to keep within limits: to restrain by force: to compel:—*pr.p.* coerc'ing; *pa.p.* coerced'. [L. *coerceo*—*co*, together, *arceo*, to shut in.] [or compelled.

COERCIBLE, ko-ėrs'i-bl, *adj.* That may be restrained

COERCION, ko-ėr'shun, *n.* Act or process of coercing: compulsion: restraint.

COERCIVE, ko-ėrs'iv, *adj.* Having the power of coercing: compelling: restraining.

CO-ESSENTIAL, kō-es-sen'shal, *adj.* Partaking of the same essence. [eternal with another.

CO-ETERNAL, kō-e-tėr'nal, *adj.* (*Milton*). Equally

COEVAL, ko-ē'val, *adj.* *Of the same age:* living at the same time.—*n.* One of the same age: a contemporary. [L. *co*, together, and *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, age.]

CO-EXIST, kō-egz-ist', *v.i.* To exist at the same time.

CO-EXISTENCE, kō-egz-ist'ens, *n.* Existence at the same time with another.

CO-EXISTENT, kō-egz-ist'ent, *adj.* Existing at the same time with another.

CO-EXTENSION, kō-eks-ten'shun, *n.* State of equal extension, or act of extending equally with another.

CO-EXTENSIVE, kō-eks-ten'siv, *adj.* Equally extensive.

COFFEE, kof'fe, *n.* The berry of the coffee-tree, cultivated in many tropical countries: a drink made by decoction from the berries of the coffee-tree after they have been roasted and ground. [Fr. *café*—Ar. *kawah*, a drink prepared from berries, pronounced by the Turks, *kahve*.]

COFFEE-CUP, kof'fe-kup, *n.* A cup for coffee.

COFFEE-HOUSE, kof'fe-hows, *n.* A house where coffee and other refreshments are sold.

COFFEE-MILL, kof'fe-mil, *n.* A small mill or machine for grinding coffee-beans.

COFFEE-POT, kof'fe-pot, *n.* A pot or vessel in which coffee is prepared and served.

COFFEE-ROOM, kof'fe-rōōm, *n.* A room in a hotel where coffee and other refreshments are served.

COFFER, kof'fér, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hollow case:* a chest for holding money or treasure: (*arch.*) a sunk panel in a flat or arched ceiling: (*fort.*) a hollow trench or lodgment across a dry moat. [Fr. *coffre*, a chest, L. *cophinus*, Gr. *kophinos*, a basket; conn. with CAVE.]

COFFER-DAM, kof'fér-dam, *n.* A water-tight enclosure or box of timber placed in the bed of a river, &c., for the purpose of damming back the water during the progress of some work, as the founding of piers, bridges, &c. [COFFER and DAM.]

COFFIN, kof'fin, *n.* *The coffer* or chest in which a dead body is enclosed: (*Shak.*) a case or mould of paste for a pie.—*v.t.* To place in a coffin: to enclose: to cover. [L. *cophinus*, Gr. *kophinos*. See COFFER.]

COG, kog, *v.t.* To gain, or draw from, by coaxing: to trick, deceive: to load, as a die: to introduce surreptitiously.—*v.i.* to lie, deceive:—*pr.p.* cogg'ing; *pa.p.* cogged'. [W. *coegio*, to make void, to trick. See COAX. Acc. to Wedg. from D. *kokelen*, to juggle, to deceive by rapid movement of hand.]

COG, kog, *n.* A catch or tooth on a wheel by which it imparts motion to another wheel.—*v.t.* To fix cogs in the rim of a wheel:—*pr.p.* cogg'ing; *pa.p.* cogged'. [Sw. *kugge*, a cog, It. *cocca*, a notch.]

COG, kog, *n.* *A small boat:* a cock-boat. [O. Sw. *kogg*, W. *cwch*; Scot. *cog*, a hollow vessel.]

COGENCY, kō'jen-si, *n.* Power of convincing or impelling. [From COGENT.]

COGENT, kō'jent, *adj.* *Urgent:* pressing on the mind: powerful: convincing. [L. *cogens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *cogo*, to urge—*co*, together, *ago*, to drive.]

COGENTLY, kō'jent-li, *adv.* Urgently: forcibly.

COGGING, kog'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Act of tricking or deceiving. [From COG, to deceive.]

COGGLE, kog'g, *n.* A small boat. [A form of COG.]

COGITABLE, koj'i-ta-bl, *adj.* Capable of being cogitated or thought of.

COGITATE, koj'i-tāt, *v.i.* To agitate or turn a thing over in one's mind: to think deeply: to meditate: to ponder:—*pr.p.* cog'itating; *pa.p.* cog'itated. [L. *cogito*, to think deeply—*co*, together, and *agito*, to put a thing in motion.]

COGITATION, koj-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act of cogitating: deep thought: meditation.

COGITATIVE, koj'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* Having the power of cogitating or thinking: given to cogitating.

COGNAC, COGNIAC, kōn'yak, *n.* The best kind of French brandy, so called from the town of Cognac, where it is chiefly made.

COGNATE, kog'nāt, *adj.* *Born of the same family:* related to: of the same kind or nature.—*n.* One related to another by blood: (*law*) a relation by the mother's side: one of a number of things kindred

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in origin. [L. *cognatus—co*, together, and *nascor, gnascor, natus, gnatus*, to be born.]

COGNATION, kog-nā'shun, *n.* Descent from the same original: participation of the same nature: (*law*) relationship between those descended from the same father and mother. [From COGNATE.]

COGNISABLE, COGNIZABLE, kog'niz-a-bl or kon'-, *adj. That may be known* or understood: liable to judicial investigation. [O. Fr. *cognoisable.* See COGNITION.]

COGNISANCE, COGNIZANCE, kog'ni-zans or kon'-, *n.* Knowledge, recollection, or notice: recognition: jurisdiction: that by which any one is known, a badge. [O. Fr.—L. *cognosco.* See COGNITION.]

COGNISANT, COGNIZANT, kog'ni-zant or kon'-, *adj.* Having cognisance or knowledge of anything.

COGNITION, kog-nish'un, *n.* Certain knowledge. [From L. *cognosco, cognitum—co*, intensive, and *nosco, gnosco*, to know.]

COGNOMEN, kog-nō'men, *n. A name joined to another* name: a surname: the last of the three names by which Romans of good family were designated. [L.—*co*, together, *nomen, gnomen*, a name—*nosco, gnosco*, to know.] [cognomen or surname.

COGNOMINAL, kog-nom'i-nal, *adj.* Relating to a

COGNOVIT, kog-nō'vit, *n.* (*lit.*) *He has acknowledged:* (*law*) an acknowledgment by the defendant in an action that the plaintiff's cause is just. [L.—*cognosco.* See COGNITION.]

COGSCOMB, kogs'kōm, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as COXCOMB.

COG-WHEEL, kog'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs or teeth.

COHABIT, ko-hab'it, *v.i. To dwell together* as husband and wife, usually applied to persons not legally married. [L. *co*, together, and *habito*, to dwell.]

COHABITANT, ko-hab'i-tant, *n.* An inhabitant of the same place.

COHABITATION, ko-hab-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act or state of inhabiting the same place with another: the state of living together as husband and wife.

CO-HEIR, ko-ār', *n.* A joint heir.

CO-HEIRESS, ko-ār'es, *n.* A joint heiress.

COHERE, ko-hēr', *v.i. To stick together:* to remain in contact: to follow in regular natural order: to be consistent: to suit. [L. *co*, together, and *hæreo*, to stick.]

COHERENCE, COHERENCY, ko-hēr'ens, ko-hēr'en-si, *n. A sticking together:* a cleaving together of two bodies by means of attraction: consistent dependence: logical connection.

COHERENT, ko-hēr'ent, *adj. Sticking together*, as the particles of a body: connected or related in form or order: suitable: consistent.

COHESIBLE, ko-hē'si-bl, *adj.* Capable of cohesion.

COHESION, ko-hē'zhun, *n.* The act of cohering: the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies unite into a mass by natural tendency: a state of union: connection.

COHESIVE, ko-hē'siv, *adj.* Having the power of cohering: tending to unite into a mass.

COHESIVENESS, ko-hē'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being cohesive, or of sticking together.

COHORT, kō'hort, *n.* Among the Romans, a body of soldiers, about five or six hundred in number, the tenth part of a legion: any band of armed men. [L. *cohors*, an enclosed place, a multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers. See COURT.]

COIF, koif, *n.* A cap or covering for the head. [Fr. *coiffe*, It. *cuffia*; Ar. *kufiyah*, a head-kerchief; perhaps akin to O. Ger. *kuppa*, a mitre, and L. *cupa*, a cup.]

COIFED, koift, *p.adj.* Wearing a coif.

COIFFURE, koif'fūr, *n.* A head-dress. [Fr. from *coiffe.* See COIF.]

COIGNE, koin, *n.* A wooden wedge for raising anything: a wedge-shaped corner or external angle: a jutting point. [See COIN.]

COIL, koil, *v.t. To gather* or wind in rings or a circular heap, as a rope or a serpent.—*n.* One of the rings into which a rope is gathered: a winding: (*Shak.*) bustle, confusion, as from a gathering of people. [Fr. *cueillir*, O. Fr. *coillir*; L. *colligere—con*, together, *lego*, to gather.]

COIN, koin, *n.* A die for stamping money, orig. a wedge: a piece of metal legally stamped and issued, used as money: metallic money generally: anything which serves for payment or repayment: a corner or external angle.—*v.t.* To stamp and form into money, as a piece of metal: to form by stamping: to make, to invent. [Fr. *coin*, wedge, corner, stamp; L. *cuneus*, a wedge.]

COINAGE, koin'āj, *n.* The act or art of coining: the metallic money of a state collectively: invention or fabrication.

COINCIDE, kō-in-sīd', *v.i. To fall together* or meet in the same point: to concur or agree: to be mutually consistent: to correspond or be identical:—*pr.p.* cōincid'ing; *pa.p.* cōincid'ed. [Fr. *coincider*; L. *co*, together, *in*, in, *cado*, to fall.]

COINCIDENCE, ko-in'si-dens, *n.* The act or condition of coinciding or falling together: agreement in position: occurrence of events at the same time.

COINCIDENT, ko-in'si-dent, *adj.* Coinciding: correspondent: consistent.

COINER, koin'ėr, *n.* One who makes or stamps coin, esp. base coin: an inventor, as of new words.

CO-INHERITANCE, kō-in-her'it-ans, *n.* Joint inheritance.

CO-INHERITOR, kō-in-her'it-or, *n.* A joint heir.

COIR, koir, *n.* The fibre of the husk of the cocoa-nut, used for making ropes, mats, &c.: the cordage made of this material. [Corr. of Maldive *kambar*; Tamil, *cuyer*, a rope.—Tennent's *Ceylon.*]

COISTRIL, kois'tril, *n. A kestrel*, a small or degenerate kind of hawk: (*Shak.*) a coward.

COITION, ko-ish'un, *n. A coming together:* sexual intercourse. [L. *coitio—co*, together, *eo, itum*, to go.]

COJOIN, ko-join', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To join with another.

COKE, kōk, *n.* (*lit.*) *Cooked* or *caked* coal: coal deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, and other volatile matter by fire, thus giving off no smoke when burned, used as fuel in furnaces and in smelting. [From root of COOK, CAKE.]

COLANDER, kul'an-dėr, *n.* A vessel with small holes in the bottom for *straining* liquids. [From L. *colans, -antis*, pr.p. of *colare*, to strain.]

COLBERTINE, kol'ber-tin, *n.* A kind of lace, so called after Jean Baptiste Colbert, Minister of Finance to Louis XIV.

COLCHICUM, kol'chi-kum, *n.* A genus of bulbous-rooted, stemless plants, including the meadow saffron, which is poisonous.

[L., a plant with a poisonous root, from *Colchicus*, relating to *Colchis*, the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress and poisoner.]

COLD, kōld, *adj. Cooled, chilled*, deprived of heat: wanting the sensation of warmth, shivering: wanting passion, zeal, or ardour: not affectionate or friendly: reserved: devoid of sensual desire: wanting power

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to excite or move.—*n.* Absence of heat: the sensation caused by the absence of heat: shivering, chilliness: a diseased state of the mucous membranes caused by cold. [A.S. *ceald, coled*, pa.p. of *colian*, to cool, be cold; Scot. *cauld;* L. *gelidus—gelu*, frost.]

COLD-BLOODED, kōld'-blud'ed, *p.adj.* Having cold blood, as fishes: without feeling, hard-hearted.

COLD-CHISEL, kōld'-chiz'el, *n.* A chisel with a strong edge for cutting cold metal.

COLD-CREAM, kōld'-krēm, *n.* A preparation of fatty substances, used as a cooling dressing for the skin.

COLD-HEARTED, kōld'-härt'ed, *p.adj.* Wanting feeling: indifferent.

COLDISH, kōld'ish, *adj.* Somewhat cold: cool.

COLDLY, kōld'li, *adv.* In a cold manner: without warmth or animation: without concern.

COLDNESS, kōld'nes, *n.* The state of being cold, want of heat, animation, or affection: unconcern.

COLD-SHORT, kōld'-short, *adj.* Brittle when cold.

COLE, kōl, *n.* A general name for all sorts of cabbage. [A.S. *cawel, cawl, cawl-wyrt*, colewort; L. *colis, caulis*, Gr. *kaulos*, a stalk or stem, especially of cabbage; Scot. *kail*, a generic name for all kinds of cabbage.]

COLEOPTERA, kō-le-op'tėr-a, *n.* An order of insects having four wings, the first pair converted into crustaceous wing-cases, and the second folded crosswise under these when not in use, as the beetle. [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, *pteron*, pl. *ptera*, a wing.]

COLEOPTERAL, kō-le-op'tėr-al, } *adj.* Having
COLEOPTEROUS, kō-le-op'tėr-us, } wings covered with a case or sheath: belonging to the Coleoptera.

COLEOPTERIST, kō-le-op'tėr-ist, *n.* One versed in the study of coleopterous insects.

COLET, } kol'et, *n.* An inferior church servant.
COLLET, } [A corruption of ACOLYTE.]

COLEWORT, kōl'wurt, *n.* A species of cabbage which does not close into a firm head: cabbage cut young before the head becomes firm. [COLE, and A.S. *wyrt*, plant.]

COLIC, kol'ik, *n.* An acute spasmodic pain in the stomach and bowels, owing to irregular contractions of the muscular coat of the stomach and intestines, so called from being in the *colon* and adjacent parts.

COLISEUM, kol-i-sē'um, *n.* Same as COLOSSEUM.

COLL, kol, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To embrace or fondle, as if by taking round the neck. [O. Fr. *coller*—Fr. *col*, L. *collum*, the neck.]

COLLABORATION, kol-lab-o-rā'shun, *n.* United [labour.

COLLABORATOR, kol-lab'o-rā-tor, *n.* An associate in labour, especially literary or scientific. [From L. *con*, together, and *laboro*, to labour.]

COLLAPSE, kol-laps', *n.* A *falling together* or in: a sudden depression of the bodily energies or vital powers.—*v.i.* To fall inwards or together, as the sides of a hollow vessel or cavity: to close by falling together or shrinking:—*pr.p.* collaps'ing; *pa.p.* collapsed'. [L. *collapsus—col*, together, and *labor, lapsus*, to slide or fall.]

COLLAR, kol'lar, *n.* Something worn *round the neck:* the part of the dress that surrounds the neck: the part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck: a ring or band: the astragal of a column: (*bot.*) the point of junction between the root and the stem of a plant.—*v.t.* To seize by the collar: to put a collar on. [Sp. *collar*, It. *collare;* from L. *collum*, the neck.]

COLLAR-BEAM, kol'lar-bēm, *n.* A horizontal piece of timber connecting or bracing two opposite rafters.

COLLAR-BONE, kol'lar-bōn, *n.* A bone shaped somewhat like an *S*, stretching from the top of the shoulder to the front of the throat, and connecting the breast-bone with the shoulder-blade.

COLLARED, kol'lard, *p.adj.* Having or ornamented with a collar: rolled up and bound with a string, as bacon.

COLLARING, kol'lar-ing, *n.* The cylindrical part of the capital in the Doric and Tuscan orders.

COLLATE, kol-lāt', *v.t.* *To bring together* for comparison: to examine and compare, as books, &c.: to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding: to bestow or confer: (*Ch. of E.*) to present to a living in the bishop's gift:—*pr.p.* collāt'ing; *pa.p.* collāt'ed. [L. *confero, collatum—con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.]

COLLATERAL, kol-lat'ėr-al, *adj.* *Side by side:* running parallel: diffused on either side: not direct: descended from the same ancestor but not directly, as the children of brothers.—*n.* A collateral relation. [L. *col*, together, *latus, lateris*, a side.]

COLLATERALLY, kol-lat'ėr-al-li, *adv.* Side by side: indirectly: in collateral relation.

COLLATION, kol-lā'shun, *n.* The act of collating: the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop who is also the patron: a repast between regular meals, lunch.

COLLATIVE, kol-lā'tiv, *adj.* Held by collation, said of livings when the patronage falls to the bishop.

COLLATOR, kol-lā'tor, *n.* One who compares manuscripts, &c.: one who collates to a benefice.

COLLEAGUE, kol'lēg, *n.* *One chosen along with another:* one associated with another in the discharge of some duty: a partner. [L. *collega—col*, together, and *lego*, Gr. *legō*, to choose.]

COLLEAGUE, kol-lēg', *v.t.* or *v.i.* To join or unite with in the same office: to associate with others:—*pr.p.* colleagu'ing; *pa.p.* colleagued'.

COLLECT, kol-lekt', *v.t.* *To gather together:* to infer as a consequence: to compile: to recover from surprise (followed by a reciprocal pronoun).—*v.i.* to come or run together: to accumulate: to infer. [L. *colligo, collectum—col*, together, and *lego*, Gr. *legō*, to gather, to choose.]

COLLECT, kol'lekt, *n.* A short comprehensive prayer, usually adapted to some particular day or occasion, perhaps so called because collected out of the epistles and gospels.

COLLECTANEA, kol-lek-tā'ne-a, *n.* *A collection* or selection of passages from various authors. [L. *collectaneus*, collected, from *colligo*. See COLLECT.]

COLLECTED, kol-lekt'ed, *p.adj.* Having one's senses gathered together: composed: cool.

COLLECTEDNESS, kol-lekt'ed-nes, *n.* A collected state of the mind: recovery from surprise.

COLLECTION, kol-lek'shun, *n.* The act of collecting: that which is collected: an assemblage of people: a book of selections: (*Shak.*) deduction.

COLLECTIVE, kol-lekt'iv, *adj.* Gathered into one mass: (*obs.*) employed in deducing consequences: (*gram.*) expressing a multitude though preserving the singular form. [L. *collectivus—colligo*. See COLLECT.]

COLLECTOR, kol-lekt'or, *n.* One who collects or [gathers.

COLLEGE, kol'lej, *n.* (*orig.*) Any *collection* or community of men engaged in a common pursuit: (*Shak.*) a society of men set apart for learning or religion: a seminary of learning established by authority: the edifice appropriated to a college. [Fr. *collége*, L. *collegium—colligo*. See COLLECT.]

COLLEGIAN, kol-lē'ji-an, *n.* A member of a college.

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COLLEGIATE, kol-lē'ji-āt, *adj.* Pertaining to, or instituted after the manner of, a college.

COLLET, kol'let, *n.* *A small collar:* the part of a ring in which the stone is set: (*bot.*) the neck of a plant from which the root and stem diverge. [Fr. —L. *collum*, the neck.]

COLLIDE, kol-līd', *v.i.* *To strike against each other:* —*pr.p.* collīd'ing; *pa.p.* collīd'ed. [L. *collido, collisum* —*col*, together, and *lædo*, to strike.]

COLLIED, kol'lid, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) From COLLY.

COLLIER, kol'yėr, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine: a ship that carries coal.

COLLIERY, kol'yėr-i, *n.* A place where coal is dug, a coal-mine: the coal trade.

COLLIMATION, kol-li-mā'shun, *n.* The act of aiming at a mark: aim. [Fr., from L. *collimo* for *collineo*, to bring into a line with, to aim, from *col*, together, *linea*, a line.]

COLLISION, kol-lizh'un, *n.* *The act of striking together:* conflict: opposition. [L. *collisio*, from *collido*. See COLLIDE.]

COLLOCATE, kol'lo-kāt, *v.t.* *To place together:* to place or station (a number of things):—*pr.p.* col'locāting; *pa.p.* col'locāted. [L. *colloco, -atum*—*col*, together, *loco*, to place.]

COLLOCATION, kol-lo-kā'shun, *n.* The act of collocating: arrangement.

COLLODION, kol-lō'di-on, *n.* A *gluey* solution of gun-cotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography. [Gr. *kollōdēs*, like glue—*kolla*, glue, *eidos*, form.]

COLLOP, kol'up, *n.* A lump or slice of meat: a part or piece of anything: (*Shak.*) a child. [From *colp* or *clop*, the sound of a soft lump thrown upon a flat surface; O. Fr. *colp*, It. *colpo*, Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow.]

COLLOQUIAL, kol-lō'kwi-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or used in colloquy or common conversation.

COLLOQUIALISM, kol-lō'kwi-al-izm, *n.* A form of expression allowable only in common conversation.

COLLOQUIALLY, kol-lō'kwi-al-li, *adv.* In a colloquial manner: by mutual conversation.

COLLOQUY, kol'lo-kwi, *n.* *A speaking together:* mutual discourse. [L. *colloquium*—*col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.]

COLLUDE, kol-lūd', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To play together:* to play into each other's hands: to act in concert, especially in a fraud:—*pr.p.* collūd'ing; *pa.p.* collūd'ed. [L. *colludo, collusum*—*col*, together, *ludo*, to play.]

COLLUSION, kol-lū'zhun, *n.* The act of colluding: a secret agreement to defraud or deceive: (*Spenser*) cunning, deceit.

COLLUSIVE, kol-lū'ziv, *adj.* Fraudulently concerted: deceitful.

COLLUSIVELY, kol-lū'ziv-li, *adv.* In a collusive manner: by agreement to defraud.

COLLY, kol'li, *v.t.* To grime with the smut of coal: to render black or dark:—*pr.p.* col'lying; *pa.p.* col'lied. [Connected with COAL.]

COLOCYNTH, kol'o-sinth, *n.* The dried and powdered pulp of the Colocynth Gourd, the orange-like fruit of a tree nearly allied to the Cucumber, much used as a purgative medicine. [Gr. *kolokynthis.*]

COLON, kō'lon, *n.* The larger intestine or the lowest division of the intestinal canal. [Gr. *kōlon*, connected with *koilos*, hollow.]

COLON, kō'lon, *n.* (*gram.*) The mark (:) placed at the end of a distinct *member* or clause of a sentence. [Gr. *kōlon*, a limb or member.]

COLONEL, kur'nel, *n.* The head or chief officer of a regiment of troops. [Fr.; O. E. and Sp. *coronel*—L. *coronalis*, pertaining to the crown—*corona*, a crown.]

COLONELCY, kur'nel-si, **COLONELSHIP**, kur'nel-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

COLONIAL, ko-lō'ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a colony.

COLONISATION, kol-o-ni-zā'shun, *n.* The act or practice of colonising: state of being colonised.

COLONISE, kol'o-nīz, *v.t.* To plant or establish a colony in: to form into a colony: to migrate and settle in as inhabitants:—*pr.p.* col'onising; *pa.p.* col'onised.

COLONIST, kol'o-nist, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

COLONITIS, kol-o-nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon: dysentery.

COLONNADE, kol'on-nād, *n.* *A series of columns* placed at certain intervals. [Fr.; It. *colonnata;* from It. *colonna*, L. *columna*, a column.]

COLONY, kol'o-ni, *n.* (*lit.*) An *abode* or *dwelling:* a body of persons who settle in another country continuing subject to the parent state: the country inhabited by such a body of people. [L. *colonia*—*colonus*, an inhabitant, from *colo*, to dwell.]

COLOPHON, kol'o-fon, *n.* An inscription formerly put on the last page of a book, comprising the date, printer's name, &c. [Gr. *kolophōn*, the finish.]

COLOPHONY, kol'o-fo-ni, ko-lof'o-ni, *n.* The dark-coloured resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine. [Gr. *kolophōnios*, of or from Colophon, an ancient town of Asia Minor.]

COLOQUINTIDA, kol-o-kwin'ti-da, *n.* COLOCYNTH.

COLOR, the American spelling of COLOUR.

COLORIFIC, kul-ur-if'ik, *adj.* Giving, containing, or producing colour. [L. *color*, and *facio*, to make.]

COLOSSAL, ko-los'sal, **COLOSSEAN**, kol-os-sē'an, *adj.* Like a colossus, gigantic.

COLOSSEUM, kol-os-sē'um, *n.* A colossal building: the amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome, which was the largest in the world.

COLOSSUS, ko-los'sus, *n.* A gigantic statue, specially the statue of Apollo, which stood at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes. [L. *colossus*, Gr. *kolossos.*]

COLOUR, kul'ur, *n.* A property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye: the hue which bodies present to the eye: the tinge of blood in the face: paint, pigment: superficial or external appearance: false show, pretence: concealment, palliation: kind or character:—*pl.* a standard or ensign.—*v.t.* To put colour on: to palliate: to exaggerate.—*v.i.* to shew colour, to blush. [L. *color.*]

COLOURABLE, kul'ur-a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having a fair appearance, plausible.

COLOUR-BLIND, kul'ur-blīnd, *adj.* Unable to distinguish between colours.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS, kul'ur-blīnd'nes, *n.* A defect of the eyesight, by which one is unable to distinguish between colours.

COLOURED, kul'urd, *adj.* Having colour: (*Spenser*) having a specious appearance, deceitful.

COLOURING, kul'ur-ing, *n.* Any substance used to give colour: manner of applying colours: specious appearance.

COLOURIST, kul'ur-ist, *n.* One who colours or paints: a painter who excels in colouring.

COLOURLESS, kul'ur-les, *adj.* Without colour.

COLOUR-SERGEANT, kul'ur-sär'jent, *n.* The sergeant who carries the colours of a regiment.

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COLPORTAGE, kol'pōrt-āj, *n.* The distribution of books, &c., by a colporteur.

COLPORTER, kol'pōrt-ėr, } *n.* (*lit.*) *One who car-*
COLPORTEUR, kol'pōrt-ār, } *ries on his neck:* a pedler, specially one who travels for the purpose of selling and distributing religious books. [Fr.—L. *collum*, the neck, and L. *porto*, to carry.]

COLT, kōlt, *n.* A young horse: a foolish, headstrong young fellow: (*B.*) the young of other animals, as the camel and ass.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To frisk or frolic.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to befool. [A.S.]

COLTER, kōlt'ėr, *n.* Same as COULTER.

COLTISH, kōlt'ish, *adj.* Like a colt: frisky: wanton.

COLT'S-FOOT, kōltz'-foot, *n.* A plant which has scarcely any stem, with large soft leaves, once used in medicine. [Perhaps from the shape of the leaf.]

COLT'S-TOOTH, kōltz'-tooth, *n.* An imperfect tooth in young horses: (*Shak.*) a token of youth, or the love of youthful pleasures.

COLUMBARIUM, kol-um-bā'ri-um, *n.* A kind of sepulchral chamber used by the Romans, having small holes like a dove-cot, for containing the urns with the ashes of dead bodies. [See COLUMBARY.]

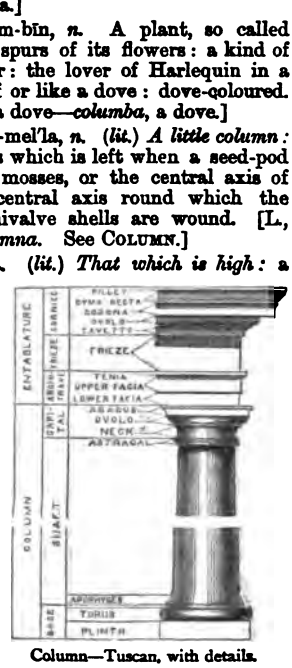
COLUMBARY, kol'um-bar-i, *n.* A dove-cot or pigeon-house. [L. *columbarium—columba*, a dove.]

COLUMBIAN, ko-lum'bi-an, *adj.* Of or from the United States or America. [From *Columbus*, the discoverer of America.]

COLUMBINE, kol'um-bīn, *n.* A plant, so called from the beak-like spurs of its flowers: a kind of violet or dove colour: the lover of Harlequin in a pantomime.—*adj.* Of or like a dove: dove-coloured. [L. *columbinus*, like a dove—*columba*, a dove.]

COLUMELLA, kol-ū-mel'la, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little column:* (*bot.*) the central axis which is left when a seed-pod opens: the stem in mosses, or the central axis of the capsules: the central axis round which the whorls of many univalve shells are wound. [L., dim. of *columen*, *columna*. See COLUMN.]

COLUMN, kol'um, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is high:* a cylindrical pillar used to support or adorn a building, and composed of three parts, base, shaft, and capital: any erect or elevated structure, or any mass resembling a column, as a column of soldiers, a column of a book, &c. [L. *columen*, *columna*, akin to *celsus*, high, *collis*, Gr. *kolonē*, a hill, W. *colof*, stem, stalk, *colofu*, column.]



Column—Tuscan, with details.

COLUMNAR, ko-lum'nar, *adj.* Formed in columns: having the form of a column.

COLUMNED, kol'umd, *adj.* Having columns.

COLURE, ko-lūr', *n.* One of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the earth, one passing through the equinoctial points, and the other through the solstitial points. [L. *coluri*, pl., Gr. *kolouroi* (*grammai*, lines), the colures, from *kolos*, docked, and *oura*, tail, so called because a part is always beneath the horizon.]

COLZA, kol'za, *n.* A variety of rape, from the seeds of which is obtained an oil used in lamps. [Sp. *colza*, *colsa*; prob. akin to COLE, cabbage.]

COMA, kō'ma, *n.* A state of more or less profound *insensibility*, caused by disease. [Gr. *kōma*, lethargy, from *koimaō*, to put to sleep.]

COMA, kō'ma, *n.* (*bot.*) A tuft or bunch of *hairy-like* appendages, as on some seeds; the branches forming the head of a tree: (*astron.*) the nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet. [L. *coma*, Gr. *komē*, hair of the head.]

COMART, kō'märt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bargain or agreement. [L. *co*, together, MART, a market.]

COMATE, kōm'āt, *adj.* Surrounded with a coma: hairy.

COMATE, kō'māt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mate or companion.

COMATOSE, kōm'a-tōs, } *adj.* Affected with or
COMATOUS, kōm'a-tus, } relating to coma: in a state of stupor: drowsy.

COMB, kōm, *n.* A toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, &c.: the red fleshy tuft on a cock's head: the crest of a wave.—*v.t.* To separate or clean, by means of a comb.—*v.i.* to roll over and break, as a wave. [A.S. *camb*, Ice. *kambr*.]

COMB, kōm, *n.* A *hollow* or narrow valley among hills, specially the head of the valley above the source of the stream by which it has been formed: the cells formed of wax in which bees store their honey. [W. *cwm*, a hollow.]

COMB, kōm, *n.* A dry measure of four bushels. [Probably from A.S. *cumb*, a liquid measure.]

COMBAT, kom'bat, kum'bat, *v.i.* To fight: to contend or struggle: to act in opposition.—*v.t.* to contend against: to act in opposition to.—*n.* A fight or battle: a contest by force. [Fr. *combattre*, to fight—*com*, with, and *battre*, to beat. See BEAT.]

COMBATANT, kom'bat-ant, *adj.* Disposed or inclined to combat: (*her.*) in the position of fighting.—*n.* One who combats: a champion: a controversialist. [or to fight.

COMBATIVE, kom'bat-iv, *adj.* Inclined to quarrel

COMBATIVENESS, kom'bat-iv-nes, *n.* A quarrelsome or pugnacious disposition.

COMBER, kōm'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.: a long, crested wave.

COMBER, kum'bėr, *n.* Encumbrance, trouble.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To encumber or impede. [See CUMBER.]

COMBER, kom'bėr, *n.* A long slender fish with a red back, found on the coast of Cornwall.

COMBINATE, kom'bin-āt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Promised, betrothed. [From COMBINE.]

COMBINATION, kom-bi-nā'shun, *n.* The act of combining: union: an association or number of persons united for a purpose: (*chem.*) union by affinity: (*math.*) a selection of a number of objects from a given set of objects, without any regard to the order in which they are placed.

COMBINE, kom-bīn', *v.t.* To join *two together:* to link closely together: (*Shak.*) to bind.—*v.i.* to come into close union: to agree or coalesce: to league together: (*chem.*) to unite and form a new substance: —*pr.p.* combīn'ing; *pa.p.* combīned'. [Fr. *combiner*, It. *combinare*—L. *com*, together, and *bini*, two and two.]

COMBINGS, kōm'ingz, *n.* Same as COAMINGS.

COMBLESS, kōm'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without a comb or crest, as a cock.

COMBROUS, kum'brus, *adj.* (*Spenser*). CUMBROUS.

COMB-SHAPED, kōm'-shāpt, *adj.* Toothed like a comb.

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COMBUST, kom-bust', *adj.* (*Milton*). In conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it, so as to be obscured by its light, said of a planet when it is not more than 8½° from the sun. [L. *combustus*. See COMBUSTION.]

COMBUSTIBLE, kom-bust'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of catching fire and burning: disposed to take fire: quick, irascible.—*n.* A substance that will readily take fire and burn.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kom-bust'i-bl-nes, } *n.* The
COMBUSTIBILITY, kom-bust-i-bil'i-ti, } quality of readily catching fire and burning: capability of being burned.

COMBUSTION, kom-bust'yun, *n.* *A burning:* conflagration: tumult, uproar. [L. *comburo*, *combustus*, to burn up, from *com*, inten., and *buro* = *uro*, to burn, akin to Gr. *pur*, fire, and Sans. *ush*, to burn.]

COMBUSTIOUS, kom-bust'yus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Combustible, inflammable. [fire.

COMBUSTIVE, kom-bust'iv, *adj.* Disposed to take

COME, kum, (*Shak.*) A shortening of BECOME.

COME, kum, *v.i.* To move towards this place: to draw near: to arrive at a certain state or condition: to happen: to sprout or spring, as plants: to be formed, as butter:—*pr.p.* com'ing; *pa.t.* came; *pa.p.* come. In the Imperative it is used as an *int.*, to encourage or to excite attention. [A.S. *cuman*, to come; Ger. *kommen*; allied to Sans. *gam*, to go, to march.] [of comedies.

COMEDIAN, ko-mē'di-an, *n.* An actor in or writer

COMEDY, kom'e-di, *n.* A dramatic representation of the lighter passions and actions of mankind, and of a humorous description, orig. of a lyrical nature.

[L. *comœdia*, Gr. *kōmōdia*, a mirthful spectacle, either from *kōmos*, a revel, and *aeidō*, to sing, because orig. chanted: or from *kōmē*, a village (and *aeidō*), from being originally acted in country villages.]

COMELINESS, kum'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being comely: becomingness: grace: beauty.

COMELY, kum'li, *adj.* *Becoming:* suitable for time, place, &c.: decent: well-proportioned, handsome.—*adv.* In a comely manner. [A.S. *cymlic*, comely, suitable, from *cuman*, to come = become, be suitable.]

COMESTIBLE, ko-mes'ti-bl, *adj.* Suitable *to be eaten:* eatable.—*n.pl.* Eatables. [L. *comedo*, *comestum*, to eat up, from *com*, inten., and *edo*, to eat.]

COMET, kom'et, *n.* A heavenly body having a motion of its own, describing an orbit of an extremely elongated form, and usually consisting of a nucleus surrounded by a coma or hairy appearance and a luminous train. [Gr. *komētēs*, long-haired, from *komē*, hair.]

COMETARY, kom'e-tar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a comet.

COMFIT, kum'fit, } *n.* *A confect:* a dry
COMFITURE, kum'fit-ūr, } sweetmeat: any fruit preserved with sugar and dried. [Fr. *confit*, *confiture*—L. *confĭcio*. See CONFECT.]

COMFORT, kum'furt, *v.t.* *To strengthen:* to relieve from pain or distress: to encourage or console.—*n.* Support: encouragement, consolation: ease of mind or body: moderate enjoyment with ease: that which gives comfort. [Fr. *conforter*—L. *con*, inten., and *fortis*, strong.]

COMFORTABLE, kum'furt-a-bl, *adj.* Affording or enjoying comfort: in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment: placed above want.

COMFORTABLY, kum'furt-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort or consolation: with cheerfulness.

COMFORTER, kum'furt-ėr, *n.* One who administers comfort or consolation: (*B.*) the Holy Spirit, as comforting believers: a long, narrow, woollen tippet.

COMFORTLESS, kum'furt-les, *adj.* Without comfort: inconsolable: wretched.

COMFREY, kum'fri, *n.* A plant, formerly esteemed for healing wounds on account of its astringency. [L. *conferva*, from *conferveo*, to boil together, to heal.]

COMIC, **-AL**, kom'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to comedy: exciting mirth: droll, laughable. [Gr. *kōmikos*—root of COMEDY.] [comical or ludicrous.

COMICALITY, kom-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* That which is

COMICALLY, kom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a comical manner.

COMITIA, ko-mish'i-a, *n.* Among the Romans, the *assemblies* of the people for electing magistrates, passing laws, &c. [L.—*com*, together, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

COMITIAL, ko-mish'al, *adj.* Relating to the comitia.

COMITY, kom'i-ti, *n.* Mildness and suavity of manners: courtesy: civility. [L. *comitas*—*comis*, courteous, affable; akin to Sans. root *kam*, to love.]

COMMA, kom'ma, *n.* In punctuation, the character (,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence; (*mus.*) the difference between a major and minor half-step. [L. *comma*, Gr. *komma*, a section of a sentence, from *koptō*, to cut off.]

COMMAND, kom-mand', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To put into one's hand* or charge: to order: to have supreme authority over, to govern: to lead, as a general: to direct to be done: to have within control or vision: to exact or claim, as respect.—*v.i.* to have the supreme authority: to govern.—*n.* The act or the right of commanding: supreme power: an order or injunction: the power of governing: a naval or military force under the command of an officer. [Fr. *commander*—L. *com*, inten., and *mando*, to commit to, from *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.]

COMMANDANT, kom-man-dant', *n.* An officer who commands a place or a body of troops.

COMMANDER, kom-mand'ėr, *n.* One who commands: he that has the chief authority: an officer in the navy next in rank to a captain: a heavy wooden mallet used in paving, &c.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, the officer who has the supreme command of an army.

COMMANDING, kom-mand'ing, *adj.* Fitted to control: authoritative: imperious.

COMMANDMENT, kom-mand'ment, *n.* A command or mandate: a precept: authority or coercive power: one of the ten moral laws.

COMMEASURABLE, kom-mezh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* Same as COMMENSURABLE.

COMMEMORATE, kom-mem'o-rāt, *v.t.* *To keep in the memory:* to call to remembrance by some observance: to celebrate solemnly:—*pr.p.* commem'orating; *pa.p.* commem'orated. [L. *commemoro*, *-atum*, to remember, from *com*, inten., and *memor*, mindful.]

COMMEMORATION, kom-mem-o-rā'shun, *n.* The act of honouring the memory of some person or event by a public celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kom-mem'o-rā-tiv, *adj.* Tending to commemorate. [who commemorates.

COMMEMORATOR, kom-mem'o-rā-tor, *n.* One

COMMEMORATORY, kom-mem'o-ra-tor-i, *adj.* Preserving the remembrance of.

COMMEN, kom'men, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To commune.

COMMENCE, kom-mens', *v.i.* *To begin:* to take rise or origin.—*v.t.* to begin: to originate: to enter upon:—*pr.p.* commenc'ing; *pa.p.* commenced'. [Fr. *commencer*, It. *cominciare*—L. *com*, inten., and *initiare*, to begin—*in*, into, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

COMMENCEMENT, kom-mens'ment, *n.* The

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beginning: the day on which degrees are conferred in colleges and universities.

COMMEND, kom-mend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To put into one's hands* or give into one's charge: to recommend: to represent as worthy or suitable: to praise: to mention by way of keeping in memory.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Commendation. [L. *commendo—com*, inten., and *mando*. See COMMAND.]

COMMENDABLE, kom-mend'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being commended or praised.

COMMENDABLY, kom-mend'a-bli, *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

COMMENDATION, kom-men-dā'shun, *n.* The act of commending: recommendation: praise: ground of praise: a message of esteem or affection.

COMMENDATORY, kom-mend'a-tor-i, *adj.* Serving to commend: containing praise or commendation.

COMMENSURABILITY, kom-men-sū-ra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capacity of being commensurable with another.

COMMENSURABLE, kom-men'sū-ra-bl, *adj.* *Having a common measure*—applied to numbers capable of being measured or divided by the same number without a remainder, as 8 and 20 by 4. [L. *com*, with, and *mensura*, a measure—*metior*, *mensus*, to measure.]

COMMENSURATE, kom-men'sū-rāt, *adj.* Having a common measure, commensurable: equal in measure or extent: in proportion with.

COMMENSURATELY, kom-men'sū-rāt-li, *adv.* In a commensurate manner: proportionately.

COMMENT, kom'ment, kom-ment', *v.i.* To make critical or explanatory notes: (*Shak.*) to make remarks.—*v.t.* to explain or expound: (*Spenser*) to devise, invent, or fabricate. [L. *commentum*, a thought, reflection—*comminiscor*, *commentus*, to reflect upon—*com*, with, and *mens*, the mind.]

COMMENT, kom'ment, *n.* A criticism, remark, or observation.

COMMENTARY, kom'ment-ar-i, *n.* A comment or exposition: a book of comments or annotations: a memoir or series of memoranda.

COMMENTATOR, kom'men-tā-tor, *n.* One who comments or writes annotations.

COMMENTATORIAL, kom-men-ta-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the making of commentaries.

COMMERCE, kom'mėrs, *n.* The interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals: intercourse: familiar intercourse or communion.—*v.i.* (kom-mėrs') To traffic: to hold intercourse:—*pr.p.* commerc'ing; *pa.p.* commerced'. [Fr. *commerce*, L. *commercium—com*, with, *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.]

COMMERCIAL, kom-mėr'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to commerce: mercantile.

COMMERCIALLY, kom-mėr'shal-li, *adv.* In a commercial manner.

COMMINATION, kom-mi-nā'shun, *n.* *A threatening* or denunciation: (*Ch. of E.*) a recital of God's threatenings, made on Ash-Wednesday. [L. *comminatio—com*, inten., and *minor*, to threaten.]

COMMINATORY, kom-min'a-tor-i, *adj.* Threatening or denouncing punishment.

COMMINGLE, kom-ming'gl, *v.t.* *To mingle* or mix *together:* to blend.—*v.i.* to run into a mixture:—*pr.p.* commin'gling; *pa.p.* commin'gled. [L. *com*, together, and MINGLE.]

COMMINUTE, kom'min-ūt, *v.t.* To reduce to minute particles or to powder: to attenuate or make small:—*pr.p.* com'minūting; *pa.p.* com'minūted. [L. *comminuo*, to break into pieces—*com*, inten., *minuo*, to make less—*minus*, less.]

COMMINUTION, kom-min-ū'shun, *n.* The act of reducing to powder: attenuation.

COMMISERATE, kom-miz'ėr-āt, *v.t.* *To pity* or sympathise with:—*pr.p.* commis'erāting; *pa.p.* commis'erāted. [L. *commiseror*, *-atus—com*, with, *miseror*, to pity—*miser*, wretched.]

COMMISERATION, kom-miz-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* A sympathetic sorrow for the distresses of others: pity.

COMMISERATIVE, kom-miz'ėr-ā-tiv, *adj.* Feeling or expressing sympathetic sorrow.

COMMISSARIAL, kom-mis-sā'-ri-al, *adj.* Relating to a commissary.

COMMISSARIAT, kom-mis-sā'ri-at, *n.* The office and duties of a commissary: the body of officers in the commissary's department.

COMMISSARY, kom'is-sar-i, *n.* *One to whom any charge is committed:* a delegate: the deputy of a bishop who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of the diocese: an officer who has the charge of the supply of food, clothing, &c., for an army. [Fr. *commissaire*—L. *committo*, *commissum*, to commit.]

COMMISSARY-GENERAL, the head of the department for supplying provisions, &c. to an army.

COMMISSARYSHIP, kom'is-sar-i-ship, *n.* The office or duties of a commissary.

COMMISSION, kom-mish'un, *n.* The act of committing or doing, esp. in a bad sense: the act of intrusting: a trust: a warrant authorising one to perform certain duties: authority given: a number of persons joined in the charge of some trust or the discharge of some duty: the state of acting by authority for another: the fee to an agent for transacting business.—*v.t.* To give a commission to: to appoint. [From COMMIT.]

COMMISSION-AGENT, kom-mish'un-āj'ent, *n.* Same as COMMISSION-MERCHANT.

COMMISSIONAIRE, kom-mish-un-ār', *n.* One who attends on the arrival of trains and steamboats, to secure customers and take charge of their luggage, &c.: a messenger, a light porter. [Fr. from root of COMMIT.]

COMMISSIONER, kom-mish'un-ėr, *n.* One who holds a commission to perform some office or business.

COMMISSION-MERCHANT, kom-mish'un-mėr'chant, *n.* A merchant who transacts business for others, receiving a commission or rate per cent. for his trouble.

COMMISSIONSHIP, kom-mish'un-ship, *n.* The office of commissioner.

COMMISSURE, kom'mis-sūr, *n.* *A joint:* place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite: (*anat.*) point of union between two parts. [Fr.—L. *commissura*, a joining together, from root of COMMIT.]

COMMIT, kom-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To send together:* to send to prison: to deposit: to intrust: to do or perpetrate: to engage or pledge.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be guilty of incontinence:—*pr.p.* commit'ting; *pa.p.* commit'ted. [L. *committo*, to combine, to connect—*com*, together, *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

COMMITMENT, kom-mit'ment, *n.* The act of committing: imprisonment: an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTAL, kom-mit'tal, *n.* The act of committing: a pledge, actual or implied.

COMMITTEE, kom-mit'tē, *n.* A body of persons to whom a matter or business is committed.

COMMIX, kom-miks', *v.t.* To mix together.—*v.i.* to blend. [L. *com*, together, and MIX.]

COMMIXION, kom-mik'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Mixture.

COMMIXTION, kom-miks'tyun, *n.* Mixture, a blending of different ingredients in one compound.

COMMIXTURE, kom-miks'tūr, *n.* The act of

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mixing: the state of being mixed: the mass formed by mixing different things.

COMMODE, kom-mōd', *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything convenient:* a kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies: a chest of drawers. [Fr. *commode*, L. *commodus*, convenient. See COMMODIOUS.]

COMMODIOUS, kom-mō'di-us, *adj.* Adapted to its purpose: complete: useful: convenient. [L. *commodus*, convenient—*com*, with, *modus*, measure.]

COMMODIOUSLY, kom-mō'di-us-li, *adv.* In a commodious manner.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kom-mō'di-us-nes, *n.* Suitableness for its purpose: fitness: convenience.

COMMODITY, kom-mod'i-ti, *n.* (*Spenser*) Convenience, advantage: that which affords convenience or advantage, esp. any movable article of commerce: goods, merchandise. [L. *commoditas—commodus*, convenient. See COMMODIOUS.]

COMMODORE, kom'o-dōr, *n.* *The commander* of a squadron or detachment of ships: the senior captain when two or more ships are in convoy: the leading ship of a convoy. [A corr. of It. *comandatore*, commander—L. *com*, inten., *mando*, to command.]

COMMON, kom'un, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Serving together:* belonging equally to more than one or to the public: having no separate owner: frequent, usual: without rank or superior excellence: of little value: vulgar: prostitute, lewd.—*n.* A tract of land used in common by the inhabitants of a place.—*v.i.* To have joint right in common land: to board together: (*Spenser*) to converse together, to commune.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Commonly. [L. *communis—com*, together, and *munis*, serving, prob. akin to *munus*, service, duty.]

COMMONAGE, kom'un-āj, *n.* Right of pasturing in a common: the right of using anything in common.

COMMONALTY, kom'un-al-ti, *n.* The common people, the vulgar: all below the rank of nobility: the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kom'un-ėr, *n.* One of the common people: a member of the House of Commons: one who has a joint right in common ground.

COMMONLY, kom'un-li, *adv.* Usually: for the most part: (*Spenser*) in common, equally.

COMMONNESS, kom'un-nes, *n.* The state of being common or usual: frequent occurrence.

COMMONPLACE, kom'un-plās, *n.* A common topic: a memorandum or note.—*adj.* Common: trite: well-known. [COMMON and PLACE, a translation of L. *locus*, a place in a book, a topic.]

COMMONPLACE-BOOK, a note or memorandum book.

COMMONS, kom'unz, *n.* Those who are not nobles, the lower people, the vulgar: the lower House of Parliament, as opposed to the House of Lords: common land: food at a common table: food.

COMMONTY, kom'mon-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) A corr. of COMEDY.

COMMONWEAL, kom'un-wēl, *n.* The common weal [or public well-being or good.

COMMONWEALTH, kom'un-welth, *n.* The commonweal: a form of government intended to secure the public good: (*Shak.*) the general body of the people.

COMMOTION, kom-mō'shun, *n.* A state of violent motion or moving: excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental: agitation, tumult. [L. *commotio—commoveo*. See COMMOVE.]

COMMOVE, kom-mōōv', *v.t.* To put in motion: to agitate. [L. *com*, inten., and *moveo*, to move.]

COMMUNAL, kom-mūn'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a commune.

COMMUNE, kom'mūn, *n.* In France, a territorial division governed by a mayor. [From root of COMMON.]

COMMUNE, kom-mūn', *v.i.* To converse or talk together familiarly: to have intercourse in contemplation or meditation. [Fr. *communier*; L. *communico—communis*. See COMMON.]

COMMUNICABILITY, kom-mū-ni-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capability of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *adj.* Capable of being communicated or imparted to another.

COMMUNICABLENESS, kom-mū'ni-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being communicable.

COMMUNICABLY, kom-mū'ni-ka-bli, *adv.* In a communicable manner: with communication.

COMMUNICANT, kom-mū'ni-kant, *n.* One who partakes of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: a church member. [L. *communicans, -antis*, pr.p. of *communico*. See COMMUNICATE.]

COMMUNICATE, kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v.i.* To have something in common: to interchange thoughts or opinions: to have intercourse by words, messages, &c.: to have a communication or passage: to partake of the Lord's Supper (along with others).—*v.t.* to impart to others: to participate in:—*pr.p.* commū'nicāting; *pa.p.* commū'nicated. [L. *communico, -atum—communis*. See COMMON.]

COMMUNICATION, kom-mū-ni-kā'shun, *n.* The act of communicating: intercourse: correspondence: that which is communicated: the means of passing from place to place: a connecting passage: (*rhet.*) a figure by which a speaker supposes his hearers or readers to be partakers of his sentiments, and uses the pronoun *we* instead of *I*.

COMMUNICATIVE, kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv, *adj.* Inclined to communicate or give information.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes, *n.* Readiness to impart to others.

COMMUNION, kom-mūn'yun, *n.* The act of communing: mutual intercourse: fellowship, unity: interchange of transactions or of offices: union in religious services: the body of people who so unite: the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNIONIST, kom-mūn'yun-ist, *n.* One of the same communion.

COMMUNISM, kom'ū-nizm, *n.* Community of property, or the having property in common: the doctrines of those who propose to dispense with the laws of social economy, to abolish the relation of husband and wife, &c.

COMMUNIST, kom'ū-nist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine or principles of communism. [communism.

COMMUNISTIC, kom-ū-nist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to

COMMUNITY, kom-mū'ni-ti, *n.* *Common* possession or enjoyment: a society of people having common rights, privileges, or interests: the public or people in general: society at large. [L. *communitas—communis*. See COMMON.]

COMMUTABLE, kom-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be commuted or exchanged.

COMMUTATION, kom-mū-tā'shun, *n.* The act of commuting: the exchange of one thing for another: the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less. [exchange: interchangeable.

COMMUTATIVE, kom-mūt'a-tiv, *adj.* Relating to

COMMUTE, kom-mūt', *v.t.* *To change with* or exchange: to exchange for one less severe, as a punishment: to buy off one obligation by another:—*pr.p.* commūt'ing; *pa.p.* commūt'ed. [L. *commuto—com*, with, and *muto, -atum*, to change.]

COMMUTUAL, kom-mūt'ū-al, *adj.* Mutual.

COMPACT, kom-pakt', *adj.* (*Spenser*) *Fastened* or joined *together:* closely and firmly united: solid,

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dense: close, brief: (*Milton*) composed or made of. —*v.t.* To fasten together: to press close together: to consolidate. [L. *compactus*, pa.p. of *compingo—com*, together, *pango*, to fasten, fix, akin to Sans. *pac*, to bind, and PACK.]

COMPACT, kom'pakt, *n.* A mutual contract: an agreement: a treaty. [L. *compactum—compaciscor —com*, together, *paciscor*, to bind, make an agreement, akin to *pango*. See COMPACT.]

COMPACTED, kom-pakt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Close.

COMPACTURE, kom-pakt'ūr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Close union or knitting together.

COMPANIABLE, kom-pan'i-a-bl, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Sociable.

COMPANIE, kom'pan-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Companion.

COMPANION, kom-pan'yun, *n.* (*lit.*) One who *eats bread with* another: one who keeps company or frequently associates with another.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To qualify as a companion. [Fr. *compagnon*, Sp. *compano*—low L. *companium*, a mess—L. *com*, with, *panis*, bread.]

COMPANIONABLE, kom-pan'yun-a-bl, *adj.* Fit to be a companion: agreeable: sociable.

COMPANIONLESS, kom-pan'yun-les, *adj.* Without a companion.

COMPANIONSHIP, kom-pan'yun-ship, *n.* Fellowship: company.

COMPANY, kum'pa-ni, *n.* The state of being a companion: the act of accompanying: society: persons assembled together: a subdivision of a regiment under the command of a captain: the crew of a ship, including the officers.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To accompany.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to associate: (*Spenser*) to be a gay companion. [Fr. *compagnie*. See COMPANION.]

COMPARABLE, kom'par-a-bl, *adj.* That may be compared: worthy of comparison.

COMPARABLENESS, kom'par-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being comparable.

COMPARABLY, kom'par-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be compared or of equal regard.

COMPARATES, kom'pa-rāts, *n.* Two things or ideas that may be compared with each other.

COMPARATIVE, kom-par'a-tiv, *adj.* Estimated by comparison with something else, not positive or absolute: having the power of comparing things: (*gram.*) expressing a greater or less degree.—*n.* (*Shak.*) One fond of making comparisons—one who pretends to be an equal.

COMPARATIVELY, kom-par'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a comparative manner: by comparison: relatively, not absolutely or positively.

COMPARE, kom-pār', *v.t.* To liken or represent as similar, for illustration: to bring or shew things together, in order to ascertain how far they agree or disagree: (*gram.*) to inflect for degrees of the quality. —*v.i.* to admit of comparison: (*Spenser*) to vie:—*pr.p.* compār'ing; *pa.p.* compāred'.—*n.* (*Milton*) Comparison: (*Shak.*) illustration by comparison. [L. *comparo—compar*, like or equal to another—*com*, with, *par*, equal.]

COMPARE, kom-pār', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To get or provide. [L. *comparo—com*, inten., *paro*, to prepare.]

COMPARISON, kom-par'i-sun, *n.* The act of comparing: comparative estimate: (*rhet.*) a simile or figure by which two things are compared: (*gram.*) the inflection of an adjective or adverb for degrees of the quality.

COMPARTMENT, kom-pārt'ment, *n.* A separate *part* or division of any enclosed space: a subdivision of a large carriage. [Fr. *compartiment*, low L. *compartimentum*—L. *compartior*, to divide with—*com*, with, *partior*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

COMPASS, kum'pas, *n.* A passing round: a circuit: enclosure: limit: space, extent: (*mus.*) range of notes of a voice or an instrument: a pair of compasses: an instrument for indicating the position of anything, esp. of a ship, in relation to the North Pole.—*v.t.* To pass or go round: to surround or enclose: to procure: to grasp: to purpose: to plot. [Fr. *compas;* low L. *compassus*, a circle, a stepping together—L. *com*, with, *passus*, a step, a pace.]

FETCH A COMPASS (*B.*), to go round in a circuit.

COMPASSES, kum'pas-ez, *n.* An instrument, consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, measuring figures, &c.

COMPASSION, kom-pash'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A suffering with a another:* sorrow excited by the distress of another; fellow-feeling: pity.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pity. [L. *compassio—com*, with, *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.]

COMPASSIONATE, kom-pash'un-āt, *adj.* Inclined to pity: merciful: tender.—*v.t.* To have compassion for: to have pity or mercy upon:—*pr.p.* compass'ionāting; *pa.p.* compass'ionāted.

COMPASSIONATELY, kom-pash'un-āt-li, *adv.* In a compassionate manner: mercifully.

COMPASSIONATENESS, kom-pash'un-āt-nes, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

COMPASS-PLANE, kum'pas-plān, *n.* A plane, convex on the under side, for smoothing curved timber.

COMPASS-SAW, kum'pas-saw, *n.* A saw that cuts in a circular manner.

COMPASS-SIGNAL, kum'pas-sig'nal, *n.* A signal with a flag which denotes a point in the compass.

COMPASS-TIMBER, kum'pas-tim'bėr, *n.* Curved timber.

COMPASS-WINDOW, kum'pas-win'dō, *n.* A circular bay-window.

COMPATIBILITY, kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being compatible: suitability.

COMPATIBLE, kom-pat'i-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *That can bear with:* that suits or agrees with: suitable. [Fr. —L. *com*, with, *patior*, to bear.]

COMPATIBLENESS, kom-pat'i-bl-nes, *n.* Same as COMPATIBILITY.

COMPATIBLY, kom-pat'i-bli, *adv.* Suitably: consistently.

COMPATRIOT, kom-pā'tri-ot, *adj.* Of the same fatherland or country.—*n.* A native of the same country. [L. *com*, with, and PATRIOT.]

COMPATRIOTISM, kom-pā'tri-ot-izm, *n.* The condition of being a compatriot.

COMPEER, kom-pēr', *n.* One who is a peer or equal with: a companion: an associate.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To be equal with, to match. [O. Fr.—L. *compar—com*, with, *par*, equal. See PEER.]

COMPEL, kom-pel', *v.t.* To drive or urge on forcibly: to oblige or constrain: (*Shak.*) to take by force or violence: (*Dryden*) to seize, to overpower, to drive together: (*Spenser*) to call forth:—*pr.p.* compell'ing; *pa.p.* compelled'. [L. *compello—com*, inten., *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive.]

COMPEND, kom'pend, *n.* Same as COMPENDIUM.

COMPENDIOUS, kom-pen'di-us, *adj.* Of the nature of a compendium: short: comprehensive.

COMPENDIUM, kom-pen'di-um, *n.* (*lit.*) *A weighing together* or storing—hence, a saving: a shortening: an abridgment or epitome: a work containing the substance of a larger one. [L. *com*, with, and *pendo*, to weigh.]

COMPENSATE, kom'pen-sāt or kom-pen'-, *v.t.* *To balance with* another: to give equal value to: to recompense: to make amends for.—*v.i.* to make amends: to supply an equivalent:—*pr.p.*

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com'pensăting; *pa.p.* com'pensated. [L. *compenso, -atum—com*, with, *penso*, to weigh.]

COMPENSATION, kom-pen-sā'shun, *n.* The act of compensating: an equivalent given or received: recompense: satisfaction.

COMPENSATIVE, kom-pen'sa-tiv, } *adj.* Affording
COMPENSATORY, kom-pen'sa-tor-i, } ing compensation: making amends.

COMPETE, kom-pēt', *v.i.* *To seek* or strive *with* others for something: to contend for a prize:—*pr.p.* compēt'ing; *pa.p.* compēt'ed. [L. *competo—com*, with, *peto*, to seek, to strive.]

COMPETENCE, kom'pe-tens, } *n.* The state of
COMPETENCY, kom'pe-ten-si, } being competent: fitness: sufficiency: legal right or ability.

COMPETENT, kom'pe-tent, *adj.* Suitable: sufficient: able, qualified: (*law*) having power or right. [L. *competens, -entis*, pr.p. of *competo*, to strive after together, to agree, to be fit. See COMPETE.]

COMPETITION, kom-pe-tish'un, *n.* The act of competing: common striving for the same object: rivalry: contention. [producing competition: rival.

COMPETITIVE, kom-pet'i-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to or

COMPETITOR, kom-pet'i-tor, *n.* One who competes: (*Shak.*) an associate or follower.

COMPILATION, kom-pi-lā'shun, *n.* The act of compiling: the thing compiled, especially a book consisting of extracts from various authors.

COMPILE, kom-pīl', *v.t.* To put together or compose out of materials from other books: to compose or write: (*Spenser*) to put together, to build—to contain or comprise—to reconcile:—*pr.p.* compīl'ing; *pa.p.* compiled'. [L. *compilo*, to collect by plundering—*com*, with, together, *pilo*, to rub bare, plunder.]

COMPILER, kom-pīl'ėr, *n.* One who compiles a work by borrowing from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kom-plā'sens, } *n.* Pleasure: satis-
COMPLACENCY, kom-plā'sen-si, } faction: civility.

COMPLACENT, kom-plā'sent, *adj.* *Pleasing:* displaying satisfaction: gratified: civil. [L. *complacens, -entis*, pr.p. of *complaceo—com*, inten., and *placeo*, to please.] [sant or easy manner.

COMPLACENTLY, kom-plā'sent-li, *adv.* In a plea-

COMPLAIN, kom-plān', *v.i.* (*orig.*) *To beat the head or breast as a sign of grief:* to utter expressions of grief, pain, censure, &c.: to murmur or express a sense of injury: to make an accusation.—*v.t.* to lament or bewail. [Fr. *complaindre*, low L. *complangere*—L. *com*, inten., and *plango*, to strike, beat the breast.]

COMPLAINANT, kom-plān'ant, *n.* One who complains: (*law*) one who urges a suit.

COMPLAINT, kom-plānt', *n.* The act of complaining: an accusation, charge, or remonstrance: the thing complained of: a bodily ailment or disease.

COMPLAISANCE, kom'plā-zans or -zans', *n.* Behaviour indicating a desire to please: courtesy: civility. [Fr.—*complaire*, L. *complacere*. See COMPLACENT.]

COMPLAISANT, kom'plā-zant or -zant', *adj.* Desirous to please: courteous: accommodating: polite.

COMPLEMENT, kom'ple-ment, *n.* That which completes something else: anything added by way of ornament or ceremony: what an arc or angle wants in order to make up 90°. [L. *complementum—compleo*. See COMPLETE.]

COMPLEMENTAL, kom-ple-ment'al, } *adj.* Sup-
COMPLEMENTARY, kom-ple-ment'ar-i, } plying a deficiency: completing.

COMPLETE, kom-plēt', *adj.* *Filled up:* entire: finished: (*bot.*) having all the floral organs.—*v.t.* To fill up or finish: to perform:—*pr.p.* complēt'ing; *pa.p.* complēt'ed. [L. *completus*, pa.p. of *compleo*, to fill up—*com*, inten., *pleo*, to fill.]

COMPLETELY, kom-plēt'li, *adv.* In a complete manner: fully: perfectly. [being complete.

COMPLETENESS, kom-plēt'nes, *n.* The state of

COMPLETION, kom-plē'shun, *n.* The act of completing: the state of being complete: fulfilment.

COMPLETORY, kom'ple-tor-i, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) The evening service, by which the service of the day is completed. [See COMPLETE, COMPLINE.]

COMPLEX, kom'pleks, *adj.* *Complicated:* intricate: composed of many parts: not simple. [L. *complex—com*, together, and *pleg*, root of *plico*, to fold.]

COMPLEXION, kom-plek'shun, *n.* The state of being complex: texture: physical character or disposition of the body: hue of the skin, especially of the face: general appearance.

COMPLEXIONAL, kom-plek'shun-al, *adj.* Depending on or pertaining to complexion.

COMPLEXIONED, kom-plek'shund, *adj.* Having a complexion, or a certain temperament or state.

COMPLEXITY, kom-plek'si-ti, } *n.* The state of
COMPLEXNESS, kom'pleks-nes, } being complex.

COMPLIABLE, kom-plī'a-bl, *adj.* That can bend or yield: disposed to comply. [From COMPLY.]

COMPLIANCE, kom-plī'ans, *n.* The act of complying: a yielding: consent: a disposition to yield to others. [From COMPLY.]

COMPLIANT, kom-plī'ant, *adj.* Bending: yielding: disposed to yield: civil. [From COMPLY.]

COMPLICATE, kom'pli-kāt, *v.t.* *To fold* or twist *together:* to entangle, to confuse: to unite or connect mutually: to make complex or intricate:—*pr.p.* com'plicăting; *pa.p.* com'plicated.—*adj.* Composed of two or more parts united: complex: (*bot.*) folded together. [L. *complico, -atum—com*, together, *plico*, to fold, twist.]

COMPLICATION, kom-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of complicating: the state of being complicated: an intricate blending or entanglement.

COMPLICATIVE, kom'pli-kā-tiv, *adj.* Tending or adapted to involve.

COMPLICE, kom'plis, *n.* (*Shak.*) An accomplice.

COMPLICITY, kom-plis'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being an accomplice.

COMPLIMENT, kom'pli-ment, *n.* An expression of regard or admiration: delicate flattery.—*v.t.* To pay a compliment to: to praise: to bestow a present upon.—*v.i.* to employ or pass compliments. [Fr., from O. Fr. *complier*, to fulfil, perform a duty, pay an act of civility—L. *compleo*. See COMPLETE.]

COMPLIMENTAL, kom-pli-ment'al, } *adj.* Con-
COMPLIMENTARY, kom-pli-ment'ar-i, } veying compliment: expressive of civility or praise.

COMPLINE, COMPLIN, kom'plin, *n.* The completory: the last division of the R. C. breviary. [Fr. *complies*, low L. *completa*, from L. *compleo*. See COMPLETE.]

COMPLISH, kom'plish, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To accomplish.

COMPLOT, kom'plot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A plotting together, a conspiracy. [Fr. for *comploit*, from L. *complicitum* = *complicatio*, an entangling, from *complico*. See COMPLICATE.]

COMPLOT, kom-plot', *v.t.* To plot together, to conspire: *pr.p.* complott'ing; *pa.p.* complott'ed.

COMPLY, kom-plī', *v.i.* *To bend* or yield to the wishes of another:—*pr.p.* comply'ing; *pa.p.*

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complied'. [O. Fr. *complier*, from L. *complicare*, to fold together, to bend. See COMPLICATE.]

COMPONENT, kom-pō'nent, *adj.* Helping to form a compound.—*n.* A constituent part. [L. *componens, -entis*, pr.p. of *compono*. See COMPOSE.]

COMPORT, kom-pōrt', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To bear:* to behave or conduct.—*v.i.* to bear or put up: to agree. [Fr. *comporter*—L. *com*, inten., and *porto*, to bear.]

COMPORT, kom'port, *n.* Manner of acting: behaviour.

COMPORTANCE, kom-pōrt'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Behaviour, deportment.

COMPORTMENT, kom-pōrt'ment, *n.* Deportment, behaviour.

COMPOSE, kom-pōz', *v.t.* *To place together:* to form by putting two or more parts together: to arrange in proper order for printing, as types: to form from different musical notes, as a tune: to write, as an author: to constitute, as parts of a whole: to settle into a quiet state:—*pr.p.* compōs'ing; *pa.p.* compōsed'. [Fr. *composer*, L. *compono, compositum*—*com*, together, *pono*, to place.]

COMPOSED, kom-pōzd', *p.adj.* Settled, tranquil: calm, sedate.

COMPOSEDLY, kom-pōz'ed-li, *adv.* In a composed manner: calmly.

COMPOSEDNESS, kom-pōz'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being composed: tranquillity.

COMPOSER, kom-pōz'er, *n.* One who composes or adjusts a thing: a writer, an author, especially of a piece of music.

COMPOSITE, kom-poz'it and kom'-, *adj.* Made up of parts: compound: noting an order of architecture of a mixed character. [From COMPOSE.]

COMPOSITION, kom-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of composing: the thing composed: a literary or musical work: the payment of part of a debt in lieu of the whole: the sum so paid: union, combination: agreement.

COMPOSITOR, kom-poz'i-tor, *n.* One who composes or sets in order, esp. one who sets up types.

COMPOST, kom'pōst, *n.* A mixture, especially one for fertilising land.—*v.t.* To manure with compost. [O. Fr., from L. *compositum*. See COMPOSE.]

COMPOSTURE, kom-post'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as COMPOST. [L. *compostura, compositura*—*compono*. See COMPOSE.]

COMPOSURE, kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* State of being composed or tranquil: (*Shak.*) frame, temperament: (*Milton*) composition, agreement. [L. *compositura*. See COMPOSTURE.]

COMPOUND, kom'pownd, *adj.* *Composed* of a number of parts or ingredients: not simple: (*bot.*) consisting of many little flowers: (*chem.*) formed of two or more elements united by affinity: (*gram.*) consisting of two or more words.—*n.* The mass formed of a number of ingredients: any mixture. [O. E. *compowned*, pa.p. of *compowne, compone*, to compose. See COMPOSE.]

COMPOUND, kom-pownd', *v.t.* To mingle ingredients or parts: to combine: (*Shak.*) to compose or constitute: to settle amicably: to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part only.—*v.i.* to form compounds: to come to terms: to bargain in the lump.

COMPREHEND, kom-pre-hend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lay hold of as with both hands:* to embrace within limits: to understand: to conceive.

[L. *comprehendo*, to seize, as if with both hands—*com*, with, *prehendo*, to seize, from *pre*, before, and root *hendo* = Gr. *chandanō*, to hold, A.S. *hentan*, to seize. See HAND.]

COMPREHENSIBILITY, kom-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being comprehensible.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kom-pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* That may be comprehended: capable of being understood.

COMPREHENSIBLENESS, kom-pre-hen'si-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being comprehensible: capability of being understood.

COMPREHENSION, kom-pre-hen'shun, *n.* The act or quality of comprehending: knowledge: capacity of mind.

COMPREHENSIVE, kom-pre-hen'siv, *adj.* Embracing much: large, full.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kom-pre-hen'siv-li, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kom-pre-hen'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being comprehensive: the quality of including much in few words.

COMPRESS, kom-pres', *v.t.* To press together: to force into less space: to embrace. [L. *comprimo, compressum—com*, together, *primo*, to press.]

COMPRESS, kom'pres, *n.* A cushion made of folds of soft linen, used in surgery, for pressing on any part when bandaged upon it.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kom-pres-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being compressible.

COMPRESSIBLE, kom-pres'i-bl, *adj.* That may be compressed or forced into less space.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kom-pres'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being compressible.

COMPRESSION, kom-presh'un, *n.* The act of bringing the parts of a body nearer to each other by pressure: the state of being compressed.

COMPRESSIVE, kom-pres'iv, *adj.* Able or tending to compress.

COMPRESSOR, kom-pres'or, *n.* Anything that compresses: a muscle that compresses certain parts.

COMPRISE, kom-prīz', *v.t.* *To comprehend*, contain, or include: (*Spenser*) to understand:—*pr.p.* compris'ing; *pa.p.* comprised'. [Fr. *compris*, pa.p. of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendere*. See COMPREHEND.]

COMPROMISE, kom'pro-mīz, *n.* An adjustment of differences by *mutual promise* or concession.—*v.t.* To settle by mutual concession: to involve: (*Shak.*) to bind by mutual agreement:—*pr.p.* com'promīsing; *pa.p.* com'promised. [Fr. *compromis*—L. *com*, together, *promitto, -missum*, to promise. See PROMISE.]

COMPROVINCIAL, kom-pro-vin'shal, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Belonging to the same province.

COMPT, kownt, *n.* (*Shak.*) Account, computation.

COMPTIBLE, kownt'i-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Accountable, submissive.

COMPTROL, kon-trol', *v.t.* Same as CONTROL.

COMPTROLLER, kon-trol'ler, *n.* A controller, especially a public officer whose duty it is to check the accounts of others.

COMPULSATORY, kom-pul'sa-tor-i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) [Same as COMPULSORY.

COMPULSION, kom-pul'shun, *n.* The act of compelling: force: the state of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kom-pul'siv, *adj.* Able or tending to compel: forcing: constraining.

COMPULSORILY, kom-pul'sor-il-i, *adv.* In a compulsory manner: by force or constraint.

COMPULSORY, kom-pul'sor-i, *adj.* Able or tending to compel: constraining.

COMPUNCTION, kom-pungk'shun, *n.* *The pricking* of the conscience: anguish suffered from consciousness of guilt. [L. *compunctio—com*, inten., and *pungo, punctum*, to prick.]

COMPUNCTIOUS, kom-pungk'shus, *adj.* Feeling or causing compunction: repentant: remorseful.

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COMPUNCTIOUSLY, kom-pungk'shus-li, *adv.* With compunction: remorsefully: repentantly.

COMPUTABLE, kom-pūt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

COMPUTATION, kom-pū-tā'shun, *n.* The act of computing: the quantity or amount ascertained by calculation: estimate.

COMPUTE, kom-pūt', *v.t.* *To count* or reckon *together:* to cast together in order to find the collective value: to estimate the amount from known or supposed data: to calculate or reckon:—*pr.p.* compūt'ing; *pa.p.* compūt'ed. [L. *computo* — *com*, together, *puto*, to reckon.]

COMRADE, kom'rād, *n.* (*lit.*) *A chamber-mate:* a companion or associate. [Fr. *camarade*, It. *camerata* —*camera*, a chamber.]

CON, kon, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To know:* to inquire into or study: to commit to memory:—*pr.p.* conn'ing; *pa.p.* conned'. [A.S. *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, to know, A.S. *cunnian*, to inquire into.]

CON THANKS (*Shak.*), to be pleased, to thank.

CON, kon, a contraction of L. *contra*, against, as in PRO AND CON, for and against.

CONATION, ko-nā'shun, *n.* The faculty of free agency. [L. *conatio*, endeavour—*conor*, to attempt.]

CONATIVE, ko-nā'tiv, *adj.* *Attempting:* pertaining to an attempt. [L. *conor*, *conatus*, to attempt.]

CONCATENATE, kon-kat'e-nāt, *v.t.* *To link together:* to unite in a series or chain:—*pr.p.* concat'enāting; *pa.p.* concat'enāted. [L. *con*, together, and *catena*, a chain.]

CONCATENATION, kon-kat-e-nā'shun, *n.* A connection by links: a series of mutually dependent things.

CONCAVE, kon'kāv, *adj.* *Hollow:* hollow and arched or curved, as the inside of a spherical body.—*n.* A hollow: an arch or vault. [L. *concavus*—*con*, inten., and *cavus*, hollow.]

Concave.

CONCAVITY, kon-kav'i-ti, *n.* The inner surface of a concave or hollow body: hollowness.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kon-kā'vo-kon'veks, *adj.* Concave on the one side, and convex on the other.

CONCEAL, kon-sēl', *v.t.* *To hide completely* or carefully: to keep secret. [L. *con*, inten., and *celo*, akin to A.S. *helan*, to hide.]

CONCEALABLE, kon-sēl'a-bl, *adj.* That may be concealed or hidden.

CONCEALMENT, kon-sēl'ment, *n.* The act of concealing: the state of being concealed: a hiding-place: retreat from observation: cover from sight.

CONCEDE, kon-sēd', *v.i.* *To yield* or give place, submit, as to superior power or excellence.—*v.t.* to cede or give up: to grant: to admit to be true:—*pr.p.* concēd'ing; *pa.p.* concēd'ed. [L. *concedo*—*con*, inten., and *cedo*, to go, to yield.]

CONCEIPTFUL, kon-sēt'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Thoughtful.

CONCEIT, kon-sēt', *n.* A conception or *thing conceived* in the mind: thought: idea: opinion, estimation, esp. an over-estimation of one's self: a pleasant, fantastic, or affected notion.—*v.t.* To conceive, to imagine or fancy. [Port. *conceito*, It. *concepto*, from L. *conceptus*, pa.p. of *concipio*, *conceptum*, to conceive. See CONCEIVE.]

CONCEITED, kon-sēt'ed, *adj.* Endowed with conceit, fancy, or imagination: having a high opinion of one's self: vain.

CONCEITEDNESS, kon-sēt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being conceited: conceit: vanity.

CONCEITLESS, kon-sēt'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without conceit = dull of apprehension, stupid.

CONCEIVABLE, kon-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be conceived, understood, or believed.

CONCEIVE, kon-sēv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To seize or lay hold of:* to receive into and form in the womb: to form in the mind: to imagine or think.—*v.i.* to become pregnant: to think:—*pr.p.* conceiv'ing; *pa.p.* conceived'. [Fr. *concevoir*, O. Fr. *concever*, It. *concepere*, L. *concipio*—*con*, inten., and *capio*, to take.]

CONCENT, kon-sent', *n.* A harmony or concord of sounds: concert of voices.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To harmonise. [L. *concentus*, pa.p. of *concino* = *con*, together, and *cano*, to sing.]

CONCENTER. Same as CONCENTRE.

CONCENTRATE, kon-sen'trāt, *v.t.* To bring to a common centre: to bring into a narrower compass: to condense:—*pr.p.* concen'trāting; *pa.p.* concen'trāted. [See CONCENTRE.]

CONCENTRATION, kon-sen-trā'shun, *n.* The act of concentrating: the state of being concentrated: condensation.

CONCENTRATIVE, kon-sen'tra-tiv, *adj.* Serving [or tending to condense.

CONCENTRATIVENESS, kon-sen'tra-tiv-nes, *n.* The power of concentration.

CONCENTRE, CONCENTER, kon-sen'tėr, *v.i.* To tend to or *meet in a* point or *common centre.*—*v.t.* to draw or direct to a common centre: to bring to a point:—*pr.p.* concen'tring; *pa.p.* concen'tred. [L. *con*, together, and CENTRE.]

CONCENTRIC, -AL, kon-sen'trik, -al, *adj.* Having [a common centre.

CONCEPT, kon'sept, *n.* *A thing conceived*, a conception: a notion. [L. *conceptum*—*concipio*, *conceptum.* See CONCEIVE.]

CONCEPTACLE, kon-sep'ta-kl, *n.* That in which anything is contained, a receptacle: (*bot.*) a pericarp of one valve, a follicle. [L. *conceptaculum*—*concipio*, to receive.]

CONCEPTION, kon-sep'shun, *n.* The act of conceiving: the state of being conceived: apprehension: the power or faculty of apprehending: the image formed in the mind: a notion or idea.

CONCEPTIOUS, kon-sep'shus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Apt to conceive, fruitful.

CONCEPTUALISM, kon-sep'tū-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine in philosophy that general properties can be conceived in the mind apart from any concrete embodiment.

CONCEPTUALIST, kon-sep'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of conceptualism.

CONCERN, kon-sėrn', *v.t.* To relate or belong to: to affect or interest: to disturb or make uneasy.—*n.* That which concerns one: business: interest: importance: solicitude. [L. *concerno*, to mix together, as in a sieve—*con*, together, *cerno*, to sift, to distinguish, to regard.]

CONCERNED, kon-sėrnd', *p.adj.* Having a connection with, engaged: interested: anxious.

CONCERNING, kon-sėrn'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to: regarding.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A concern.

CONCERNMENT, kon-sėrn'ment, *n.* A thing in which one is concerned: an affair: importance: interposition, meddling: emotion of mind: solicitude.

CONCERT, kon-sėrt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To strive with others* for a common purpose: to contrive by mutual consultation: to settle: to compose with a view to harmony, as a piece of music.—*v.i.* to consult: to contrive together.—*n.* (kon'sėrt) Union or agreement in any plan or undertaking: harmony: musical

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harmony: a musical entertainment. [Fr. *concerter*—L. *con*, together, *certo*, to strive.]

CONCERTED, kon-sėrt'ed, *p.adj.* Mutually planned.

CONCERTINA, kon-sėr-tē'na, *n.* A musical instrument, in which the notes are produced by freely vibrating springs of metal acted on by a bellows.

CONCERTO, kon-sėr'to, *n.* A piece of music composed for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniments. [It. See CONCERT.]

CONCERT-PITCH, kon'sėrt-pich, *n.* The pitch adopted for a given tone, and by which the other tones are regulated.

CONCESSION, kon-sesh'un, *n.* The act of conceding: the point, matter, or thing conceded: a grant.

CONCETTISM, kon-set'izm, *n.* The use of conceits or affected modes of expression.

CONCH, kongk, *n.* A marine shell: (*arch.*) a concave, ribless surface, as the roof of a vault. [L. *concha*, Gr. *kongchē*, Sans. *cankha*, a shell.]

CONCHIFEROUS, kongk-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Producing or *having a shell*, specially a bivalve shell. [L. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear.]

CONCHIFORM, kongk'i-form, *adj.* Conch-shaped.

CONCHOID, kongk'oid, *n.* A curve so called from its likeness to a shell. [Gr. *kongchē*, shell, *eidos*, form.]

CONCHOIDAL, kong-koid'al, *adj.* (*min.*) Having elevations or depressions like the valve of a bivalve shell.

CONCHOLOGICAL, kong-ko-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to conchology.

CONCHOLOGIST, kong-kol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in conchology.

CONCHOLOGY, kong-kol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of shells* and the animals that inhabit them. [Gr. *kongkē*, shell, and *logos*, discourse.]

CONCILIATE, kon-sil'i-āt, *v.t.* *To call* or bring *together*: to make friendly: to win, gain, or appease: —*pr.p.* concil'iāting; *pa.p.* concil'iāted. [L. *concilio*, *-atum*—*concilium*, a council—*con*, together, *calo*, to call.]

CONCILIATION, kon-sil-i-ā'shun, *n.* The act of conciliating, winning, or gaining: reconciliation.

CONCILIATOR, kon-sil'i-ā-tor, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CONCILIATORY, kon-sil'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to conciliate: pacific.

CONCISE, kon-sīs', *adj.* *Cut down*, brief: saying much in few words, condensed. [L. *concisus*, cut off, short, pa.p. of *concido*, to cut down—*con*, inten., and *cædo*, to cut.]

CONCISELY, kon-sīs'li, *adv.* Briefly: comprehensively: in few words.

CONCISENESS, kon-sīs'nes, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

CONCISION, kon-sizh'un, *n.* *A cutting off*: (*B.*) circumcision: (*obs.*) a division or faction. [L. *concisio*. See CONCISE.]

CONCLAVE, kon'klāv, *n.* (*lit.*) A room kept locked *with a key*: an apartment or council-chamber, esp. that in which the college of cardinals at Rome meet to elect a pope: the college of cardinals at Rome: any private meeting or close assembly. [L. *conclave*—*con*, with, *clavis*, a key.]

CONCLAVIST, kon'kla-vist, *n.* An attendant who goes with a cardinal into a conclave.

CONCLUDE, kon-klōōd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To shut up*, to enclose: (*B.*) to include: to collect or infer from premises: to bring to an end, to close.—*v.i.* to come to an end, to close: to infer or determine: to form an opinion:—*pr.p.* conclūd'ing; *pa.p.* conclūd'ed. [L. *concludo*, *conclusum*—*con*, together, *claudo*, to shut.]

CONCLUSION, kon-klōō'zhun, *n.* The act of concluding: inference: determination: the end or close.

CONCLUSIVE, kon-klōō'siv, *adj.* That concludes: final: convincing: decisive.

CONCLUSIVELY, kon-klōō'siv-li, *adv.* In the way of conclusion: decisively.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kon-klōō'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive.

CONCOCT, kon-kokt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To *cook* or boil *together*: to digest: to form and mature in the mind. [L. *con*, together, *coquo*, *coctum*, to cook, boil.]

CONCOCTION, kon-kok'shun, *n.* The act of concocting: digestion: maturing by heat: devising and forming in the mind.

CONCOCTIVE, kon-kokt'iv, *adj.* Having the power of digesting: digestive.

CONCOMITANCE, kon-kom'i-tans, } *n.* The state
CONCOMITANCY, kon-kom'i-tan-si, } of being concomitant or of existing along with another thing.

CONCOMITANT, kon-kom'i-tant, *adj.* *Accompanying* or going along with: conjoined with: attendant. —*n.* He who or that which accompanies. [Fr.—L. *con*, with, and *comitans*, *-tantis*, pr.p. of *comitor*, to accompany—*comes*, a companion.]

CONCORD, kong'kord or kon'-, *n.* The state of being *of the same heart* or mind: union, harmony: peace: compact or treaty: (*gram.*) agreement of words in construction: harmony of musical sounds. [Fr. *concorde*, L. *concordia*—*concors*, of the same mind, agreeing—*con*, with, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

CONCORDANCE, kon-kord'ans, *n.* The state or quality of being concordant: agreement: an index or dictionary of the leading words and passages of the Bible or of any author.

CONCORDANT, kon-kord'ant, *adj.* *Agreeing*: harmonious: united.—*n.* That which is correspondent or agreeing with. [L. *concordans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *concordo*, to agree—*concors*. See CONCORD.]

CONCORDAT, kon-kord'at, *n.* *An agreement*, esp. one between a sovereign and the pope. [L., 'he agrees,' 3d pers. sing. of *concordo*, to agree.]

CONCOURSE, kong'kōrs, *n.* *A running together*; an assembly of persons: a collection of things: the place of meeting: the point of junction. [Fr. *concours*, L. *concursus*—*concurro*. See CONCUR.]

CONCRESCENCE, kon-kres'ens, *n.* *A growing together*: increase by the union of separate particles. [From L. *concresco*, to grow together. See CONCRETE.]

CONCRETE, kon'krēt, *adj.* *Grown together*: formed into one mass: solid: existing in a subject, not abstract.—*n.* A mass formed by parts growing together: a mixture of lime, stone-chippings, &c., forming a solid mass, and used for foundations. [L. *concretus*, pa.p. of *concresco*, to grow together —*con*, together, *cresco*, to grow.]

CONCRETE, kon-krēt', *v.i.* To form a mass or solid body: to unite or coalesce: to congeal.—*v.t.* to form into a mass:—*pr.p.* concrēt'ing; *pa.p.* concrēt'ed.

CONCRETELY, kon-krēt'li, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

CONCRETENESS, kon-krēt'nes, *n.* The state of being concrete: coagulation.

CONCRETION, kon-krē'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A growing together*: (*geol.*) a nodule formed by aggregation of material as distinguished from crystallisation.

CONCREW, kon-krōō', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To concrete.

CONCUBINAGE, kon-kū'bin-āj, *n.* The state of being a concubine: the state of living together as man and wife without being married.

CONCUBINE, kong'kū-bīn, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who lies with another*: a woman who cohabits or lives with a man without being married to him. [L. *concubina*—*con*, with, and *cubo*, to lie down.]

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CONCUPISCENCE, kon-kū'pis-ens, *n.* Excessive desire for unlawful pleasure: lust. [From CONCUPISCENT.]

CONCUPISCENT, kon-kū'pis-ent, *adj.* *Desiring* unlawful pleasure: lustful: libidinous. [L. *concupiscens, -entis*, pr.p. of *concupisco—con*, inten., and *cupio*, to desire.]

CONCUPY, kong'kū-pi, *n.* (*Shak.*) Concupiscence.

CONCUR, kon-kur', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To run together:* to meet or unite in one point: to join or unite in action or opinion: to agree or coincide. [L. *concurro—con*, together, and *curro, cursum*, to run.]

CONCURRENCE, kon-kur'ens, *n.* The act or state of concurring: agreement: assent.

CONCURRENT, kon-kur'ent, *adj.* Concurring: coming, acting, or existing together: associated: united: accompanying.—*n.* One who or that which concurs: a joint or contributory cause.

CONCURRENTLY, kon-kur'ent-li, *adv.* In an agreeing manner: unitedly.

CONCURRING, kon-kur'ing, *adj.* Agreeing.

CONCUSSION, kon-kush'un, *n.* *The act of shaking*, or the state of being shaken: a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies: the shock or agitation of some organ of the body by a fall, &c. [L. *concussio—concutio*, to shake violently—*con*, together, and *quatio*, to strike.]

CONDEMN, kon-dem', *v.t.* To pronounce wrong or guilty: to censure or blame: to sentence to punishment: to pronounce unfit for use: to reject:—*pr.p.* condemning (-dem'ning); *pa.p.* condemned (-demd'). [L. *condemno—con*, inten., and *damno*, to damn. See DAMN.]

CONDEMNABLE, kon-dem'na-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being condemned: blamable.

CONDEMNATION, kon-dem-nā'shun, *n.* The act of condemning: the sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment: the state or cause of being condemned.

CONDEMNATORY, kon-dem'na-tor-i, *adj.* Condemning: containing or implying condemnation.

CONDEMNED, kon-demd', *p.adj.* Pronounced to be wrong, guilty, or useless: belonging or relating to one who is sentenced to punishment.

CONDENSABILITY, kon-dens-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being condensable or compressible.

CONDENSABLE, kon-dens'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being condensed.

CONDENSATE, kon-dens'āt, *v.t.* To condense: to compress into a closer form:—*pr.p.* condens'āting; *pa.p.* condens'ated. [See CONDENSE.]

CONDENSATION, kon-den-sā'shun, *n.* The act of condensing: the act of reducing to another and denser form: the state of being condensed.

CONDENSE, kon-dens', *v.t.* *To make more dense* or compact: to reduce by pressure into a smaller compass.—*v.i.* to become close or more compact: to grow thick or dense:—*pr.p.* condens'ing; *pa.p.* condensed'.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Dense, compact. [L. *condenso, -atum—con*, inten., and *denso*, to make dense. See DENSE.]

CONDENSER, kon-dens'ér, *n.* One who or that which condenses: a vessel or a part of machinery in which vapour is reduced to a liquid form: an apparatus used along with an electrometer to increase its sensibility.

CONDESCEND, kon-de-send', *v.i.* *To descend* or let one's self down: to descend willingly to an equal footing with inferiors: to stoop: to consent. [L. *con*, inten., *descendo*, to descend. See DESCEND.]

CONDESCENDENCE, kon-de-send'ens, *n.* (*Scots law*). An articulate statement of the facts, accompanied with a note of the grounds on which the pursuer in an action rests.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kon-de-send'ing-li, *adv.* In a condescending manner: with voluntary submission: courteously.

CONDESCENSION, kon-de-sen'shun, *n.* The act of condescending: submission and kindness to inferiors: courtesy.

CONDIGN, kon-dīn', *adj.* *Worthy* of a person: suitable: deserved, merited—now chiefly applied to punishment. [L. *condignus—con*, inten., and *dignus*, worthy.]

CONDIGNLY, kon-dīn'li, *adv.* Deservedly: according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kon'di-ment, *n.* Something put along with some article of food to *preserve* or pickle it: a seasoning agent of any kind used with food. [L. *condimentum—condio*, to preserve, to pickle.]

CONDITION, kon-dish'un, *n.* A state in which things are *put together* or exist: quality: rank: proposal: stipulation: terms given or provided as the ground of something else: (*logic*) that which must precede the operation of a cause.—*v.i.* To make terms: to stipulate.—*v.t.* to agree upon. [L. *conditio, -onis—con*, together, *do, datum*, to put.]

CONDITIONAL, kon-dish'un-al, *adj.* Containing or depending on conditions: not absolute: (*gram.* and *logic*) expressing a condition or supposition.

CONDITIONALLY, kon-dish'un-al-li, *adv.* With certain limitations or conditions attached.

CONDOLATORY, kon-dōl'a-tor-i, *adj.* Expressing condolence.

CONDOLE, kon-dōl', *v.i.* To grieve with another: to express sorrow at the misfortune of another: to sympathise:—*pr.p.* condōl'ing; *pa.p.* condōled'. [L. *condoleo—con*, with, *doleo*, to grieve.]

CONDOLEMENT, kon-dōl'ment, *n.* Lamentation with others: condolence.

CONDOLENCE, kon-dōl'ens, *n.* The act of expressing grief for the misfortune of another: grief for another's sorrow.

CONDONATION, kon-do-nā'shun, *n.* The act of condoning or pardoning.

CONDONE, kon-dōn', *v.t.* To pardon: (*law*) to forgive a violation of the marriage vow:—*pr.p.* condōn'ing; *pa.p.* condōned'. [L. *condono*, to give, to pardon—*con*, with, *dono*, to present.]

CONDOR, kon'dor, *n.* A species of vulture found among the Andes, the largest of flying birds. [Sp. *condor*—Peruvian *cuntur*.]

CONDUCE, kon-dūs', *v.t.* (*obs.*) *To conduct*, to guide.—*v.i.* to lead or tend to some end: to contribute:—*pr.p.* condūc'ing; *pa.p.* condūced'. [L. *con*, together, *duco, ductum*, to lead.]

CONDUCIBLE, kon-dūs'i-bl, **CONDUCIVE**, kon-dūs'iv, *adj.* Leading or tending: having a power to promote.

CONDUCT, kon-dukt', *v.t.* *To lead* or guide: to attend or escort: to manage: to govern or command: to carry or transmit, as electricity: (followed by a reciprocal pronoun) to behave. [See CONDUCE.]

CONDUCT, kon'dukt, *n.* The act or method of leading, managing, &c.: management: guidance: behaviour: escort, guide.

CONDUCTIBILITY, kon-dukt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or capability of being conducted.

CONDUCTIBLE, kon-dukt'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being conducted or transmitted.

CONDUCTION, kon-duk'shun, *n.* The act of

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conducting: transmission through or by means of a conductor.

CONDUCTIVE, kon-dukt'iv, *adj.* Having the quality or power of conducting or transmitting.

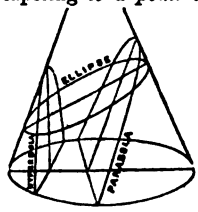
CONDUCTIVITY, kon-duk-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The quality or power of conducting or transmitting.

CONDUCTOR, kŏn-dukt'or, *n.* The person or thing that conducts: a leader: a manager: (*mus.*) a person at the head of a band of musicians to lead the performance and beat the time: a substance capable of forming a medium for the transmission of something such as heat, electricity, &c.

CONDUCTRESS, kon-dukt'res, *n.* A female who leads or directs.

CONDUIT, kon'dit or kun'dit, *n.* That which conducts or leads: a pipe or channel to convey water. [Fr.; O. Fr. *conduict*, Sp. *conducto*.]

CONE, kōn, *n.* A solid body tapering *to a point* of which the base is a circle: (*bot.*) the fruit of certain trees, being a cone-shaped fruit-bearing spike covered with scales: a genus of molluscs with a cone-shaped shell.—*v.t.* To render cone-shaped: —*pr.p.* cōn'ing; *pa.p.* cōned'. [Fr.; L. *conus*, Gr. *kōnos*—Sanş. *ço*, to bring to a point.]



Cone, with sections.

CONEY, kō'ni, **CONEY-CATCH**, kō'ni-kach. Same as CONY, CONY-CATCH.

CONFABULATE, kon-fab'ū-lāt, *v.i.* *To talk* familiarly *together:* to chat:—*pr.p.* confab'ūlāting; *pa.p.* confab'ūlāted. [L. *con*, together, and *fabulor*, *fabulatus*, to talk—*fabula*. See FABLE.]

CONFABULATION, kon-fab-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Familiar talk: unceremonious conversation.

CONFARREATION, kon-far-re-ā'shun, *n.* A mode of marriage in use among the Romans, at which an offering of bread was made in the presence of the high-priest and ten witnesses. [L. *confarreatio*—*confarreo*, to unite by bread, to marry—*con*, with, *far*, a species of grain.]

CONFECT, kon'fekt, **CONFECTION**, kon-fek'shun, *n.* *Something prepared* or preserved with sugar, &c.: a sweetmeat: a comfit. [L. *conficio*, *confectum*, to make up, to prepare—*con*, with, *facio*, to make.]

CONFECTIONARY, kon-fek'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Prepared as a confection.—*n.* (*B.*) A confectioner.

CONFECTIONER, kon-fek'shun-ėr, *n.* One who makes or sells sweetmeats.

CONFECTIONERY, kon-fek'shun-ėr-i, *n.* A place for making or selling sweetmeats: sweetmeats in general.

CONFEDERACY, kon-fed'ėr-a-si, *n.* A league or mutual engagement: an alliance: persons or states united by a league. [From CONFEDERATE.]

CONFEDERATE, kon-fed'ėr-āt, *adj.* *Leagued together:* allied.—*n.* One in league with another: an ally.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To unite together or join in a league: to ally:—*pr.p.* confed'erāting; *pa.p.* confed'erāted. [L. *confœderatus*—*confœdero*—*con*, together, and *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a league.]

CONFEDERATION, kon-fed-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of confederating: a league: an alliance, esp. of princes, states, &c. [belonging to a confederation.

CONFEDERATIVE, kon-fed'ėr-ā-tiv, *adj.* Of or

CONFER, kon-fėr', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To bring together* for comparison: (*obs.*) to compare: to give or bestow. —*v.i.* to compare sentiments: to talk or consult together: to advise with:—*pr.p.* conferr'ing; *pa.p.* conferred'. [L. *confero*—*con*, together, *fero*, to bring.]

CONFERENCE, kon'fėr-ens, *n.* Act of conferring: examination of things by comparison: (*Shak.*) formal discourse: an appointed meeting for instruction, consultation, discussion, &c.: a stated ecclesiastical assembly. [converses: a bestower.

CONFERER, kon-fėr'ėr, *n.* One who confers or

CONFESS, kon-fes', *v.t.* *To acknowledge fully*, esp. something wrong: to own, admit, or avow: to shew or attest: to make known, as sins to a priest: to hear a confession, as a priest.—*v.i.* to make confession:—*pr.p.* confess'ing; *pa.p.* confessed' or confest'. [Fr. *confesser*—L. *confiteor*, *confessus*—*con*, signifying completeness, and *fateor*—*fari*, to speak, akin to Gr. *phaō*, and *phēmi*, to speak.]

CONFESSEDLY, kon-fes'ed-li, **CONFESTLY**, kon-fest'li, *adv.* By confession: avowedly.

CONFESSION, kon-fesh'un, *n.* Act of confessing: acknowledgment of a crime or fault: avowal: profession: acknowledgment of sin to a priest: a formulary of the articles of a religious creed.

CONFESSIONAL, kon-fesh'un-al, *n.* The seat or box in which the priest sits to hear confessions.

CONFESSIONARY, kon-fesh'un-ar-i, *adj.* Of or belonging to confession.—*n.* A confessional.

CONFESSOR, kon-fes'or or kon'-, *n.* One who confesses: one who, in the face of danger, professes the Christian faith: in the R. C. Church, a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution.

CONFIDANT, kon'fi-dant or kon-fi-dant', *n.* One confided in or intrusted with secrets: a bosom friend: —*fem.* CONFIDANTE'.

CONFIDE, kon-fīd', *v.i.* *To trust wholly* or put faith in: to rely or depend: to believe.—*v.t.* to intrust or commit to the charge of:—*pr.p.* confid'ing; *pa.p* confid'ed. [L. *confido*—*con*, inten., and *fido*, to trust.]

CONFIDENCE, kon'fi-dens, *n.* Firm trust or belief; self-reliance: security: honest boldness: boldness, as opposed to modesty.

CONFIDENT, kon'fi-dent, *adj.* Confiding: trusting firmly: having full belief: positive: self-reliant: bold: impudent.—*n.* A confidant.

CONFIDENTIAL, kon-fi-den'shal, *adj.* In confidence: admitted to confidence: private.

CONFIDENTIALLY, kon-fi-den'shal-li, *adv.* In a confidential manner.

CONFIDENTLY, kon'fi-dent-li, *adv.* With confidence: in full trust: positively.

CONFIGURATION, kon-fig-ū-rā'shun, *n.* External figure or shape: relative position or aspect, as of the planets. [L. *configuratio*—*con*, with, *figuro*, to form.] [fined.

CONFINABLE, kon-fīn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be con-

CONFINE, kon'fīn, *n.* That which forms *an ending* or boundary *common* to two: a border or limit:—*pl.* territory. [L. *confinium*—*con*, with, and *finio*, to end —*finis*, the end.]

CONFINE, kon-fīn', *v.t.* To put within confines or limits: to bound: to shut up: to fasten:—*pr.p.* confin'ing; *pa.p.* confined'. [be adjacent.

CONFINE, kon'fīn or kon-fīn', *v.i.* To border on: to

CONFINELESS, kon'fīn-les or kon-fīn'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without bound: unlimited.

CONFINEMENT, kon-fīn'ment, *n.* Act of confining or state of being confined: imprisonment: restraint by illness, esp. of women by childbirth: seclusion.

CONFINER, kon-fīn'ėr, *n.* One who, or that which, confines or restrains.

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CONFINER, kon'fīn-ėr or kon-fīn'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who lives on the confines or extreme parts of a country: a borderer.

CONFIRM, kon-fėrm', *v.t.* *To make firm* or *more firm:* to strengthen: to fix or establish: to assure or put beyond doubt: to admit to full communion in the Episcopal Church. [L. *confirmo—con*, inten., and *firmo*. See FIRM.]

CONFIRMABLE, kon-fėrm'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being confirmed.

CONFIRMATION, kon-fėr-mā'shun, *n.* The act of confirming: that which confirms or settles: convincing proof: the rite by which persons are admitted to full communion in the Episcopal Church.

CONFIRMATIVE, kon-fėrm'a-tiv, } *adj.* Serving
CONFIRMATORY, kon-fėrm'a-tor-i, } to confirm: giving additional strength to.

CONFIRMITY, kon-fėrm'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) INFIRMITY.

CONFISCABLE, kon-fis'ka-bl, *adj.* Liable to be confiscated.

CONFISCATE, kon-fis'kāt or kon'-, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lay up in a basket, to transfer to the public treasury:* to adjudge to be forfeited to the state:—*pr.p.* confis'cating; *pa.p.* confis'cated.—*adj.* Forfeited to the public treasury. [L. *confisco—con*, and *fiscus*, a basket, the public treasury.]

CONFISCATION, kon-fis-kā'shun, *n.* Act of confiscating: the transfer of forfeited property to public use.

CONFISCATOR, kon'fis-kā-tor, *n.* One who confiscates.

CONFISCATORY, kon-fis'ka-tor-i, *adj.* Consigning to confiscation.

CONFIT, kon'fit, *n.* (*obs.*) Same as COMFIT.

CONFITURE, kon'fit-ūr, *n.* (*obs.*) COMFITURE.

CONFIX, kon-fiks', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fix firmly. [L. *configo, confixum—con*, inten., and *figo*, to fix.]

CONFLAGRANT, kon-flā'grant, *adj.* (*Milton*). Burning together. [L. *con*, together, and FLAGRANT.]

CONFLAGRATION, kon-fla-grā'shun, *n.* *A great burning* or fire. [L. *conflagratio—con*, inten., and *flagro*, to burn. See FLAGRANT.]

CONFLICT, kon-flikt', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To dash together:* to be in opposition: to strive: to fight. [L. *confligo, conflictum—con*, together, and *fligo*, to dash.]

CONFLICT, kon'flikt, *n.* A dashing together: violent collision: fight or contest: struggle: agony.

CONFLICTIVE, kon-flikt'iv, *adj.* Tending to conflict: contradictory.

CONFLUENCE, kon'flōō-ens, *n.* *A flowing together:* the place of meeting, as of rivers: a crowding to or in a place: concourse: union. [From CONFLUENT.]

CONFLUENT, kon'flōō-ent, *adj.* *Flowing together:* uniting: (*bot.*) growing together.—*n.* A smaller stream or river flowing into a larger one. [L. *confluens*, pr.p. of *confluo, confluxus*, from *con*, together, and *fluo*, to flow.]

CONFLUX, kon'fluks, *n.* A confluence or flowing together: a crowd.

CONFORM, kon-form', *v.t.* *To make* like or *of the same form with:* to adapt: to make agreeable to.—*v.i.* to be of the same form, or like: to comply with: to yield to, or obey.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Made like in form, assuming the same shape, similar. [L. *conformo—con*, with, and *forma*, form.]

CONFORMABILITY, kon-form-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being, or liability of becoming, conformable.

CONFORMABLE, kon-form'a-bl, *adj.* Corresponding in form: similar: agreeable: suitable: (*geol.*) parallel, as applied to adjacent strata.

CONFORMABLY, kon-form'a-bli, *adv.* In conformity to: agreeably: suitably.

CONFORMATION, kon-for-mā'shun, *n.* Act of conforming, or state of being conformed: the manner in which a body is formed: relative form: structure.

CONFORMER, kon-form'ėr, } *n.* One who con-
CONFORMIST, kon-form'ist, } forms, esp. with the worship of the Established Church.

CONFORMITY, kon-form'i-ti, *n.* State of being conformed: likeness: agreement: compliance: consistency.

CONFOUND, kon-fownd', *v.t.* *To pour together:* to mingle so as to make the parts indistinguishable: to throw into disorder: to confuse: to astonish: to destroy. [L. *confundo, confusus*, from *con*, together, and *fundo*, to pour.]

CONFOUNDED, kon-fownd'ed, *p.adj.* Mixed in disorder: confused: astonished: (*colloq.*) enormous, detestable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kon-fownd'ed-li, *adv.* (*colloq.*) [Hatefully, shamefully.

CONFRATERNITY, kon-fra-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* A brotherhood. [L. *con*, with, and FRATERNITY.]

CONFRONT, kon-frunt', *v.t.* *To front:* to face: to stand in presence of: to stand in direct opposition: to compare. [Fr. *confronter*, low L. *confrontare*——L. *con*, together, and FRONT.]

CONFUCIAN, kon-fū'shan, *adj.* Of or belonging to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.

CONFUSE, kon-fūz', *v.t.* *To pour* or mix *together*, so that the component parts cannot be distinguished: to throw into disorder: to perplex: to disconcert:—*pr.p.* confūs'ing; *pa.p.* confūsed'. [See CONFOUND.]

CONFUSEDLY, kon-fūz'ed-li, *adv.* In a confused manner.

CONFUSEDNESS, kon-fūz'ed-nes, *n.* State of being confused: promiscuous mixture: disorder: shame or abashment: overthrow: destruction.

CONFUSION, kon-fū'zhun, *n.*

CONFUTABLE, kon-fūt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be confuted.

CONFUTATION, kon-fū-tā'shun, *n.* Act of confuting: disproof.

CONFUTATIVE, kon-fūt'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending to confute: having the nature of a confutation.

CONFUTE, kon-fūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cool by pouring water on:* to prove to be futile or false: to repress: to disprove:—*pr.p.* confūt'ing; *pa.p.* confūt'ed. [L. *confuto—con*, inten., and *futis*, a water-vessel.]

CONGÉ, kon'je, *n.* (*lit.*) *A coming and going:* leave of absence: farewell: parting ceremony: a salutation.—*v.i.* To take leave: to bow or courtesy:—*pr.p.* con'geing; *pa.p.* con'geed. [Fr.; Prov. *comjat*—L. *commeo*, to come and go—*com*, inten., and *meo*, to go.]

CONGEAL, kon-jēl', *v.t.* *To cause to freeze:* to change from fluid to solid by cold: to fix, as by cold.—*v.i.* to pass from fluid to solid, as by cold. [L. *congelo—con*, and *gelo*, to freeze—*gelu*, frost.]

CONGEALABLE, kon-jēl'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being congealed.

CONGEALABLENESS, kon-jēl'a-bl-nes, *n.* Capability of being congealed.

CONGEALMENT, kon-jēl'ment, *n.* Congelation.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE, kon'je-dā-lēr', *n.* (*lit.*) *Permission to elect:* a writ or permission of the crown to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop. [Fr.]

CONGELATION, kon-jēl-ā'shun, *n.* Act or process of congealing: state of being congealed: the mass congealed: concretion.

CONGENER, kon'je-nėr or kon-jē'nėr, *n.* *That which has the same genus*, origin, or nature with another. [L.—*con*, with, and *genus, generis*, Gr. *genos*, birth, kind.]

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CONGENERIC, -AL, kon-je-ner'ik, -al, *adj.* Being of the same genus, origin, or nature.

CONGENIAL, kon-jē'ni-al, *adj.* Of the same nature or feeling: kindred: suitable. [L. *con*, with, and GENIAL.]

CONGENIALITY, kon-jē-ni-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being congenial: similarity of nature or feeling.

CONGENITAL, kon-jen'i-tal, } *adj.* Born together:
CONGENITE, kon-jen'īt, } of the same birth: connate: existing from birth. [L. *congenitus—con*, together, *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget.]

CONGER, -EEL, kong'gėr, -ēl, *n.* The sea eel, sometimes weighing more than 100 lbs. [L.; Gr. *gonggros.*]

CONGERIES, kon-jē'ri-ēz, *n.* *That which is brought together:* a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass. [L.—*con*, together, *gero*, *gestus*, to bring.]

CONGEST, kon-jest', *v.t.* *To bring together* or heap up: to accumulate. [L. *congero*, *congestus—con*, together, *gero*, *gestus*, to bring.]

CONGESTED, kon-jest'ed, *adj.* Heaped together: affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood.

CONGESTION, kon-jest'yun, *n.* *A bringing together* or collecting: an accumulation of blood or of other fluid in any part of the body: fullness.

CONGESTIVE, kon-jest'iv, *adj.* Indicating or tending to congestion.

CONGIARY, kon'ji-ar-i, *n.* A gift to the Roman people or soldiery, orig. in corn, oil, &c., each individual receiving a *congius* or gallon—afterwards given in money. [L. *congiarium—congius*, the Roman gallon.]

CONGLOBATE, kon-glōb'āt, *adj.* Gathered together *into a globe* or ball.—*v.t.* To form into a globe or ball: to consolidate:—*pr.p.* conglōb'āting; *pa.p.* conglōb'āted. [L. *con*, together, and *globo*, *globatus—globus*, a ball, globe. See GLOBE.]

CONGLOBATION, kon-glōb-ā'shun, *n.* Act of forming into a globe or ball: a round body.

CONGLOBE, kon-glōb', *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Milton*). To collect together into a globe or round mass:—*pr.p.* conglōb'ing; *pa.p.* conglōbed'.

CONGLOMERATE, kon-glom'ėr-āt, *adj.* Gathered *into a globe* or ball: collected: (*geol.*) composed of different mineral substances cemented together.—*v.t.* To gather into a ball:—*pr.p.* conglom'erāting; *pa.p.* conglom'erāted.—*n.* An accumulation: (*geol.*) a rock composed of pebbles or gravel cemented together. [L. *conglomero*, *conglomeratus—con*, together, and *glomus*, *glomeris* = *globus*, a ball.]

CONGLOMERATION, kon-glom-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of conglomerating: state of being conglomerated: accumulation.

CONGLUTINANT, kon-glōō'ti-nant, *adj.* Serving to glue or unite closely: healing.—*n.* A medicine that heals wounds by closing them up. [See CONGLUTINATE.]

CONGLUTINATE, kon-glōō'ti-nāt, *v.t.* *To glue together:* to heal by uniting.—*v.i.* to unite or grow together: to coalesce:—*pr.p.* conglū'tinating; *pa.p.* conglū'tināted.—*adj.* Glued together. [L. *conglutino*, *conglutinatus—con*, together, and *gluten*, glue.]

CONGLUTINATION, kon-glōō-ti-nā'shun, *n.* The act of conglutinating: a joining by means of some sticky substance: union: healing.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kon-glōō'ti-nā-tiv, *adj.* Having power to conglutinate.

CONGO, kong'go, } *n.* A kind of black tea, supe-
CONGOU, kong'gōō, } rior to Bohea, but inferior to Souchong. [Chin. *kung-foo.*]

CONGRATULANT, kon-grat'ū-lant, *adj.* (*Milton*). Congratulating: rejoicing in participation.

CONGRATULATE, kon-grat'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To wish joy to on any fortunate or happy event:—*pr.p.* congrat'ūlāting; *pa.p.* congrat'ūlāted. [L. *congratulor*, *congratulatus—con*, and *gratulor—gratus*, pleasing.]

CONGRATULATION, kon-grat-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of congratulating: expression of good wishes or joy on account of the good fortune of another.

CONGRATULATORY, kon-grat'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Expressing congratulation.

CONGREE, kon-grē', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) *To agree together:* to accord. [L. *con*, together, and Fr. *gré*, good-will—L. *gratus*, pleasing.]

CONGREET, kon-grēt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To greet* or salute *mutually.* [L. *con*, together, and GREET.]

CONGREGATE, kong'gre-gāt, *v.t.* To gather *together, as a flock:* to assemble.—*v.i.* to flock to or meet together:—*pr.p.* con'gregāting; *pa.p.* con'gregāted.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Collected. [L. *congrego*, *-atum—con*, together, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock.]

CONGREGATION, kong-gre-gā'shun, *n.* Act of congregating: that which is congregated: an assembly, esp. for public worship.

CONGREGATIONAL, kong-gre-gā'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalism.

CONGREGATIONALISM, kong-gre-gā'shun-al-izm, *n.* A form of church government in which authority in all ecclesiastical matters is vested in each congregation.

CONGREGATIONALIST, kong-gre-gā'shun-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to Congregationalism.

CONGRESS, kong'gres, *n.* *A meeting together:* an encounter: an assembly, as of ambassadors, commissioners, &c., for the settlement of political affairs: the legislative assembly of the United States. [L. *congredior*, *congressus—con*, together, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to step, to go.]

CONGRESSIONAL, kon-gresh'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a congress. [countering.

CONGRESSIVE, kon-gres'iv, *adj.* Meeting: en-

CONGRUE, kong-grōō', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) *To agree:* to be suitable. [L. *congruo*, to agree.]

CONGRUENCE, kong'grōō-ens, } *n.* Agreement:
CONGRUENCY, kong-grōō'en-si, } suitableness: consistency. [able: correspondent.

CONGRUENT, kong'grōō-ent, *adj.* Agreeing: suit-

CONGRUITY, kong-grōō'i-ti, *n.* Relation or agreement between things: suitableness: consistency.

CONGRUOUS, kong'grōō-us, *adj.* Suitable: fit: consistent: agreeable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kong'grōō-us-li, *adv.* In a congruous manner: suitably.

CONIC, -AL, kon'ik, -al, *adj.* Having the form of or pertaining to a cone. [See CONE.]

CONICALLY, kon'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a cone. [quality of being conical.

CONICALNESS, kon'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or

CONICS, kon'iks, *n.* The part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves formed by its sections.

CONIFERÆ, kon-if'ėr-ē, *n.pl.* An order of exogenous plants, including pines, firs, &c., which *bear cones*, in which the seed is contained. [CONE and L. *fero*, to bear.]

CONIFEROUS, kon-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Cone-bearing.

CONIFORM, kōn'i-form, *adj.* In the form of a cone.

CONIROSTRAL, kōn-i-ros'tral, *adj.* *Having a* strong

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conical beak, as sparrows, crows, &c. [CONE and L. *rostralis—rostrum*, a beak.]

CONJECT, kon-jekt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To conjecture.

CONJECTURABLE, kon-jekt'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be conjectured. [conjecture.

CONJECTURAL, kon-jekt'ūr-al, *adj.* Depending on

CONJECTURE, kon-jekt'ūr, *n.* A casting or *throwing together* of probabilities: a bias of opinion without proof: a guess: supposition: idea.—*v.t.* To make conjectures regarding: to infer, or form an opinion on slight evidence: to guess.—*v.i.* to make conjectures:—*pr.p.* conject'ūring; *pa.p.* conject'ūred. [L. *conjicio, conjectum*, to throw together—*con*, together, and *jacio*, to throw.]

CONJOIN, kon-join', *v.t.* *To join together:* to associate: (*Shak.*) to unite in marriage.—*v.i.* to join, unite. [L. *con*, together, and JOIN.]

CONJOINT, kon-joint', *adj.* Conjoined: united.

CONJOINTLY, kon-joint'li, *adv.* In a conjoint manner: unitedly: together.

CONJUGAL, kon'jōō-gal, *adj.* Pertaining to the marriage-tie or to marriage: suitable to the marriage state: matrimonial. [L. *conjugalis—conjux, conjugis*, one joined to another, a husband or wife, from *con*, together, and *jug*, root of *jungo*, to join.]

CONJUGALLY, kon'jōō-gal-li, *adv.* In a conjugal manner: matrimonially.

CONJUGATE, kon'jōō-gāt, *v.t.* (*obs.*) *To join together:* (*gram.*) to give the various inflections or parts of a verb:—*pr.p.* con'jūgāting; *pa.p.* con'jūgāted.—*adj.* Joined together: united by some principle: (*bot.*) joined in pairs, as leaves. [L. *conjugo—con*, together, and *jugo, jugatus*, to join—*jug*, root of *jungo*, to join.]

CONJUGATION, kon-jōō-gā'shun, *n.* Act of joining or state of being joined together: assemblage: inflection of verbs.

CONJUNCT, kon-junkt', *adj.* Conjoined: concurrent. [L. *conjunctus—con*, together, *jungo, junctum*, to join.]

CONJUNCTION, kon-junk'shun, *n.* Act of conjoining: association, connection, union: (*astron.*) state of two heavenly bodies when in the same degree of the zodiac: (*gram.*) a word that connects sentences, clauses, and words. [to a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIONAL, kon-junk'shun-al, *adj.* Relating

CONJUNCTIVE, kon-junk'tiv, *adj.* Closely united: serving to unite: (*gram.*) introduced by a conjunction. [junction or union: together.

CONJUNCTIVELY, kon-junk'tiv-li, *adv.* In con-

CONJUNCTLY, kon-junkt'li, *adv.* Conjointly: in union.

CONJUNCTURE, kon-junk'tūr, *n.* Act of joining: the state of being joined: combination of circumstances: important occasion: crisis.

CONJURATION, kon-jōō-rā'shun, *n.* Act of summoning another by a sacred name or solemnly: act or process of invoking supernatural aid: enchantment: solemn entreaty. [See CONJURE.]

CONJURE, kon-jōōr', *v.t.* (*Milton*) *To bind by oath* to a common design: to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner: to implore earnestly.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to unite under oath: to conspire:—*pr.p.* conjūr'ing; *pa.p.* conjūred'. [L. *con*, together, and *juro*, to swear.]

CONJURE, kun'jėr, *v.t.* To act upon by invoking supernatural influence: to enchant.—*v.i.* to practise magical arts:—*pr.p.* conjuring (kun'jėr-ing); *pa.p.* conjured (kun'jėrd).

CONJURER, kon-jōōr'ėr, *n.* One who conjures, or calls in a solemn manner.

CONJURER, kun'jėr-ėr, *n.* One who practises magic: an enchanter: a shrewd person.

CONJUROR, kon-jōōr'or, *n.* (*law*). One bound by oath with others.

CONNASCENCE, kon-nas'ens, } *n.* *Birth* of two
CONNASCENCY, kon-nas'ens-i, } or more *at the same time:* a being born or produced with another: act of growing together. [L. *con*, with, *nascor*, to be born.] [at the same time.

CONNASCENT, kon-nas'ent, *adj.* Born or produced

CONNATE, kon'nāt or kon-nāt', *adj.* *Born with another:* congenital: innate: (*bot.*) united in origin or growth. [L. *con*, with, *nascor, natus*, to be born.]

CONNATURAL, kon-nat'ū-ral, *adj.* *Of the same nature* with another: innate. [L. *con*, and NATURAL.]

CONNE, kon, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Form of CON, to know.

CONNECT, kon-nekt', *v.t.* *To* knit or *fasten together:* to establish a relation between.—*v.i.* to have a close relation. [L. *connecto—con*, together, and *necto, nexum*, to fasten.] [nected manner.

CONNECTEDLY, kon-nekt'ed-li, *adv.* In a con-

CONNECTION, kon-nek'shun, *n.* Act of connecting, or state of being connected: that which connects: a relation by blood or marriage: a body of persons held together by a bond, as a family, &c.: coherence: intercourse.

CONNECTIVE, kon-nekt'iv, *adj.* Having power or tending to connect.—*n.* (*gram.*) A word that connects sentences or words: a conjunction.

CONNECTOR, kon-nekt'or, *n.* One who, or that which, connects.

CONNEXION, kon-nek'shun, *n.* CONNECTION.

CONNIVANCE, kon-nīv'ans, *n.* The act of conniving: forbearance of disapproval.

CONNIVE, kon-nīv', *v.i.* *To wink* at a fault: to fail by intention to see a fault: to allow without censure:—*pr.p.* connīv'ing; *pa.p.* connīved'. [L. *con*, and *niveo*, to wink.]

CONNOISSEUR, kon-is-sār', *n.* *One who knows well* about a subject: a critical judge, esp. in the fine arts. [Fr. from *connoître*, L. *cognosco*, to know—*co*, inten., and *nosco, gnosco*, to know.]

CONNOISSEURSHIP, kon-is-sār'ship, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CONNOTATION, kon-no-tā'shun, *n.* The act of connoting: implication: inference. [See CONNOTE.]

CONNOTATIVE, kon-nōt'a-tiv, *adj.* Noting something additional: attributive.

CONNOTE, kon-nōt', *v.t.* To note or imply along with an object something inherent therein: to include:—*pr.p.* connōt'ing; *pa.p.* connōt'ed. [L. *con*, with, and NOTE.]

CONNUBIAL, kon-nū'bi-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to marriage* or to the married state: matrimonial: nuptial. [L. *connubialis—con*, and *nubo*, to marry.]

CONOID, kōn'oid, *adj.* *Like a cone in form.*—*n.* Anything like a cone in form: (*math.*) a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. [Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, *eidos*, form.]

CONOIDAL, kon-oid'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a conoid: nearly conical.

CONQUER, kong'kėr, *v.t.* To accomplish *by earnest striving after:* to acquire or gain by force: to overcome: to rise above or surmount.—*v.i.* to overcome: to be victor. [Fr. *conquérir*, L. *conquiro*, to seek after earnestly—*con*, inten., and *quæro*, to seek.]

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CONQUERABLE, kong'kėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be conquered.

CONQUEROR, kong'kėr-or, *n.* One who conquers: one who overcomes by the exertion of force.

CONQUEST, kong'kwest, *n.* The act of conquering: subjugation: victory: that which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force: (*law*) acquisition of property otherwise than by inheritance. [O. Fr. *conquest*—L. *conquiro, conquisitum*, to conquer.]

CONSANGUINEOUS, kon-sang-gwin'e-us, *adj.* *Of the same blood with*, or related by blood: of the same family or descent. [L. *consanguineus—con*, with, *sanguis, -inis*, blood, akin to Sans. *a-san*, blood.]

CONSANGUINITY, kon-sang-gwin'i-ti, *n.* Relationship by blood, or by descent from a common ancestor.

CONSCIENCE, kon'shens, *n.* (*orig.*) *Consciousness*, knowledge or judgment of one's own conduct in reference to right and wrong: the faculty by which we have ideas of right and wrong, and correspondent feelings of approbation or disapprobation: sense of right and wrong: real sentiment: principle of action. [L. *conscientia—conscio*, to know with one's self—*con*, with, and *scio*, to know.]

CONSCIENTIOUS, kon-shi-en'shus, *adj.* Regulated by a regard to conscience: scrupulous: just: faithful. [a conscientious manner: faithfully.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kon-shi-en'shus-li, *adv.* In

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kon-shi-en'shus-nes, *n.* State of being conscientious: scrupulous regard to the dictates of conscience.

CONSCIONABLE, kon'shun-a-bl, *adj.* Governed or regulated by conscience: reasonable: exact.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kon'shun-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being conscionable: reasonableness.

CONSCIOUS, kon'shus, *adj.* *Knowing* one's own thoughts: knowing from memory, reason, or internal perception: aware. [L. *conscius—con*, and *scio*, to know.]

CONSCIOUSLY, kon'shus-li, *adv.* In a conscious manner: with a knowledge of one's own thoughts.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kon'shus-nes, *n.* State of being conscious: the knowledge or perception which the mind has of its own operations.

CONSCRIPT, kon'skript, *adj.* *Written down*, enrolled, registered.—*n.* One enrolled and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor. [L. *conscribo, -scriptum*, to write together in a list, to enlist—*con*, together, and *scribo*, to write.]

CONSCRIPTION, kon-skrip'shun, *n.* *An enrolling:* a compulsory enrolment of individuals held liable for naval or military service.

CONSECRATE, kon'se-krāt, *v.t.* *To make sacred:* to set apart for sacred uses: to dedicate to the service of God: to render holy or venerable:—*pr.p.* con'secrāting; *pa.p.* con'secrāted.—*adj.* Consecrated: sacred: devoted. [L. *consecro, -atum—con*, and *sacro*, to set apart as sacred—*sacer*, sacred.]

CONSECRATION, kon-se-krā'shun, *n.* The act of devoting to a sacred use: dedication: canonisation: the blessing of the elements in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. [crates.

CONSECRATOR, kon'se-krā-tor, *n.* One who conse-

CONSECRATORY, kon'se-krā-tor-i, *adj.* Making sacred.

CONSECUTION, kon-se-kū'shun, *n.* A series of things *that follow one another:* a train of consequences or deductions: succession. [L. *consecutio—con*, and *sequor, secutus*, to follow.]

CONSECUTIVE, kon-sek'ū-tiv, *adj.* Following in regular order: uninterrupted: succeeding.

CONSECUTIVELY, kon-sek'ū-tiv-li, *adv.* In a consecutive manner: successively.

CONSECUTIVENESS, kon-sek'ū-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being consecutive.

CONSENSUAL, kon-sen'shōō-al, *adj.* (*law*). Applied to contracts which require merely the *consent* of the parties. [From CONSENT.]

CONSENSUS, kon-sen'sus, *n.* *Agreement*, concurrence. [L.—root of CONSENT.]

CONSENT, kon-sent', *v.i.* *To feel or think along with another:* to be of the same mind: to agree: to give assent: to allow: to yield.—*n.* Accordance with the actions or opinions of another: a yielding to something proposed by another: agreement: concurrence: (*Shak.*) a conspiracy. [L. *consentio*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio, sensum*, to feel, to think.]

CONSENTANEOUS, kon-sen-tā'ne-us, *adj.* *Agreeable* or accordant *to:* consistent with. [L. *consentaneus—consentio.*]

CONSENTIENT, kon-sen'shi-ent, *adj.* *Agreeing* in mind or in opinion. [L. *consentiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *consentio*. See CONSENT.]

CONSEQUENCE, kon'se-kwens, *n.* *That which follows* or comes after: effect: result: chain of causes and effects: influence: importance: (*logic*) the last proposition of a syllogism. [L. *consequentia—con*, and *sequor*, to follow.]

CONSEQUENT, kon'se-kwent, *adj.* *Following* as a natural effect or deduction: following by rational inference.—*n.* That which follows: the natural effect of a cause: a conclusion or inference.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kon-se-kwen'shal, *adj.* Following as a consequence or result: assuming an air of consequence or importance: pompous.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kon-se-kwen'shal-li, *adv.* With rational deduction of consequences: eventually: pompously.

CONSEQUENTLY, kon'se-kwent-li, *adv.* In consequence of: by natural sequence: inevitably.

CONSERVANCY, kon-sėrv'an-si, *n.* The act of conserving: preservation. [power of conserving.

CONSERVANT, kon-sėrv'ant, *adj.* Having the

CONSERVATION, kon-sėr-vā'shun, *n.* The act of conserving: the keeping of a thing entire.

CONSERVATISM, kon-sėrv'a-tizm, *n.* The opinions and principles of a conservative: aversion to change.

CONSERVATIVE, kon-sėrv'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending or having power to conserve: opposed to political changes.—*n.* One who desires to preserve the existing institutions of his country.

CONSERVATOR, kon-sėrv'a-tor or kon'sėr-vāt-or, *n.* One who preserves from injury or violation, esp. one who has the charge of preserving the rights or privileges of a city, corporation, &c.

CONSERVATORY, kon-sėrv'a-tor-i, *adj.* Conservative.—*n.* A place in which things are put for preservation: an ornamental greenhouse in which exotic plants are kept.

CONSERVE, kon-sėrv', *v.t.* *To keep entire:* to retain: to preserve from injury: to preserve with sugar, as fruits: to pickle:—*pr.p.* conserv'ing; *pa.p.* conserved'. [L. *con*, together, *servo, servatum*, to keep.]

CONSERVE, kon'sėrv, *n.* Something conserved or preserved, as fruits in sugar.

CONSIDER, kon-sid'ėr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To look at closely:* to examine carefully: to think or deliberate on: to take into account: to regard: (*Shak.*) to requite.—*v.i.* to think seriously or carefully: to deliberate: to ponder.

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[L. *considero*, prob. a word borrowed from augury, meaning to mark out the boundaries of a templum (see CONTEMPLATE) by the stars—*sidus, sideris*, a star.]

CONSIDERABLE, kon-sid'ér-a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being considered: deserving attention: important: valuable: more than a little.

CONSIDERABLY, kon-sid'ér-a-bli, *adv.* To a considerable degree: importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kon-sid'ér-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Consideration.

CONSIDERATE, kon-sid'ér-āt, *adj.* Given to considering: thoughtful: serious: prudent: moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kon-sid'ér-āt-li, *adv.* In a considerate manner: thoughtfully.

CONSIDERATENESS, kon-sid'ér-āt-nes, *n.* Quality of being considerate: prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kon-sid-ér-ā'shun, *n.* Act of considering: deliberation: due regard: contemplation: importance: motive or reason: compensation.

CONSIGN, kon-sīn', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make over to another formally or *under sign* or seal: to transfer or deliver into the hands of another.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to sign along with another, to yield one's self up, to agree. [L. *consigno—con*, with, *signum*, seal, sign.]

CONSIGNEE, kon-si-nē', *n.* One to whom anything is consigned or intrusted. [Fr. *consigné*, pa.p. of *consigner*, to consign.]

CONSIGNER, kon-sīn'ér, *n.* One who consigns or commits goods to another.

CONSIGNIFY, kon-sig'ni-fī, *v.t.* To signify or indicate in connection with something else. [L. *con*, with, and SIGNIFY.]

CONSIGNMENT, kon-sīn'ment, *n.* Act of consigning: the thing consigned: the writing by which anything is consigned.

CONSILIENCE, kon-sil'i-ens, *n.* (*lit.*) *A leaping together:* concurrence: coincidence. [L. *con*, together, and *salio*, to leap.]

CONSIST, kon-sist', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To stand together:* to continue fixed: (fol. by *in* or *of*) to be composed of: to agree. [L. *consisto—con*, together, and *sisto—sto*, Sans. *stha*, to stand.]

CONSISTENCE, kon-sist'ens, } *n.* State of being
CONSISTENCY, kon-sist'en-si, } consistent, fixed, or firm: a degree of density: substance: harmony of parts: agreement.

CONSISTENT, kon-sist'ent, *adj.* Solid, not fluid: agreeing together: not contradictory: uniform.

CONSISTENTLY, kon-sist'ent-li, *adv.* In a consistent manner: in harmony with: agreeably.

CONSISTORIAL, kon-sis-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Relating to a consistory or ecclesiastical court.

CONSISTORY, kon-sis'tor-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A standing* or waiting *place:* an assembly or council: a spiritual or ecclesiastical court. [From CONSIST.]

CONSOLABLE, kon-sōl'a-bl, *adj.* That may be consoled.

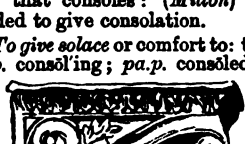
CONSOLATE, kon'so-lāt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To console.

CONSOLATION, kon-so-lā'shun, *n.* Act of consoling: solace: comfort: alleviation of misery.

CONSOLATORY, kon-sol'a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to console.—*n.* Something that consoles: (*Milton*) a speech or writing intended to give consolation.

CONSOLE, kon-sōl', *v.t.* *To give solace* or comfort to: to cheer in distress:—*pr.p.* consōl'ing; *pa.p.* consōled'. [L. *con*, inten., *solor*, *solatus*, to comfort.]

CONSOLE, kon'sōl, *n.* (*arch.*) An ornamental bracket to support cornices, or for placing busts, &c. on. [Fr.]



Console.

CONSOLE-TABLE, kon'sōl-tā'bl, *n.* A table having one of its sides supported by consoles or brackets.

CONSOLIDANT, kon-sol'i-dant, *adj.* Tending to consolidate.

CONSOLIDATE, kon-sol'i-dāt, *v.t.* *To make solid* or firm: to form into a compact or solid mass: to unite into one.—*v.i.* to grow solid or firm: to unite:—*pr.p.* consol'idāting; *pa.p.* consol'idāted. [L. *consolido, -atum—con*, inten., and *solidus*, solid.]

CONSOLIDATION, kon-sol-i-dā'shun, *n.* Act of consolidating: state of being consolidated.

CONSOLIDATIVE, kon-sol'i-dāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to consolidate: having the quality of healing.

CONSOLING, kon-sōl'ing, *p.adj.* Affording consolation: comforting.

CONSOLS, kon'solz or kon-solz', *n.pl.* The part of the British national debt consisting of annuities *consolidated* into one fund, and bearing interest at 3 per cent.

CONSONANCE, kon'son-ans, } *n.* A state of agree-
CONSONANCY, kon'son-an-si, } ment: accord or unison of sounds: concord: congruity.

CONSONANT, kon'son-ant, *adj.* *Sounding with* something else: consistent: in harmony: suitable.—*n.* An articulation which can be sounded only along with a vowel: a letter representing such a sound. [L. *consonans*, pr.p. of *consono—con*, with, and *sono*, to sound.]

CONSONANTAL, kon-so-nant'al, *adj.* Consisting of consonants.

CONSORT, kon'sort, *n.* *One who shares the same lot with another:* a partner: a companion: a wife or husband: union: an accompanying ship: (*Shak.*) a fraternity: (*Spenser*) an assembly: (*Milton*) a concert. [L. *consors—con*, with, *sors, sortis*, lot.]

CONSORT, kon-sort', *v.i.* To associate with: to keep company.—*v.t.* to join: to marry: to accompany.

CONSPECTUITY, kon-spek-tū'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Sight*, the organ of sight, the eye. [L. *conspectus*, sight.]

CONSPICUOUS, kon-spik'ū-us, *adj.* *Clearly seen:* easily perceived by the eye or mind: prominent. [L. *conspicuus—con*, inten., and *specio*, to look.]

CONSPICUOUSLY, kon-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner: clearly: eminently.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kon-spik'ū-us-nes, *n.* State of being conspicuous or easily seen: prominence.

CONSPIRACY, kon-spir'a-si, *n.* A banding together of two or more for an evil purpose: a plot: concurrence. [From CONSPIRE.]

CONSPIRANT, kon-spīr'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Conspiring, plotting.

CONSPIRATOR, kon-spir'a-tor, *n.* One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy: a plotter.

CONSPIRE, kon-spīr', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To breathe together:* to agree to unite in action, orig. either for a good or bad end, now, generally, for a bad end: to concert a crime, esp. treason: to plot: to tend to one end.—*v.t.* to contrive, plot:—*pr.p.* conspīr'ing; *pa.p.* conspīred'. [L. *conspiro—con*, together, *spiro, -atum*, to breathe.]

CONSPIRER, kon-spīr'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A conspirator.

CONSTABLE, kun'sta-bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Count of the stable:* master of the horse: thence applied to other officers generally of high rank: official charged with the preservation of public order: a policeman. [Fr. *connétable*, It. *connestabile*, L. *comes stabuli*, count of the *stabulum*, stable.]

CONSTABULARY, kon-stab'ū-lar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to constables or peace-officers.—*n.* The body of constables.

CONSTANCY, kon'stan-si, *n.* State of being

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constant: fixedness: unchangeableness: firm resolution: lasting affection: (*Shak.*) certainty.

CONSTANT, kon'stant, *adj.* *Standing firm:* fixed: unchangeable: determined: continual: faithful.—*n.* That which remains unchanged. [L. *constans, -antis*, pr.p. of *consto—con*, inten., and *sto*, to stand.]

CONSTANTLY, kon'stant-li, *adv.* With constancy: firmly: fixedly: perseveringly: continually.

CONSTELLATION, kon-stel-lā'shun, *n.* (*astrol.*) The relative position of the planets at a particular moment, as at the time of one's birth: a cluster of fixed stars: an assemblage of beauties or excellences. [L. *constellatio—con*, together, *stella*, a star.]

CONSTERNATION, kon-stėr-nā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A throwing down* or into confusion: mental confusion arising from fear. [L. *consternatio—con*, sig. completeness, *sterno*, to strew, to throw down.]

CONSTIPATE, kon'sti-pāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To press closely together:* to stuff or stop up: to make costive:—*pr.p.* con'stipāting; *pa.p.* con'stipāted. [L. *con*, together, and *stipo, stipatum*, to press, Gr. *steibō*, to stamp tight.]

CONSTIPATION, kon-sti-pā'shun, *n.* Act of constipating: costiveness.

CONSTITUENCY, kon-stit'ū-en-si, *n.* The act of constituting: the body of constituents or electors.

CONSTITUENT, kon-stit'ū-ent, *adj.* *Constituting* or forming: elemental: fixing the constitution of a country, as an assembly.—*n.* He or that which constitutes or composes: an elemental part: one who appoints or elects a representative, esp. in parliament: an elector.

CONSTITUTE, kon'sti-tūt, *v.t.* *To make to stand* or place *together:* to set up: to establish: to cause to be: to appoint or empower:—*pr.p.* con'stitūting; *pa.p.* con'stitūted. [L. *constituo, -utum—con*, together, *statuo*, to make to stand, to place—*sto*, to stand.]

CONSTITUTION, kon-sti-tū'shun, *n.* Act of constituting: the thing constituted: the natural condition of body or mind: a system of laws or customs: the established form of government: a particular law or usage either civil or ecclesiastical.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kon-sti-tū'shun-al, *adj.* Inherent in the constitution or natural frame of body or mind: natural: consistent with the constitution or form of government: legal.—*n.* Exercise taken for the sake of the constitution or health.

CONSTITUTIONALISM, kon-sti-tū'shun-al-izm, *n.* Adherence to the principles of the constitution or government, as opposed to absolutism or arbitrary power.

CONSTITUTIONALIST, kon-sti-tū'shun-al-ist, *n.* One who favours a constitutional government.

CONSTITUTIONALITY, kon-sti-tū-shun-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being constitutional.

CONSTITUTIONALLY, kon-sti-tū'shun-al-li, *adv.* According to the constitution, either physical or political.

CONSTITUTIVE, kon'sti-tūt-iv, *adj.* That constitutes or establishes: elemental: having power to enact: instituting.

CONSTRAIN, kon-strān', *v.t.* *To strain* or press *together:* to bind: to force or compel: to urge with irresistible power: (*Shak.*) to violate. [O. Fr. *constraindre*—L. *constringo, -strictum—con*, together, *stringo*, to bind, press, Gr. *stranggō*, to draw tight, akin to STRONG.]

CONSTRAINABLE, kon-strān'a-bl, *adj.* That may be constrained: liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINEDLY, kon-strān'ed-li, *adv.* With constraint.

CONSTRAINT, kon-strānt', *n.* That which constrains: irresistible force: compulsion: confinement.

CONSTRICT, kon-strikt', *v.t.* *To bind* or press *together:* to contract: to cause to shrink. [From root of CONSTRAIN.]

CONSTRICTED, kon-strikt'ed, *p.adj.* *Bound* or drawn *together:* cramped: (*bot.*) contracted or tightened, so as to be smaller in some parts than in others. [From root of CONSTRAIN.]

CONSTRICTION, kon-strik'shun, *n.* Act of constricting: state of being constricted or drawn together by some inherent power: contraction.

CONSTRICTOR, kon-strikt'or, *n.* That which constricts or draws together: a serpent which crushes its prey in its folds.

CONSTRINGE, kon-strinj', *v.t.* *To press together:* to constrict: to contract:—*pr.p.* constring'ing; *pa.p.* constringed'. [From root of CONSTRAIN.]

CONSTRINGENT, kon-strinj'ent, *adj.* Having the quality of constringing or contracting.

CONSTRUCT, kon-strukt', *v.t.* *To build up:* to compile: to put together the parts of a thing so as to form a whole: to make: to compose.—*adj.* Formed by construction. [From root of CONSTRUE.]

CONSTRUCTION, kon-struk'shun, *n.* Act of constructing: the thing constructed: building: manner of forming: conformation: (*gram.*) the arrangement of words in a sentence: interpretation.

CONSTRUCTIONAL, kon-struk'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to construction or explanation.

CONSTRUCTIVE, kon-strukt'iv, *adj.* Formed by construction: not direct or expressed, but inferred.

CONSTRUCTIVELY, kon-strukt'iv-li, *adv.* In a constructive manner: by inference.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS, kon-strukt'iv-nes, *n.* The faculty of constructing.

CONSTRUE, kon'strōō, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To heap* or *pile together:* to set in order: to exhibit the natural order or arrangement of words: to translate: to interpret:—*pr.p.* con'strūing; *pa.p.* con'strūed. [L. *construo, -structum—con*, and *struo*, to pile up.]

CONSTUPRATE, kon'stū-prāt, *v.t.* *To ravish:* to violate: to defile:—*pr.p.* con'stūprāting; *pa.p.* con'stūprāted. [L. *con*, inten., and *stupro, stupratum*, to ravish—*stuprum*, defilement.]

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kon-sub-stan'shal, *adj.* Of the same substance or essence. [L. *con*, with, and SUBSTANTIAL.]

CONSUBSTANTIALISM, kon-sub-stan'shal-izm, *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTANTIALIST, kon-sub-stan'shal-ist, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* Participation of the same substance.

CONSUBSTANTIALLY, kon-sub-stan'shal-li, *adv.* With sameness of substance.

CONSUBSTANTIATE, kon-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* To unite in one common substance.—*v.i.* to profess the doctrine of consubstantiation:—*pr.p.* consubstan'tiāting; *pa.p.* consubstan'tiāted.—*adj.* Consubstantial.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun, *n.* State of being of the same substance: (*theol.*) the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, along with the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

CONSUETUDINARY, kon-swe-tū'di-nar-i, *adj.* *Customary:* usual.—*n.* A ritual of customary devotions. [L. *consuetudo—consuesco*, to become accustomed, from *con*, and *sueo*, to be accustomed.]

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CONSUL, kon'sul, *n.* (*lit.*) *One of those who sit together*, and hence *consult together:* one of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic: one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as a representative of a government in commercial affairs. [L.—from root *sol* in *sol-ium*, a seat, the same as *sed* in *sedeo*, to sit.]

CONSULAGE, kon'sul-āj, *n.* A duty paid by merchants to the consul for the protection of their goods in a foreign port.

CONSULAR, kon'sul-ar, *adj.* Pertaining to a consul.

CONSULATE, kon'sul-āt, *n.* The office, residence, or jurisdiction of a consul.

CONSULSHIP, kon'sul-ship, *n.* The office, or term of office, of a consul.

CONSULT, kon-sult', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To sit together*, hence to consider in company: to take counsel.—*v.t.* to ask counsel or advice of: to apply to for instruction: to act with regard to: to contrive. [L. *consulto*, inten. of *consulo*, to consult—from root of CONSUL.]

CONSULT, kon-sult' or kon'-, *n.* The act or effect of consulting: a meeting for the purpose of consulting. [consulting: a council.

CONSULTATION, kon-sul-tā'shun, *n.* The act of

CONSULTING, kon-sult'ing, *p.adj.* Imparting or receiving counsel or information.

CONSUME, kon-sūm', *v.t.* *To take completely away:* to destroy by wasting, fire, &c.: to reduce to nothing: to devour: to waste or spend.—*v.i.* to waste away: to be exhausted:—*pr.p.* consūm'ing; *pa.p.* consumed'. [L. *consumo*, to destroy—*con*, sig. completeness, and *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take.]

CONSUMER, kon-sūm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which consumes.

CONSUMMATE, kon-sum'āt or kon'-, *v.t.* *To raise to the summit* or highest point: to finish or perfect:—*pr.p.* consumm'āting; *pa.p.* consumm'āted. [L. *consummo*, to perfect—*con*, and *summus*, highest. See SUM.]

CONSUMMATE, kon-sum'āt, *adj.* In the highest degree: perfect. [summate manner: perfectly.

CONSUMMATELY, kon-sum'āt-li, *adv.* In a con-

CONSUMMATION, kon-sum-ā'shun, *n.* Act of consummating: completion: close: (*Shak.*) death.

CONSUMPTION, kon-sump'shun, *n.* The act of consuming: waste: a disease seated in the lungs which gradually wastes away the frame.

CONSUMPTIVE, kon-sump'tiv, *adj.* Having the quality of consuming; inclined to or affected with the disease consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kon-sump'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being consumptive: a tendency to consumption.

CONTACT, kon'takt, *n.* *A close touching:* close union: a meeting or juncture of bodies. [From L. *contingo*, *contactum*, to touch—*con*, with, and *tago*, *tango*, to touch.]

CONTAGION, kon-tā'jun, *n.* Transmission of a disease *by contact:* the disease transmitted: (*fig.*) anything that propagates mischief or evil.

CONTAGIOUS, kon-tā'jus, *adj.* Full of contagion: that may be communicated by contact.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kon-tā'jus-nes, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CONTAIN, kon-tān', *v.t.* *To hold together:* to comprise, to include: to restrain or keep within bounds.—*v.i.* to live continently. [Fr. *contenir*—L. *contineo*, *contentus*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.]

CONTAINABLE, kon-tān'a-bl, *adj.* That may be contained.

CONTAMINABLE, kon-tam'i-na-bl, *adj.* That may be contaminated.

CONTAMINATE, kon-tam'i-nāt, *v.t.* To defile *by touching* or mixing with: to pollute: to infect:—*pr.p.* contam'inating; *pa.p.* contam'inated. [L. *contamino*, *-atum*, *contamen* = *contagimen*, contact—*con*, with, and *tago*, *tango*, to touch.]

CONTAMINATION, kon-tam-i-nā'shun, *n.* Act of contaminating: pollution. [contamination.

CONTAMINATIVE, kon-tam'i-na-tiv, *adj.* Causing

CONTECK, kon'tek, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CONTEST. [O. E. *conteke*.]

CONTEMN, kon-tem', *v.t.* *To treat as worthless* and despicable: to despise: to disregard: to neglect:—*pr.p.* contemning (kon-tem'ing or kon-tem'ning); *pa.p.* contemned (kon-temd'). [L. *contemno*, *contemptum*, to value little—*con*, inten., and *temno*, to slight, prob. akin to Gr. *temnō*, to cut off.]

CONTEMPLATE, kon-tem'plāt or kon', *v.t.* *To consider* or look at *attentively* (like the ancient augurs): to meditate on or study: to intend or purpose.—*v.i.* to think seriously: to muse or meditate:—*pr.p.* contem'plāting; *pa.p.* contem'plāted. [L. *contemplor*, *contemplatus*, to mark out a *templum* or place for observation—*con*, sig. completeness, and *templum*. See TEMPLE.]

CONTEMPLATION, kon-tem-plā'shun, *n.* Act of contemplating: continued study of a particular subject: sacred meditation.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kon-tem'pla-tiv, *adj.* Given to contemplation: of studious habits: thoughtful.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kon-tem'pla-tiv-li, *adv.* In a contemplative manner: thoughtfully.

CONTEMPLATIVENESS, kon-tem'pla-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being contemplative.

CONTEMPLATOR, kon-tem'plā-tor or kon'-, *n.* One who contemplates: a student.

CONTEMPORANEITY, kon-tem-po-ra-ne'i-ti, *n.* Contemporariness.

CONTEMPORANEOUS, kon-tem-po-rā'ne-us, *adj.* Living, happening, or being *at the same time.* [L. *con*, together, and *temporaneus—tempus*, time.]

CONTEMPORANEOUSLY, kon-tem-po-rā'ne-us-li, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS, kon-tem-po-rā'ne-us-nes, *n.* The state of being contemporaneous.

CONTEMPORARINESS, kon-tem'po-rar-i-nes, *n.* Existence at the same time with another.

CONTEMPORARY, kon-tem'po-rar-i, *adj.* Contemporaneous: of the same age.—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

CONTEMPT, kon-temt', *n.* The act of contemning: the state of being contemned: scorn: (*law*) disobedience or disrespect to a court. [From CONTEMN.]

CONTEMPTIBILITY, kon-temt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Contemptibleness.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kon-temt'i-bl, *adj.* Deserving of contempt: paltry: despicable: contemptuous.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kon-temt'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being contemptible: meanness: baseness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kon-temt'i-bli, *adv.* In a contemptible manner: despicably.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kon-temt'ū-us, *adj.* Full of contempt: given to contemning: insolent: scornful.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kon-temt'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner: with contempt or scorn.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kon-temt'ū-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being contemptuous: insolence.

CONTEND, kon-tend', *v.i.* *To stretch* or strive with

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all one's might: to struggle in opposition or emulation: to dispute or debate earnestly: to quarrel.—*v.t.* to dispute or contest. [L. *contendo, contentum*—*con*, inten., and *tendo*, to stretch.]

CONTENT, kon-tent', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Contained* within limits: having the desires limited by present enjoyment: without uneasiness: satisfied.—*v.t.* To make content: to satisfy the mind: to make quiet: to gratify or please. [From CONTAIN.]

CONTENT, kon'tent or kon-tent', *n.* *That which is contained* within certain limits: the capacity, measurement, or extent of anything: that which contents or limits the desires: rest or quietness of mind: acquiescence without full satisfaction: in the House of Lords, one content with the terms of a measure, and who gives an affirmative vote:—*pl.* the things contained: the list of subjects treated of in a book. [fied: not demanding more.

CONTENTED, kon-tent'ed, *adj.* Content: satis-

CONTENTEDLY, kon-tent'ed-li, *adv.* In a contented, quiet manner.

CONTENTEDNESS, kon-tent'ed-nes, *n.* State of being contented: satisfaction with one's lot.

CONTENTION, kon-ten'shun, *n.* Act of contending: violent straining after any object: strife: contest: controversy: variance. [From CONTEND.]

CONTENTIOUS, kon-ten'shus, *adj.* Given to contention: quarrelsome: wrangling.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kon-ten'shus-li, *adv.* In a contentious, quarrelsome manner.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kon-ten'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being contentious: proneness to quarrel.

CONTENTLESS, kon-tent'les, *adj.* Without content: discontented.

CONTENTMENT, kon-tent'ment, *n.* State of being contented: satisfaction of mind: that which gives content: gratification.

CONTERMINAL, kon-tėr'min-al, } *adj.* *Having a*
CONTERMINOUS, kon-tėr'min-us, } *common terminus* or boundary. [L. *conterminus*, neighbouring —*con*, together, and *terminus*, boundary.]

CONTEST, kon-test', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To call to witness* against: to call in question: to contend against: to dispute, resist, defend: to strive to gain or maintain.—*v.i.* to engage in strife: to contend in opposition or emulation. [L. *contestor*, to call to witness —*con*, inten., and *testor*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness.] [strife: controversy: debate.

CONTEST, kon'test, *n.* A struggle for superiority:

CONTESTABLE, kon-test'a-bl, *adj.* That may be contested: disputable.

CONTESTATION, kon-tes-tā'shun, *n.* The act of contesting: contest: strife: emulation.

CONTESTINGLY, kon-test'ing-li, *adv.* By contest.

CONTEXT, kon'tekst, *n.* *Something woven together* or connected: the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage. [L. *contexo*—*con*, together, *texo*, *textum*, to weave.]

CONTEXTURE, kon-tekst'ūr, *n.* The interweaving of parts into a whole: the disposition of parts one among another: system: texture.

CONTIGUITY, kon-ti-gū'i-ti, *n.* The state of being contiguous: actual or close contact.

CONTIGUOUS, kon-tig'ū-us, *adj.* *Touching:* bordering closely upon: adjoining: near. [L. *contiguus*—*contingo*, *contigi*, to touch on all sides—*con*, sig. completeness, *tago*, *tango*, to touch.]

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kon-tig'ū-us-nes, *n.* State of being contiguous: close contact: proximity.

CONTINENCE, kon'ti-nens, } *n.* The restraint
CONTINENCY, kon'ti-nen-si, } imposed by a person upon his desires and passions: self-command: chastity. [From CONTAIN.]

CONTINENT, kon'ti-nent, *adj.* Restraining: holding in or restraining the indulgence of pleasure, esp. of sexual enjoyment: chaste: temperate. [L. *continens*—*contineo*. See CONTAIN.]

CONTINENT, kon'ti-nent, *n.* That which contains, or that in which anything is contained: (*geog.*) a large extent of land, not broken up by seas, containing many countries.

THE CONTINENT, the mainland of Europe.

CONTINENTAL, kon-ti-nent'al, *adj.* Relating to a continent, especially to the continent of Europe.

CONTINENTLY, kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In a continent or chaste manner.

CONTINGENCE, kon-tin'jens, } *n.* The quality of
CONTINGENCY, kon-tin'jen-si, } being contingent: what happens by chance: an accident.

CONTINGENT, kon-tin'jent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Touching:* dependent on something else: liable but not certain to happen: accidental.—*n.* An event which is liable but not certain to occur: a share or proportion, esp. of soldiers supplied by one of several allied powers. [L. *contingens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *contingo*, to touch, to happen—*con*, together, and *tango*, to touch.]

CONTINUABLE, kon-tin'ū-a-bl, *adj.* That may be continued. [out interruption: unceasing.

CONTINUAL, kon-tin'ū-al, *adj.* Continued: with-

CONTINUALLY, kon-tin'ū-al-li, *adv.* Constantly: unceasingly: very often.

CONTINUANCE, kon-tin'ū-ans, *n.* A continuing in a particular state: duration: uninterrupted succession: progression of time: perseverance.

CONTINUATE, kon-tin'ū-āt, *adj.* Closely united: (*Shak.*) unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kon-tin-ū-ā'shun, *n.* Act of continuing: protraction: extension.

CONTINUATIVE, kon-tin'ū-āt-iv, *adj.* Continuing.

CONTINUE, kon-tin'ū, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To hold* in a given place or state: to protract: to persist in: to carry on without break: to draw out.—*v.i.* to remain in the same place or state: to last or endure: to persevere: to be steadfast:—*pr.p.* contin'ūing; *pa.p.* contin'ūed. [L. *continco*—*con*, together, *teneo*, to hold.]

CONTINUED, kon-tin'ūd, *adj.* Uninterrupted: unceasing: extended.

CONTINUER, kon-tin'ū-ėr, *n.* One who continues, or has the power of persevering.

CONTINUITY, kon-ti-nū'i-ti, *n.* State of being continuous: uninterrupted connection: close union.

CONTINUOUS, kon-tin'ū-us, *adj.* Continuing: joined together: uninterrupted.

CONTINUOUSLY, kon-tin'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a continuous manner: without interruption.

CONTORT, kon-tort', *v.t.* *To twist or turn violently:* to writhe. [L. *contorqueo*—*con*, inten., and *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.]

CONTORTED, kon-tort'ed, *adj.* *Twisted:* folded or twisted back upon itself, as some parts of plants.

CONTORTION, kon-tor'shun, *n.* Act of contorting: a twisting of anything out of its natural position.

CONTOUR, kon-tōōr', *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is turned:* the outline: the line that bounds any figure. [Fr. —*con*, and *tour*, a turning—L. *tornus*, Gr. *tornos*, a turning-lathe.]

CONTRABAND, kon'tra-band, *adj.* *Against* or

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contrary to *ban or law:* prohibited: illegal.—*n.* Illegal traffic: prohibited goods. [Fr. *contrebande*, It. *contrabbando*, low L. *contrabannum*—L. *contra*, against, and low L. *bannum*, a proclamation. See BAN.]

CONTRABANDIST, kon'tra-band-ist, *n.* One who traffics in contraband goods: a smuggler.

CONTRACT, kon-trakt', *v.t.* *To draw together:* to lessen: to shorten: to acquire: to incur: to bargain for: to betroth.—*v.i.* to shrink: to become less: to bargain: to bind by betrothing.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Betrothed. [L. *contraho—con*, together, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.]

CONTRACT, kon'trakt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A drawing together* to make an agreement: an agreement: a bargain: a bond: a betrothal.

CONTRACTEDNESS, kon-trakt'ed-nes, *n.* State of being contracted: contraction: meanness.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kon-trakt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kon-trakt'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kon-trakt'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being contractible.

CONTRACTILE, kon-trakt'il, *adj.* Tending or having power to contract.

CONTRACTILITY, kon-trak-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being contractile: the property by which bodies contract.

CONTRACTION, kon-trak'shun, *n.* Act of contracting: state of being contracted: the thing contracted: the abbreviation of a word by the rejection of one or more letters, or by the union of two syllables into one: (*Shak.*) a contract of marriage.

CONTRACTIVE, kon-trakt'iv, *adj.* Tending to contract.

CONTRACTOR, kon-trakt'or, *n.* One who contracts: one who engages to execute any work for a specified sum.

CONTRA-DANCE, kon'tra-dans (corruptly COUNTRY DANCE), *n.* *A dance* in which the partners are arranged in *opposite* lines. [Fr. *contre-danse*—L. *contra*, against, opposite, and DANCE.]

CONTRADICT, kon-tra-dikt', *v.t.* *To speak in opposition to:* to assert the contrary: to deny. [L. *contradico—contra*, against, and *dico*, *dictum*, to speak.]

CONTRADICTION, kon-tra-dik'shun, *n.* The act of contradicting: denial: contrariety.

CONTRADICTIVE, kon-tra-dikt'iv, *adj.* Contradictory.

CONTRADICTORINESS, kon-tra-dikt'or-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being contradictory.

CONTRADICTORY, kon-tra-dikt'or-i, *adj.* Implying contradiction: affirming the contrary.—*n.* A proposition entirely opposed to another.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kon-tra-dis-tink'shun, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINCTIVE, kon-tra-dis-tinkt'iv, *adj.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, kon-tra-dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* To distinguish by opposite qualities. [L. *contra*, against, opposite, and DISTINGUISH.]

CONTRALTO, kon-tral'to, *n.* (*mus.*) *Counter-alto:* same as alto or counter-tenor: the voice which performs this part.—*adj.* Relating to the contralto part. [It. See COUNTER and ALTO.]

CONTRARIES, kon'trar-iz, *n.pl.* Things opposite in quality: (*log.*) propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kon-tra-ri'e-ti, *n.* State of being contrary: opposition: inconsistency.

CONTRARILY, kon'trar-i-li, *adv.* In a contrary manner or direction.

CONTRARINESS, kon'trar-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being contrary: contrariety.

CONTRARIOUS, kon-trā'ri-us, *adj.* Shewing contrariety: repugnant: opposite.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kon-trā'ri-us-li, *adv.* Contrarily.

CONTRARIWISE, kon'trar-i-wīz, *adv.* On the contrary way or side: on the other hand. [WISE = way.]

CONTRARY, kon'trar-i, *adj.* *Opposite:* contradictory: adverse: given to opposition.—*n.* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To act in opposition to: to oppose. [L. *contrarius—contra*, against.]

CONTRAST, kon-trast', *v.i.* *To stand against* or in opposition to.—*v.t.* to set in opposition, in order to shew dissimilarity, or to give greater visibility or effect. [Fr. *contraster*—L. *contra*, opposite to, and *sto*, to stand.]

CONTRAST, kon'trast, *n.* Opposition and dissimilarity in things compared: exhibition of differences: opposition of colour, form, &c., to increase effect.

CONTRAVALLATION, kon-tra-val-lā'shun, *n.* *A fortification* built by besiegers, which is thus *opposed to* that of the besieged. [L. *contra*, opposite to, and *vallo*, *vallatum*, to fortify—*vallum*, a wall.]

CONTRAVENE, kon-tra-vēn', *v.t.* *To come against:* to oppose: to hinder:—*pr.p.* contravēn'ing; *pa.p.* contravēned'. [L. *contra*, against, *venio*, *ventum*, to come.]

CONTRAVENTION, kon-tra-ven'shun, *n.* Act of contravening: opposition: obstruction.

CONTRETEMPS, kon-tr-tang', *n.* Something happening inopportunely or at the *wrong time.* [Fr.—*contre*, L. *contra*, against, and Fr. *temps*, L. *tempus*, time.]

CONTRIBUTARY, kon-trib'ū-tar-i, *adj.* Same as CONTRIBUTORY.

CONTRIBUTE, kon-trib'ūt, *v.t.* *To give along with others:* to give for a common purpose: to pay a share.—*v.i.* to give or bear a part:—*pr.p.* contrib'ūting; *pa.p.* contrib'ūted. [L. *con*, along with, and *tribuo*, *tributum*, to give.]

CONTRIBUTION, kon-tri-bū'shun, *n.* The act of contributing: that which is contributed: a tax paid by the inhabitants of a country to a hostile force, to save themselves from being plundered: a levy.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kon-trib'ū-tiv, *adj.* Contributing: tending to contribute or promote.

CONTRIBUTOR, kon-trib'ū-tor, *n.* One who contributes, or bears a part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, kon-trib'ū-tor-i, *adj.* Contributing to or promoting the same end: paying tribute, as to a chief.

CONTRITE, kon'trīt or kon-trīt', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Completely bruised:* broken-hearted for sin: deeply sorrowful from a sense of guilt: penitent. [L. *contero*, *contritum—con*, sig. completeness, and *tero*, to bruise.]

CONTRITELY, kon'trīt-li, *adv.* In a contrite manner.

CONTRITENESS, kon'trīt-nes, *n.* Contrition.

CONTRITION, kon-trish'un, *n.* The state of being contrite: deep sorrow for sin: remorse.

CONTRIVANCE, kon-trīv'ans, *n.* Act of contriving: the thing contrived: invention: plan: artifice.

CONTRIVE, kon-trīv', *v.t.* *To find out*, or hit upon: to devise or invent: to plan out.—*v.i.* to form a design: to plan or scheme:—*pr.p.* contrīv'ing; *pa.p.* contrīved'. [Fr. *controuver—con*, and *trouver*, to find. See TROVER.]

CONTRIVE, kon-trīv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To wear out,*

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to pass away, to spend, as time. [L. *contero, contrivi*, to bruise, to wear out. See CONTRITE.]

CONTRIVER, kon-trīv'ér, *n.* One who contrives or plans: an inventor: a schemer.

CONTROL, kon-trōl', *n.* (*lit.*) *A counter-roll* or check-book: restraint: authority: command.—*v.t.* To check by a counter-reckoning: to restrain: to regulate:—*pr.p.* contrōll'ing; *pa.p.* contrōlled'. [Fr. *contrôle*, from *contre-rôle—contre*, against, *rôle*, a roll. See ROLL.]

Formerly spelled COMPTROLL, COUNTROL.

CONTROLLABLE, kon-trōl'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of, or subject to, control.

CONTROLLER, COMPTROLLER, kon-trōl'ér, *n.* One who controls or checks the accounts of others by keeping a counter-roll or register.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kon-trōl'ér-ship, *n.* The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kon-trōl'ment, *n.* The act or power of controlling: state of being controlled: opposition: control.

CONTROUL, kon-trōl', *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as CONTROL.

CONTROVERSE, kon'tro-vėrs, *n.* (*Spenser*). Controversy.

CONTROVERSIAL, kon-tro-vėr'shal, *adj.* Relating [to controversy: disputatious.

CONTROVERSIALIST, kon-tro-vėr'shal-ist, *n.* One given to controversy.

CONTROVERSY, kon'tro-vėr-si, *n.* (*lit.*) *A turning against:* a disputation: contest: (*Shak.*) opposition. [From CONTROVERT.]

CONTROVERT, kon'tro-vėrt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To turn against:* to oppose, esp. in writing: to argue against. [L. *contra*, against, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]

CONTROVERTIBLE, kon-tro-vėrt'i-bl, *adj.* That may be controverted.

CONTROVERTIST, kon'tro-vėrt-ist, *n.* One given to, or skilled in, controversy.

CONTUMACIOUS, kon-tū-mā'shus, *adj.* Shewing contumacy: opposing lawful authority with contempt and stubbornness: obstinate: intractable.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kon-tū-mā'shus-li, *adv.* In a contumacious manner: obstinately.

CONTUMACY, kon'tū-mas-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A swelling greatly against:* a proud and obstinate disobedience: stubbornness: (*law*) wilful disobedience to the orders of a court. [L. *contumacia—contumax, contumacis*, insolent—*con*, inten., and *tumeo*, to swell.]

CONTUMELIOUS, kon-tū-mē'li-us, *adj.* Shewing contumely: insolent.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kon-tū-mē'li-us-li, *adv.* In a contumelious manner: contemptuously.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kon-tū-mē'li-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being contumelious: reproach: contempt.

CONTUMELY, kon'tū-mel-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A swelling greatly against:* haughty rudeness: insolence. [L. *contumelia—con*, and *tumeo*, to swell.]

CONTUSE, kon-tūz', *v.t.* *To beat exceedingly* or bruise to pieces: to crush: to bruise the flesh without breaking the skin:—*pr.p.* contūs'ing; *pa.p.* contūsed'. [L. *contundo, contusum—con*, inten., and *tundo*, to beat, to bruise.]

CONTUSION, kon-tū'zhun, *n.* The act of bruising: the state of being bruised: a bruise. [puzzle.

CONUNDRUM, kon-un'drum, *n.* A kind of verbal

CONVALESCE, kon-va-les', *v.i.* *To grow thoroughly strong:* to regain health gradually:—*pr.p.* convalesc'ing; *pa.p.* convalesced'. [L. *con*, sig. completeness, *valesco*, to grow strong—*valeo*, to be strong.]

CONVALESCENCE, CONVALESCENCY, kon-va-les'ens, kon-va-les'en-si, *n.* State of being convalescent: gradual recovery of health and strength after sickness.

CONVALESCENT, kon-va-les'ent, *adj.* Gradually recovering health.—*n.* One recovering health.

CONVECTION, kon-vek'shun, *n.* *The act of bringing together* or conveying. [L. *convectio*. See CONVEX.]

CONVECTIVE, kon-vek'tiv, *adj.* Occasioned by convection. [venient: suitable.

CONVENABLE, kon-vēn'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Con-

CONVENE, kon-vēn', *v.i.* *To come together:* to assemble: to unite.—*v.t.* to cause to come together: to call together: to convoke:—*pr.p.* convēn'ing; *pa.p.* convēned'. [L. *convenio, conventum—con*, together, and *venio*, to come.]

CONVENER, kon-vēn'ér, *n.* One who convenes a meeting: the chairman of a committee.

CONVENIENCE, CONVENIENCY, kon-vēn'yens, kon-vēn'yen-si, *n.* State of being convenient: suitableness: freedom from difficulties: accommodation.

CONVENIENT, kon-vēn'yent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Coming* or happening *together:* suitable: appropriate in time or place: advantageous. [From CONVENE.]

CONVENIENTLY, kon-vēn'yent-li, *adv.* In a convenient manner: with adaptation to what is required: fitly.

CONVENT, kon'vent, *n.* An association of persons secluded from the world, and devoted to a religious life: the house in which they live, a monastery or nunnery. [L. *conventus*. See CONVENE.]

CONVENT, kon-vent', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To convene: to summon judicially.—*v.i.* (*B. & Fl.*) to come together: to concur.

CONVENTICLE, kon-vent'i-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small assembly*, formerly applied in contempt to a meeting for worship of dissenters from the Established Church: (*Shak.*) a secret assembly. [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*.]

CONVENTION, kon-ven'shun, *n.* Act of convening: an assembly, esp. of representatives for the settlement of some civil or ecclesiastical question: treaty: an agreement.

CONVENTIONAL, kon-ven'shun-al, *adj.* Settled by convention or agreement: stipulated: growing out of tacit agreement or custom: customary.

CONVENTIONALISM, kon-ven'shun-al-izm, *n.* That which is conventional or established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech, &c.

CONVENTIONALIST, kon-ven'shun-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to a convention, or is swayed by conventionalism.

CONVENTIONALITY, kon-ven-shun-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being conventional: adherence to conventional forms: that which is established by conventional use or custom.

CONVENTUAL, kon-vent'ū-al, *adj.* Belonging to a convent: monastic.—*n.* One who lives in a convent: a monk or nun.

CONVERGE, kon-vėrj', *v.i.* *To bend* or incline *together:* to tend to one point:—*pr.p.* converg'ing; *pa.p.* converged'. [Fr. *converger*—L. *con*, together, and *vergo*, to bend, to incline.]

CONVERGENCE, CONVERGENCY, kon-vėrj'ens, kon-vėrj'en-si, *n.* The act or quality of converging. [tending to one point.

CONVERGENT, kon-vėrj'ent, *adj.* Converging:

CONVERSABLE, kon-vėrs'a-bl, *adj.* Disposed to hold converse: sociable.

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CONVERSANCE, kon'vėrs-ans, CONVERSANCY, kon'vėrs-an-si, *n.* State of being conversant: familiarity.

CONVERSANT, kon'vėrs-ant, *adj.* Having converse or intercourse: acquainted by study or practice: familiar: (*B.*) walking or associating with.

CONVERSATION, kon-vėr-sā'shun, *n.* Intercourse: familiar discourse upon any subject: (*B.*) path, conduct, or deportment.

CONVERSATIONAL, kon-vėr-sā'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to conversation.

CONVERSATIONALIST, kon-vėr-sā'shun-al-ist, CONVERSATIONIST, kon-vėr-sā'shun-ist, *n.* An adept in conversation.

CONVERSAZIONE, kon-vėr-sat-se-ō'nā, *n.* A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects: —*pls.* CONVERSAZIONI ('nē), CONVERSAZIONES.

CONVERSE, kon-vėrs', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To turn round much or frequently:* to have intercourse: to be familiar with: to talk familiarly: to commune or discourse with:—*pr.p.* converse'ing; *pa.p.* conversed'. [L. *conversor—con*, inten., and *versor*, to turn much—*verto*, to turn.]

CONVERSE, kon'vėrs, *n.* Familiar intercourse: conversation: an inverted proposition—i. e., one in which the supposition and conclusion have changed places.—*adj.* Reversed in order or relation.

CONVERSELY, kon'vėrs-li, *adv.* In a converse or contrary manner: reciprocally.

CONVERSION, kon-vėr'shun, *n.* The act of converting: change from one state into another: change from a wicked to a holy life: change from one religion to another: appropriation to a special purpose: (*logic*) act of interchanging the terms of a proposition: (*math.*) change or reduction of a fractional equation to an integral one.

CONVERT, kon-vėrt', *v.t.* *To turn:* to change or turn from one condition or religion to another: to transmute: to apply to a particular purpose: to transpose the terms of a proposition.—*v.i.* to undergo a change. [L. *converto, conversum—con*, and *verto*, to turn.]

CONVERT, kon'vėrt, *n.* One converted: one who has become religious, or who has changed his religion.

CONVERTIBILITY, kon-vėrt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being convertible: capability of being converted.

CONVERTIBLE, kon-vėrt'i-bl, *adj.* That may be converted: that may be changed or used one for the other: transmutable.

CONVERTIBLY, kon-vėrt'i-bli, *adv.* By interchange of terms.

CONVERTITE, kon'vėrt-īt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A convert.

CONVERTLY, kon'vėrt-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) COVERTLY.

CONVEX, kon'veks, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Carried together, brought round:* rising or swelling into a round form on the exterior surface—the reverse of concave.—*n.* A convex body—sometimes pronounced *con-vex'*. [L. *convexus—con*, together, and *veho, vexi*, to carry.]

Convex.

CONVEXED, kon-vekst', *adj.* Made convex.

CONVEXITY, kon-veks'i-ti, *n.* State of being convex: roundness of form on the outside.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kon-veks'o-kon'kāv, *adj.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

CONVEXO-CONVEX, kon-veks'o-kon'veks, *adj.* Convex on both sides.

CONVEY, kon-vā', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To bring or send *on the way:* to carry from one place to another: to impart or communicate, as ideas: (*Shak.*) to manage or remove secretly.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to play the thief. [O. Fr. *conveier;* It. and low L. *conviare*, to conduct—L. *con*, along with, and *via*, a way: conn. with *veho*, to carry.]

CONVEYANCE, kon-vā'ans, *n.* Act of conveying: the instrument, way, or means of conveying: (*law*) the act of transferring property: the writing by which property is transferred: (*Shak.*) juggling artifice, secret management, dexterity.

CONVEYANCER, kon-vā'ans-ėr, *n.* One whose business is the transference of property.

CONVEYANCING, kon-vā'ans-ing, *n.* The business of a conveyancer.

CONVEYER, kon-vā'ėr, *n.* One who conveys: that by which anything is conveyed: (*Shak.*) one given to artifice, an impostor, a thief.

CONVICT, kon-vikt', *v.t.* To prove or find guilty.—*obs. pa.p.* Convicted. [From root of CONVINCE.]

CONVICT, kon'vikt, *n.* One convicted or found guilty of crime: a felon.

CONVICTION, kon-vik'shun, *n.* Act of convincing or of convicting: state of being convinced or convicted: detection of guilt: strong belief grounded on evidence.

CONVICTIVE, kon-vikt'iv, *adj.* Able to convince or to convict.

CONVINCE, kon-vins', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *To conquer thoroughly, to overcome:* to force the mind to yield by evidence: to satisfy as to truth or error: to refute: (*B.*) to prove guilty of:—*pr.p.* convinc'ing; *pa.p.* convinced'. [L. *con*, sig. completeness, and *vinco, victum*, to conquer.]

CONVINCIBLE, kon-vins'i-bl, *adj.* That may be convinced.

CONVIVE, kon-vīv', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To feast together. [Low L. *convivo*, to live with or feast together—*con*, together, and *vivo*, to live.]

CONVIVIAL, kon-viv'i-al, *adj.* Feasting in company: relating to a feast: jovial. [From L. *convivium*, a feast. See CONVIVE.]

CONVIVIALITY, kon-viv-i-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being convivial: convivial practice.

CONVOCATION, kon-vo-kā'shun, *n.* Act of convoking: an assembly, particularly of the clergy of the English church, or of the heads of a university: a synod.

CONVOCATIONAL, kon-vo-kā'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to a convocation.

CONVOKE, kon-vōk', *v.t.* *To call together:* to assemble:—*pr.p.* convōk'ing; *pa.p.* convōked'. [L. *con*, together, and *voco, vocatum*, to call.]

CONVOLUTE, kon'vo-lūt, CONVOLUTED, kon'vo-lūt-ed, *adj.* *Rolled together*, or one part on another: twisted. [See CONVOLVE.]

CONVOLUTION, kon-vo-lū'shun, *n.* Act of rolling or state of being rolled together: a twisting: a fold.

CONVOLVE, kon-volv', *v.t.* *To roll together* or one part on another:—*pr.p.* convolv'ing; *pa.p.* convolved'. [L. *con*, together, and *volvo, volutum*, to roll.]

CONVOLVULUS, kon-vol'vū-lus, *n.* A genus of twining plants, called also Bindweed.

CONVOY, kon-voy', *v.t.* To accompany *on the way*, either by land or sea: to escort. [Fr. *convoyer*, from root of CONVEY.]

CONVOY, kon'voy, *n.* The act of convoying: an attendant protecting force, either naval or military, for the sake of defence: that which is convoyed or protected: (*Shak.*) conveyance.

CONVULSE, kon-vuls', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pluck* or *pull violently:* to agitate or affect strongly: to affect by spasms:—*pr.p.* convuls'ing; *pa.p.* convulsed'. [L. *con*, inten., and *vello, vulsum*, to pluck, to pull.]

CONVULSION, kon-vul'shun, *n.* The state of being

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convulsed: a violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles: spasm: commotion.

CONVULSIONARY, kon-vul'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to convulsions.

CONVULSIVE, kon-vuls'iv, *adj.* Producing or attended by convulsions: spasmodic.

CONY, CONEY, kō'ni, *n.* A rabbit: (*B.*) supposed to mean the Daman, a small quadruped which forms the connecting link between the Rodentia and the Pachydermata. [O. E. *cunig, conyng*, Ger. *kaninchen*, Sp. *conejo*, L. *cuniculus*.]

CONY-CATCH, kō'ni-kach, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To impose upon or deceive a simple person, the cony being considered as a very simple animal.

CONY-CATCHER, kō'ni-kachėr, *n.* (*obs.*) A cheat or impostor.

COO, kōō, *v.i.* To make a noise as a dove: (*fig.*) to caress fondly or shew affection:—*pr.p.* cōō'ing; *pa.p.* cōōed'. [From the sound.]

COOK, kook, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To boil:* to prepare food for eating, by boiling, roasting, &c.: to prepare for any purpose, to concoct.—*n.* One whose business is to cook food. [A.S. *gecocnian—coc*, a cook; Ger. *kochen*, L. *coquo*, to boil.]

COOKERY, kook'ėr-i, *n.* The art or practice of [cooking.

COOK-ROOM, kook'-rōōm, *n.* A room in which food is cooked.

COOKY, kook'i, *n.* A kind of sweet cake used at tea. [Dutch *koekje*, a cake. See Cook.]

COOL, kōōl, *adj.* *Somewhat cold:* free from excitement: calm: not zealous or ardent: dispassionate: impudent.—*n.* A temperature somewhat cold.—*v.t.* To make cool: to allay or moderate, as heat, passion, excitement, &c.—*v.i.* to grow cool: to become less excited, zealous, &c.: to grow indifferent. [A.S. *col*; Ger. *kühl*. See Cold, Chill.]

COOLER, kōōl'ėr, *n.* Anything that cools: a refrig- [erant.

COOL-HEADED, kōōl'-hed-ed, *adj.* Not easily excited: capable of acting with composure.

COOLIE, kōōl'i, *n.* *A labourer:* in Hindustan, a porter in general: an Indian or Chinese labourer at service in other countries. [Hind. *kúli*, a labourer.]

COOLING, kōōl'ing, *p.adj.* Tending to cool: moderating heat.

COOLISH, kōōl'ish, *adj.* Somewhat cool.

COOLLY, kōōl'li, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Cool.—*adv.* In a cool manner: indifferently: impudently.

COOLNESS, kōōl'nes, *n.* State of being cool: moderate cold: indifference: want of zeal.

COOM, kōōm, *n.* The greasy matter that gathers at the naves of wheels: soot that gathers at the mouth of an oven. [Connected with Ger. *kahm*, mould gathered on liquids: or from Fr. *écume*, scum, dross.]

COOMB, kōōm, *n.* A form of Comb, a measure.

COOMB, kōōm, *n.* A form of Comb, a hollow.

COOP, kōōp, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything *hollow*, as a *cup:* a cask or barrel: a box or cage for fowls or small animals.—*v.t.* To put or confine in a coop: to shut up, generally in a small space: to confine:—usually followed by *up*. [From root of Cup.]

COOPER, kōōp'ėr, *n.* One who makes coops or tubs, &c.—*v.t.* To do the work of a cooper.

COOPERAGE, kōōp'ėr-āj, *n.* The work or business of a cooper: a cooper's workshop: the sum paid for a cooper's work.

CO-OPERANT, kō-op'ėr-ant, *adj.* Co-operating or [working together.

CO-OPERATE, kō-op'ėr-āt, *v.i.* To operate or work together: to labour with another to the same end: to concur in producing a result:—*pr.p.* cō-op'erāting; *pa.p.* cō-op'erāted. [L. *co*, together, and Operate.]

CO-OPERATION, kō-op-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of [co-operating: joint operation.

CO-OPERATIVE, kō-op'ėr-ā-tiv, *adj.* Working together for the same end.

CO-OPERATOR, kō-op'ėr-ā-tur, *n.* One who co-operates or works with another for the same end.

COOPERY, kōōp'ėr-i, *n.* The business of a cooper.

CO-ORDINATE, kō-or'di-nāt, *adj.* Holding the same order or rank.—*v.t.* To make co-ordinate or of equal rank: to arrange a set of things each in its relative order.—*n.* A thing holding the same order or rank with another: (*geom.*) *pl.* a system of lines to which points under consideration are referred and by means of which their position is determined. [L. *co*, together, and Ordinate.]

CO-ORDINATENESS, kō-or'di-nāt-nes, *n.* The state of being co-ordinate: equality of rank, &c.

CO-ORDINATION, kō-or-di-nā'shun, *n.* The state of being, or act of making, co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATIVE, kō-or'di-nā-tiv, *adj.* Indicating co-ordination.

COOSEN, kōōz'n, *n.* (*Spenser*). A relation. See Cousin.

COOSINAGE, kōōz'in-āj, *n.* (*Spenser*). Cozenage.

COOT, kōōt, *n.* A short-tailed water-fowl, distinguished by its bald forehead, on which account it is sometimes called the *bald* coot. [Dutch *koet;* W. *cwtiar—cwt*, a short tail.]

COP, kop, *n.* (*obs.*) *The top* or head of anything: a conical ball of thread on a spindle. [See Cob.]

COPAIBA, ko-pā'ba, } *n.* A balsam obtained from an
COPAIVA, ko-pā'va, } American tree, much used in medicine. [Sp.]

COPAL, kō'pal or ko-pal', *n.* A resinous substance used in varnishes. [Mexican, *copalli*, a general name of resins.]

COPARTNER, kō-pärt'nėr, *n.* A joint partner: one who has a share with another in carrying on some business. [L. *co*, together, and Partner.]

COPARTNERSHIP, kō-pärt'nėr-ship, *n.* The state of being a copartner: joint concern in any business, trade, &c.

COPARTNERY, kō-pärt'nėr-i, *n.* Copartnership.

COPATAIN, kop'a-tin, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Rising to the cop-or head: pointed. [From Cop. See Cob.]

COPATRIOT, kō-pā'tri-ot, *n.* A form of Compatriot.

COPAYVA, ko-pā'va, *n.* Same as Copaiba.

COPE, kōp, *n.* *A covering*, a cap: a cloak worn by a priest while administering the church services: anything spread overhead: a coping: (*Shak.*) the canopy of heaven.—*v.t.* To cover with a cope:—*pr.p.* cōp'ing; *pa.p.* cōped'. [From root of Cap.]

COPE, kōp, *v.i.* (*Spenser*) To barter or exchange: to vie with, especially on equal terms or successfully: to encounter: to interchange kindness: to match.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to contend with: to pay or reward:—*pr.p.* cōp'ing; *pa.p.* cōped'. [A.S. *ceap*, Dutch *koop*, exchange. See Chrap.]

COPECK, ko-pėk', *n.* A Russian copper coin, equal to 1¼ farthings British.

COPERNICAN, ko-pėr'ni-kan, *adj.* Relating to Copernicus, the famous Prussian astronomer (1473–1543), or to his system.

COPESMATE, kōps'māt, *n.* A mate or companion in trading: (*Shak.*) a companion or friend. [Cope, to barter, and Mate.]

COPESTONE, kōp'stōn, *n.* The stone which copes or tops a wall. [Cope and Stone.]

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COPIER, kop'i-ér, *n.* One who copies or transcribes: an imitator: a plagiarist.

COPING, kōp'ing, *n.* The covering or upper part of a wall. [From COPE, a covering.]

COPIOUS, kō'pi-us, *adj.* *Plentiful:* overflowing: diffuse, not concise. [L. *copiosus—copia*, plenty—*co*, inten., and *ops*, *opis*, power, wealth.]

COPIOUSLY, kō'pi-us-li, *adv.* In a copious or plentiful manner: abundantly.

COPIOUSNESS, kō'pi-us-nes, *n.* The state of being copious: plenty: diffuseness, as of style in writing.

CO-PORTION, kō-pōr'shun, *n.* (*Spenser*). Equal portion or share.

COPPED, kopt, *adj.* Rising to a cop or head.

COPPER, kop'ér, *n.* A metal of a reddish colour, ductile, and very malleable: a vessel or coin made of copper.—*adj.* Made of, or resembling copper.—*v.t.* To cover with copper. [Ger. *kupfer*, low L. *cuprum—Cyprus*, Gr. *Kupros*, Cyprus, once famed for its rich copper mines.]

COPPERAS, kop'ér-as, *n.* (*lit.*) *Copper-rose* or flower: sulphate of iron or green vitriol: sometimes applied to the sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, and sulphate of zinc or white vitriol. [Fr. *cuperose*, low L. *cuperosa—L. cupri rosa*, rose of copper.]

COPPER-BOTTOMED, kop'ér-bot'umd, *adj.* Having the bottom covered with copper, as a ship.

COPPER-FACED, kop'ér-fāst, *adj.* Faced with copper, as type.

COPPER-FASTENED, kop'ér-fas'end, *adj.* Fastened with copper bolts.

COPPERING, kop'ér-ing, *n.* The act of sheathing with copper: a covering of copper.

COPPERISH, kop'ér-ish, } *adj.* Containing, like, or
COPPERY, kop'ér-i, } made of copper.

COPPER-NOSE, kop'ér-nōz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nose of the colour of copper, a red nose.

COPPER-PLATE, kop'ér-plāt, *n.* A plate of polished copper on which something has been engraved: an impression taken from the plate.

COPPER-SMITH, kop'ér-smith, *n.* A smith who works in copper.

COPPER-WORK, kop'ér-wurk, *n.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured.

COPPICE, kop'is, } *n.* A wood of small growth, or one
COPSE, kops, } abounding in brushwood, which is *cut* at stated times for fuel. [O. Fr. *copeiz*, wood newly cut—*couper*, Gr. *koptō*, to cut.]

COPROLITE, kop'ro-līt, *n.* Petrified dung of animals. [Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone.]

COPSE, kops, *n.* See COPPICE.

COPT, kopt, *n.* A Christian descendant of the ancient Egyptians. [Prob. a contraction of L. *Ægyptius*, Gr. *Aigyptios*, an Egyptian.]

COPTIC, kop'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to the Copts, or to their language.

COPULA, kop'ū-la, *n.* *That which couples* or joins together: a bond or tie: (*log.*) the word (*is* or *is-not*) joining the subject and predicate of a proposition. [L.—*co*, together, and root *ap*, conn. with L. *aptus*, fastened, and Gr. *haptō*, to join.]

COPULATE, kop'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To couple* or join together: to unite.—*v.i.* to come together sexually:—*pr.p.* cop'ūlāting; *pa.p.* cop'ūlāted. [L. *copulo*, *-atum—copula*.]

COPULATION, kop-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of copulating, or coming together sexually: conjunction in general.

COPULATIVE, kop'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.* Uniting: (*gram.*) connecting subjects and predicates.

COPULATORY, kop'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Copulative: relating to copulation.

COPY, kop'i, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *Copiousness* or *plenty:* one of a number, esp. of books: a transcript from an original pattern: that which is transcribed: an original work: manuscript to be printed: (*Shak.*) subject-matter.—*v.t.* To write, paint, &c., according to an original or pattern: to imitate: to transcribe:—*pr.p.* cop'ying; *pa.p.* cop'ied. [Fr. *copie*—L. *copia*, plenty, ability, power. See COPIOUS.]

COPY-BOOK, kop'i-bōōk, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for imitation.

COPYHOLD, kop'i-hōld, *n.* In *Eng. law*, a kind of estate or right of holding land for which the owner can only shew the copy of the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court—opposed to FREEHOLD.

COPYHOLDER, kop'i-hōld-ér, *n.* One who has a tenure of land by copyhold.

COPYING-PRESS, kop'i-ing-pres, *n.* A machine for copying manuscript letters by pressure.

COPYIST, kop'i-ist, *n.* One who copies: an imitator: a plagiarist.

COPYRIGHT, kop'i-rīt, *n.* The exclusive right of an author or his representatives to publish for a term of years copies of his work.

COQUET, ko-ket', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To strut like a cock:* to attempt to excite admiration in order to gratify vanity: to flirt.—*v.t.* to trifle with in love: to jilt:—*pr.p.* coquett'ing; *pa.p.* coquett'ed. [Fr. *coqueter—coquet*, orig. cock-like—*coq*, a cock.]

COQUETRY, ko-ket'ri, *n.* The act of coquetting: attempt to attract admiration in order to gratify vanity or to deceive: flirtation.

COQUETTE, ko-ket', *n.* A female who coquets.

COQUETTISH, ko-ket'ish, *adj.* Practising coquetry: befitting a coquette.

COQUETTISHLY, ko-ket'ish-li, *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

COR, kor, *n.* The Homer, a Hebrew measure. [Heb. *kōr*, from the circular vessel in which it was measured.]

CORACLE, kor'a-kl, *n.* A fishing-boat used in Wales made of skins or oil-cloth stretched on wicker-work. [W. *cwrwgl—corwg*, anything round.]

CORACOID, kor'a-koid, *adj.* Shaped *like a crow's beak.*—*n.* (*anat.*) The short thick process of the scapula which has some resemblance to a crow's beak. [Gr. *korax*, *korakos*, a crow, and *eidos*, form.]

CORAGE, kor'āj, *n.* (*Spenser*). *The heart* or mind. [Low L. *coragium*—L. *cor*, the heart.]

CORAL, kor'al, *n.* A hard calcareous substance secreted by zoophytes, found in the ocean adhering to the bottom or growing on other substances: a child's toy made of coral. [L. *corallium*, Gr. *korallion*.]

CORALLACEOUS, kor-al-ā'shus, *adj.* Like, or having the qualities of, coral.

CORALLIFEROUS, kor-al-if'ér-us, *adj.* Bearing or containing coral. [CORAL and L. *fero*, to bear.]

CORALLINE, kor'al-in, *adj.* Of, like, or containing coral.—*n.* Coral-like substances generally: a moss like coral.

CORALLITE, kor'al-īt, *n.* A petrified substance, in the form of coral. [CORAL and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

CORALLOID, kor'al-oid, } *adj.* In the form of
CORALLOIDAL, kor-al-oid'al, } coral: resembling coral. [CORAL and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

CORAL-RAG, kor'al-rag, *n.* A ragg or limestone rock formed chiefly of petrified coral found in the oolite system. [CORAL and RAGG.]

CORAL-TREE, kor'al-trē, *n.* A small tropical tree

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or shrub, producing long spikes of beautiful red flowers resembling coral.

CORANACH, kor'a-nak, *n.* *A dirge* or lamentation for the dead, formerly common among the Irish and Scottish Celts. [Ir., 'a dirge.']

Also written CORANICH, CORONACH, CRONACH.

CORANT, ko-rant', } *n.* A rapid and lively kind
CORANTO, ko-rant'o, } of dance. [Fr. *courante—courir, courant*, L. *curro*, to run.]

CORB, korb, *n.* *A basket* used in collieries: a corbel. [L. *corbis*, a basket.]

CORBAN, kor'ban, *n.* *An offering:* a vessel to receive gifts of charity: alms. [Heb. *korban*, an offering, sacrifice.]

CORBE, korb, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Crooked.* [Fr. *courbe*, [L. *curvus*, crooked.]

CORBE, korb, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CORBEL.

CORBEIL, kor'bel, *n.* (*fort.*) *A little basket* filled with earth, and set up as a protection from the fire of the enemy. [Fr. *corbeille*—L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.]

CORBEL, kor'bel, *n.* (*arch.*) An ornament originally in the form of *a basket*—any ornamented projection of stone, wood, or iron supporting a superincumbent weight: a niche in a wall for a figure or statue. [See CORBEIL.]

CORCHORUS, kor'kor-us, *n.* A genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their fibre, which is the *jute* of commerce.

CORD, kord, *n.* (*orig.*) *Chord:* a small rope or thick kind of string: a quantity of firewood, or other material, containing 128 cubic feet, originally measured by a cord: (*B.*) an allurement, snare.—*v.t.* To bind with a cord. [See CHORD.]

CORDAGE, kord'āj, *n.* General term for cords or ropes: (*naut.*) term for the running rigging of a ship, as distinguished from the standing rigging.

CORDATE, kor'dāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Heart-shaped.* [L. *cordatus—cor*, the heart.]

CORDED, kord'ed, *p.adj.* Fastened with cords: furrowed, as with cords: (*her.*) wound about with cords: (*Shak.*) made of cords.

CORDELIER, kor-de-lēr', *n.* A Franciscan friar, so named from the knotted *cord* worn by him as a girdle. [Old Fr. *cordel—corde*, a rope.]

CORDEWAYNE, kord'wān, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CORDOVAN. [used for making ropes.

CORD-GRASS, kord'-gras, *n.* A kind of tough grass

CORDIAL, kor'di-al, *adj.* *Hearty:* with warmth of heart: sincere: affectionate: cheering the heart or spirits: reviving.—*n.* Anything which revives or comforts the heart: a medicine or drink for refreshing the spirits. [Fr.—L. *cor, cordis*, the heart.]

CORDIALITY, kor-di-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being cordial: heartiness: sincerity.

CORDIALLY, kor'di-al-li, *adv.* In a cordial manner: with sincere affection: heartily.

CORDIFORM, kor'di-form, *adj.* In the form of a heart. [L. *cor, cordis*, the heart, *forma*, form.]

CORDINER, kor'di-nėr, *n.* Same as CORDWAINER.

CORDON, kor'don, *n.* *A cord* or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honour: (*fort.*) a row of projecting stones before the parapet: (*mil.*) a line of sentries so disposed round a town or tract of country as to prevent ingress or egress. [Fr. from root of CORD.]

CORDOVAN, kor'do-van, } *n.* Goat-skin leather,
CORDWAIN, kord'wān, } originally made at *Cordova* in Spain.

CORDUROY, kor'dū-roy, *n.* (*lit.*) *The king's cord:* a thick cotton stuff, ribbed or corded. [Fr. *corde du roi*, cord of the king.]

CORDWAIN, kord'wān, *n.* See CORDOVAN.

CORDWAINER, kord'wān-ėr, *n.* A worker in cordovan or cordwain: a shoemaker.

CORE, kōr, *n.* *The heart:* the innermost part of anything, esp. of fruit. [L. *cor, cordis*, the heart.]

CO-RESPONDENT, kō'-re-spond-ent, *n.* A joint respondent, or one who defends along with another in a lawsuit. [L. *co*, together, and RESPONDENT.]

CORIACEOUS, kōr-i-ā'shus, *adj.* *Leathery:* of or like leather. [L. *corium*, Gr. *chorion*, skin, leather.]

CORIANDER, kōr-i-an'dėr, *n.* An umbelliferous plant, which, when fresh, has a *bug-like* smell, and the seeds of which, when ripe, have an agreeable aromatic odour, and are used as a medicine, spice, &c. [L. *coriandrum;* Gr. *koriannon, korion—korio*, a bug.]

CORINTH, kor'inth, *n.* (*Shak.*) A brothel, from the notorious licentiousness of the city of Corinth.

CORINTHIAN, ko-rinth'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Corinth, a city of Greece: pertaining to the third order of Grecian architecture, which is highly ornamental: licentious.—*n.* An inhabitant of Corinth: (*Shak.*) a licentious and profligate person.

CO-RIVAL, kō-rī'val, *n.* and *v.t.* See CORRIVAL.

CORK, kork, *n.* (*lit.*) *Rind of bark:* the outer bark of the cork-tree, a species of oak: a stopper for a bottle, &c., made of cork.—*v.t.* To stop with a cork: to stop up. [Sp. *corcho*, Ger. *kork*—L. *cortex*, bark, rind.] [cork, as wine.

CORKED, korkt, *adj.* Made of cork: tainted by the

CORK-JACKET, kork'-jak'et, *n.* A jacket made of, or lined with cork, to aid in swimming.

CORK-SCREW, kork'-skrōō, *n.* A screw for drawing corks from bottles. [which cork is obtained.

CORK-TREE, kork'-trē, *n.* A species of oak from

CORKY, kork'i, *adj.* Of or resembling cork.

CORM, korm, } *n.* (*lit.*) *The trunk of a tree*
CORMUS, kor'mus, } *with the boughs cut off:* (*bot.*) a round solid bulb, as of crocus. [Gr. *kormos.*]

CORMORANT, kor'mo-rant, *n.* A genus of web-footed sea-birds, proverbial for their excessive voracity: a glutton. [Fr. *cormoran;* It. *corvo marino*, L. *corvus marinus*, the sea-crow; W. *morvran—mor*, the sea, and *bran*, raven.]

CORN, korn, *n.* *A grain* or kernel: the generic name for all seeds that grow in ears, and are used in making bread, as wheat, rye, &c.: the prevailing grain in a particular place, as oats in Scotland, maize in America, &c.: any plant that bears grain.—*v.t.* To sprinkle or season with salt in grains: to granulate: to supply with corn, as a horse. [A.S. *corn;* Goth. *kaurn;* conn. with L. *granum*. See GRAIN, KERNEL.]

CORN, korn, *n.* (*lit.*) *Horn:* a hard horny excrescence on the toe or foot. [L. *cornu*, horn.]

CORN-BEETLE, korn'-bē'tl, *n.* A minute beetle, inhabiting granaries, the larva of which is very destructive to grain.

CORNBRASH, korn'brash, *n.* A kind of rubbly limestone, forming part of the oolitic strata, and said to be favourable to the growth of corn. [CORN and BRASH.] [of ground Indian corn.

CORN-BREAD, korn'-bred, *n.* A sort of bread made

CORN-CRAKE, korn'-krāk, *n.* Same as CRAKE.

CORNEA, kor'ne-a, *n.* The transparent *horny* membrane which covers the front part of the eye, and through which the light enters. [L. *cornea—cornu*, horn.]

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CORNEL, kor'nel, *n.* The cornelian-cherry or dog-wood tree, so named from the horny or hard nature of its wood: the fruit of the tree. [O. Fr. *cornille*, It. *corniolo*, low L. *cornolium*—L. *cornu*, a horn.]

CORNELIAN, kor-nē'li-an, *n.* CARNELIAN.

CORNEOUS, kor'ne-us, *adj.* Horny. [From L. *cornu*, horn.]

CORNER, kor'nėr, *n.* Something that projects, as a *horn:* the point or angle where two lines meet: a secret or confined place: a part, indefinitely. [O. Fr. *cornière*—L. *cornu*, a horn.]

CORNER-CAP, kor'nėr-kap, *n.* (*Shak.*) A head or prominent ornament.

CORNERED, kor'nėrd, *adj.* Having corners.

CORNER-STONE, kor'nėr-stōn, *n.* The stone which unites the two walls of a building at a corner: the principal stone, esp. the corner of the foundation of a building: hence (*fig.*) something of very great importance, as that upon which other things rest.

CORNER-WISE, kor'nėr-wīz, *adv.* With the corner in front: diagonally.

CORNET, kor'net, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little horn:* a musical wind instrument, a sort of horn-shaped trumpet: formerly, a body of cavalry accompanied by a cornet-player: the lowest commissioned cavalry officer whose duty is to bear the ensign of the troop: the ensign itself. [Fr. *cornet*, *cornette*, dim. of *cor*, L. *cornu*, a horn, a trumpet.]

CORNET-A-PISTON, kor'net-a-pis'ton, *n.* A kind of cornet having an arrangement of pistons and valves.

CORNETCY, kor'net-si, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

CORN-FLOUR, korn'-flowr, *n.* The prepared flour of some kinds of corn, esp. the flour of Indian corn.

CORN-FLY, korn'-fli, *n.* The common name for a number of small two-winged insects which are very injurious to corn.

CORNICE, kor'nis, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything curved or bent:* the highest moulded projection of a wall or column: a small projection or border in joinery or masonwork. [It.—L. *coronis*, Gr. *korōnis*, a curve.]

CORNICULATE, kor-nik'ū-lāt, *adj.* Horned: (*bot.*) shaped like a little horn; producing horn-like pods. [L. *corniculatus—corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, a horn.]

CORNIFORM, kor'ni-form, *adj.* In the form of a horn. [L. *cornu*, a horn, *forma*, form.]

CORNISH, korn'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to Cornwall.—*n.* The people or dialect of Cornwall.

CORN-LOFT, korn'-loft, *n.* A loft where corn is kept.

CORN-MOTH, korn'-moth, *n.* A small species of moth which lays its eggs among stored grain, or in sheaves.

CORNOPEAN, kor-nō'pē-an, *n.* A musical wind instrument of the *horn* or trumpet kind.

CORN-STONE, korn'-stōn, *n.* Provincial name for a kind of red limestone, valuable as a manure.

CORNUCOPIA, kor-nū-kō'pi-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *The horn of plenty:* (*sculp.*) the figure of a horn overflowing with fruits and flowers. [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.]

CORNUTO, kor-nū'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) One wearing horns: a cuckold. [It., 'horned'—L. *cornu*, a horn.]

CORN-WEEVIL, korn'-wē'vil, *n.* A small coleopterous insect, often very destructive to stored grain.

CORNY, korn'i, *adj. Horny:* like horn. [L. *cornu*, horn.]

COROLLA, ko-rol'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little garland or crown:* the inner of the two sets of coverings that form a complete flower, composed of one or more petals. [L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown. See CROWN.]

COROLLACEOUS, kor-ol-lā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a corolla.

COROLLARY, kor'ol-lar-i, *n.* (*orig.*) Something given as a gift to a person in addition to what is his due, as *a garland* of flowers: (*Shak.*) a surplus: an inference or deduction from recognised facts. [L. *corollarium*, a little garland.] [corolla.

COROLLINE, kor'ol-līn, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, a

CORONA, ko-rō'na, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything curved, a crown:* (*arch.*) the large, flat, projecting member of a cornice which crowns the entablature (for Ill. see COLUMN): (*bot.*) the crown-like appendage at the top of compound flowers, situated between the corolla and stamens: (*astron.*) the luminous circle or halo which surrounds the moon during a solar eclipse: (*anat.*) a term used to signify the upper surface of certain parts of the body: a round pendent chandelier. [L. *corona*, a crown, Gr. *korōnē*, anything curved.]

CORONACH, kor'o-nak, *n.* Same as CORANACH.

CORONAL, kor'o-nal, } *adj. Pertaining to a crown,*
CORONARY, kor'o-nar-i, } or to the top of the head: resembling a garland.—*n.* (*Spenser*) a crown or garland: the frontal bone.

CORONATE, kor'o-nāt, } *adj. Crowned*, applied
CORONATED, kor'o-nāt-ed, } to shells that have a row of projections round the apex.

CORONATION, kor-o-nā'shun, *n. The act of crowning* a sovereign: the pomp and assembly accompanying a coronation. [L. *coronatio.*] [carnation.

CORONATION, kor-o-nā'shun, *n.* (*Spenser*). The

CORONEL, kur'nel, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as COLONEL.

CORONER, kor'o-nėr, *n.* (*orig.*) An officer who took an important part in the prosecution for offences which concerned *the crown:* an officer whose duty is to inquire into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths. [From L. *corona*, a crown.]

CORONET, kor'o-net, *n. A small* or inferior *crown* worn by the nobility: an ornamental head-dress, or anything like one.

CORONETED, kor'o-net-ed, *adj.* Wearing or having a right to wear a coronet.

CORONOID, kor'o-noid, *adj.* (*anat.*) Resembling the beak of a crow. [Gr. *korōnē*, a crow, *eidos*, form.]

CORPORAL, kor'po-ral, *n.* (*lit.*) *A chief:* among infantry, a non-commissioned officer next in rank to a sergeant: in the navy, a petty-officer under the master-at-arms who aids in teaching the seamen the use of small-arms, &c. [Fr., It. *caporale—capo*, chief —L. *caput*, the head.]

CORPORAL, kor'po-ral, *adj. Belonging* or relating *to the body:* having a body: not spiritual—in this sense *corporeal* now more commonly used.—*n.* The cloth used for covering the elements of the Eucharist, representing *the body* and blood of Christ. [L. *corporalis—corpus, corporis*, the body.]

CORPORALITY, kor-po-ral'i-ti, *n.* State of being corporal, opp. to *spirituality.*

CORPORALLY, kor'po-ral-li, *adv. In the body:* bodily.

CORPORALSHIP, kor'po-ral-ship, *n.* The office of a corporal.

CORPORATE, kor'po-rāt, *adj.* Legally united *into a body* so as to act as an individual: belonging to a corporation: united: collective. [L. *corporatus—corporo*, to shape into a body—*corpus*, a body.]

CORPORATION, kor-po-rā'shun, *n. A body* or society authorised by law to act as one individual, and to perpetuate its existence by the admission of new members. [corporation.

CORPORATOR, kor'po-rāt-or, *n.* A member of a

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CORPOREAL, kor-pō're-al, *adj.* Having a body or substance: material, as opp. to spiritual. [L. *corporeus—corpus, corporis*, the body.]

CORPOREALLY, kor-pō're-al-li, *adv.* In a corporeal or bodily manner.

CORPS, kōr, *n.* *A body* or company: a body of soldiers:—*pl.* CORPS, kōrz. [Fr.—L. *corpus*, a body.]

CORPS D'ARMÉE, the corps or bodies into which the armies of some of the European powers are divided, each corps forming a complete army in itself.

CORPSE, korps, *n.* (*orig.*) A human *body*, whether living or dead: now, the dead body of a human being. [L. *corpus*.]

CORPULENCE, kor'pū-lens, } *n.* State of being
CORPULENCY, kor'pū-len-si, } corpulent: fleshiness of body: excessive fatness.

CORPULENT, kor'pū-lent, *adj.* Having a large body: excessively fat.

CORPUSCLE, kor'pus-l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little body:* a minute particle: a physical atom. [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body.]

CORPUSCULAR, kor-pus'kū-lar, *adj.* Relating to, or formed by, corpuscles.

CORPUSCULE, kor-pus'kūl, *n.* A corpuscle.

CORRECT, kor-rekt', *v.t.* *To make straight* or right: to remove faults or errors: to reclaim or try to reclaim by punishment: to counterbalance or change the qualities of one ingredient by those of another.—*adj.* Made right or straight: free from faults or error: exact: true. [L. *corrigo, correctum—con*, inten., *rego*, to rule, to set straight.]

CORRECTION, kor-rek'shun, *n.* The act of correcting: amendment: punishment: emendation: that which corrects. [to correct: corrective.

CORRECTIONAL, kor-rek'shun-al, *adj.* Tending

CORRECTIONER, kor-rek'shun-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who administers correction.

CORRECTIVE, kor-rekt'iv, *adj.* Having the power to correct: rectifying.—*n.* That which corrects.

CORRECTLY, kor-rekt'li, *adv.* In a correct manner: without faults or errors: accurately.

CORRECTNESS, kor-rekt'nes, *n.* The state of being correct: freedom from faults: accuracy: conformity to established rule. [corrects.

CORRECTOR, kor-rekt'or, *n.* He who, or that which,

CORRELATE, kor're-lāt, *n.* One of two persons or things mutually related: a correlative. [L. *con*, with, and RELATE.]

CORRELATION, kor-re-lā'shun, *n.* Mutual relation.

CORRELATIVE, kor-rel'a-tiv, *adj.* Mutually related.—*n.* One of two persons or things mutually related: a correlate.

CORRESPOND, kor-re-spond', *v.i.* *To respond one to another:* to hold intercourse, esp. by sending and receiving letters: to have communion: to answer, suit, fit. [L. *con*, with, and RESPOND.]

CORRESPONDENCE, kor-re-spond'ens, }
CORRESPONDENCY, kor-re-spond'en-si, } *n.* Friendly intercourse: communication between persons by exchange of letters: the letters which pass between correspondents: mutual adaptation: suitableness.

CORRESPONDENT, kor-re-spond'ent, *adj.* Agreeing with: adapted: suitable: answerable.—*n.* One who corresponds: one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters.

CORRESPONDING, kor-re-spond'ing, *p.adj.* Correspondent: answering: suiting: carrying on correspondence by letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kor-re-spon'siv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Adapted, answerable.

CORRIDOR, kor'ri-dōr, *n.* A passage-way or open gallery *running* along a building, communicating with its separate chambers: the exterior covered-way of a fortification. [Fr.; It. *corridore*, a runner, a running—L. *curro*, to run.]

CORRIGENDUM, kor-ri-jen'dum, *n.* A thing to be corrected:—*pl.* CORRIGEN'DA. [L. See CORRECT.]

CORRIGIBLE, kor'ri-ji-bl, *adj.* That may be corrected or punished: deserving of punishment: (*Shak.*) having the power of correction. [Fr. *corrigible*, from root of CORRECT.]

CORRIVAL, kor-rī'val, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A fellow-rival:* a competitor.—*adj.* Contending: emulous.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* To rival: to vie with. [L. *con*, with, and RIVAL.]

CORROBORANT, kor-rob'o-rant, *adj.* Having the power to corroborate or confirm.—*n.* That which corroborates: a medicine that imparts strength.

CORROBORATE, kor-rob'o-rāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make very strong:* to confirm: to make more certain:—*pr.p.* corrob'orāting; *pa.p.* corrob'orāted. [L. *con*, inten., and *roboro, roboratum*, to make strong—*robur*, strength. See ROBUST.]

CORROBORATION, kor-rob-o-rā'shun, *n.* Act of corroborating: confirmation: that which corroborates.

CORROBORATIVE, kor-rob'o-rāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to corroborate or confirm.—*n.* That which corroborates or strengthens. [roborative.

CORROBORATORY, kor-rob'o-ra-tor-i, *adj.* Cor-

CORRODE, kor-rōd', *v.t.* *To gnaw* or eat away by degrees: to prey upon:—*pr.p.* corrōd'ing; *pa.p.* corrōd'ed. [L. *con*, inten., *rodo, rosum*, to gnaw.]

CORRODIBLE, kor-rōd'i-bl, } *adj.* That may be
CORROSIBLE, kor-rō'si-bl, } corroded: liable to be corroded.

CORROSION, kor-rō'shun, *n.* Act of corroding or wasting away gradually: state or process of being corroded. [Low L. *corrosio*.]

CORROSIVE, kor-rō'siv, *adj.* Having the quality of corroding or eating away: consuming: vexing.—*n.* That which has the power of corroding.

CORROS'IVE SUB'LIMATE, bi-chloride of mercury, a virulent poison.

CORRUGATE, kor'rōō-gāt, *v.t.* *To wrinkle* or draw into folds by contracting or pressing together:—*pr.p.* cor'rūgāting; *pa.p.* cor'rūgāted. [L. *con*, inten., *rugo, rugatum*, to wrinkle—*ruga*, a wrinkle.]

CORRUGATION, kor-rōō-gā'shun, *n.* The act of wrinkling or being wrinkled: a wrinkle.

CORRUGATOR, kor'rōō-gāt-or, *n.* (*anat.*) A muscle that draws the skin into wrinkles.

CORRUPT, kor-rupt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To break to pieces:* to render putrid: to vitiate: to debase: to bribe.—*v.i.* to rot: to lose purity.—*adj.* Putrid: unsound: depraved: incorrect, as a text: perverted. [L. *con*, inten., and *rumpo, ruptum*, to break.]

CORRUPTER, kor-rupt'ėr, *n.* One who corrupts.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kor-rupt-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Liability or possibility of being corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kor-rupt'i-bl, *adj.* Liable to be corrupted: subject to decay.—*n.* That which may decay: (*B.*) the human body.

CORRUPTIBLY, kor-rupt'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner so as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kor-rup'shun, *n.* The act of corrupting: the principle by which animal bodies tend to dissolution: state of being corrupted: rottenness: putrid matter: depravity: impurity: bribery.

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CORRUPTIVE, kor-rupt'iv, *adj.* Having the quality of corrupting. [viciously: improperly.

CORRUPTLY, kor-rupt'li, *adv.* In a corrupt manner:

CORRUPTNESS, kor-rupt'nes, *n.* State of being corrupt.

CORSAGE, kor'säj, *n.* *The body* or waist, a part of a lady's dress. [Fr.—O. Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.]

CORSAIR, kor'sär, *n.* One who scours or ranges the ocean with intent to plunder: a pirate: a pirate's vessel. [Fr. *corsaire*—L. *cursus*, a running, *curro*, to run.]

CORSE, kors, *n.* A poetic form of CORPSE.

CORSELET, kors'let, *n.* A light piece of armour *for* covering *the body.*—*v.t.* To encircle the body as with a corselet. [Fr., It. *corsaletto*—Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.]

CORSET, kor'set, *n.* An article of woman's dress laced round *the body:* stays. [Dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.]

CORSIVE, kor'siv, *adj.* (*Spenser*). CORROSIVE.

CORSLET, kors'let, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as CORSELET.

CORTEGE, kor'tāzh, *n.* A train of attendants, orig. applied only *to the court:* a procession. [Fr.—It. *corteggio*, a train—*corte*, court. See COURT.]

CORTES, kor'tes, *n.pl.* The parliament of Spain and of Portugal, consisting of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities. [Sp.—*corte*, court.]

CORTEX, kor'teks, *n.* *The bark* or skin of a plant: a covering:—*pl.* CORTICES, kor'ti-sēz. [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.]

CORTICAL, kor'ti-kal, *adj.* *Pertaining to bark:* consisting of bark: external. [From CORTEX.]

CORTICATE, kor'ti-kāt, } *adj.* Covered with, or
CORTICATED, kor'ti-kāt-ed, } resembling, bark.

CORUNDUM, ko-run'dum, *n.* A crystallised mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of pure alumina, used for polishing gems. [Hind. *kurand.*]

CORUSCANT, ko-rus'kant, *adj.* Flashing: glittering.

CORUSCATE, ko-rus'kāt or kor', *v.i.* To sparkle or glitter as by shaking: to throw off flashes of light:—*pr.p.* corus'cāting; *pa.p.* corus'cāted. [L. *coruscо*, *coruscatum*, to shake, glitter.]

CORUSCATION, kor-us-kā'shun, *n.* A glittering: a sudden flash of light.

CORVET, kor'vet, } *n.* A small ship of war rank-
CORVETTE, kor-vet', } ing next to a frigate, carrying not more than twenty guns. [Fr. *corvette*, Sp. *corbeta*—L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship—*corbis*, a basket.]

CORVINE, kor'vīn, *adj.* Pertaining to the crow. [L. *corvinus*—*corvus*, a crow.]

CORYBANT, kor'i-bant, *n.* A priest of Cybele, whose rites were accompanied with noisy music and wild armed dances:—E. *pl.* COR'YBANTS; L. *pl.* CORYBANTES, kor-i-ban'tēz. [Gr. *korybas*, *korybantos.*]

CORYBANTIC, kor-i-ban'tik, *adj.* Wildly excited, like the Corybants when celebrating their rites.

CORYMB, kor'imb, *n.* (*bot.*) A form of inflorescence in which the different flowers on a common flower-stalk appear in the form of *a cluster.* [L. *corymbus*, Gr. *korymbos*, a cluster of flowers.]

CORYMBIATE, ko-rim'bi-āt, } *adj.* Decked
CORYMBIATED, ko-rim'bi-āt-ed, } with clusters of flowers or berries in the form of a corymb.

CORYPHEUS, kor-i-fē'us, *n.* *The head* man, chief, or leader, esp. the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama. [L. *coryphæus*, Gr. *koryphaios*—*koryphē*, the head.]

CO-SECANT, kō-sē'kant, *n.* (*geom.*) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. [L. *co*, an abbreviation of *complementi*, gen. of *complementum*, a complement, and SECANT.]

COSIER, kō'zhėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A tailor who *sews* badly: a botcher. [Prov. *coser*, Fr. *coudre*, to sew—L. *con*, together, and *suo*, to sew.]

CO-SINE, kō'-sīn, *n.* (*geom.*) The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. [L. *co* for *complementi*, and SINE. See CO-SECANT.]

COSMETIC, -AL, koz-met'ik, -al, *adj.* *Beautifying:* promoting beauty, esp. that of the complexion. [Fr. *cosmétique*, It. *cosmetico*, Gr. *kosmētikos*—*kosmos*, order, ornament, the world.]

COSMETIC, koz-met'ik, *n.* A preparation used for beautifying the complexion.

COSMIC, -AL, koz'mik, -al, *adj.* *Relating to the world* or to the universe: (*astron.*) rising and setting with the sun. [Gr. *kosmikos*—*kosmos*, the world.]

COSMICALLY, koz'mik-al-li, *adv.* With the sun in rising and setting. [ing to cosmogony.

COSMOGONIC, -AL, koz-mo-gon'ik, -al, *adj.* Relat-

COSMOGONIST, koz-mog'o-nist, *n.* One skilled in cosmogony.

COSMOGONY, koz-mog'o-ni, *n.* The doctrine of the origin and formation of the world or the universe. [Gr. *kosmogonia*—*kosmos*, the world, *gonos*, a coming into existence—*gen*, root of *gignomai*, to be born.]

COSMOGRAPHER, koz-mog'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHY, koz-mog'ra-fi, *n.* *A description of the world:* the science which investigates and describes the constitution of the universe. [Gr. *kosmographia*—*kosmos*, the world, and *graphō*, to write.]

COSMOLOGIST, koz-mol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

COSMOLOGY, koz-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the universe: a treatise on the structure and parts of the universe. [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *logos*, discourse.]

COSMOPOLITAN, koz-mo-pol'i-tan, } *n.* (*lit.*) *A citi-*
COSMOPOLITE, koz-mop'o-līt, } *zen of the world:* one who can make a home everywhere. [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, *politēs*, a citizen—*polis*, a city.]

COSMOPOLITANISM, koz-mo-pol'i-tan-izm, } *n.*
COSMOPOLITISM, koz-mop'o-li-tizm, } The state or qualities of a cosmopolite: citizenship of the world.

COSMORAMA, koz-mo-rä'ma, *n.* An exhibition consisting of a series of illuminated *views* of different parts *of the world.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *horama*, a spectacle—*horaō*, to see.]

COSMORAMIC, koz-mo-ram'ik, *adj.* Relating to a cosmorama.

COSMOS, koz'mos, *n.* (*lit.*) *Order:* the world or universe, so called from its order and arrangement. [Gr. *kosmos*, order, ornament, the world.]

COSSACK, kos'ak, *n.* (*lit.*) *A robber* or light-armed soldier: one of a warlike tribe inhabiting the eastern and southern parts of Russia. [Russ. *Kasack.*]

COSSET, kos'set, *n.* A lamb reared in the house without the dam: a pet of any kind.

COST, kost, *v.t.* *To stand at* or amount to in price: to be bought for:—*pr.p.* cost'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cost.—*n.* That which is laid out or paid for anything: detriment:—*pl.* charges in a lawsuit. [Fr. *coûter*, O. Fr. *couster*—L. *consto*, to stand at—*con*, and *sto*, to stand.]

COSTAL, kost'al, *adj.* *Relating to the ribs*, or side of the body. [From L. *costa*, a rib.]

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COSTARD, kos'tard, *n.* A large kind of apple: (*Shak.*) the head, used contemptuously. [A form of CUSTARD.]

COSTARD-MONGER, kos'tard-mung-gėr, } *n.* A
COSTER-MONGER, kos'tėr-mung-gėr, } seller of costards or apples: an itinerant seller of fruit. [COSTARD and MONGER.]

COSTATE, kos'tāt, } *adj.* *Ribbed:* having the
COSTATED, kos'tāt-ed, } appearance of ribs. [L. *costatus—costa*, a rib.]

COSTER, **COSTER-MONGER**, *n.* Same as COSTARD-MONGER.

COST-FREE, kost'-frē, *adv.* Free of cost or expense.

COSTIVE, kos'tiv, *adj.* Constipated or bound, applied to inaction or obstruction of the bowels: close: hard: reserved. [It. *costipativo*—L. *con*, together, and *stipto*, to press closely.]

COSTIVENESS, kos'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being costive: constipation.

COSTLINESS, kost'li-nes, *n.* State of being costly: expensiveness.

COSTLY, kost'li, *adj.* Of great cost: valuable.

COSTMARY, kost'mar-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *The aromatic plant of the Virgin Mary:* a perennial plant cultivated for the fragrance of its leaves. [L. *costum*, Gr. *kostos*, an oriental aromatic plant, and *Maria*, the Virgin Mary.]

COSTREL, kos'trel, *n.* A kind of bottle. [Low L. *costrellus.*]

COSTUME, kos-tūm', *n.* The established *custom* or manner of dressing prevalent at a particular period or place: dress: in the *Fine Arts*, conformity of all the details to the character and circumstances. [Fr. *costume*, custom, dress, low L. *costuma*—L. *consuetudo*, custom.]

COSTUMER, kos-tūm'ėr, *n.* One who makes costumes, esp. for balls, theatres, &c.

CO-SUPREME, kō'-sū-prēm', *n.* (*Shak.*) A sharer with another in supremacy. [L. *co*, and SUPREME.]

CO-SURETY, kō'-shōōr'ti, *n.* A joint surety. [L. *co*, and SURETY.]

COT, kot, } *n.* A small dwelling: a cottage: a hut:
COTE, kōt, } a small bed, or cradle: a sleeping-place on board ship: an enclosure for sheep or cattle: a small boat. [A.S. *cote*, W. *cwt.*]

CO-TANGENT, kō'-tan'jent, *n.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. [L. *co* for L. *complementum*. See CO-SECANT.]

COTE, kōt, *n.* See COT.

COTE, kōt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To pass by the side of:* hence, to outstrip, leave behind. [Fr. *côté*, the side; *côtoyer*, O. Fr. *costoyer*, to pass by the side—L. *costa*, rib, side.]

COTEMPORANEOUS, kō-tem-po-rā'nē-us, } *adj.*
COTEMPORARY, kō-tem'po-rar-i, } Same as CONTEMPORANEOUS, CONTEMPORARY.

COTERIE, kō'te-rē or kot'-, *n.* A select number of persons who meet familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes; sometimes used in contempt for a small exclusive society. [Fr.—*cote*, It. *quota*, share, contribution—L. *quotus*, how many.]

COTERMINUS, ko-tėr'min-us, *adj.* Same as CONTERMINOUS.

COTHURN, kō'thurn, *n.* A buskin or high boot laced in front, worn in tragic performances—opp. to the *soccus*, worn by comedians. [L. *cothurnus*, Gr. *kothornos.*]

CO-TIDAL, kō'-tīd'al, *adj.* Noting an equality in the tides, applied to lines on a chart or map passing through places that have high tide at the same time. [L. *co*, and TIDAL.]

COTILLON, **COTILLION**, ko-til'yun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A petticoat:* a brisk dance performed by eight persons, also the tune to which it is danced. [Fr.—*cotte*, a petticoat, low L. *cotta*, a tunic. See COAT.]

COTQUEAN, kot'kwēn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man who busies himself in household or woman's affairs. [COT, a house, and QUEAN; or for *Cockquean* = male quean.]

CO-TRUSTEE, kō'-trus-tē', *n.* A joint trustee. [L. *co*, and TRUSTEE.]

COTTAGE, kot'āj, *n.* *A cot:* formerly a hut or hovel, now, a small, neat dwelling. [See COT.]

COTTAGER, kot'āj-ėr, *n.* One who dwells in a cottage.

COTTAR, **COTTER**, kot'ėr, *n.* Same as COTTAGER.

COTTON, kot'n, *n.* A soft substance like fine wool, got from the pods of the cotton-plant; also, cloth made of it. [Fr. *coton*, Ar. *qoton.*]

COTTON-GRASS, kot'n-gras, *n.* A genus of grasses, the seeds of which are surrounded by a soft downy substance like cotton.

COTTON-WASTE, kot'n-wāst, *n.* The waste or refuse from cotton-mills.

COTTON-WOOL, kot'n-wōōl, *n.* Term applied to cotton in its raw or woolly state.

COTTONY, kot'n-i, *adj.* Like cotton: soft: downy.

COTYLEDON, kot-i-lē'don, *n.* The seed-lobe of a plant, so called from its *cup-shape:* a genus of plants, some of the species of which have cup-shaped leaves. [Gr. *kotylēdōn—kotylē*, a cup.]

COTYLEDONOUS, kot-i-lē'don-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or having cotyledons or seed-lobes.

COUCH, kowch, *v.t.* *To lay down* on a bed, &c.: to lay down in a bed or stratum: to involve or express: (fol. by *under*) to hide: to depress or remove, as a cataract in the eye: to fix in the rest in the position of attack, as a spear or lance.—*v.i.* to lie down, for the purpose of sleep: to lie concealed: to lie in a bed or stratum: to bend or stoop in reverence.—*n.* Any place for rest or sleep: a bed: a layer or stratum. [Fr. *coucher*, to lay or lie down; O. Fr. *colcher*, It. *colcare*—L. *collocare*, to lay, to place—*con*, and *locus*, a place.]

COUCHANT, kowch'ant, *adj.* Couching or lying down with the head raised. [Fr., pr.p. of *coucher.*]

COUCH-FELLOW, kowch'-fel'lō, *n.* A bed-fellow.

COUCH-GRASS, kowch'-gras, *n.* A perennial creeping grass, which spreads very quickly, and is very difficult to eradicate.

COUGH, kof, *n.* A convulsive effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound proceeding from the throat: a morbid habit of such efforts.—*v.i.* To make the effort and noise of a cough.—*v.t.* to expel from the throat and lungs by a cough. [Dutch *kuch*, a cough, *kuchen*, to cough—imitative of the sound.]

COULD, kood, *pa.t.* of CAN, CON, to know—now used principally as an auxiliary verb.

[O. E. *coud*, *couth*—A.S. *cuthe*, knew, was able, pa.t. of *cunnan*, to know, to be able, *l* having been inserted from the influence of *would* and *should.*]

COULISSE, kōō-lis', *n.* (*lit.*) *A groove:* that which has a groove, as the slides in which the side-scenes of a theatre run; hence, the side-scene of a theatre. [Fr.—*couler*, to glide, to flow—L. *colo*, to filter.]

COULTER, kōl'tėr, *n.* The fore-iron of a plough, which *cuts* through the ground. [Fr. *coutre*, A.S. and L. *culter*; Sans. *krit*, to cut: W. *cyllawr—cwl*, the cutter.]

COUNCIL, kown'sil, *n.* An assembly *called together* for deliberation or advice: an act of deliberation or consultation: a body of men appointed to advise the

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sovereign in the administration of the government. [Fr. *concile*, L. *concilium—con*, together, and root *cal*, to call.]

COUNCIL-BOARD, kown'sil-bōrd, *n.* The board or table round which a council meets for deliberation: the council itself.

COUNCILLOR, kown'sil-or, *n.* A member of a council, esp. of a common council.

COUNSEL, kown'sel, *n.* *Consultation:* deliberation in company: advice: interchange of opinion: purpose: plan: secret: one who gives counsel: a barrister or advocate.—*v.t.* To advise: to warn:—*pr.p.* coun'selling; *pa.p.* coun'selled. [Fr. *conseil*, L. *consilium*, advice—*consulo*, lit. to sit together, to consult—root *sol* in *sol-ium*, a seat = *sed* in *sedeo*, to sit.]

COUNSEL-KEEPER, kown'sel-kēp'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who can keep counsel or a secret.

COUNSEL-KEEPING, kown'sel-kēp'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Keeping counsel or secrets.

COUNSELLOR, kown'sel-or, *n.* One who counsels or advises: one who gives counsel in a lawsuit: a barrister.

COUNT, kownt, *v.t.* *To compute* or sum up: to tell one by one: to ascribe or impute to: to esteem or judge.—*v.i.* to add to or increase a number by being counted to it: (fol. by *on* or *upon*) to rely or depend.—*n.* The act of numbering: the number counted: estimation: (*law*) a particular charge in an indictment, or declaration in pleading. [Fr. *compter*, It. *contare*—L. *computo*. See COMPUTE.]

COUNT, kownt, *n.* (*lit.*) *The companion* (of a prince): on the continent, a title of nobility equivalent to an English earl. [Fr. *comte*—L. *comes, comitis*, a companion—*con*, with, and *eo, itum*, to go.]

COUNTENANCE, kown'ten-ans, *n.* Form of the face: the features: the expression of the face: look: favour, encouragement: (*Shak.*) hypocrisy.—*v.t.* To favour, patronise: to approve: (*Spenser*) to pretend:—*pr.p.* coun'tenancing; *pa.p.* coun'tenanced. [Fr. *contenance*, behaviour, carriage, composition of the whole body—*contenir*, L. *continere*, to hold together—*con*, together, *teneo*, to hold.]

COUNTER, kownt'ėr, *n.* One who counts: something in the form of a piece of money, used as a means of counting: (*Shak.*) a term used in contempt for money: a table in a shop on which money is counted, and goods exposed to purchasers: (*naut.*) the arched space or vaulted part of a vessel between the bottom of the stern and the transom-buttocks.

COUNTER, kownt'ėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). An encounter.—*v.i.* To encounter. [An abbreviation of ENCOUNTER.]

COUNTER, kownt'ėr, *adv.* *Against:* in opposition: in the wrong way.—*adj.* Contrary: opposite.—*n.* (*music*) orig. any under part serving as a contrast to the principal part; now, equivalent to counter-tenor. [L. *contra*, against.]

COUNTERACT, kown'tėr-akt', *v.t.* *To act counter* or in opposition *to:* to hinder or defeat by contrary action.

COUNTERACTION, kown'tėr-ak'shun, *n.* Opposite or contrary action: opposition.

COUNTERACTIVE, kown'tėr-ak'tiv, *adj.* Tending to counteract.

COUNTER-APPROACH, kown'tėr-ap-prōch', *n.* A work thrown up outside a besieged place to command or check the approaches of the besieger.

COUNTER-ATTRACTION, kown'tėr-at-trak'shun, *n.* Attraction in an opposite direction.

COUNTERBALANCE, kown'tėr-bal'ans, *v.t.* To balance with an opposite weight: to act against with equal weight, power, or influence:—*pr.p.* counterbal'ancing; *pa.p.* counterbal'anced.

COUNTER-BALANCE, kown'tėr-bal-ans, *n.* That which counterbalances: equivalent weight, power, or agency acting in opposition.

COUNTER-BATTERY, kown'tėr-bat'tėr-i, *n.* (*mil.*) A battery erected to oppose another.

COUNTER-BOND, kown'tėr-bond, *n.* A bond to protect from contingent loss one who has given bond for another.

COUNTER-BRACE, kown'tėr-brās', *v.t.* (*naut.*) To brace or fasten (the head-yards and after-yards) in opposite ways.—*n.* The lee-brace of the fore-topsail-yard.

COUNTER-CAST, kown'tėr-kast, *n.* (*Spenser*). A contrary cast, counterplot, trick.

COUNTER-CASTER, kown'tėr-kast'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who casts accounts: a book-keeper—used in contempt.

COUNTER-CHANGE, kown'tėr-chānj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Exchange: reciprocation.

COUNTERCHANGED, kown'tėr-chānjd', *p.adj.* Exchanged: (*her.*) intermixed or set one against the other, as the colours of the field and charge.

COUNTER-CHARGE, kown'tėr-chārj, *n.* A charge brought forward in opposition to another charge.

COUNTERCHARM, kown'tėr-chārm', *v.t.* To destroy or dissolve the effects of another charm.

COUNTERCHARM, kown'tėr-chārm, *n.* That which destroys the effects of another charm.

COUNTERCHECK, kown'tėr-chek', *v.t.* To check or stop by some obstacle: to oppose: to rebuke.

COUNTER-CHECK, kown'tėr-chek, *n.* A check in opposition to another: a rebuke.

COUNTER-CURRENT, kown'tėr-kur'rent, *n.* A current flowing in an opposite direction.

COUNTER-EVIDENCE, kown'tėr-ev'i-dens, *n.* Evidence brought forward in opposition to other evidence.

COUNTERFEIT, kown'tėr-fit, *v.t.* *To make in opposition to* and in imitation of what is real or genuine: to copy with intent to deceive: to feign a resemblance: to forge.—*v.i.* to feign: to dissemble.—*adj.* Made in imitation of, with intent to deceive: pretended: forged: false.—*n.* One who counterfeits or imitates: an impostor: something made in imitation of, and intended to be passed off as original: a forgery: (*Shak.*) a resemblance, portrait, picture. [Fr. *contre-fait—contre-faire*, to imitate—L. *contra*, against, *facio*, to do, to make.]

COUNTERFEITLY, kown'tėr-fit-li, *adv.* In a counterfeit manner: falsely.

COUNTER-FESANCE, kown'tėr-fē'zans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Act of counterfeiting: forgery. [Fr. *contre-faisance.*]

COUNTER-FORT, kown'tėr-fōrt, *n.* (*fort.*) A buttress.

COUNTER-GUARD, kown'tėr-gārd, *n.* (*fort.*) An outwork consisting of two lines of rampart running parallel to the faces of the bastion, to guard the bastion from being breached.

COUNTER-IRRITANT, kown'tėr-ir'ri-tant, *n.* An agent or substance that produces counter-irritation.

COUNTER-IRRITATION, kown'tėr-ir-ri-tā'shun, *n.* An artificial irritation produced in one part of the body to act in opposition to, and remove already existing irritation.

COUNTERMAND, kown'tėr-mand', *v.t.* *To give a command in opposition to* one already given: to revoke. [Fr. *contre-mander—contre*, L. *contra*, against, and *mando*, to order.]

COUNTERMAND, kown'tėr-mand, *n.* A contrary command or order: the repeal of a former order.

COUNTERMANDABLE, kown-tėr-mand'a-bl, *adj.* That may be countermanded.

COUNTERMARCH, kown'tėr-mārch', *v.i.* To march back or in a direction contrary to a former one.

COUNTERMARCH, kown'tėr-mārch, *n.* A marching backward or in a direction different from a former one: (*mil.*) an evolution by which a body of men change front, and still retain the same men in the front-rank: change of measures.

COUNTERMARK, kown'tėr-mārk, *n.* An additional mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, so that it may not be opened except in the presence of all the owners: a mark put on standard

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metal by the London Goldsmiths' Company in addition to the artificer's: an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age.

COUNTERMINE, kown'tėr-mīn', *v.t.* To make a mine in opposition to: to oppose by means of a counter-mine: (*fig.*) to frustrate by secret working:—*pr.p.* counter-min'ing; *pa.p.* countermin'ed.

COUNTER-MINE, kown'tėr-mīn, *n.* (*mil.*) A mine or chamber excavated by the besieged to counteract or destroy the mines made by the besiegers: (*fig.*) any means of counteraction.

COUNTERPANE, kown'tėr-pān, *n.* A coverlet for a bed stitched or woven in squares: a quilt. [A corr. of COUNTERPOINT.—Fr. *courte-pointe*, O. Fr. *contre-pointe*, corr. of *coulte-point*—L. *culcita puncta*, bed stitched.]

COUNTERPART, kown'tėr-pärt, *n.* The part that answers to another part: a copy, duplicate: (*music*) the part to be applied to another.

COUNTER-PASSANT, kown'tėr-pas'sant, *adj.* (*her.*) Denoting two animals in a coat of arms represented as passing each other the contrary way.

COUNTERPLOT, kown'tėr-plot', *v.t.* To plot against in order to frustrate another plot:—*pr.p.* counterplot'ting; *pa.p.* counterplot'ted. [opposed to another plot.

COUNTERPLOT, kown'tėr-plot, *n.* A plot or stratagem

COUNTERPOINT, kown'tėr-point, *n.* A coverlet or counterpane. [See COUNTERPANE.]

COUNTERPOINT, kown'tėr-point, *n.* (*music*). Written harmony which orig. consisted of points placed opposite to each other: the art of musical composition. [Fr. *contre-point*, It. *contrapunto*, point against point.]

COUNTERPOISE, kown'tėr-poiz', *v.t.* To poise or act against with equal weight: to act in opposition to with equal effect: to counterbalance:—*pr.p.* counter-pois'ing; *pa.p.* counterpoised'.

COUNTERPOISE, kown'tėr-poiz, *n.* That which counterpoises: an equally heavy weight in the opposite scale of a balance: equivalence of force or power.

COUNTERPOYS (*Spenser*). COUNTERPOISE.

COUNTERPROOF, kown'tėr-prōōf, *n.* An inverted impression obtained from a newly printed proof of an engraving, by laying it, while the ink is still wet, upon plain paper, and passing it through the press.

COUNTERSCARP, kown'tėr-skärp, *n.* (*fort.*) The side of the ditch nearest to the besiegers and opposite to the scarp. [with others.

COUNTERSEAL, kown'tėr-sēl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To seal along

COUNTERSIGN, kown'tėr-sīn', *v.t.* To sign on the opposite side of a writing: to sign in addition to the signature of a superior to attest the authenticity of a writing.

COUNTERSIGN, kown'tėr-sīn, *n.* (*mil.*) A private sign or word which must be given in order to pass a sentry: the signature of a secretary or inferior officer in addition to that of a superior to attest the authenticity of a document. [countersigned to a writing.

COUNTER-SIGNATURE, kown'tėr-sig'na-tūr, *n.* A name

COUNTER-STATEMENT, kown'tėr-stāt'ment, *n.* A statement in opposition to another statement.

COUNTER-STROKE, kown'ter-strōk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A stroke given in return for another stroke.

COUNTER-TENOR, kown'tėr-ten'or, *n.* The highest adult male voice and the lowest female voice, between the pitch of counter and tenor: one who sings countertenor. [different from what was expected.

COUNTERTURN, kown'tėr-turn, *n.* A turn in a play

COUNTERVAIL, kown'tėr-vāl', *v.t.* To be of avail against: to act against with equal effect or force.

COUNTERVIEW, kown'tėr-vū, *n.* An opposing view: a posture in which two persons face each other: opposition: contrast.

COUNTESS, kownt'es, *n.* The wife of a count or earl.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kownt'ing-hows, } *n.* The house
COUNTING-ROOM, kownt'ing-rōōm, } or room in which merchants keep their accounts and transact business.

COUNTLESS, kownt'les, *adj.* That cannot be counted: innumerable.

COUNTRY, kun'tri, *n.* (*lit.*) *The land opposite or before one:* a rural region as distinct from a town: a tract of land, or region as distinguished from other regions: the land in which one was born or in which one resides: (*Shak.*) the inhabitants of a tract of land.—*adj.* Belonging to the country: rural: peculiar to a region: rude. [Fr. *contrée*, It. *contrada*—L. *contra*, against, and suffix *ata*.] [DANCE.

COUNTRY-DANCE, kun'tri-dans, *n.* See CONTRA-

COUNTRYMAN, kun'tri-man, *n.* One who lives in the country: one born in the same country with another: a rustic: a farmer. [in the country.

COUNTRY-SEAT, kun'tri-sēt, *n.* A seat or residence

COUNTRY-WOMAN, kun'tri-woo'man, *n.* A woman who dwells in the country: a woman born in the same country:—*pl.* COUNTRY-WOMEN.

COUNTY, kown'ti, *n.* (*orig.*) The province or division of a country ruled over *by a count:* a portion of a country separated for judicial purposes: a shire: (*Shak.*) a count, nobleman in general.

COUPÉ, kōō-pā, *n.* The front part of a French stage-coach: a four-wheeled carriage seated for two inside, with a separate seat for the driver: the front compartment of a railway carriage. [Fr., pa.p. of *couper*, to cut off.]

COUPED, kōōpt, *adj.* (*her.*) Cut evenly off, as the head or limb of an animal. [Fr. *couper*, to cut.]

COUPLE, kup'l, *n.* That which joins two things together: two of a kind joined together: two: a male and female connected by marriage:—*pl.* rafters joined together in pairs: (*statics*) pairs of equal parallel forces acting in opposite directions and at different points of a body.—*v.t.* To join together: to join in wedlock.—*v.i.* to come together sexually:—*pr.p.* coup'ling; *pa.p.* coup'led. [Fr., from L. *copula*. See COPULA.] [union.

COUPLEMENT, kup'l-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). A coupling:

COUPLET, kup'let, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A little couple:* two lines of verse that rhyme with each other: sometimes used to denote two lines that contain the complete expression of an idea. [Dim. of COUPLE.]

COUPLING, kup'ling, *n.* The act of joining together: that which couples or joins one thing with another: sexual connection. [used in coupling machinery.

COUPLING-PIN, kup'ling-pin, *n.* A pin or bolt

COUPON, kōō'pong, *n.* An interest warrant attached to transferable bonds, which is *cut off* when presented for payment. [Fr.—*couper*, to cut off.]

COURAGE, kur'āj, *n.* *Heart*: that quality of mind which enables men to meet dangers without fear: bravery: spirit. [Fr. *courage*—L. *cor*, the heart.]

COURAGEOUS, kur-āj'us, *adj.* Full of courage: brave: bold: resolute. [bravely: fearlessly.

COURAGEOUSLY, kur-āj'us-li, *adv.* With courage:

COURANT, kōō-rānt', *adj.* (*her.*) In a *running* attitude. [Fr., pr.p. of *courir*, to run, L. *curro*.]

COURB, kōōrb, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) *To bend*, stoop to supplicate. [Fr. *courber*—L. *curvo*, to bend.]

COURE, kōōr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To stoop or bend over, as a hen over her chickens; hence, to protect:—*pa.t.* courd. [Fr. *couver*, L. *cubare*, to sit (as on eggs).]

COURIER, kōō'ri-ėr, *n.* *A runner:* a messenger sent in haste, usually on state service: a travelling attendant. [Fr. *courier—courir*, L. *curro*, to run.]

COURSE, kōrs, *n.* *The act of running:* the road or track on which one runs: the direction of motion: way, voyage: continuous advance: order of succession: a methodical series or system: career: a part

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of a meal served at one time: (*arch.*) a continuous range of stones or bricks of uniform thickness:—*pl.* the menses: (*naut.*) applied collectively to all the lower sails.—*v.t.* To run, chase, or hunt after: to cause to run.—*v.i.* to move with speed, as in a race or hunt:—*pr.p.* cours'ing; *pa.p.* coursed'. [Fr. *cours*, It. *corso*, L. *cursus—curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

OF COURSE, by natural consequence, or by settled rule.

COURSER, kōrs'ėr, *n.* *A runner:* a swift horse: (*poet.*) a war-horse: one who courses or hunts.

COURSING, kōrs'ing, *n.* Hunting hares with greyhounds.

COURT, kōrt, *n.* *A space enclosed*, orig. applied to that enclosed by the buildings of a feudal castle: an open space surrounded by houses: the palace of a sovereign: persons who form the suite or council of a sovereign: the deportment of a person at court: art of pleasing: civility, as in to pay court: (*law*) the hall or place of justice: the judges and officials who preside there for the administration of justice: any persons assembled to decide causes:—*pl.* in *B.*, the temple at Jerusalem; hence place of public worship. —*v.t.* To pay court to: to woo: to solicit: to seek. [Fr. *cour*, L. *cohors*, also *chors* = *cors*, *cortis*, a cattle-yard, an enclosure; akin to Gr. *chortos*, an enclosed space.]

COURT-CARD, kōrt'-kärd, *n.* See COAT-CARD.

COURT-CONTEMPT, kōrt'-kon-temt', *n.* (*Shak.*) Contempt as shewn by a courtier.

COURT-CUPBOARD, kōrt'-kub'urd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A movable cupboard or sideboard on which plate was displayed.

COURT-DAY, kōrt'-dā, *n.* A day on which a judicial court sits. [worn, at court.

COURT-DRESS, kōrt'-dres, *n.* A dress worn, or fit to be

COURTEOUS, kurt'yus, *adj.* Of court-like manners: polite: obliging: expressive of good-breeding.

COURTEOUSLY, kurt'yus-li, *adv.* In a courteous manner.

COURTEOUSNESS, kurt'yus-nes, *n.* The quality of being courteous: civility of manners: affability.

COURTESAN, COURTEZAN, kurt'e-zan, *n.* (*orig.*) *A follower of the court:* a fashionable prostitute.

COURTESY, kurt'e-si, *n.* Courtliness: civility: an act of civility or respect: favour, as distinguished from right, as to hold by courtesy.

COURTESY, kurt'si, *n.* The gesture of salutation or respect performed by women by slightly depressing the body and bending the knees.—*v.i.* To make a courtesy: —*pr.p.* court'esying; *pa.p.* court'esied.

COURT-FOOL, kōrt'-fōōl, *n.* A fool or jester, formerly kept at court for amusement.

COURT-GUIDE, kōrt'-gid, *n.* A guide to, or directory of, the names and residences of the nobility in a town.

COURT-HAND, kōrt'-hand, *n.* (*Shak.*) The hand or style of writing used in recording court or judicial cases.

COURTIER, kōrt'yėr, *n.* One who frequents courts or palaces: one who courts favour, or flatters to please.

COURTING, kōrt'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). Attendance at court.

COURTLIKE, kōrt'lik, *adj.* Courtly: polite: elegant.

COURTLINESS, kōrt'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being courtly: elegance of manner: dignified complaisance.

COURTLING, kōrt'ling, *n.* A hanger-on at court: a courtier.

COURTLY, kōrt'li, *adj.* Relating to, or worthy of, a court: of stately manner: elegant: flattering.—*adv.* After the manner of courts: elegantly.

COURT-MARTIAL, kōrt'-mär'shal, *n.* A court held by the officers of the army or navy for the trial of offences against military or naval laws:—*pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL.

COURT-PLASTER, kōrt'-plas'tėr, *n.* A sticking plaster made of silk, orig. applied as patches on the face by ladies at court.

COURTSHIP, kōrt'ship, *n.* The act of courting favour: the act of wooing with intention to marry: (*Shak.*) courtly deportment. [before a house.

COURT-YARD, kōrt'-yärd, *n.* A court or enclosed ground

COUSIN, kuz'n, *n.* The son or daughter of an aunt or uncle: one related more remotely than a brother or sister: a kinsman: a title of address from a king to a noble. [Fr.—L. *consobrinus—con*, sig. connection, and *sobrinus* for *sororinus*, applied to the children of sisters—*soror*, a sister.]

COUSIN-GERMAN, kuz'n-jėr'man, *n.* A first cousin. [COUSIN and GERMAN.] [relation of, a cousin.

COUSINLY, kuz'n-li, *adj.* Like, or having the

COUTH, kōōth (*Spenser*), obs. *pa.t.* of CAN. See COULD.

COVE, kōv, *n.* A cave or *hollow* place: a small creek or inlet of the sea: a bay: (*arch.*) any sort of hollow moulding.—*v.t.* To over-arch, and thus form a hollow. [A.S. *cofa*, L. *cavum*, a cave—*cavus*, hollow.]

COVENANT, kuv'e-nant, *n.* (*lit.*) *A convening or meeting together* so as to agree upon something: a mutual agreement in writing: the writing containing the terms of an agreement: (*theol.*) a promise made by God to man on certain conditions.—*v.i.* To enter into an agreement: to contract or bargain.—*v.t.* to make a promise by covenant: to stipulate. [Fr.—L. *convenio—con*, together, and *venio*, to come.]

COVENANTER, kuv-e-nant'ėr, *n.* One who covenants: one who signed the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant in the 17th century.

COVENT, kov'ent, *n.* (*Shak.*) A convent.

COVER, kuv'ėr, *v.t.* To spread over so as to conceal: to conceal from notice or punishment: to clothe: to wrap or enfold: to shelter or shield: to brood or sit on: to be sufficient for, as to cover expense: to include or comprehend: to copulate with a female: (*B.*) to remit or pardon.—*n.* That which covers: that under which something is hidden: shelter: plate used by a person at a meal: in hunting, the retreat for game. [Fr. *couvrir*, It. *coprire*, L. *co-operire—con*, and *operio*, to cover.]

COVERED, kuv'ėrd, *adj.* Intended or used for shelter or concealment.

COVERED WAY, (*fort.*) a path about 30 feet wide outside the ditch of a fort, and so far sunk below the crest of the glacis as to afford cover or shelter to the soldiers; also written *covert-way*.

COVERLET, kuv'ėr-let, *n.* *A bed-cover* or counterpane. [Fr. *couvre-lit—couvre*, and *lit*, L. *lectum*, a bed.]

COVERT, kuv'ėrt, *adj.* *Covered:* concealed: secret: (*law*) under protection.—*n.* That which covers or affords protection: a thicket or cover.

COVERTLY, kuv'ėrt-li, *adv.* In a covered or concealed manner.

COVERTURE, kuv'ėr-tūr, *n.* *Covering*, shelter, defence: (*law*) the condition of a married woman as being under the cover or protection of her husband.

COVERT-WAY, kuv'ėrt-wā, *n.* COVERED WAY.

COVET, kuv'et, *v.t.* *To desire* or wish for *eagerly:* to long for—used in a good sense: to wish for what is unlawful.—*v.i.* to have an eager desire for. [O. Fr. *covoiter*, It. *cubitare*—L. *cupidus*, desirous—*cupio*, to desire; or low L. *convoto*—L. *con*, inten., and *votum*, a wish.]

COVETISE, kuv'et-īz, *n.* (*Spenser*). Covetousness.

COVETIVENESS, kuv'et-iv-nes, *n.* (*phren.*) Inordinate desire to accumulate property: acquisitiveness.

COVETOUS, kuv'et-us, *adj.* Inordinately desirous: avaricious: eager to possess.

COVETOUSLY, kuv'et-us-li, *adv.* In a covetous manner: with strong desire to possess.

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COVETOUSNESS, kuv'et-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being covetous: inordinate desire of gain: (*Shak.*) eagerness to excel.

COVEY, kuv'i, *n.* A *hatch* or brood of birds: a small flock of birds, as of partridges: a group or small company generally. [Fr. *couvée*—*couvé*, pa.p. of *couver*, to hatch—L. *cubo*, to lie down.]

COW, kow, *n.* The female of the bull. [A.S. *cu*; Ger. *kuh*; Sans. *go*; from its cry.]

COW, kow, *v.t.* To subdue: to depress with fear. [Sw. *kufwa*, Dan. *kue*, Ice. *kuga*, to subdue, to keep under.]

COWARD, kow'ard, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who turns tail:* one without courage: a timid person: a poltroon.—*adj.* Without courage: timid: arising from fear: mean.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make cowardly or timid. [Fr. *couard*—O. Fr. *couarder*, to retire—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

COWARDICE, kow'ard-is, } *n.* Want of cour-
COWARDLINESS, kow'ard-li-nes, } age: timidity: pusillanimity.

COWARDLY, kow'ard-li, *adj.* Wanting courage: arising from fear: timorous: mean.

COWARDREE, kow'ard-rē, *n.* (*Spenser*). Cowardice.

COWARDSHIP, kow'ard-ship, *n.* (*Shak.*) The quality of being a coward.

COW-BANE, kow'-bān, *n.* The water-hemlock, often [destructive to cattle.

COW-BERRY, kow'-ber-ri, *n.* The red whortleberry.

COWER, kow'ėr, *v.i.* To sink down, generally through fear: to crouch: to stoop. [Perhaps from Ger. *kauchen*, *kauern*, to squat.]

COWER, kow'ėr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as COURE.

COWHERD, kow'hėrd, *n.* One who herds or tends cows.

COWHIDE, kow'hīd, *n.* The hide or skin of a cow: the hide of a cow made into leather: a coarse whip made of twisted strips of cowhide.—*v.t.* To whip with a cowhide.

COWISH, kow'ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Easily cowed: timorous: mean.

COWL, kowl, *n.* A monk's *hood:* a movable cover for a chimney. [A.S. *cugle*, *cuhle*, *cule*, It. *cucullo*, L. *cucullus*, a hood.]

COWLED, kowld, *adj.* Wearing a cowl: (*bot.*) cowl-[shaped.

COWLICK, kow'lik, *n.* A tuft of hair over the human forehead, turned up as if licked by a cow.

COWL-STAFF, kowl'-staf, *n.* (*Shak.*) A staff or pole on which a basket or vessel is supported between two persons. [Prov. E. *cowl*, a tub.]

COW-PARSNIP, kow'-pars'nip, *n.* An umbelliferous plant, used as food for hogs and cattle.

COW-PLANT, kow'-plant, *n.* A perennial plant of Ceylon, so called from the milky appearance of its juice.

COW-POX, kow'-poks, *n.* An eruption which appears in pox or pimples on the teats of the cow, the matter from which is used for vaccination.

COWRY, kow'ri, *n.* A small shell, used as money in the East Indies and in Africa. [Hind. *kauri*.]

COWSLIP, kow'slip, } *n.* A species of primrose.
COW'S-LIP, kowz'-lip, } [Perhaps a corruption of *cow's leek* = *cow's-plant*; or an allusion to the sweet breath of the cow, from the sweetness of its smell.]

COW-TREE, kow'-trē, *n.* A name given to a number of species of tropical trees, the milky juice of which is used instead of milk.

COW-WHEAT, kow'-hwēt, *n.* A genus of annual plants, with yellow flowers and seeds somewhat like grains of wheat.

COXCOMB, koks'kōm, *n.* (*obs.*) A strip of red cloth notched like a *cock's comb* which professional fools used to wear—the fool's cap itself—the top of the head, the head: a fool: a fop: a plant having red flowers like the comb of a cock.

COXCOMBICAL, koks-kom'ik-al, *adj.* Foppish: vain: conceited. [coxcomb.

COXCOMBRY, koks'kōm-ri, *n.* The manner of a

COXSWAIN. Same as COCKSWAIN.

COY, koy, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Quiet:* timid and reserved: bashful.—*v.i.* To be reserved: to shrink from familiarity: (*Shak.*) to be backward or unwilling. [Fr. *coi*; It. *cheto*, from L. *quietus*, quiet.]

COY, koy, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To allure, to flatter. [Perhaps a corruption of DECOY.]

COYISH, koy'ish, *adj.* Somewhat coy.

COYLY, koy'li, *adv.* With reserve: shyly.

COYNESS, koy'nes, *n.* A disposition to avoid free intercourse by silence or retirement: modesty.

COYSTREL, COYSTRIL, koys'trel. Same as COISTREL.

COZ, koz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A contraction of COUSIN.

COZEN, kuz'n, *v.t.* To caress and wheedle: to flatter and deceive: to cheat. [Ger. *kosen*, to talk, caress; akin to Fr. *causer*, to talk with.]

COZENAGE, kuz'n-āj, *n.* The practice of cheating: deceit: trick.

COZENER, kuz'n-ėr, *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

COZIER, kō'zi-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as COSIER.

COZILY, kō'zi-li, *adv.* Snugly: comfortably.

COZY, kō'zi, *adj.* Chatty, talkative: snugly: comfortably. [Prob. akin to COZEN.]

CRAB, krab, *n.* The popular name of crustacean animals having the body covered with a variously shaped shell, and with ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws: a sign in the zodiac: a kind of crane which holds what is to be lifted by means of claws. [A.S. *crabba*, from *creopan*, to creep; Ice. *krabbis*, Ger. *krabbe*; Ger. *krabbeln*, to crawl; or from Sans. *grabh*, to seize.]

CRAB, krab, *adj.* *Sour.*—*n.* A wild apple which is bitter and sour. [W. *garw*, Gael. *garbh*, Ger. *herb*, L. *acerbus*, sour. See ACERBITY.]

CRABBED, krab'ed, *adj.* *Sour-tempered*, peevish: harsh: difficult, perplexing. [manner.

CRABBEDLY, krab'ed-li, *adv.* In a sour or peevish

CRABBEDNESS, krab'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being crabbed: sourness of taste or of countenance: asperity of manners: difficulty: perplexity.

CRAB-FACED, krab'-fāsd, *adj.* Having a sour, peevish countenance.

CRAB-TREE, krab'-trē, *n.* The tree that bears crab-[apples. [See CRAB.]

CRACK, krak, *n.* A sudden, sharp, splitting noise: a violent report: a chink or crevice: a flaw: (*Shak.*) change of the voice at puberty—breach of chastity—a lad: craziness of intellect: a boast: (*Spenser*) a boaster.—*v.t.* To cause to sound with a sudden, sharp noise: to break partially or wholly: to shiver: to break or rend, as with grief: to disorder, as the intellect: to utter smartly.—*v.i.* to give out a sharp, sudden sound: to open in chinks: to burst: to go to pieces: to be ruined. [Fr. *craquer*, Ger. *krachen*, Celt. *crac*; from the sound.]

CRACK-BRAINED, krak'-brānd, *adj.* Having the intellect impaired: crazy.

CRACKER, krak'ėr, *n.* He who or that which cracks: a boast: a noisy boaster: a roll of paper containing a little powder which explodes with a loud noise: a hard biscuit.

CRACK-HEMP, krak'-hemp, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who deserves to be hanged.

CRACKLE, krakl, *v.i.* To give out slight but

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frequent cracks:—*pr.p.* crack'ling; *pa.p.* crack'led. [Dim. of CRACK.]

CRACKLIN, krak'lin, *n.* A kind of china-ware, the glazing of which is purposely cracked in the kiln as an ornament.

CRACKLING, krak'ling, *n.* The making of small abrupt cracks or reports: the rind of roasted pork.

CRACKNEL, krak'nel, *n.* A *brittle* hard-baked cake or biscuit.

CRADLE, krā'dl, *n.* A small movable bed or crib in which children are rocked: the place in which anything is nurtured in the early period of its existence: infancy or early life: a case in which a broken leg is laid after being set: a framework of timbers for keeping a vessel erect when out of the water.—*v.t.* To place or rock in a cradle: to nurse tenderly.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to lie, or lodge, as in a cradle:—*pr.p.* crā'dling; *pa.p.* crā'dled.

[A.S. *cradel, cradol*, Gael. *creathall*—Gael. *crith*, to shake, W. *cryd*, a shaking or rocking, a cradle; or akin to L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a crate.]

CRÆSIE, krē'si, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Crazy*, cracked, out of order.

CRAFT, kraft, *n.* *Power of seizing* or comprehending: skill: cunning: strength: art: trade: ships or vessels:—*pl.* (*Shak.*) craftsmen.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To play tricks. [A.S. *craft*, Ger. *kraft*; akin to Ger. *greifen*, to seize, W. *crafu*, to seize with the understanding.]

CRAFTILY, kraft'i-li, *adv.* Skilfully: artfully, cunningly.

CRAFTINESS, kraft'i-nes, *n.* Dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose: cunning: stratagem.

CRAFTSMAN, krafts'man, *n.* One engaged in a craft or trade: an artificer: a mechanic.

CRAFTY, kraft'i, *adj.* Having, or characterised by, craft or skill: artful: cunning.

CRAG, krag, *n.* A steep, rugged rock: a rocky point: (*geol.*) a bed of gravel mixed with shells. [Gael. *creag*, W. *craig*, a rock.]

CRAG, CRAGGE, krag, *n.* (*Spenser*). The neck. [Ger. *kragen*, the throat, the neck.]

CRAGGED, krag'ed, *adj.* Full of crags or broken rocks: rugged: unequal.

CRAGGEDNESS, krag'ed-nes, } *n.* The state of
CRAGGINESS, krag'i-nes, } abounding with crags or broken rocks.

CRAGGY, krag'i, *adj.* Cragged: (*Spenser*) knotty.

CRAKE, krāk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A boast.—*v.t.* To utter boastfully.—*v.i.* to boast. [See CRACK.]

CRAKE, krāk, *n.* A genus of birds of the rail family, so called from the harsh call-note of the male.

CRAM, kram, *v.t.* To press or squeeze (as one thing on another): to crowd: to stuff: to fill too full.—*v.i.* to eat beyond satiety:—*pr.p.* cram'ming; *pa.p.* crammed'. [A.S. *crammian*; Ice. *krami*, pressure; Ger. *krammen*, to seize; Dan. *kramme*, to crush.]

CRAMBO, kram'bo, *n.* A game in which one gives a word to which another finds a rhyme: a rhyme.

[Acc. to Wedg. a play in rhyming, in which he that repeats a word that was said before forfeits something, prob. from L. *crambe repetita*, a tedious repetition, from the Greek proverb, *dis krambē thanaton*, cabbage twice boiled is death.]

CRAMP, kramp, *n.* That which holds or confines: a restraint or hindrance: a piece of iron bent at the ends for holding together pieces of timber, &c.: a painful spasmodic contraction of a muscle.—*v.t.* To confine or restrain: to hinder from action or expansion: to fasten with a cramp-iron: to affect with cramp, as muscles.—*adj.* Crooked: knotty: difficult. [A.S. *kramma*, cramp; Ger. *krampf*, cramp, *krampe*, a cramp-iron: connected with CLAMP.]

CRAMP-BONE, kramp'-bōn, *n.* The patella or knee-pan of the sheep, so called because formerly used as a charm for cramp.

CRAMP-IRON, kramp'-ī'urn, *n.* A piece of metal bent at both ends for binding things together.

CRAMP-RING, kramp'-ring, *n.* A ring formerly blessed by the sovereign on Good Friday, and supposed to be efficacious in curing cramp and the falling sickness. [cramp: producing cramp.

CRAMPY, kramp'i, *adj.* Affected or diseased with

CRANAGE, krān'āj, *n.* The privilege of using a crane at a wharf: the price paid for the use of a crane.

CRANBERRY, kran'ber-ri, *n.* (*lit.*) *The crane-berry:* a genus of small evergreen shrubs: the fruit of the plant, a red, sour berry used in making tarts. [So called because the slender stalk resembles the leg of a crane.]

CRANCH, kranch, *v.t.* Same as CRAUNCH.

CRANE, krān, *n.* A genus of large, migratory, wading birds, with long legs, neck, and bill: a machine for lifting heavy objects, the chief part of which is an arm furnished with a windlass and other tackle, and which is supposed to resemble the neck of a crane: a bent pipe or siphon for drawing liquor from a cask. [A.S. *cran*; Ger. *kranich*, Gr. *geranos*; L. *grus*, a crane; so called in imitation of its harsh, croaking cry.]

CRANE-FLY, krān'-flī, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, nearly allied to the gnats, with very long legs like the crane.

CRANE'S-BILL, krānz'-bil, *n.* The Geranium, so called from a lengthened appendage of the seed-vessel.

CRANIAL, krā'ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the cranium.

CRANIOLOGY, krā-ni-ol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *A treatise on the cranium* or skull: the science which investigates the structure of the skulls of various animals: phrenology. [Gr. *kranion*, the skull, *logos*, a discourse.]

CRANIUM, krā'ni-um, *n.* *The head:* the skull: properly the part of the skull which encloses the brain. [Low L.—Gr. *kranion—karē*, Sans. *çiras*, the head.]

CRANK, krangk, *n.* A *crook* or turning: an arm bent and applied to an axis to produce circular motion: a twist or turn of speech: a conceit made by changing the form or meaning of a word. [D. *kring; kronkelen, krinkelen*, to curl, twist, bend.]

CRANK, krangk, *adj.* *Sick*, weak: (*naut.*) liable to be upset: (*Spenser*) bold, spirited. [A.S. *cranc*, Ger. *krank*, sick.]

CRANKLE, krang'kl, *v.i.* *To bend* or turn.—*v.t.* to form with short turns or wrinkles:—*pr.p.* crank'ling; *pa.p.* crank'led. [Dim. of CRANK.]

CRANKNESS, krangk'nes, *n.* Liability to be overset.

CRANNIED, kran'nid, *adj.* Having crannies, rents, or fissures.

CRANNOG, kran'og, *n.* The name given in Scotland and Ireland to a fortified island (partly natural and partly artificial) in a lake, used as a dwelling-place and place of refuge among the early inhabitants.

CRANNY, kran'ni, *n.* A *rent:* a narrow opening or chink: a secret place.—*v.i.* To make crannies: to enter by crannies:—*pr.p.* cran'nying; *pa.p.* cran'nied. [Fr. *cran*, Ger. *krinne*, a notch, a cranny.]

CRANTS, krants, *n.* (*Shak.*) *The garland* carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave. [Ger. *kranz*, a wreath, a garland.]

CRAPE, krāp, *n.* A thin, transparent *crisp* or crimpled stuff, made of silk, usually black, and much used in

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mourning.—*v.t.* To curl or form into ringlets :—*pr.p.* crāp'ing; *pa.p.* crāped'. [Fr. *crêpe;* O. E. *crips,* curled; from L. *crispus.* See CRISP.]

CRAPPLE, krap'l, *n.* (*Spenser*). A claw. [Connected with GRAPPLE.] [*craier,* low L. *craiera.*]

CRARE, krār, *n.* (*Shak.*) A trading vessel. [O. Fr.

CRASE, krāz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as CRAZE.

CRASH, krash, *n.* A sudden, loud, confused noise, as of many things falling and breaking at once.—*v.t.* To break or bruise with violence and tumult.—*v.i.* to make a noise, as of things falling and breaking. [Formed from the sound. See CRUSH.]

CRASIS, krā'sis, *n.* (*gram.*) The contraction of two vowels into a long one, or into a diphthong. [Gr. *krasis—kerannumi,* to mix.]

CRASS, kras, *adj.* *Thick:* gross : coarse. [L. *crassus,* thick.] [any liquid, as the clot of blood.

CRASSAMENT, kras'a-ment, *n.* The thick part of

CRASSITUDE, kras'i-tūd, *n.* Grossness : coarseness.

CRATCH, krach, *n.* (*Spenser*). The open frame or manger in which hay is put for cattle.

[Fr. *crèche,* It. *craticia,* from L. *crates, cratitius* (*Wedg.*); see CRATE: or Prov. *crepia, crepcha,* It. *greppia,* O. Fr. *crebe,* a crib (*Diez*); see CRIB.]

CRATE, krāt, *n.* A case of *wicker-work,* used for packing crockery in. [L. *crates,* wicker-work; Dan. *krat,* copse; Gael. *creathach,* underwood.]

CRATER, krā'tėr, *n.* The *bowl-shaped* mouth or aperture of a volcano. [Gr. *kratēr,* a large bowl for mixing wine, from *kerannūmi,* to mix.]

CRAUNCH, kränch, *v.t.* To *crush* with the teeth : to chew with violence and noise. [From the sound; so Scot. *crunch,* E. *crunch,* Fr. *grincer.*]

CRAVAT, kra-vat', *n.* A piece of muslin, silk, or other cloth worn as a neckcloth by men, said to have been adopted in France (1636), from the *Cravates* or Croatians. [Fr. *cravate,* a corruption of CROAT.]

CRAVATTED, kra-vat'ed, *adj.* Wearing a cravat.

CRAVE, krāv, *v.t.* *To ask with earnestness:* to demand or require : to long for :—*pr.p.* crāv'ing; *pa.p.* crāved'. [A.S. *crafian,* W. *crefu,* to cry, to beg earnestly.]

CRAVEN, krāv'n, *n.* (*orig.*) One *overthrown* or *vanquished* who begged his life : a spiritless fellow.—*adj.* Cowardly : spiritless.—*v.t.* To make cowardly or weak. [Anciently *cravant!* the declaration of submission or surrender made by one overthrown, from O. Fr. *cravanter,* to overthrow.—*Wedg.*]

CRAVER, krāv'ėr, *n.* One who craves or begs.

CRAVING, krāv'ing, *n.* A vehement desire.

CRAW, kraw, *n.* The crop or first stomach of fowls. [See CRAG, the throat.]

CRAWFISH, kraw'fish, *n.* A fresh-water crustacean, closely allied to the lobster, much esteemed for the table. [A corruption of Fr. *écrevisse,* a crab.]

CRAWL, krawl, *v.i.* To move along on the ground, as a worm or serpent : to creep : to move on the hands and knees : to move along slowly and feebly.—*n.* The act or motion of crawling. [Dan. *kravle,* Ger. *krabbeln,* Scot. *crowl,* to creep, crawl.]

CRAWLER, krawl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which crawls : a creeper : a reptile.

CRAYFISH, krā'fish, *n.* Same as CRAWFISH.

CRAYON, krā'on, *n.* A pencil made of chalk, pipe-clay, or charcoal, variously coloured and used for drawing : a drawing done with crayons.—*v.t.* To sketch with a crayon : to sketch or plan. [Fr.—*craie,* chalk, from L. *creta,* Cretan earth, chalk.]

CRAYON-PAINTING, krā'on-pānt'ing, *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

CRAZE, krāz, *v.t.* To *crush* or break : to weaken, impair, or shatter.—*v.i.* to act as one crazed :—*pr.p.* crāz'ing; *pa.p.* crāzed'.—*n.* A state of craziness : a strong habitual irrational desire. [O. E. *crase,* Fr. *écraser,* to crush, to shatter; Ice. *krassa,* to grind, Dan. *krase,* to crackle.]

CRAZEDNESS, krāz'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being crazed : decrepitude : an impaired state of the intellect. [manner.

CRAZILY, krāz'i-li, *adv.* In a crazed or broken

CRAZINESS, krāz'i-nes, *n.* The state of being broken or weakened : imbecility or weakness of intellect.

CRAZY, krāz'i, *adj.* Crazed or crushed : weak, feeble : disordered or shattered in mind.

CREAK, krēk, *v.i.* To make a sharp, prolonged, grating sound, as by the friction of hard substances.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make a creaking sound with.—*n.* The sound produced when anything creaks. [O. Fr. *criquer;* A.S. *cearcian,* from the sound, and connected with CRACK.] [creeks.

CREAKIE, krēk'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Indented with

CREAM, krēm, *n.* The thick oily substance which rises to the top of milk, and which is the richest part of it : the best part of anything.—*v.t.* To skim off the cream from.—*v.i.* to gather or form cream : to assume the consistency of cream. [Fr. *crême,* It. *crema,* L. *cremor;* Ice. *kraumr, kraum,* simmering; allied to A.S. and Scot. *ream,* Ger. *rahm.*]

CREAM-CAKE, krēm'-kāk, *n.* A kind of cake filled with custard made of cream, &c.

CREAM-CHEESE, krēm'-chēz, *n.* Cheese made of cream. [colour of cream, light-yellow.

CREAM-COLOURED, krēm'-kul'urd, *adj.* Of the

CREAM-FACED, krēm'-fāsd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Pale with fear, coward-looking. [ing like cream.

CREAMY, krēm'i, *adj.* Full of or like cream : gather-

CREANT, krē'ant, *adj.* *Creating:* formative.

CREASE, krēs, *n.* A wrinkle or mark such as is made in cloth by folding it.—*v.t.* To mark by folding : —*pr.p.* creas'ing; *pa.p.* creased'. [Bret. *kriz,* a wrinkle, Ger. *kraus,* crisp; akin to L. *crispus.* See CRISP.]

CREASE, krēs, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A Malay dagger. [Malay.]

CREASOTE, krē'a-sōt, *n.* Same as CREOSOTE.

CREASTED, krēst'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Crested.

CREATE, kre-āt', *v.t.* *To make:* to form out of nothing : to bring into being : to produce from existing elements or materials by investing them with new forms or qualities : to produce or cause : to invest with a new character, office, or dignity :—*pr.p.* creāt'ing; *pa.p.* creāt'ed.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Created, begotten, composed. [L. *creo, creatum;* Gr. *krainō,* to accomplish, to fulfil; Sans. *kri,* to make.]

CREATINE, krē'a-tin, *n.* A crystallisable substance found in the *flesh* or muscular tissue of animals. [Gr. *kreas,* flesh.]

CREATININE, kre-at'in-in, *n.* An alkaline crystallisable substance, closely allied to creatine, found in the juice of muscular tissue.

CREATION, kre-ā'shun, *n.* The act of creating, especially the universe : created things : the world : the universe. [that creates.

CREATIVE, kre-āt'iv, *adj.* Having power to create :

CREATOR, kre-āt'or, *n.* One who creates : a maker : THE CREATOR, God.

CREATURE, krē'tūr, *n.* Whatever has been created : animated being : an animal : man : a human being, in contempt or endearment : anything produced or

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imagined: a person who owes his fortune or position to another: a dependant or tool. [L. *creatura—creo.* See CREATE.]

CREDENCE, krē'dens, *n.* Belief: confidence: that which gives a claim to belief or confidence: (*orig.*) a sideboard at which meats were tasted before being presented to guests, as a precaution against poison, then (*Ch. of E.*) a small table beside the altar or communion table on which the bread and wine are laid before being consecrated. [Prov. *credensa*, It. *credenza*, low L. *credentia*, from *credens, -entis.* See CREDENT.]

CREDENDUM, kre-den'dum, *n.* A thing to be believed, an act of faith:—*pl.* CREDEN'DA. [L.—*credo.* See CREDENT.]

CREDENT, krē'dent, *adj.* Crediting, believing: easy of belief: unquestionable: (*Shak.*) enforcing credit. [L. *credens, -entis*, pr.p. of *credo*, to trust, believe.]

CREDENTIAL, kre-den'shal, *adj.* Giving a title to credit or belief.—*n.* That which entitles to credit or confidence:—*pl.* the letters, authority, or warrant by which any one claims confidence or authority among strangers. [It. *credenziale*, from low L. *credentia.* See CREDENCE.]

CREDIBILITY, kred-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being credible: claim to credit.

CREDIBLE, kred'i-bl, *adj.* *That may be believed:* worthy of credit or belief. [L. *credibilis—credo.* See CREDENT.]

CREDIBLENESS, kred'i-bl-nes, *n.* CREDIBILITY.

CREDIBLY, kred'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner that deserves or claims belief.

CREDIT, kred'it, *n.* Belief: authority or influence derived from the confidence of others: reputation: authority derived from character or reputation: reputed pecuniary sufficiency: trust given or received: the time allowed for payment of goods bought on trust: (*book-k.*) the side of an account on which payments received from the party named at the head of the account are entered.—*v.t.* To believe: to confide in: to sell to on trust: to enter on the credit side of an account: to set to the credit of. [L. *credo, creditum*, to trust. See CREDO.]

CREDITABLE, kred'it-a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of credit or belief: honourable: estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, kred'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being creditable: reputation: estimation.

CREDITABLY, kred'it-a-bli, *adv.* With credit: without disgrace.

CREDITOR, kred'it-or, *n.* One who credits or trusts: [one to whom a debt is due.

CREDO, krē'do, *n.* The creed, as chanted or read in the R. C. Church. [L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Creed; akin to Sans. *crat*, faith.]

CREDULITY, kre-dū'li-ti, *n.* Quality of being credulous: a disposition to believe anything on slight evidence. [L. *credulitas—credulus.* See CREDULOUS.]

CREDULOUS, kred'ū-lus, *adj.* That quickly or easily believes a thing: confiding: apt to believe without sufficient evidence. [L. *credulus—credo.* See CREDO.]

CREDULOUSLY, kred'ū-lus-li, *adv.* With credulity.

CREDULOUSNESS, kred'ū-lus-nes, *n.* Credulity.

CREED, krēd, *n.* That which is credited or believed: a summary of the articles of religious belief. [A.S. *creda*, from L. *credo.* See CREDO.]

CREEK, krēk, *n.* A *crook* or *bend:* (*Shak.*) a turn or winding: a small and narrow inlet or bay: a prominence in a winding coast: (*U. S.*) a small river or brook. [A.S. *crecca*, D. *kreek;* Ice. *kryki*, a corner.]

CREEKY, krēk'i, *adj.* Full of creeks: winding.

CREEP, krēp, *v.i.* To move along on the belly, as animals without legs do: to move as insects and other animals with very short legs do: to move on the hands and knees: to move slowly, feebly, noiselessly, or insensibly: to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine: to fawn: to have the sensation as of insects creeping on the skin:—*pr.p.* creep'ing: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* crept. [A.S. *creopan*, D. *kruipen;* L. *repo*, Gr. *herpō*, Sans. *srip.*]

CREEPER, krēp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which creeps: a creeping, trailing, or climbing plant: a genus of birds a little larger than the wren, which live on insects in the bark of trees: an instrument with iron hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of any water: —*pl.* (*arch.*) leaves or clusters of foliage.

CREESE. Same as CREASE, a dagger.

CREETE, krēt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Cattle, live-stock. [Perhaps a corruption of *create* (*Chaucer*), L. *creatus*, pa.p. of *creo*, to create. See CREATURE.]

CREMONA, kre-mō'na, *n.* A superior kind of violin made at Cremona in Italy.

CREMOSIN, krem'o-sin, *n.* (*Spenser*). Crimson.

CRENATE, krē'nāt, **CRENATED**, krē'nāt-ed, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the edge *notched.* [L. *crena*, a notch.]

CRENELLE, kre-nel', *n.* (*arch.*) An opening in a parapet for shooting through: a battlement. [Fr.—L. *crena*, a notch.]

CRENELLÉ, kre-nel'lā, *adj.* (*her.*) Embattled, drawn like the battlements of a wall. [From CRENELLE.]

CREOLE, krē'ōl, *n.* An inhabitant *born* in a country, but of a race not native to it, specially applied to an inhabitant of S. America or the W. Indies, born in the country and of pure European blood. [Fr. *creole;* Sp. *criollo*, contracted from *criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, pa.p. of *criar*, L. *creare*, to create.]

CREOLIAN, krē-ō'li-an, *n.* A creole.

CREOSOTE, krē'o-sōt, *n.* An oily, colourless liquid, distilled from wood-tar, and having the property of *preserving flesh* from corruption. [Gr. *kreas, kreōs*, flesh, and *sōtēr*, a preserver, from *sōzō*, to save.]

CREPITATION, krep-i-tā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) A crackling: one of the sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation. [From L. *crepito, -atum*, to crackle.]

CREPT, krept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CREEP.

CREPUSCLE, kre-pus'l, **CREPUSCULE**, kre-pus'kūl, } *n.* Twilight. [L. *crepusculum — creper*, dusky, obscure.]

CREPUSCULAR, kre-pus'kū-lar, **CREPUSCULOUS**, kre-pus'kū-lus, } *adj.* Of or pertaining to twilight: glimmering: (*nat. hist.*) flying in the evening.

CRESCENT, kres'ent, *adj.* *Increasing* or growing.—*n.* The new moon as she increases towards half moon: a figure resembling the crescent moon, as that borne in the Turkish standard: the standard itself: the Turkish power: a street or range of buildings in the form of a crescent.—*v.t.* To form into a crescent. [L. *crescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *cresco*, to grow.]

CRESCIVE, kres'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Increasing.

CRESS, kres, *n.* A name given to many species of plants, growing in moist places, and having leaves with a pungent taste, used in salad. [A.S. *cressa*, Ger. *kresse*, Fr. *cresson;* akin to L. *cresco*, to grow.]

CRESSET, kres'et, *n.* *A cruse*, jar, or open lamp filled with combustible material and placed on a beacon, light-house, &c. [Fr. *creuset.* See CROCK, CRUSE.]

CRESSY, kres'i, *adj.* Abounding in cress.

CREST, krest, *n.* The comb or tuft on the head of a cock and other birds: a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet: pride, spirit, courage: (*her.*) the figure which surmounts a coat of arms: the foamy top of a wave: the highest part of a hill or mountain-range.—*v.t.* To furnish with

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a crest: to serve as a crest for: (*Spenser*) to mark with long hair-like streaks. [A.S. *cræsta;* Fr. *crête;* L. *crista*, from the root of *crinis*, hair.]

CRESTED, krest'ed, *p.adj.* Having a crest: (*bot.*) having an elevated appendage like a crest.

CREST-FALLEN, krest'-fawln, *adj.* With hanging head or crest: cowed: dispirited. [high birth.

CRESTLESS, krest'les, *adj.* Without a crest: not of

CREST-TILE, krest'-tīl, *n.* A tile used for covering the ridge upon a roof, fitting upon it like a saddle.

CRETACEOUS, kre-tā'shus, *adj.* *Chalky:* composed of or like chalk. [L. *cretaceus—creta*, Cretan earth, chalk.]

CRETIN, krē'tin, *n.* One of a class of idiots found in deep valleys, especially among the Alps, and generally afflicted with goitre.

[Fr., for *crestin*, Prov. *crestar*—L. *castrare*, to geld, hence = a deformed man: but also given from Fr. *chrétien*, a Christian, because incapable of sinning, being an idiot.]

CRETINISM, krē'tin-izm, *n.* The condition or disease of a cretin: idiotcy: goitre.

CREVASSE, krev-as', *n.* *A crack* or split, especially applied to a cleft in a glacier. [Fr.—*crever*, to burst, to rive, L. *crepare*, to creak or crack.]

CREVICE, krev'is, *n.* A crack or rent: a narrow opening. [A form of CREVASSE.]

CREW, krōō, *n.* A *crowd* or *clump* of people: a throng or company, especially in a contemptuous or bad sense: the company of seamen who man a vessel. [O. E. *crue*, from A.S. *cread*, *cruth*, a crowd or company; akin to Celt. *crwd*, a round lump; or O. E. *crue*, from Fr. *crû*, pa.p. of *croître*, to increase.]

CREW, krōō, *pa.t.* of CROW.

CREWE, krōō, *n.* (*Spenser*). A crewet or cruse.

CREWEL, krōō'el, *n.* Slackly twisted worsted yarn. [For *clewel*, dim. of *clew*, a ball of thread.]

CRIB, krib, *n.* A confined space: a stall for cattle: the rack or manger of a stable: a child's bed.—*v.t.* To enclose or confine: to cramp.—*v.i.* to be confined or crowded together:—*pr.p.* cribb'ing; *pa.p.* cribbed'. [A.S. *crib;* Ger. *krippe;* Celt. *crup*, to crouch.]

CRIB, krib, *v.t.* To pilfer.—*n.* (*colloq.*) A book for students containing a translation or explanation of an author.

CRIBBAGE, krib'āj, *n.* A game at cards played by two, three, or four persons, so called from *crib*, the name given to the cards laid out by each party, which belong to the dealer.

CRIBBAGE-BOARD, krib'āj-bōrd, *n.* A board with holes, used by cribbage players, on which they mark their score with pegs.

CRIBBING, krib'ing, } *n.* A vicious habit of
CRIB-BITING, krib'-bīt-ing, } horses, consisting in biting the manger.

CRICK, krik, *n.* (*orig.*) *A creaking:* a spasm or cramp especially of the neck. [From CRACK, CREAK.]

CRICKET, krik'et, *n.* A genus of orthopterous insects, allied to locusts and grasshoppers, which make a creaking or chirping noise with their wing-covers.

CRICKET, krik'et, *n.* A field game usually played by two opposing parties of eleven persons each, with two bats, a ball, and two wickets of three stumps or staves each.—*v.i.* To play at cricket. [A.S. *cric*, a staff, a crook; referring either to the staves of the wickets or to the bat.]

CRICKETER, krik'et-ėr, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

CRICKET-MATCH, krik'et-mach, *n.* A match at cricket.

CRICOID, krī'koid, *adj.* (*anat.*) *In the form of a ring:* annular. [Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, form.]

CRIED, krīd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CRY.

CRIER, krī'ėr, *n.* One who cries or proclaims, esp. an officer whose duty is to make public proclamations.

CRIME, krīm, *n.* (*lit.*) *Judgment:* a matter for inquiry or judgment: a violation of law: any great wickedness or fault: a serious offence: vice: (*Spenser*) reproach. [L. *crimen;* Gr. *krima—krinō*, to sift, to judge, Sans. *kri*, to separate.]

CRIMEFUL, krīm'fool, *adj.* Criminal: wicked: contrary to duty or right. [innocent.

CRIMELESS, krīm'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without crime:

CRIMINAL, krim'in-al, *adj.* Guilty of crime: violating laws: abandoned: wicked: (*law*) opposed to civil.—*n.* One guilty of crime: one legally convicted of crime. [criminal: guiltiness.

CRIMINALITY, krim-in-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being

CRIMINALLY, krim'in-al-li, *adv.* In a criminal or guilty manner.

CRIMINATE, krim'in-āt, *v.t.* To charge with a crime: to accuse: to involve in the consequences of a crime:—*pr.p.* crim'inating; *pa.p.* crim'inated. [L. *criminor*, *criminatus—crimen*, crime.]

CRIMINATION, krim-in-ā'shun, *n.* The act of criminating: accusation: charge.

CRIMINATIVE, krim'in-a-tiv, } *adj.* Relating to
CRIMINATORY, krim'in-a-tor-i, } crimination: involving accusation: accusing.

CRIMINOUS, krim'in-us, *adj.* (*obs.*) Criminal.

CRIMP, krimp, *adj.* Easily crumbled: friable: contracted.—*v.t.* To contract: to form into small ridges or plaits: to wrinkle: to make crisp: to cause to crimple by cutting with a knife, as the flesh of fish. [A.S. *acrymman*, to crumble; Ger. *krimpen*, to shrink, W. *crimpian*, to raise in ridges.]

CRIMP, krimp, *v.t.* To seize or decoy.—*n.* One who decoys another into the naval or military service: any low kind of agent.

CRIMPING-IRON, krimp'ing-ī'urn, *n.* An iron instrument used for crimping hair.

CRIMPING-MACHINE, krimp'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A machine for forming crimps or plaits on ruffles.

CRIMPLE, krimp'l, *v.t.* To contract or draw together: to cause to shrink: to plait, curl:—*pr.p.* crimp'ling; *pa.p.* crimp'led. [Dim. of CRIMP.]

CRIMSON, krim'zn, *n.* A deep red colour somewhat darkened with blue: red in general.—*adj.* Of a deep red colour.—*v.t.* To dye or colour with crimson.—*v.i.* to become crimson-coloured: to blush. [O. E. *crimosyn;* It. *kremisino;* from Ar. *kermes*, the cochineal insect from which it is made.]

CRIMSON-WARM, krim'zn-wawrm, *adj.* Warmed so as to have the colour of crimson.

CRINAL, krī'nal, *adj.* Of or belonging to the hair. [L. *crinalis—crinis*, the hair.]

CRINGE, krinj, *v.t.* To bend in submission or flattery: to crouch with servility: to fawn.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to draw together, contract:—*pr.p.* cring'ing; *pa.p.* cringed'.—*n.* A low bow: servile civility. [A.S. *crincan*, *cringan;* conn. with CRANK, a bend.]

CRINGELING, krinj'ling, } *n.* One who cringes: a
CRINGER, krinj'ėr, } servile flatterer.

CRINGINGLY, krinj'ing-li, *adv.* In a cringing or obsequious manner.

CRINGLE, kring'gl, *n.* A small piece of rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, and containing a metal ring or thimble. [D. *krinkel—kring*, a circle, a ring. See CRANK, a bend.]

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CRINICULTURAL, krin-i-kul'tūr-al, *adj.* Relating to the culture or growth of the hair. [L. *crinis*, the hair, and *cultura*. See CULTURE.]

CRINITE, krī'nīt, *adj.* Having the appearance *of hair*: (*bot.*) furnished with long hairs. [L. *crinitus—crinis*, hair.]

CRINKLE, kringk'l, *v.t.* To break into short turns or wrinkles: to form into inequalities.—*v.i.* to run in and out in little turns or bends: to wrinkle:—*pr.p.* crink'ling; *pa.p.* crink'led.—*n.* A wrinkle: a small sinuosity. [See CRANK, *n.*]

CRINOID, krī'noid, } *adj.* Relating to the
CRINOIDAL, krī-noid'al, } Crinoidea.

CRINOIDEA, krī-noid'e-a, *n.pl.* An order or family of radiate zoophytes now nearly extinct, allied to the star-fish, having a lily-shaped disc supported on a jointed stalk or stem. [Gr. *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos*, form.]

CRINOLINE, krin'o-lin, *n.* An under petticoat, orig. made of hair-cloth, and used for expanding the skirt: any petticoat stiffened with starch, or expanded by hoops, &c. [Fr. *crin*, L. *crinis*, hair, and Fr. *lin*, L. *linum*, flax, linen.]

CRIPPLE, krip'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who creeps:* a lame person: one who has not the full use of his limbs.—*adj.* Lame.—*v.t.* To make lame: to deprive of the power of exertion: to disable:—*pr.p.* cripp'ling; *pa.p.* cripp'led. [From root of CREEP.]

CRIPPLING, krip'ling, *n.* A crutch or prop set up as a support against the side of a building.

CRISIS, krī'sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *The formation of a judgment* or decision: point of time for deciding anything—*i.e.* when it must either terminate or take a new course: the decisive moment: (*med.*) the point at which a disease reaches its height:—*pl.* CRISES, krī'sēz. [Gr. *krisis—krinō*, to judge, Sans. *kri*, to separate.]

CRISP, krisp, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Curled: so dry as to be easily crumbled: brittle: brisk.—*v.t.* To curl or twist: to make wavy.—*v.i.* to curl. [A.S. *cirps*; O. Fr. *crespe*; L. *crispus*.]

CRISPATE, kris'pāt, } *adj.* Having a crisped
CRISPATED, kris'pāt-ed, } or wavy appearance.

CRISPIN, kris'pin, *n.* A shoemaker—so named from Crispin, the recognised patron saint of shoemakers.

CRISPING-IRON, krisp'ing-ī'urn, } *n.* A curling-
CRISPING-PIN, krisp'ing-pin, } iron.

CRISPLY, krisp'li, *adv.* In a crisp manner.

CRISPNESS, krisp'nes, *n.* The state of being crisp or curled: brittleness. [brittle.

CRISPY, krisp'i, *adj.* Curled or curly: frizzled:

CRISS-CROSS, kris'-kros, *n.* A mark formed by two lines in the form of a cross, as the signature of a person unable to write his name: a child's game played on a slate, the lines being drawn in the form of a cross. [A corr. of CHRIST-CROSS.]

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, kris'-kros-rō, *n.* A corr. of CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

CRISTATE, kris'tāt, } *adj.* *Crested:* (*bot.*) hav-
CRISTATED, kris'tāt-ed, } ing an appendage resembling a crest. [See CREST.]

CRITERION, krī-tē'ri-on, *n.* A means or standard by which *a judgment* of anything may be formed: a test: a rule:—*pl.* CRITE'RIA. [Gr. *kritērion*, from *kritēs*, a judge—*krinō*, to judge.]

CRITHOMANCY, krith'o-man-si, *n.* *Divination by* examining the *barley* used in sacrifices and the meal strewed over the victims. [Gr. *krithē*, barley, and *manteia*, divination.]

CRITIC, krit'ik, *n.* One who judges the merit of productions in literature, the fine arts, &c.: a carper or fault-finder: a critique.—*adj.* Critical. [Gr. *kritikos—krinō*, to judge.]

CRITICAL, krit'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to criticism: skilled in judging literary and other productions: discriminating: accurate: captious [from CRITIC]: indicating a crisis: decisive: important [from CRISIS.]

CRITICALLY, krit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a critical or exact manner: at a critical or important time.

CRITICALNESS, krit'ik-al-nes, *n.* Quality of being critical: exactness: fastidiousness.

CRITICISE, krit'i-sīz, *v.t.* To examine and judge: to pass judgment upon: to censure.—*v.i.* to examine and remark upon critically:—*pr.p.* crit'icising; *pa.p.* crit'icised.

CRITICISM, krit'i-sizm, *n.* The art or science of criticising or judging, esp. in literature or the fine arts: a critical judgment or observation: animadversion.

CRITIQUE, kri-tēk', *n.* A criticism or critical examination of any production: a review.—*v.t.* (*Pope*) To criticise. [Fr.]

CROAK, krōk, *v.i.* To make a low hoarse sound, as a frog or raven: to utter discontented murmurs: to forebode evil.—*n.* The sound made by a frog or raven: any like sound. [A.S. *cracetan*; Ger. *krächzen*; L. *crocio*; Gr. *krōzō*: from the sound.]

CROAKER, krōk'ėr, *n.* One who croaks: a discontented querulous person.

CROAT, krō'at, *n.* A native of Croatia, esp. one serving as a soldier in the Austrian army.

CROCHES, krō'shez, *n.pl.* The buds or *hook*-like nobs at the top of a deer's horn. [See CROCHET.]

CROCHET, krō'shā, *n.* Fancy knitting made by means of a small *hooked* needle.—*v.t.* To knit with such a needle. [Fr.—*croc*, W. *crog*, a hook.]

CROCK, krok, *n.* (*obs.*) A narrow-necked earthen vessel or pitcher: a cup. [A.S. *croc*; Ger. *krug*; W. *crochan*, a pot; Gael. *crog*, a pitcher.]

CROCKERY, krok'ėr-i, *n.* Earthenware: vessels made of baked clay. [From CROCK.]

CROCKET, krok'et, *n.* (*arch.*) An ornament on the angles of spires, canopies, &c., in imitation of *curved* leaves or flowers. [From root of CROOK.]

CROCODILE, krok'o-dīl, *n.* A large amphibious reptile inhabiting the large rivers and estuaries of the tropics, so called from its resembling *a lizard*. [Fr.; L. *crocodilus*, Gr. *krokodeilos*, a lizard.]

CROCODILE TEARS, affected tears; hypocritical grief: from the fabulous story that crocodiles shed tears over the animals they have killed for food.

CROCODILIAN, krok-o-dil'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or like the crocodile.—*n.* One of the crocodile family.

CROCUS, krō'kus, *n.* A genus of early plants with beautiful flowers, one species of which produces saffron. [L. *crocus*, Gr. *krokos*, Gael. *kroch*.]

CROFT, kroft, *n.* A small enclosed space of arable land adjoining a dwelling-house: a small farm. [A.S. *croft*, Gael. *croit*, a croft.]

CROISSANT, krois-sant', *n.* (*her.*) A cross, [illegible] *crucis*, of which are in the form of a crescent [illegible]. Bearing[illegible] ends [Fr. *croissant*, crescent. See CROSS.] [illegible] half moon.

CROMLECH, krom'lek, *n.* A rude [illegible] *stones*, of great antiquity, found [illegible] the world. [Celt. *crom*, a cir[illegible] A figure *circle of* standing

CRONE, krōn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cr*[illegible] *cross.* [illegible] in various parts of a term for an old wom[illegible] fik'shcle, and *lech*, a stone.] [Gael. *cronan*, Scot. *croni*[illegible] *illing moaning or groaning sound:* moan.] [illegible] an, usually in contempt.

CRONY, krō'ni, *n.* An ol[illegible] *, croon*, a hollow, continued [illegible]en. [ance. [From CRONE.] [illegible] and very intimate acquaint-

CROOK, krook, *n.* Anything bent: a hook: a curve or bend: a staff bent at the end, as a shepherd's or bishop's: an artifice or trick.—*v.t.* To bend or form into a hook: to turn from the right course.—*v.i.* to bend over or be bent. [W. *crog*, a hook; Ice. *kraki*; D. *kroki*, a fold or wrinkle: conn. with CROUCH.]

CROOK, krook, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A cross* or gibbet on which malefactors were hung. [L. *crux*.]

CROOK-BACK, krook'-bak, *n.* (*Shak.*) A hunchback, one who has a crooked back. [crooked back.

CROOK-BACKED, krook'-bakt, *adj.* Having a

CROOKED, krook'ed, *adj.* Bent like a crook: not straight: deviating from rectitude: perverse.

CROOKEDLY, krook'ed-li, *adv.* In a crooked manner: perversely.

CROOKEDNESS, krook'ed-nes, *n.* State of being crooked: want of straightness: deformity: perverseness. [crooked knees.

CROOK-KNEED, krook'-nēd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having

CROOK-SHOULDERED, krook'-shōl'dėrd, *adj.* Having crooked shoulders: humpbacked.

CROP, krop, *n.* (*lit.*) *A round knob:* the craw or first stomach of a bird: the top part of anything, as of a plant: all the produce of a field: anything cropped or gathered.—*v.t.* To cut off the top: to cut short or close: to mow or reap: to sow or plant for a future crop.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to yield a harvest:—*pr.p.* cropp'ing; *pa.p.* cropped' (kropt). [A.S. *crop*; D. *crop*, the knob of the throat; Gael. *crap*, *cnap*, a knob; W. *crob*, a round hunch.]

CROP OUT (*geol.*), to appear at the surface, as a stratum of coal; to come to light.

CROP-EAR, krop'-ēr, *n.* One having cropped or cut ears. [or belly full: satiated.

CROPFUL, krop'fool, *adj.* (*Milton*). Having the crop

CROPPER, krop'ėr, *n.* A kind of fancy pigeon remarkable for its large crop.

CROQUET, krō'kā, *n.* A game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of long-handed mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground.

CROSIER, krō'zhėr, *n.* A staff surmounted by a *cross* carried before bishops on solemn occasions. [Low L. *crocia*—L. *crux*, a cross.]

CROSIERED, krō'zhėrd, *adj.* Bearing a crosier.

CROSLET, kros'let, *n.* Same as CROSSLET.

CROSS, kros, *n.* A gibbet on which malefactors were hanged, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other in various forms, as +, T or X: the instrument on which Christ suffered; hence, the symbol of the Christian religion: the Christian religion: anything that crosses or thwarts: adversity, trial, affliction: an ornament or monument in the form of a cross: a mark made by drawing one line through another, used instead of a signature by those who cannot write: a piece of money marked with a cross on one side: a crossing or mixing of races in breeding: the product of such crossing.—*v.t.* To mark with a cross: to lay a body or draw a line across another: to cancel by marking with cross lines: to sign with a cross: (*Shak.*) to furnish with crosses or money: to pass from one side to the other: to obstruct, thwart, or hinder: to interfere or clash with: to breed by intermixture of races.—*v.i.* to lie or be athwart: to move or pass from place to place.

[It. *croce*, Fr. *croix*, L. *crux*, orig. an upright pole, to which latterly a cross-piece was added: conn. with CROOK, by Gael. *crocan*, a hook, *croch*, hung; Ir. *crochaim*, to hang, *croch*, a gallows.]

CROSS, kros, *adj.* Lying across: transverse: oblique: opposite: adverse: perverse: fretful: ill-tempered: interchanged.—*prep.* Across: over.

CROSS-ACTION, kros'-ak'shun, *n.* (*law*). An action brought by the defender against the pursuer in the same cause. [(*bot.*) brachiate.

CROSS-ARMED, kros'-ärmd, *adj.* Having the arms crossed:

CROSS-ARROW, kros'-ar'rō, *n.* The arrow of a cross-bow.

CROSS-BAR, kros'-bär, *n.* A transverse bar: a kind of lever. [verse bar.

CROSS-BARRED, kros'-bärd, *adj.* Fastened by a trans-

CROSS-BEAM, kros'-bēm, *n.* A large beam stretching across a building and serving to hold its sides together.

CROSS-BILL, kros'-bil, *n.* A bill brought by the defendant in a Chancery suit against the plaintiff.

CROSS-BILL, kros'-bil, *n.* A genus of birds resembling linnets, so named because the mandibles of the bill cross each other near the points.

CROSS-BOW, kros'-bō, *n.* A weapon for discharging arrows, formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock.

CROSS-BOWER, -BOWMAN, kros'-bō'ėr, -bō'man, *n.* One who uses a cross-bow.

CROSS-BREED, kros'-brēd, *n.* A breed produced by the crossing or intermixing of different races.

CROSS-BUN, kros'-bun, *n.* A bun marked with the form of a cross, eaten on Good Friday.

CROSSCUT, kros'kut, *v.t.* To cut across.

CROSSCUT-SAW, kros'kut-saw, *n.* A large saw worked by two men, one at each end, for cutting beams cross-wise. [act of cross-examining.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, kros'-egs-am-i-nā'shun, *n.* The

CROSS-EXAMINE, kros'-egs-am'in, *v.t.* To test the evidence of a witness by subjecting him to an examination by the opposite party.

CROSS-FIRE, kros'-fīr, *n.* (*mil.*) The crossing of lines of fire from two or more points. [contrary direction.

CROSS-FLOW, kros'-flō, *v.i.* To flow crosswise or in a

CROSS-GARTERED, kros'-gär'tėrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wearing the garters crossed on the leg.

CROSS-GRAINED, kros'-grānd, *adj.* Having the grain or fibres transverse or irregular: (*fig.*) perverse, contrary, untractable.

CROSSING, kros'ing, *n.* Act of going across: a place for crossing from one side to the other: a thwarting.

CROSS-LEGGED, kros'-legd, *adj.* Having the legs crossed.

CROSSLET, kros'let, *n.* A small cross: (*her.*) a cross crossed near the ends of its arms.

CROSSLY, kros'li, *adv.* In a cross or fretful manner: athwart: in opposition. [humoured: fretfulness.

CROSSNESS, kros'nes, *n.* State of being cross or ill-

CROSS-PURPOSE, kros'-pur'pos, *n.* A contrary purpose: contradictory conduct or system: an enigmatical game. [examine.

CROSS-QUESTION, kros'-kwest'yun, *v.t.* To cross-

CROSS-ROAD, kros'-rōd, *n.* A road crossing the principal road, a bypath.

CROSS-ROW. Same as CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

CROSS-TREES, kros'-trēz, *n.* Pieces of timber placed across the upper end of the lower masts and topmasts of a ship.

CROSS-WAY, kros'-wā, *n.* A cross-road.

CROSSWISE, kros'wīz, *adv.* Across: in the form of a cross.

CROST, krost, obs. *pa.p.* of CROSS.

CROTCH, kroch, *n.* (*lit.*) *A crook* or hook: the angle formed by the crossing or intersection of two legs or branches: a fork, as of a tree. [Fr. *croc*, a hook. See CROOK.]

CROTCHET, kroch'et, *n.* A little hook: a fork-shaped piece of wood used as a support in buildings: a note or character in music 𝅗𝅥 equal to half a minim, or double a quaver: a crooked or perverse fancy: a whim or conceit. [Fr. *crochet*, dim of *croc*, a hook.]

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CROTCHETY, kroch'et-i, *adj.* Full of crotchets or conceits: whimsical.

CROTON, krō'ton, *n.* A genus of tropical plants, from one species of which (*Croton tiglium*) croton oil is obtained. [Gr. *krotōn*, a tick or mite, which the seed of the plant resembles.]

CROTON OIL, a powerful purgative oil, expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*; it is also used externally to relieve internal affections by producing pustular eruption.

CROTON'IC ACID, an acid obtained from croton oil.

CROUCH, krowch, *v.i.* *To crook* or bow: to stoop low or lie close to the ground: to cringe. [Ice. *krokinn*, crooked, bowed down; W. *crwcan*, to bend.]

CROUD, krowd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of violin. [See CROWD.]

CROUP, krōōp, *n.* A disease of the throat in children, accompanied by a hoarse cough and difficult respiration. [Ice. *hropa*, to cry; Scot. *roup*, *croup*, hoarseness: from the croaking sound in breathing.]

CROUP, CROUPE, krōōp, *n.* A crop or hump: the rump or buttocks of certain animals, esp. of a horse: hence, the place behind the saddle. [Fr. *croupe*; It. *groppa*; Ice. *gryppa*, hunch, hump: allied to CROP.]

CROUPER, krōōp'ėr, *n.* Same as CRUPPER.

CROUPIER, krōō'pi-ėr, *n.* One who sits at the croup or lower end of the table as assistant chairman at a dinner-table: the person who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table.

CROUT, krowt, *n.* *Cabbage* chopped fine and preserved in salt and spices, used as a preservative against scurvy: also called *sour-crout*. [Ger. *kraut*, cabbage.]

CROW, krō, *n.* A large bird of the genus Corvus, generally black, which utters a croaking sound: the cry of a cock: a large iron bar or lever, generally furnished with a claw, used to force open doors or move heavy weights, a crow-bar.—*v.i.* To croak: to make a noise as a cock, in joy or defiance: to boast, exult, swagger: to utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child:—*pr.p.* crōwing; *pa.t.* crew (krōō), crōwed'; *pa.p.* crōwed', (*obs.*) crown (krōn). [A.S. *craw*, a crow: from the sound.]

CROW-BAR. See under CROW.

CROW-BERRY, krō'-ber'ri, *n.* A small creeping shrub, producing small black berries, which are the favourite food of game.

CROWD, krowd, *n.* (*lit.*) *A lump:* a number of persons or things closely pressed together without order: the rabble: multitude.—*v.t.* To gather into a lump or crowd: to press or drive together: to encumber by numbers.—*v.i.* to press together in numbers: to urge forward: to swarm. [A.S. *cread*, *cruth*; W. *crwd*, a round lump; D. *kruyden*, to thrust, to push; conn. with CURD, CREW.]

CROWD, krowd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of violin. [W. *crwth*, a hollow protuberance, a fiddle; Gael., Ir. *cruit*.]

CROWDER, krowd'ėr, *n.* (*obs.*) A fiddler.

CROW-FLOWER, krō'-flow'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Perhaps the same as CROW-FOOT.

CROW-FOOT, krō'-foot, *n.* A species of Ranunculus, the leaves and flowers of which are like a crow's foot.

CROW-KEEPER, krō'-kēp'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A person employed to keep crows away from the fields, a scare-crow.

CROWN, krown, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something round*, a garland: the diadem for the head denoting regal or imperial dignity: regal power: royalty: honour: reward: completion: the top of the head: the top part of anything, as of a hat: a 5s. coin, stamped with a crown: (*arch.*) the corona or uppermost member of a cornice: (*bot.*) the long downy appendage at the top of the claw of some petals: (*eccl.*) the tonsure: (*naut.*) the part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank.—*v.t.* To cover or invest with a crown: to invest with royal dignity: to adorn, dignify: to reward or recompense: to consummate: to perfect. [Fr. *couronne*, L. *corona*, Gr. *korōnē*; W. *crwn*, Gael. *cruinn*, round.]

CROWN-ANTLER, krown'-ant'lėr, *n.* The uppermost antler of the horn of a stag.

CROWNED, krownd, *p.adj.* Having or wearing a crown: rewarded: consummated.

CROWNER, krown'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A corr. of CORONER.

CROWNET, krown'et, *n.* A coronet: (*Shak.*) that which crowns or accomplishes—last purpose.

CROWN-GLASS, krown'-glas, *n.* A kind of window-glass formed in circular discs or plates.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krown'-im-pē'ri-al, *n.* A plant, a species of fritillary.

CROWN-JEWELS, krown'-jōō'elz, *n.* Jewels pertaining [to the crown or sovereign.

CROWN-LAND, krown'-land, *n.* Land belonging to the crown or sovereign.

CROWN-LAWYER, krown'-law'yėr, *n.* The lawyer who acts for the crown in criminal cases.

CROWNLESS, krown'les, *adj.* Without a crown.

CROWNLET, krown'let, *n.* A small crown.

CROWN-PAPER, krown'-pā'pėr, *n.* Paper of a particular size, which formerly had the mark of a crown in water-line.

CROWN-PRINCE, krown'-prins, *n.* The prince who [succeeds to the crown.

CROWN-WHEEL, krown'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel resembling a crown with teeth or cogs set at right angles to its plane.

CROWN-WORK, krown'-wurk, *n.* (*fort.*) An outwork in the shape of a crown, consisting of two faces inclined to each other, having a bastion in the middle, and joined to the main work by two long sides.

CROW-QUILL, krō'-kwil, *n.* A pen made of the quill of a crow, &c., for fine writing or etching.

CROW'S-BILL, krōz'-bil, *n.* (*surg.*) A kind of forceps for extracting bullets, &c., from wounds.

CROW'S-FOOT, krōz'-foot, *n.* Wrinkles produced by age, spreading out in the shape of a crow's-foot from the corners of the eyes: (*mil.*) a caltrop.

CROW'S-NEST, krōz'-nest, *n.* (*naut.*) A shelter at the topgallant mast-head of whalers for the man on the look-out.

CROW-TOE, krō'-tō, *n.* (*Milton*). Prob. the same as [CROW-FOOT.

CRUCIAL, krōō'shi-al, *adj.* *Crosswise* or in the form of a cross: running across: testing, searching, as if bringing *to the cross* or torture, or as if being put *in the crucible*—another explanation is, that testing instances were marked with a *cross* to draw attention to them. [From L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross.]

CRUCIATE, krōō'shi-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Arranged in the form of a cross, as leaves or petals.

CRUCIBLE, krōō'si-bl, *n.* An earthen pot used by chemists for melting ores, metals, &c. [Low L. *crucibulum*, from root of CROCK: also given from L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, because marked with a cross.]

CRUCIFERÆ, kroo-sif'ėr-ē, *n.* A natural order of exogenous plants having a corolla of four petals arranged in the form of *a cross*, and including many plants largely cultivated for food. [L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.]

CRUCIFEROUS, kroo-sif'ėr-us, *adj.* Bearing four petals arranged in the form of a cross.

CRUCIFIER, krōō'si-fī-ėr, *n.* One who crucifies.

CRUCIFIX, krōō'si-fiks, *n.* A figure or representation of Christ *fixed to the cross*.

CRUCIFIXION, kroo-si-fik'shun, *n.* The act of crucifying: death by nailing or fixing to a cross, esp. that of Christ.

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CRUCIFORM, krōō'si-form, *adj.* In the form of a cross.

CRUCIFY, krōō'si-fi, *v.t.* To put to death *by fixing* the hands and feet *to a cross:* to subdue completely: to mortify:—*pr.p.* crū'cifying; *pa.p.* crū'cified. [Fr. *crucifier;* L. *crucifigo, crucifixus—crux*, a cross, and *figo*, to fix.]

CRUDDLE, krud'l, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). CURDLE.

CRUDDY, krud'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Curdled.

CRUDE, krōōd, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Bloody, raw, unripe:* in a natural state: unaltered by any artificial process: not brought to perfection: unfinished: undigested: immature. [L. *crudus*, bloody—*cruor*, blood.]

CRUDELY, krōōd'li, *adv.* In a crude or immature manner: without preparation or arrangement.

CRUDENESS, krōōd'nes, *n.* State of being crude: rawness: immaturity. [thing undigested.

CRUDITY, krōōd'i-ti, *n.* State of being crude: any-

CRUDY, krud'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Curdled, congealed. [From CURD.]

CRUDY, krōōd'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Crude, raw. [From CRUDE.]

CRUEL, krōō'el, *adj. Bloody*, bloodthirsty: disposed to inflict pain: void of pity or compassion: inhuman: merciless: causing pain:—*comp.* CRU'ELLER; *sup.* CRU'ELLEST. [Fr. *cruel*, L. *crudelis—crudus*, bloody—*cruor*, blood.]

CRUEL-HEARTED, krōō'el-härt'ed, *adj.* Delighting in cruelty: hard-hearted: unrelenting.

CRUELLY, krōō'el-li, *adv.* In a cruel or inhuman manner: very painfully.

CRUELNESS, krōō'el-nes, *n.* (*obs.*) Cruelty.

CRUELTY, krōō'el-ti, *n.* Quality of being cruel: disposition to cause pain: inhumanity: any act causing unnecessary suffering.

CRUET, krōō'et, *n. A small jar* or phial for sauces and condiments. [Fr. *cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, a jar, from root of CROCK.] [for holding cruets.

CRUET-STAND, krōō'et-stand, *n.* A stand or frame

CRUISE, krōōz, *n.* An earthen pot: a small cup or bottle. [Fr. *creuset*, from root of CROCK.]

CRUISE, krōōz, *v.i. To cross* or sail crosswise: to sail to and fro: to rove on the sea in no certain course:—*pr.p.* cruis'ing; *pa.p.* cruised'.—*n.* A voyage in various directions for pleasure, for the protection of vessels, or in search of an enemy. [D. *kruissen*, Ger. *kreuzen*, from L. *crux*, a cross.]

CRUISER, krōōz'ér, *n.* A person, or a ship, that cruises.

CRUMB, CRUM, krum, *n.* A small bit or morsel of bread: the soft part of bread.—*v.t.* To break into crumbs. [A.S. *crume*, Gael. *criom.*]

CRUMB-CLOTH, CRUM-CLOTH, krum'-kloth, *n.* A cloth spread under the table to receive crumbs that may fall, and keep the carpet or floor clean.

CRUMBLE, krum'bl, *v.t.* To break into crumbs.—*v.i.* to fall into small pieces: to fall to decay: to perish:—*pr.p.* crum'bling; *pa.p.* crum'bled. [Dim. of CRUMB, D. *kruimelen*, Ger. *krümeln.*]

CRUMENAL, krōō'me-nal, *n.* (*Spenser*). A purse. [From L. *crumena*, a purse.]

CRUMMY, krum'i, *adj.* Full of crumbs: soft.

CRUMP, krump, *adj.* Humped: crooked: wrinkled. [A.S. *crumb;* Ger. *krumm;* Gael. *crom*, crooked.]

CRUMPET, krum'pet, *n.* A kind of soft or crummy cake or muffin. [From CRUMB.]

CRUMPLE, krump'l, *v.t. To make crump* or wrinkled: to mark with or press into wrinkles: to crease.—*v.i.* to become wrinkled: to contract or shrink:—*pr.p.* crump'ling; *pa.p.* crump'led.

CRUMPY, krump'i, *adj.* Crump: easily broken.

CRUNCH, krunch, *v.t.* A form of CRAUNCH.

CRUPPER, krup'ér, *n.* The croup or rump of a horse: the leathern strap fastened to the saddle and passing under the horse's tail to keep the saddle in its place. [See CROUP, the rump.]

CRURAL, krōō'ral, *adj.* Belonging to, or shaped like, the leg. [L. *cruralis—crus, cruris*, the leg.]

CRUSADE, kroo-sād', *n.* A military expedition under the banner of *the cross*, first undertaken in the 11th century by the Christian powers of Western Europe to recover the Holy Land from the Turks: any romantic or fanatical undertaking. [Fr. *croisade—croix*, L. *crux*, a cross.]

CRUSADER, kroo-sād'ér, *n.* One engaged in a crusade.

CRUSADO, kroo-sā'do, *n.* (*Shak.*) A Portuguese coin, so called because marked with a cross.

CRUSE, krōōz, *n.* See CRUISE.

CRUSET, krōō'set, *n.* A goldsmith's crucible. [Fr. *creuset.* See CRUISE.]

CRUSH, krush, *v.t.* To break or bruise with a crashing noise: to squeeze together: to beat down or overwhelm: to ruin.—*v.i.* to be squeezed into smaller compass: to condense.—*n.* A violent collision: a pressing together, as of a crowd: ruin. [It. *crosciare;* Sw. *krossa:* conn. with CRASH and CRAZE; from the sound of crushing or breaking a hard body.]

TO CRUSH A CUP (*Shak.*), to empty a cup.

CRUSHER, krush'ér, *n.* He who or that which crushes.

CRUST, krust, *n.* The hard rind or outside coating of anything: a concreted deposit or incrustation: the outer part of bread hardened by baking: the baked case or covering of a pie, &c.: (*geol.*) the solid exterior of the earth: an incrustation on the interior of wine bottles, an indication that the wine is old.—*v.t.* To cover with a crust or hard case: to envelop.—*v.i.* to gather into a hard crust: to concrete or harden on the surface. [L. *crusta;* Ger. *kruste;* W. *creste—cresu*, to harden by heat.]

CRUSTACEA, krus-tā'shi-a, *n.pl.* A class of articulated animals, having bodies covered with a *crust-like shell* covering, such as lobsters, shrimps, and crabs. [See CRUST.]

CRUSTACEAN, krus-tā'shi-an, *n.* One of the crustacea.—*adj.* Pertaining to the crustacea: crustaceous.

CRUSTACEOLOGY, krus-tā-shi-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of the crustacea. [CRUSTACEA, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

CRUSTACEOUS, krus-tā'shi-us, *adj.* Pertaining to the crustacea: having jointed shells: crust-like.

CRUSTALOGIST, krus-tal'o-jist, *n.* One versed in the science of crustalogy.

CRUSTALOGY, krus-tal'o-ji, *n.* Crustaceology. [L. *crusta*, crust, shell, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

CRUSTATED, krus'tāt-ed, *adj.* Covered with a crust.

CRUSTATION, krus-tā'shun, *n.* An adherent crust.

CRUSTILY, krust'i-li, *adv.* In a crusty or surly manner.

CRUSTINESS, krust'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being crusty: hardness: (*fig.*) surliness: peevishness.

CRUSTY, krust'i, *adj.* Of the nature of or having a crust: having a hard or harsh exterior: hard: snappy: surly.

CRUTCH, kruch, *n.* A staff with a *cross-piece* at the head, used by cripples: any support like a crutch: (*Shak.*) old age.—*v.t.* To support on, or as if on, crutches: to prop up. [A.S. *cric;* Ger. *krücke;* It. *gruccia;* from L. *crux, crucis*, a cross.]

CRUTCHED, kruchd, *adj.* Marked by the sign of or wearing a cross.

CRUTCHED-FRIARS, kruch'ed-frī'arz, *n.* An order

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of friars, so called from the sign of the cross which they wore. Called also *Crouched-* or *Crossed-friars.*

CRY, krī, *v.i.* To utter a shrill loud sound, esp. one expressive of pain or grief: to lament: to weep: to call loudly or importunately: to proclaim: (fol. by *out*) to exclaim, complain: to utter inarticulate sounds, as animals.—*v.t.* to utter loudly: to proclaim or make public: (fol. by *down*) to decry, blame: (fol. by *up*) to exalt, praise:—*pr.p.* cry'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cried'.—*n.* The act or sound of crying: any loud sound, esp. the inarticulate sound produced by the lower animals: acclamation: weeping: prayer: clamour: public notice, as of hawkers: party watchword: the yelping of dogs, esp. of hounds on the scent: a pack, as of dogs:—*pl.* CRIES. [Fr. *crier*; It. *gridare*; L. *quiritare*, to scream; A.S. *grætan*; Sans. *gri*, to call: from the sound.]

CRYER, krī'ėr, *n.* Same as CRIER.

CRYING, krī'ing, *n.* Act of calling loudly: weeping.—*adj.* Calling loudly: claiming notice: notorious.

CRYOLITE, krī'o-līt, *n.* A rare mineral of a snow-white or yellowish-brown colour, and as easily melted as *ice*, found in Greenland, and important as the ore of the metal *Aluminium.* [Gr. *kryos*, ice, and *lithos*, a stone.]

CRYOPHORUS, krī-of'o-rus, *n.* (*lit.*) *The frost-bearer:* an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation. [Gr. *kryos*, frost, and *pherō*, to bear.]

CRYPT, kript, *n.* A vault or cell under a church, formerly used as a chapel and place of sepulture: (*arch.*) the under or hidden part of a building. [Fr. *crypte*, from Gr. *kryptō*, to hide.]

CRYPTIC, -AL, krip'tik, -al, *adj.* Hidden: secret: unseen.

CRYPTOGAMIA, krip-to-gā'mi-a, *n.* The class of flowerless plants, or those which have their *organs of fructification concealed* or indistinct, including such plants as mosses, ferns, sea-weeds, fungi, &c. [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.]

CRYPTOGAMIC, krip-to-gam'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to the Cryptogamia.
CRYPTOGAMOUS, krip-tog'a-mus, }

CRYPTOGAMIST, krip-tog'a-mist, *n.* One skilled in that part of botany which relates to the Cryptogamia.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of *secret writing:* the character or cipher so used. [Gr. *kryptos*, secret, and *graphō*, to write.]

CRYSTAL, kris'tal, *n.* Anything congealed or *ice-like:* a superior kind of glass: (*chem.*) a piece of matter which, by the action of molecular forces, has assumed a definite geometrical form with plane faces: (*Spenser*) pure water: (*Shak.*) the eye. [L. *crystallus*—Gr. *krystallos*, ice—*kryos*, ice.]

CRYSTAL, -LINE, kris'tal, -īn, *adj.* Consisting of or like crystal: bright: clear: pellucid: transparent.

CRYSTALLISABLE, kris'tal-īz-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being crystallised or formed into crystals.

CRYSTALLISATION, kris-tal-īz-ā'shun, *n.* The act of crystallising: the mass formed by crystallising.

CRYSTALLISE, kris'tal-īz, *v.t.* To cause to assume the form of a crystal.—*v.i.* to assume a crystalline form:—*pr.p.* crys'tallising; *pa.p.* crys'tallised.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHER, kris-tal-log'ra-fer, *n.* One skilled in crystallography.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, kris-tal-log'ra-fi, *n.* The science of crystallisation: a discourse on the formation of crystals. [Gr. *krystallos*, and *graphō*, to write.]

CRYSTALLOID, kris'tal-loid, *adj.* *Having the form of a crystal.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *eidos*, form.]

CTENOID, tē'noid, *adj.* *Comb-shaped*, applied to the scales and fins of certain fishes, as the perch, &c. [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form.]

CTENOIDIAN, tē-noid'i-an, *n.* One of the third order of fishes (acc. to the classification by Agassiz), characterised by having *ctenoid* scales.

CUB, kub, *n.* The young of certain animals, as bears, foxes, &c.: a whelp: a young boy or girl (in contempt).—*v.t.* or *i.* To bring forth young, said of beasts, or, in contempt, of a woman:—*pr.p.* cubb'ing; *pa.p.* cubbed'.

CUBAN, kū'ban, *n.* A native of the island of Cuba in the W. Indies.—*adj.* Pertaining to Cuba.

CUBATION, ku-bā'shun, *n.* The act of lying down. [L. *cubatio—cubo*, to lie down.]

CUBATURE, kūb'a-tūr, *n.* The act of finding the solid or cubic content of a body: the result thus found. [Fr. *cubature.* See CUBE.]

CUB-DRAWN, kub'-drawn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Drawn or sucked by cubs.

CUBE, kūb, *n.* A regular solid bounded by six square sides, each of which is parallel to the one opposite to it: (*arith.*) the third power of a number—thus the cube of 2 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.—*v.t.* To raise to the third power:—*pr.p.* cūb'ing; *pa.p.* cūbed'. [Fr. *cube*, L. *cubus*, Gr. *kubos*, a die.]

CUBE ROOT, the number or quantity that produces a given cube by being raised to the third power—thus 2 is the cube root of 8.

CUBEB, kū'beb, *n.* The small, dried, aromatic berry of a species of Cubeba, native of Java, Penang, &c.—called also *Java Pepper.*

CUBEBINE, kū'be-bīn, *n.* A vegetable principle found in cubebs.

CUBIC, -AL, kūb'ik, -al, *adj.* Having the form or properties of a cube: solid, as distinguished from superficial.

CUBIC FOOT, a cubical solid which measures a foot in each of its dimensions.

CUBICALLY, kūb'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a cubical method.

CUBICALNESS, kūb'i-kal-nes, *n.* State or quality of being cubical.

CUBIFORM, kūb'i-form, *adj.* In the form of a cube.

CUBIT, kūb'it, *n.* A measure in use among the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger: (*anat.*) the ulna, or principal bone of the forearm. [L. *cubitus*, Gr. *kubiton*, the elbow—root *cub*, a bending.]

CUBITAL, kūb'it-al, *adj.* Connected with or relating to the cubit or ulna: of the length of a cubit.

CUBOID, -AL, kūb-oid', -al, *adj.* Resembling a cube in shape. [Gr. *kubos*, and *eidos*, form.]

CUCKING-STOOL, kuk'ing-stōōl, *n.* A stool or chair to which scolds were fastened and ducked in the water. [Prob. a corruption of DUCKING-STOOL.]

CUCKOLD, kuk'old, *n.* *One who has been cuckooed* or used as some birds are by the cuckoo, which lays its eggs in strange nests: a man whose wife has proved unfaithful: the husband of an adulteress.—*v.t.* To make a man a cuckold by corrupting his wife: to wrong a husband by proving unfaithful as a wife. [Fr. *cocu*, It. *cuculo*—L. *cuculus.* See CUCKOO.]

CUCKOLDISE, kuk'old-īz, *v.t.* To reduce to the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOLDLY, kuk'old-li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the qualities of a cuckold: mean: cowardly.

CUCKOLDOM, kuk'ol-dum, *n.* State of a cuckold: act of adultery.

CUCKOO, kook'ōō, *n.* A passerine bird, remarkable

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for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds, so called from its cry: (*Shak.*) used in contempt for a person. [Fr. *coucou*, L. *cuculus*, Sans. *kokila*.]

CUCKOO-BUD, kook'o͞o-bud, *n.* A native wild-flower, a species of Ranunculus—called also *Butter-cup.*

CUCKOO-FLOWER, kook'o͞o-flow'ẽr, *n.* A species of Cardamine—called also *Lady's Smock.*

CUCQUEAN, kuk'kwēn, *n.* A woman whose husband has proved unfaithful: a she-cuckold. [CUC, for CUCKOLD, and QUEAN.]

CUCULLATE, -ED, kū'kul-lāt, -ed, *adj. Hooded:* covered, as with a hood: having the shape of a hood. [L. *cucullatus—cucullus*, a hood.]

CUCUMBER, kū'kum-bẽr, *n.* A genus of creeping plants of many varieties having large oblong fruit which is much used as a salad and pickle. [O. Fr. *coucombre*, L. *cucumis, cucumeris.*]

CUCUMIFORM, kū-kūm'i-form, *adj.* Having the form of a cucumber.

CUCURBIT, kū'kur-bit, *n.* A chemical vessel used in distillation, orig. shaped like *a gourd.* [Fr. *cucurbite*, L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.]

CUCURBITACEOUS, kū-kur-bi-tā'shus, *adj.* Of or resembling a genus of plants including the gourd, melon, &c.

CUD, kud, *n.* The food which is deposited in the first stomach of ruminant animals, to be brought up into the mouth and *chewed* again. [A.S. *cud*, a cud, quid, what is chewed—*ceowan*, to chew.]

CUDBEAR, kud'bār, *n.* A purple or violet coloured powder prepared from a lichen, used in dyeing, said to be a corr. of *Cuthbert*—from Dr *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first made it an article of commerce.

CUDDLE, kud'dl, *v.i.* To lie close and snug together: to crouch together:—*pr.p.* cudd'ling; *pa.p.* cudd'led. [Prov. E. *crewdle*, to crowd together. See CROWD.]

CUDDLE, kud'dl, *v.t.* To hug: to embrace so as to keep warm: to fondle.—*n.* A close embrace. [A form of CODDLE.]

CUDDY, kud'i, *n.* A small cabin or cook-room, generally in the fore part of a boat or lighter: in large vessels, applied to the officers' cabin under the poop-deck.

CUDGEL, kud'jel, *n.* A heavy staff: a club.—*v.t.* To beat with a cudgel:—*pr.p.* cud'gelling; *pa.p.* cud'gelled. [W. *cogel—cog*, a piece of wood.]

CUDGEL-PROOF, kud'jel-pro͞of, *adj.* Proof against the stroke of a cudgel: not to be hurt by beating.

CUDWEED, kud'wēd, *n.* The popular name of many species of plants, the stems and leaves of which are covered with a cottony down. [Perh. a corr. of *Cotton-weed.*]

CUE, kū, *n. A queue* or tail-like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head: a straight rod used in playing billiards. [Fr. *queue*—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

CUE, kū, *n.* The last word or words of an actor's speech serving as a hint for the next actor to begin: a catch-word, hint, or intimation: the part which an actor plays in his turn.

[From the letter *Q* by which the words were marked, either the first letter of the L. *quando*, when, or of *qualis*, what (word)—given by *Wedg.*: but others derive it from Fr. *queue.* See CUE above.]

CUFF, kuf, *n.* A stroke with the open hand.—*v.t.* To strike with the open hand: to strike with the wings or talons, as a bird: to buffet.—*v.i.* to fight: to scuffle. [Sw. *kuffa*, to knock, conn. with It. *schiaffo*, L. *colaphus*, Scot. *cluff.*]

CUFF, kuf, *n.* That part of the sleeve which is turned back from, and thus forms a kind of cap or covering for, the hand. [Prob. from Fr. *coiffe*, head-dress.]

CUFIC, kūf'ik, *adj.* Applied to the Arabic character used in the time of Mohammed.

[So called from *Cufa, Kufa*, a town in Asiatic Turkey, near Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran, which was written in this character.]

CUIRASS, kwi-ras' or kwi', *n.* A defensive covering for the body orig. made of thick leather, afterwards of plates of metal hooked or buckled together. [Fr. *cuirasse*, low L. *curatia*—L. *corium*, skin, leather; Fr. *cuir.*]

CUIRASSIER, kwi-ras-ēr', *n.* A cavalry soldier [armed with a cuirass.

CUISH, kwis, *n.* Defensive armour *for the thighs*, consisting of iron plates laid horizontally over each other and riveted together. [Fr. *cuisse*, It. *coscia*, the thigh—L. *coxa*, the hip.]

Written also CUISSE, CUISSART.

CUISINE, kwe-zēn', *n.* A *kitchen* or cooking department: cookery. [Fr., It. *cucina*, from L. *coquina*, a kitchen—*coquo*, to cook.]

CUISSART, kwis'art, **CUISSE**, kwis, *n.* See CUISH.

CULDEE, kul'dē, *n.* (*lit.*) *A servant of God:* one of an ancient order of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. [Gael. *ceile* (allied to *gilly*), servant, *De*, God, afterwards Latinised into *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God.]

CUL-DE-SAC, kō͞o-de-sak', *n.* (*lit.*) *The bottom of a bag:* a street or alley that has no thoroughfare. [Fr.]

CULINARY, kū'lin-ar-i, *adj. Pertaining to a kitchen* or to cookery: used in the kitchen. [L. *culinarius—culina*, a kitchen.]

CULL, kul, *v.t. To collect* or gather together: to select: to pick out from others:—*pr.p.* cull'ing; *pa.p.* culled'. [Fr. *cueillir*, to gather—L. *colligo—col*, together, and *lego*, to gather.]

CULLENDER, kul'en-dẽr, *n.* See COLANDER.

CULLION, kul'yun, *n.* A mean wretch: a cowardly fellow: a poltroon. [Fr. *cōion*, a dastard; It. *coglione*—L. *coleus*, the testicle.]

CULLIONLY, kul'yun-li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the qualities of a cullion: mean: base.

CULLY, kul'li, *n.* A mean dupe.—*v.t.* To deceive meanly. [A contraction of CULLION.]

CULLYISM, kul'li-izm, *n.* State of being a cully.

CULM, kulm, *n. The stalk* or straw of corn, grasses, &c. [L. *culmus*, a stalk or stem.]

CULM, kulm, *n.* Name given in some parts of England to anthracite, esp. when found in small *knots* or in a crumbled condition. [W. *cwlm*, a knot.]

CULMIFEROUS, kul-mif'ẽr-us, *adj.* Bearing culms or stems. [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.]

CULMINATE, kul'min-āt, *v.i. To come to the top:* to be vertical or at the highest point of altitude:—*pr.p.* cul'mināting; *pa.p.* cul'mināted. [Low L. *culmino*, from L. *culmen, columen*, a summit.]

CULMINATION, kul-min-ā'shun, *n.* Act of culminating: the top or highest point: (*astron.*) the transit of a planet or other heavenly body across the meridian, when it is at its greatest altitude.

CULPABILITY, kul-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being culpable: liability to blame.

CULPABLE, kul'pa-bl, *adj.* Deserving blame: faulty: criminal: (*Spenser*) guilty. [L. *culpabilis*, blamable, from *culpo*, to blame—*culpa*, a fault.]

CULPABLENESS, kul'pa-bl-nes, *n.* State of being culpable: blame.

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CULPABLY, kul'pa-bli, *adv.* In a culpable manner: blamably. [pability or blame.

CULPATORY, kul'pa-tor-i, *adj.* Expressive of cul-

CULPRIT, kul'prit, *n.* One culpable or in fault: in Eng. law, one arraigned before a court for a crime but not tried. [Prob. for *culpit*, from a supposed O. E. verb *to culpe*, O. Fr. *culper*—L. *culpa*, a fault: or for *culpat*, from old law L. *culpatus*, a person accused.]

CULTER, kul'ter, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as COULTER.

CULTIVABLE, kul'ti-va-bl, *adj.* Cultivatable.

CULTIVATABLE, kul-ti-vāt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being cultivated.

CULTIVATE, kul'ti-vāt, *v.t.* *To till* or produce from the soil by tillage: to prepare for crops: to improve the products of the soil by husbandry: to devote attention to: to civilise or refine: to foster:—*pr.p.* cul'tivāting; *pa.p.* cul'tivāted. [Low L. *cultivo*, *cultivatum*—L. *colo*, *cultum*, to till.]

CULTIVATION, kul-ti-vā'shun, *n.* The act, art, or practice of cultivating: improvement by tillage: civilisation: refinement.

CULTIVATOR, kul'ti-vā-tor, *n.* One who cultivates: an agricultural implement used in cultivation.

CULTRATE, kul'trāt, *adj.* Shaped like a coulter or pruning-knife. [L. *cultratus*—*culter*, a ploughshare. See COULTER.]

CULTRIFORM, kul'tri-form, *adj.* In the form of a coulter or pruning-knife: sharp-edged.

CULTURAL, kul'tūr-al, *adj.* Relating to or promoting culture.

CULTURE, kul'tūr, *n.* *Cultivation:* the state of being cultivated: refinement as the result of cultivation.—*v.t.* To cultivate: to improve:—*pr.p.* cul'tūring; *pa.p.* cul'tūred. [L. *cultura*. See CULTIVATE.]

CULTURELESS, kul'tūr-les, *adj.* Without culture.

CULVER, kul'vėr, *n.* A dove. [A.S. *culfre*.]

CULVER, kul'vėr, } *n.* A kind of cannon, now
CULVERIN, kul'vėr-in, } disused, so called from its long thin serpent-like shape. [Fr. *coulevrine*—*couleuvre*, L. *coluber*, a serpent.]

CULVERKEY, kul'vėr-kē, *n.* A flower or herb, prob. the *columbine*, having key-shaped flowerets. [CULVER = *columba*, a dove, and KEY.]

CULVERT, kul'vėrt, *n.* An arched passage under a road or canal used as a water-course. [Prob. from Fr. *couvert*, covered. See COVER.]

CULVERTAILED, kul'vėr-tāld, *adj.* Dove-tailed.

CUMBENT, kum'bent, *adj.* *Lying down:* reclining. [L. *cumbens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *cumbo*, to lie down.]

CUMBER, kum'bėr, *v.t.* *To heap upon:* to overload or crowd: to embarrass.—*n.* (*obs.*) Vexation: hinderance: embarrassment. [Low L. *combrus*, a mound; Fr. *combler*, to heap—L. *cumulus*, a heap.]

CUMBERSOME, kum'bėr-sum, *adj.* Cumbering: burdensome: troublesome: embarrassing.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kum'bėr-sum-nes, *n.* Quality of being cumbersome.

CUMBRANCE, kum'brans, *n.* Encumbrance: burden.

CUMBRIAN, kum'bri-an, *adj.* (*geol.*) Noting a system of slaty rocks best developed in Cumberland and Westmoreland, now merged into the Cambrian or Silurian system.

CUMBROUS, kum'brus, *adj.* Cumbering: hindering: obstructing: oppressive: giving trouble.

CUMBROUSLY, kum'brus-li, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner. [cumbrous.

CUMBROUSNESS, kum'brus-nes, *n.* State of being

CUMIN, CUMMIN, kum'in, *n.* A dwarf plant, the seeds of which are valuable for their carminative qualities. [Fr. *cumin*, L. *cuminum*, Heb. *kammôn*.]

CUMULATIVE, kūm'ū-lā-tiv, *adj.* Consisting of parts *heaped together:* increasing by successive additions. [From L. *cumulo*, *-atum*, to heap up—*cumulus*, a heap.]

CUMULO-STRATUS, kūm'ū-lo-strā'tus, *n.* A cloud presenting the appearance of a combination of the *cumulus* and *stratus*. [CUMULUS and STRATUS.]

CUMULUS, kūm'ū-lus, *n.* A species of cloud formed of large white masses heaped one above another. [L. *cumulus*, a heap.]

CUNEAL, kū'ne-al, } *adj.* *Wedge-shaped.* [L. *cune-*
CUNEATE, kū'ne-āt, } *atus—cuneus*, a wedge.]

CUNEIFORM, kū-nē'i-form, } *adj.* Of the form of
CUNIFORM, kū'ni-form, } a wedge — specially applied to an old Persian and Assyrian form of writing, of which the component parts resemble a wedge or arrow-head. [L. *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form.]

CUNNING, kun'ing, *adj.* *Knowing:* skilful: artful: designing: crafty.—*n.* Knowledge: skill: art: artifice: faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. [A.S. *cunnan*, Scot. *ken*, Ger. *kennen*, to know.] [ful manner: skilfully.

CUNNINGLY, kun'ing-li, *adv.* In a cunning or art-

CUNNINGNESS, kun'ing-nes, *n.* Quality of being cunning: artfulness: slyness.

CUP, kup, *n.* A round open vessel for holding liquids: a drinking-vessel: the liquid contained in a cup: (*fig.*) that which we must receive or undergo, whether good or evil: anything cup-shaped, as the bell of a flower: (*pl.*) social entertainment, drinking-bout: a cupping-glass.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To supply with cups or drink: to extract blood from the body by means of a cupping-glass:—*pr.p.* cupp'ing; *pa.p.* cupped'. [Fr. *coupe*, It. *coppa*, A.S. *cuppa*, Ger. *kopf*, a cup, the head; L. *cupa*, *cuppa*, a tub; Gr. *kupē*, *kumbē*, a cup, a hollow.]

TO BE IN ONE'S CUPS, to be drunk.

CUP-BEARER, kup'-bār'ėr, *n.* One who attends at a feast to fill out and hand the wine: among the ancient Egyptians and Jews, an officer of high rank in the royal household who tasted the wine before handing the cup to his master.

CUPBOARD, kup'bōrd or kub'urd, *n.* A receptacle *for cups:* a case with shelves in which victuals, dishes, &c. are kept.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lay up as in a cupboard, to hoard. [CUP, and A.S. *bur*, a bower, receptacle.]

CUPEL, kū'pel, *n.* A small vessel or *cup* used by goldsmiths in assaying precious metals. [L. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*. See CUP.]

CUPELLATION, kū-pel-ā'shun, *n.* The process of assaying precious metals, by the use of the cupel.

CUPFUL, kup'fool, *n.* As much as fills a cup:—*pl.* CUPFULS. [*cupio*, to desire.]

CUPID, kū'pid, *n.* The god of love. [L. *Cupido*—

CUPIDITY, kū-pid'i-ti, *n.* Eager desire for: avarice: covetousness. [L. *cupiditas—cupio*, to desire.]

CUPOLA, kū'po-la, *n.* A *cup-shaped* vault or concave ceiling on the top of a building: a dome: the round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself. [It.; Fr. *coupole—coupe*, a cup. See CUP.] [cupping.

CUPPER, kup'ėr, *n.* One professionally engaged in

CUPPING, kup'ing, *n.* The application of cups from which the air has been exhausted to a scarified part of the skin for the purpose of drawing blood.

DRY-CUPPING, the application of cups without previous scarification.

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CUPPING-GLASS, kup'ing-glas, *n.* A glass used in the operation of cupping. [copper.

CUPREOUS, kū'pre-us, *adj.* Consisting of, or like,

CUPRIFEROUS, kū-prif'er-us, *adj.* Bearing or producing copper. [L. *cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear.]

CUPULE, kū'pūl, *n.* A sort of cup surrounding the fruit or base of the fruit of certain plants, as the cup of the acorn, the husk of the chestnut, &c. [L. *cupula*, dim. of *cupa*. See CUP.]

CUR, kur, *n.* A small dog: a degenerate dog, from cross-breeding: a churlish fellow. [Prob. from CURTAIL-DOG.]

CURABLE, kūr'a-bl, *adj.* That may be cured.

CURABLENESS, kūr'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being curable.

CURACOA, koo-ra-sō', *n.* A liqueur so named from the island of Curacoa in the West Indies, where it was first made. [curate.

CURACY, kū'ra-si, *n.* The office or benefice of a

CURAT, kū'rat, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as CURIET.

CURATE, kū'rāt, *n.* One who has the cure or care of souls: a clergyman in the Church of England who performs the duties of a rector or vicar. [Fr. *curé*, It. *curato*, low L. *curatus*. See CURE.]

CURATESHIP, kū'rat-ship, *n.* A curacy.

CURATIVE, kūr'a-tiv, *adj.* Relating to the cure of diseases: tending to cure.

CURATOR, kū-rā'tor, *n.* One who has the care of anything: a superintendent: one appointed by law as guardian. [curator.

CURATORSHIP, kū-rā'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a

CURB, kurb, *v.t.* *To bend* to one's will: to restrain or check: to furnish with a curb.—*n.* That which curbs: a check or restraint: a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining a horse by pressing tightly against its lower jaw when pulled: a row of stones round the mouth of a well or at the edge of a pavement; a hard swelling on a horse's hock. [Fr. *courber*, from L. *curvus*, crooked, bent.] [restraint.

CURBLESS, kurb'les, *adj.* Having no curb or

CURBSTONE, kurb'stōn, *n.* A stone placed edgeways against earth or stone-work to prevent its giving way.

CURD, kurd, *n.* Milk thickened or coagulated: the part of coagulated milk that is made into cheese, as distinguished from the whey: a concretion of the thicker parts of any liquid.—*v.t.* To cause to thicken or coagulate: to curdle.—*v.i.* to thicken into curd. [Scot. *cruds*; Gael. *gruth*; Ir. *cruth*, curd, *cruthaim*, I milk: conn. with CROWD.]

CURDLE, kurd'l, *v.i.* To turn into curd: to thicken: to congeal.—*v.t.* to cause to turn into curd or to congeal:—*pr.p.* curd'ling; *pa.p.* curd'led.

CURDY, kurd'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like curds.

CURE, kūr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Care:* attention: care of souls or spiritual charge: benefice of a curate: care of the sick: act of healing: that which heals: remedy.—*v.t.* To care for or attend to: to heal: to restore to health: to remedy: to preserve from corruption, as by drying, salting, &c.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to heal, to become well:—*pr.p.* cūr'ing; *pa.p.* cūred'. [L. *cura*, care, solicitude.] [not be cured: irremediable.

CURELESS, kūr'les, *adj.* Without cure: that can-

CURER, kūr'ėr, *n.* One who cures: a physician.

CURFEW, kur'fū, *n.* In feudal times, a bell rung at 8 o'clock, as a signal to cover or put out all fires and lights, a practice said to have been introduced into England by William the Conqueror. [Fr. *couvre-feu—couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire.]

CURIET, kū'ri-et, *n.* (*Spenser*). A cuirass.

CURING-HOUSE, kūr'ing-hows, *n.* A house or place in which anything is cured, esp. a building in which sugar is drained, as in the West Indies.

CURIOSITY, kū-ri-os'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being curious: inquisitiveness: (*Shak.*) scrupulousness, exactness, nicety: that which is curious: anything rare or unusual.

CURIOUS, kū'ri-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Careful:* scrupulous: anxious to learn: inquisitive: shewing great care or nicety: skilfully made: unusual: rare. [Fr. *curieux*; L. *curiosus—cura*, care.]

CURIOUSLY, kū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a curious manner: inquisitively: skilfully: singularly.

CURIOUSNESS, kū'ri-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being curious: curiosity: exactness.

CURL, kurl, *v.t.* To twist into ringlets: to coil: to ornament with curls: to raise in undulations.—*v.i.* to shrink into ringlets: to rise in undulations: to writhe: to ripple: to play at the game of curling.—*n.* A ringlet of hair, or anything like it: an undulation, bending, or twist. [Orig. *crull*; D. *krullen*, Dan. *krolle*, to curl.] [curled hair.

CURLED-PATE, kurld'-pāt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having

CURLER, kur'lėr, *n.* One who, or that which, curls: a player at the game of curling.

CURLEW, kur'lū, *n.* An aquatic wading bird of the same family with the snipe, stilt, &c., having a very long slender bill and legs and a short tail. [Fr. *corlieu*: prob. from its cry.]

CURLINESS, kur'li-nes, *n.* The state of being curly.

CURLING, kur'ling, *n.* A game, common in Scotland, consisting in hurling heavy stones along a sheet of ice, like playing at bowls.

CURLING-IRONS, kur'ling-ī'urnz, } *n.pl.* An iron in-
CURLING-TONGS, kur'ling-tongz, } strument used for curling the hair.

CURLING-STONE, kur'ling-stōn, *n.* A heavy stone provided with a handle, used in the game of curling.

CURLY, kur'li, *adj.* Having curls: full of curls.

CURMUDGEON, kur-muj'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A corn-merchant*; an avaricious, ill-natured fellow: a miser: a niggard. [O. E. *cornmudgin*, a corr. of corn-merchant, because they were accused of keeping up the price of corn by their avarice.]

CURMUDGEONLY, kur-muj'un-li, *adj.* Like a curmudgeon: avaricious: miserly.

CURRANCE, kur'rans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Current: flowing.

CURRANT, kur'rant, *n.* A small kind of dried grape, imported from the islands of the Levant, so called because the fruit was first introduced into this country from *Corinth* in Greece: the fruit of several garden shrubs.

CURRENCY, kur'ren-si, *n.* The state or quality of being current: uninterrupted course: circulation: that which circulates, as the money of a country.

CURRENT, kur'rent, *adj.* *Running* or flowing: circulating: passing from person to person: generally received or acknowledged: now passing: present.—*n.* A running or flowing: a running stream: a portion of water or air moving in a certain direction: course. [L. *currens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

CURRENTLY, kur'rent-li, *adv.* In a current manner: generally. [current: general acceptance.

CURRENTNESS, kur'rent-nes, *n.* State of being

CURRICLE, kur'ri-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A course:* a

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two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast: a chariot. [L. *curriculum—curro*, to run.]

CURRICULUM, kur-rik'ū-lum, *n.* A course or career, esp. the course of study at a university.

CURRIER, kur'ri-ėr, *n.* One who curries leather.

CURRISH, kur'rish, *adj.* Having the qualities of a cur: churlish: quarrelsome: snappish.

CURRY, kur'ri, *v.t.* To prepare or dress tanned leather by scraping, beating, &c.: to rub or clean a horse with a scratching instrument: to beat: to scratch:—*pr.p.* cur'rying; *pa.p.* cur'ried. [Prob. from L. *corium*, skin, hide.]

To CURRY FAVOUR, to seek favour by flattery. [Acc. to Wedg. orig. 'curry favel,' Fr. *étriller faveau*, to curry the chestnut horse. It was usual to make a proper name of the colour of a horse, and to speak of the animal as Bayard, Favel (Fr. *Faveau—fauve*, fallow), &c. When the meaning of Favel in the proverb was no longer understood, the sense was made up by the substitution of *favour*.]

CURRY, kur'ri, *n.* A kind of sauce or seasoning much used in India and elsewhere: a dish seasoned with curry.—*v.t.* To cook with curry. [Pers. *khurdi*, broth, juicy meats, from *khurdan*, to eat.]

CURRY-COMB, kur'ri-kōm, *n.* An iron instrument or comb used for currying or cleaning horses.

CURRY-POWDER, kur'ri-pow'dėr, *n.* A powder or condiment used in making curry: curry.

CURSE, kurs, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To invoke or wish evil upon, by the sign of the *cross:* to devote to perdition: to afflict or torment.—*v.i.* to utter imprecations: to swear:—*pr.p.* curs'ing; *pa.p.* cursed' or curst'.—*n.* The invocation or wishing of evil upon: evil invoked on another: malediction: torment: vexation. [A.S. *cursian—curs*, a curse; from root of CROSS.]

CURSED, kurs'ed, *adj.* Under a curse: deserving a curse: blasted by a curse: hateful: troublesome.

CURSEDLY, kurs'ed-li, *adv.* In a cursed manner, miserably: abominably.

CURSEDNESS, kurs'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being [under a curse.

CURSER, kurs'ėr, *n.* One who curses.

CURSITOR, kur'si-tor, *n.* A clerk or officer in the Court of Chancery who makes out original writs. [Low L. *cursitor*, from the words '*de cursu*,' applied in the statute to the writs, *i.e.* writs issued in ordinary cases and *of course*.]

CURSIVE, kur'siv, *adj.* *Running:* flowing.

CURSORARY, kur'so-rar-i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Cursory:* hasty.

CURSORILY, kur'sor-i-li, *adv.* In a cursory or hasty [manner: slightly: superficially.

CURSORY, kur'sor-i, *adj.* *Running about:* hasty: superficial: careless. [L. *cursorius—cursor*, a runner—*curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

CURST, kurst, *adj.* *Cursed:* deserving a curse: ill-tempered: shrewish: froward.

CURSTNESS, kurst'nes, *n.* State of being curst: peevishness: frowardness.

CURT, kurt, *adj.* *Short:* concise. [L. *curtus*, shortened; Sans. *krit*, to cut, separate.]

CURTAIL, kur-tāl', *v.t.* *To cut short:* to cut off a part: to abridge: to reduce. [Fr. *court*, L. *curtus*, short, and Fr. *tailler*, to cut.]

CURTAIL-AXE, kur'tāl-aks, *n.* Same as CURTLE-AX.

CURTAIL-DOG, kur'tāl-dog, *n.* The dog of an unqualified person, which by the forest laws must have its tail *cut short*, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running; applied also to a dog not meant for sport, or a dog that missed its game.—*Nares.*

CURTAIN, kur'tin, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which encloses or forms a court:* a cloth used to hang round and enclose a bed, window, &c., which may be contracted or expanded at pleasure: the part of a rampart or wall between two bastions: (*Shak.*) colours.—*v.t.* To enclose, or furnish, with curtains. [Fr. *courtine;* low L. *cortina;* from L. *cors, cortis*, a place enclosed, a court.]

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kur'tin-lek'tūr, *n.* A lecture or reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband.

CURTAL, kur'tal, *n.* (*Shak.*) A horse with a curt or docked tail. [Fr. *courtaud—court.* See CURTAIL.]

CURTAL-AX, kur'tal-aks, *n.* Same as CURTLE-AX.

CURTAL-FRIAR, kur'tal-frī'ar, *n.* (*Scott*). A friar who acted as porter at the *court-gate* of a monastery.

CURTATE, kur'tāt, *adj.* *Shortened* or reduced; applied to the distance of a planet from the sun or earth reduced to the plane of the ecliptic. [L. *curto, curtatum—curtus*, short. See CURT.]

CURTLE-AX, kur'tl-aks (*Shak.*), } *n.* A cutlass. [A
CURT-AXE, kurt'-aks (*Spenser*), } corr. of the O. E. *courtelas.* See CUTLASS.]

CURTLY, kurt'li, *adv.* In a curt manner: briefly.

CURTNESS, kurt'nes, *n.* State of being curt: shortness: conciseness.

CURTSY, kurt'si, *n.* Same as COURTESY.

CURULE, kū'rōōl, *adj.* *Belonging to a chariot:* applied to the chair in which the higher Roman magistrates had a right to sit, and which was borne in a chariot when the magistrates went to council. [L. *curulis—currus*, a chariot—*curro*, to run.]

CURVATE, kur'vāt, } *adj.* Curved or bent in a
CURVATED, kur'vāt-ed, } regular form. [L. *curvo, curvatus*, to bend.]

CURVATURE, kur'va-tūr, *n.* A curving or bending: the continual bending of a line from a rectilinear direction.

CURVE, kurv, *adj.* Crooked: bent round.—*n.* Anything bent: a bent line: (*geom.*) a line in which no three consecutive points lie in the same direction.—*v.t.* To bend: to form into a curve.—*v.i.* to bend, inflect:—*pr.p.* curv'ing; *pa.p.* curved'. [L. *curvus.*]

CURVED, kurvd, *adj.* Bent: formed into a curve.

CURVET, kur'vet, *n.* A certain leap of a horse, in which he curves or bends his body by raising both his fore-legs at once, and while bringing them down raises his hind ones, so that all his feet are off the ground at once: a leap or bound: a frolic.—*v.i.* To leap in curves or curvets: to leap: to frisk.

CURVILINEAR, kur'vi-lin'e-ar, } *adj.* Pertaining to,
CURVILINEAL, kur'vi-lin'e-al, } consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines. [L. *curvus*, and *linea*, a line.]

CURVITY, kur'vi-ti, *n.* The state of being curved: [a bending without angles.

CUSHAT, koosh'at, *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon. [Prov. E. *cowshot;* A.S. *cusceot.*]

CUSHION, koosh'un, *n.* A bag filled with some soft elastic stuff, and used for sitting on: a soft pad placed on a chair or sofa: anything stuffed or padded, as the inner edge of a billiard-table.—*v.t.* To seat on or furnish with a cushion. [Fr. *coussin*, It. *cuscino*, from L. *culcitinum*, dim. of *culcita*, mattress.]

CUSHIONET, koosh'un-et, *n.* A little cushion.

CUSP, kusp, *n.* *A point:* (*arch.*) the point formed by the meeting of two small arches, often terminating in rich bosses of flowers: (*astron.*) the point or horn of the moon or other luminary: (*geom.*) the point in a curve having contrary flexures, at which its two branches have a common tangent. [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

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CUSPIDAL, kus'pi-dal, *adj.* Ending in a point.

CUSPIDATE, kus'pi-dāt, } *adj.* *Pointed:* (*bot.*)
CUSPIDATED, kus'pi-dāt-ed, } tapering gradually to a sharp stiff point. [L. *cuspidatus—cuspis*, a point.]

CUSTARD, kus'tard, *n.* A composition of milk, eggs, &c., sweetened, flavoured, and boiled until it thickens. [W. *cwstard—caws*, cheese, curd; L. *caseus*, cheese.]

CUSTARD-APPLE, kus'tard-ap'pl, *n.* The fruit of a tropical tree (*Anona*), having a rich eatable pulp, like a custard.

CUSTARD-COFFIN, kus'tard-kof'fin, *n.* (*Shak.*) The paste or crust which covers or coffins a custard.

CUSTODIAL, kus-tō'di-al, *adj.* Pertaining to custody or guardianship.

CUSTODIAN, kus-tō'di-an, *n.* One who has custody or care, esp. of some public building.

CUSTODY, kus'to-di, *n.* *A watching* or guarding: care: keeping: imprisonment. [L. *custodia—custos, custodis*, a watcher or keeper.]

CUSTOM, kus'tum, *n.* What one is accustomed to do: usage: frequent repetition of the same act: the act or habit repeated: a frequenting of a shop to buy goods: regular trade or business: (*law*) established practice or usage: a tax upon goods:—*pl.* duties imposed on imports and exports.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To accustom. [Fr. *coutume;* It. *costume;* L. *consuetudo—consuesco, consuetum*, to accustom.]

CUSTOMABLE, kus'tum-a-bl, *adj.* Customary: common.

CUSTOMARILY, kus'tum-ar-i-li, *adv.* In a customary or habitual manner.

CUSTOMARY, kus'tum-ar-i, *adj.* According to or established by custom: usual: (*law*) held by custom.

CUSTOMED, kus'tumd, *adj.* Accustomed: usual.

CUSTOMER, kus'tum-ėr, *n.* One accustomed to frequent a place of sale for the purpose of buying goods: (*Shak.*) a prostitute: a person—in contempt: one who collects custom.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, kus'tum-hows, *n.* The house where the duties called customs are collected, and vessels are entered and cleared.

CUSTOM-SHRUNK, kus'tum-shrungk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having fewer customers than formerly.

CUT, kut, *v.t.* To make an incision: to divide with a sharp-edged instrument: to sever: to cleave or pass through: to carve or hew: to fôrm or shape by cutting: to divide, as a pack of cards: to intersect: to castrate: to wound or hurt: to affect deeply: (*colloq.*) to ignore one as an acquaintance.—*v.i.* to pass through or divide: to be severed: to use the knife, as in surgical operations:—*pr.p.* cutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cut. [W. *cwta*, short, *cwtt*, a little piece; Ir. *cutaich*, to curtail.]

CUT, kut, *n.* A small piece cut off: the act of cutting: a stroke or blow, as with a sword or whip: an incised wound: a channel made by cutting or digging: an engraved block, or the impression from it: a short or near passage by which some angle is cut off: division of a pack of cards: manner of cutting: shape or fashion: (*Shak.*) a common horse, either from its being docked or castrated, sometimes applied in reproach to a man:—*pl.* Pieces of paper, stick, &c., of different lengths, used in drawing lots.

CUT DOWN, to reduce, curtail.—CUT A DASH, or FIGURE, to make a conspicuous appearance.—CUT OFF, to destroy, put to an untimely death: intercept, stop.—CUT OUT, to shape: contrive: debar: supplant.—CUT SHORT, to abridge: check.—CUT UP, to carve: eradicate: criticise severely.

CUTANEOUS, kū-tā'ne-us, *adj.* Belonging to the cutis or skin.

CUTICLE, kū'ti-kl, *n.* The outermost thin transparent *skin* which covers all the surface of the body, except the nails: the epidermis: (*bot.*) the thin vesicular membrane of plants. [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin.]

CUTICULAR, kū-tik'ū-lar, *adj.* Belonging to the cuticle.

CUTIS, kū'tis, *n.* *The skin:* the true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle. [L.]

CUTLASS, kut'las, *n.* A broad curving sword with only one cutting edge, mostly used by sailors in the navy. [Fr. *coutelas*—L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a ploughshare, a knife.]

CUTLER, kut'lėr, *n.* One who makes or sells knives and other cutting instruments. [Fr. *coutelier*, from root of CUTLASS.]

CUTLERY, kut'lėr-i, *n.* The business of a cutler: general name for all kinds of instruments made by cutlers.

CUTLET, kut'let, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little rib:* a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp. of mutton or veal. [Fr. *côtelette*, dim. of *côte*—L. *costa*, a rib.]

CUTPURSE, kut'purs, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who stole by cutting off and carrying away purses (the purses being worn at the girdle): a pickpocket.

CUTTER, kut'ėr, *n.* A person or thing that cuts: an incisor or cutting tooth: a small light vessel with one mast, and built so as to go swiftly, or cut, through the water: a boat attached to a man-of-war.

CUT-THROAT, kut'-thrōt, *n.* An assassin: ruffian.

CUTTING, kut'ing, *n.* A dividing or lopping off: an incision: a piece cut off: (*bot.*) a twig of a plant cut off for the purpose of propagation: an excavation cut through a hill.—*adj.* Penetrating: sharp: sarcastic: severe.

CUTTLE, kut'l, } *n.* A mollusc, with an
CUTTLE-FISH, kut'l-fish, } oblong, depressed, sack-like body, containing a knife-like bone, remarkable for its power of surrounding itself with a black inky liquid, so as to escape observation when pursued. [A.S. *cudele;* W. *gyllell;* Fr. *couteau*, a knife.]

CUTTLE-BONE, kut'l-bōn, *n.* The internal shell or bone of the cuttle-fish, used for making tooth-powder and for polishing the softer metals.

CUT-WATER, kut'-waw'tėr, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the water: (*arch.*) the angular portion of a pier separating two arches of a bridge.

CYANIC, sī-an'ik, *adj.* Of or belonging to cyanogen.

CYANIC ACID, an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

CYANIDE, sī'a-nid, *n.* A direct compound of cyanogen with a metal.

CYANITE, sī'a-nīt, *n.* A mineral composed of alumina and silica, generally of a fine sky-blue colour. [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue.]

CYANOGEN, sī-an'o-jen, *n.* A compound of carbon, obtained by decomposing the cyanide of mercury by heat, so called from being an essential ingredient in the formation of Prussian blue. [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *gennaō*, to produce.]

CYANOMETER, sī-an-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring the* degrees of *blueness* of the sky or ocean. [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and *metron*, a measure.]

CYCLE, sī'kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A circle:* an interval of time in which certain events always re-occur in the same order: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens: a group of poems or fictions.—*v.i.* (*Tenn.*) To re-occur in cycles. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.]

CYCLIC, -AL, sī'klik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing a cycle.

CYCLOGRAPH, sī'klo-graf, *n.* An instrument for

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describing the arcs of circles that have too large a curvature for compasses. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *graphō*, to describe.]

CYCLOID, sī'kloid, *n.* *A circle-like curve:* a curve described by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line in the same plane. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *eidos*, form.]

CYCLOIDIAN, sī-kloid'i-an, *n.* One of the fourth order of fishes, according to the classification of Agassiz, having cycloid scales with smooth edges, as the salmon.

CYCLONE, sī'klōn, *n.* A *circular* or rotatory storm of extended circuit. [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.]

CYCLOPEAN, sī-klo-pē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to, or like the *Cyclops:* giant-like: vast: noting a massive kind of architecture, fabled to have been the work of the Cyclops.

CYCLOPEDIA, CYCLOPÆDIA, sī-klo-pē'di-a, *n.* *A circle of instruction:* circle of human knowledge: a work containing information (generally in alphabetical arrangement) on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, instruction.] [cyclopedia.

CYCLOPEDIC, sī-klo-ped'ik, *adj.* Belonging to a

CYCLOPIC, sī-klop'ik, *adj.* Relating to or like the Cyclops: cyclopean.

CYCLOPS, CYCLOP, sī'klops, **CYCLOP**, sī'klop, *n.sing.* and *pl.* One of the fabulous race of giants who lived chiefly in Sicily, described as having one circular eye in the middle of the forehead: a genus of minute crustaceans, having eyes in the middle of the forehead so close together as to form a single round spot. [Gr. *kyklōps—kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.]

CYGNET, sig'net, *n.* A young swan. [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, L. *cygnus*, Gr. *kyknos*, a swan.]

CYLINDER, sil'in-dėr, *n.* A solid *roller-like* body of uniform diameter, whose ends are equal parallel circles. [Gr. *kylindros—kylindō*, to roll.]

CYLINDRIC, -AL, si-lin'drik, -al, *adj.* Having the form or properties of a cylinder.

CYLINDRIFORM, si-lin'dri-form, *adj.* In the form of a cylinder. [L. *cylindrus*, and *forma*, form.]

CYLINDROID, sil'in-droid, *n.* A body like a cylinder, but having its base elliptical. [Gr. *kylindros*, and *eidos*, form.] [ladies. [See CHIMERE.]

CYMAR, si-mär', *n.* A loose light dress worn by

CYMBAL, sim'bal, *n.* A musical instrument, circular and *hollow* like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together, which produces a sharp ringing sound. [L. *cymbalum*, from Gr. *kymbalon—kymbē*, the hollow of a vessel.]

CYMBIFORM, sim'bi-form, *adj.* Shaped *like a boat.* [L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.]

CYME, sīm, *n.* (*lit.*) A young shoot: (*bot.*) term applied to all forms of inflorescence in which the middle flower-bud opens first. [L. *cyma*, Gr. *kyma*, a young sprout.]

CYNIC, -AL, sin'ik, -al, *adj.* *Dog-like:* surly and snarling: currish: austere: misanthropic. [Gr. *kynikos*, dog-like—*kyōn*, a dog.]

CYNIC, sin'ik, *n.* One of a sect of ancient philosophers who contemned everything that renders life pleasant: a morose man: a misanthrope.

CYNICALLY, sin'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a cynical manner.

CYNICISM, sin'i-sizm, *n.* The qualities of a cynic: surliness: austerity.

CYNOSURE, sin'o-shōōr or sī'-, *n.* *The dog's tail:* the constellation of the Lesser Bear which contains the pole-star: hence, anything that strongly attracts attention. [Gr. *kyōn, kynos*, a dog, and *oura*, a tail.]

CYPERACEOUS, sip-e-rā'shus, *adj.* *Belonging to,* or having the character of, *sedge* plants. [From Gr. *kypeiros*, sedge.]

CYPHER, sī'fėr, *n.* Same as CIPHER.

CYPRESS, sī'pres, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus *Cupressus*, valuable on account of the durability of its wood: a symbol of mourning, cypress branches having been anciently carried at funerals.—*adj.* Pertaining to cypress. [Fr. *cyprès*, L. *cupressus*, Gr. *kyparissos*.]

CYPRIAN, sip'ri-an, *adj.* Belonging to the island of Cyprus: lewd, licentious, Cyprus being the place where *Venus* was worshipped.—*n.* A native of Cyprus: a lewd woman.

CYPRUS, sī'prus, *n.* A thin, transparent, black stuff, a kind of crape. [Prob. named from the island of *Cyprus*, being first made there.]

CYPRUS-LAWN, sī'prus-lawn, *n.* (*Milton*). CYPRUS.

CYST, sist, *n.* (*lit.*) *A chest:* a bag or bladder in animal bodies containing morbid matter. [See CIST, CHEST.] [in, a cyst or bag.

CYSTIC, sist'ik, *adj.* Having the form of, or contained

CYSTICLE, sis'ti-kl, *n.* A small cyst. [Dim. of CYST.]

CYSTOTOMY, sis-tot'o-mi, *n.* The operation of cutting into the bladder for the purpose of removing extraneous matter. [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, *temnō*, to cut.]

CYTHEREAN, sith-e-rē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to Venus. [L. *Cythereus—Cythera*, an island in the Ægean Sea (now *Cerigo*), celebrated for the worship of Venus.]

CYTOBLAST, sī'to-blast, *n.* The nucleus or germinal spot of a cellule, from which the organic cell is developed. [Gr. *kytos*, a vessel, and *blastanō*, to bud.]

CZAR, zär, *n.* A king: a title of the emperor of Russia.

[Russ. *tsarj*, Croatian *zcar*, *czeszar*, Ger. *kaiser*, L. *Cæsar*, from the name of Julius Cæsar, the name Cæsar being afterwards borne by the Roman emperors.]

CZARINA, zä-rē'na, *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

CZAROWITZ, zar'o-vits, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the czar. [Russ. *tsarewitch, tsesarewitch—tsarj*, and *vits*, Norm. *fitz*, Fr. *fils*, L. *filius*, a son.]

D

DAB, dab, *v.t.* To strike gently with something soft: —*pr.p.* dabb'ing; *pa.p.* dabbed'.—*n.* A gentle blow with something soft or with the hand: a small lump of anything soft or moist: a flat fish of the same genus as the plaice and flounder. [Fr. *dauber*, to strike; connected with DIP.]

DAB, dab, *n.* (*colloq.*) One who is expert at something: an adept. [Perhaps a corr. of ADEPT.]

DABBLE, dab'l, *v.t.* To wet by little dabs or strokes: to bespatter.—*v.i.* to play in water with the hands or feet: to do anything in a slight or superficial manner: to meddle:—*pr.p.* dabb'ling; *pa.p.* dabb'led. [Dim. of DAB.]

DABBLER, dab'lėr, *n.* One who dabbles or does things in a superficial, trifling way.

DABCHICK, dab'chik, *n.* *A small* water-*fowl* allied to the grebe, remarkable for diving or *dipping* up and down in the water.

DACE, dās, *n.* A small river fish somewhat like the roach, and of the same genus. [Perhaps a corr. of Fr. *vandoise*, the dace; called also DARE and DART.]

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DACTYL, dak'til, *n.* In Greek and Latin poetry, a foot of three syllables, a long and two short, so called from its resemblance to the joints of the finger: in English, a foot of three syllables, consisting of one accented syllable followed by two unaccented, as DES'TINY. [L. *dactylus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.]

DACTYLIC, dak-til'ik, *adj.* Relating to or consisting chiefly of dactyls.—*n.* A line of poetry consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

DACTYLOLOGY, dak-til-ol'o-ji, *n.* The art of *talking with the fingers*, like the deaf and dumb. [Gr. *daktylos*, finger, and *logos*, discourse—*legō*, to speak.]

DAD, dad, *n.* Father, a word used by children. [W. *tad*; Sans. *tata*.]

DADDLE, dad'l, *v.i.* To walk in an unsteady manner, as a child or very old person: to do anything slowly: to dawdle over anything:—*pr.p.* dadd'ling; *pa.p.* dadd'led. [Perhaps connected with DAWDLE.]

DADDY, dad'i, *n.* Same as DAD.

DADO, dā'do, *n.* In classical architecture, the solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal, between the base-mouldings and cornice: an architectural arrangement of mouldings, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room, resembling a continuous pedestal. [It. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal; Prov. *dat*; low L. *datum*, something thrown on the table—L. *do*, *datum*, to give.]

DÆDAL, dē'dal, } *adj.* Formed with art:
DÆDALIAN, de-dā'li-an, } displaying artistic skill: intricate: maze-like. [From L. *Dædalus*, Gr. *Daidalos*, the artist who constructed the Cretan labyrinth.]

DAFF, daf, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put off. [A corr. of DOFF.]

DAFFODIL, daf'o-dil, *n.* A plant of the genus Narcissus, with a bulbous root and yellow bell-shaped flowers. [Fr. *asphodèle*, *fleur d'asphodèle*, L. *asphodelus*, Gr. *asphodelos*.]

DAFFODILLY, daf'o-dil-i, *n.* (*Milton*). DAFFODIL.

DAFFODOWNDILLY, daf'o-down-dil'i, *n.* DAFFODIL.

DAGGER, dag'ėr, *n.* A weapon like a very small sword, used for stabbing: a mark of reference in the form of a dagger (†). [Fr. *dague*, It. *daga*, W. *dager*, Ir. *daigear*.]

DAGGLE, dag'l, *v.t.* To wet or dirty by trailing on the ground.—*v.i.* to run through wet or dirt: to be in the mire:—*pr.p.* dagg'ling; *pa.p.* dagg'led. [Dim. of obs. *dag*, to wet with dew, from *dag*, dew. See DEW.]

DAGUERREOTYPE, da-ger'o-tīp, *n.* The original process of photography, in which the picture was taken on a silvered plate: a picture produced by this process.—*v.t.* To produce by the photographic process, as a picture: to take an exact impression of: to imitate exactly. [Fr., from Daguerre, the inventor.]

DAGUERREOTYPY, da-ger'o-tīp-i, *n.* The art of producing pictures by the daguerreotype process.

DAHLIA, dāl'i-a, *n.* A genus of large garden plants, of many varieties, with large beautiful flowers of various colours. [So called in honour of Dahl, a Swedish botanist.]

DAILY, dā'li, *adj.* Occurring or experienced every day.—*adv.* Every day: day by day: very often.

DAINT, dānt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Dainty, exquisite in taste.

DAINTILY, dān'ti-li, *adv.* Delicately: ceremoniously: fastidiously.

DAINTINESS, dān'ti-nes, *n.* The state or condition of being dainty: nicety: ceremoniousness.

DAINTY, dān'ti, *adj.* *Toothsome:* pleasant to the palate: delicate: fastidious: elegant.—*n.* That which is dainty: a delicacy: (*Shak.*) a term of endearment. [W. *dain*, fine, delicate; *dantaidd*, a delicacy, from *dant*, pl. *daint*, a tooth; L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

DAIRY, dā'ėr-i, *n.* (*lit.*) The occupation of a *dey* or dairy-maid: a place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made. [O. E. and Scot. *dey*, a dairy-maid.]

DAIRY-FARM, dā'ėr-i-fārm, *n.* A farm chiefly devoted to keeping cows for the supply of milk, butter, and cheese.

DAIRY-HOUSE, dā'ėr-i-hows, *n.* A dairy.

DAIRY-MAID, dā'ėr-i-mād, *n.* A female servant who milks cows and works in a dairy.

DAIS, dā'is, *n.* The upper *table* of a dining-hall on its platform: the raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall where the high table stood: a raised floor with a seat and canopy. [Fr. *dais*, a canopy, in O. Fr. a dining-table, from L. *discus*, a quoit or anything of that shape.]

DAISIED, dā'zid, *adj.* Covered with or full of daisies.

DAISY, dā'zi, *n.* (*lit.*) *The day's eye:* a genus of plants flowering almost all the year round, in all grassy places, so called either from closing at night and opening in the morning, or from its likeness to the sun. [A.S. *dæges eage*, day's eye.]

DAK, dāk, *n.* Same as DAWK.

DAKOIT, da-koit', *n.* One of a class of robbers in the E. Indies who never commit murder if it can be avoided. [Beng. *dakhe*, a robber.]

DAKOITY, da-koit'i, *n.* The practice of robbing in gangs as the dakoits do.

DALE, dāl, *n.* A low place between hills, *separating* them as it were: a vale or valley. [A.S. *dal*, connected with *dælan*, to divide; Ger. *thal*, connected with *theilen*, to divide.]

DALESMAN, dālz'man, *n.* One living in a dale: applied specially to the inhabitants of the valleys in the north of England, Norway, &c.

DALLIANCE, dal'i-ans, *n.* The act of dallying, toying, or trifling: interchange of caresses: wantonness: (*Shak.*) delay.

DALLY, dal'i, *v.i.* To play, sport, or trifle: to lose time in idleness or trifles: to delay: to exchange caresses:—*pr.p.* dall'ying; *pa.p.* dall'ied. [A.S. *dol*, foolish; Ger. *dahlen*, to trifle: acc. to Wedg., O. E. *daly*, a die, a plaything—L. *talus*, a die.]

DALMATIC, dal-mat'ik, } *n.* The deacon's robe
DALMATICA, dal-mat'ik-a, } in the R. C. Church, originally of linen, but now generally of heavy silk. [Low L. *dalmatica*, a robe worn by kings in the middle ages on solemn occasions, and imitated from a dress worn in Dalmatia.]

DALTONISM, dal'ton-izm, *n.* Colour-blindness: inability to distinguish certain colours. [So called after Dalton, a chemist who had this infirmity.]

DAM, dam, *n.* A female, applied chiefly to quadrupeds: in the game of draughts, a crowned man. [A form of DAME.]

DAM, dam, *v.t.* *To restrain*, keep back, or shut up: to confine by a dam, as water:—*pr.p.* damm'ing; *pa.p.* dammed'.—*n.* A bank, wall, frame of wood, or other obstruction to confine or obstruct the flow of water. [A.S. *demman*, Ger. *dämmen*, connected with L. *domo*, Gr. *damaō*, to subdue, to restrain.]

DAMAGE, dam'āj, *n.* *Loss:* injury, hurt: the value of injury done or of what is lost: any hurt, loss, or hinderance to one's property:—*pl.* compensation for loss or injury.—*v.t.* To harm, injure, or impair.—*v.i.* to receive harm or injury:—*pr.p.* dam'āging; *pa.p.* dam'āged. [O. Fr. *damage*, Fr. *dommage*, It. *danno*, from L. *damnum*, loss, injury.]

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DAMAGEABLE, dam'āj-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being damaged, injured, or impaired.

DAMASK, dam'ask, *n. Damascus cloth:* a figured stuff, originally of rich silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool.—*adj.* Resembling the products of Damascus: of a red colour, like that of the damask rose.—*v.t.* To decorate with ornamental figures, as flowers, &c.: to variegate: to adorn. [From *Damascus* in Syria, where it was first made.]

DAMASKEN, dam'ask-en, **DAMASKEEN**, dam'ask-ēn, *v.t.* To decorate with ornamental designs, as a damaskin: to ornament (a steel surface) by incrusting with another metal, by inlaying, or by etching: to damask.

DAMASKIN, dam-as-kin', *n.* A kind of ornamented sabre, so called from its manufacture at Damascus.

DAME, dām, *n. The mistress of a house:* a matron: a noble lady: a lady: a woman. [Fr.; It. *dama*—L. *domina*, a mistress—*domus*, a house.]

DAME'S-VIOLET, dāmz'-vī'o-let, **DAME'S-WORT**, dāmz'-wurt, *n.* A genus of cruciferous plants. [So called because formerly cultivated by ladies in pots for its sweet scent at night.]

DAMMAR, dam'mar, **DAMMARA**, dam'ma-ra, *n.* A resinous substance used for making varnish, obtained from certain E. Indian trees. [Malay.]

DAMN, dam, *v.t. To bring damage* or loss *upon:* to condemn to punishment: to censure: to sentence to everlasting punishment.—*n.* An oath: a curse. [Fr. *damner*, L. *damnare*—*damnum*, loss, penalty.]

DAMNABILITY, dam-na-bil'i-ti, **DAMNABLENESS**, dam'na-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of deserving condemnation.

DAMNABLE, dam'na-bl, *adj.* Deserving or tending to damnation: hateful: pernicious.

DAMNABLY, dam'na-bli, *adv.* In a manner to incur condemnation: hatefully.

DAMNATION, dam-nā'shun, *n.* The state of being damned: condemnation to everlasting punishment.

DAMNATORY, dam'na-tor-i, *adj.* Containing sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, damd, dam'ned, *p.adj.* Condemned: sentenced to everlasting punishment: (*Shak.*) hateful, detestable.

DAMOSEL, dam'o-sel, **DAMOSELLA**, dam'o-sel-la, *n.* Same as DAMSEL.

DAMP, damp, *n. Vapour, mist:* moisture: lowness of spirits: discouragement:—*pl.* different kinds of gases produced in mines, wells, &c.—*v.t.* To wet slightly: to chill: to discourage: to check: to make dull.—*adj.* Moist: dejected, depressed. [D. *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapour, smoke.]

DAMPEN, damp'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To make or become [damp or moist.

DAMPER, damp'ér, *n.* That which damps or checks: a contrivance to deaden vibrations in musical instruments.

DAMPISH, damp'ish, *adj.* Somewhat damp or moist.

DAMPISHNESS, damp'ish-nes, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moisture.

DAMPNESS, damp'nes, *n.* A moderate degree of moisture: moistness.

DAMSEL, dam'sel, *n. A little dame* or lady: a young unmarried woman: a girl. [Fr. *demoiselle*, O. Fr. *damoisel*, dim. of DAME.]

DAMSON, dam'zn, *n.* (*lit.*) The *Damascus* plum: a rather small oval-fruited variety of the common plum, much esteemed for preserving. [A corr. of *Damascene*—*Damascus.*]

DAN, dan, *n.* A title of honour equivalent to *Master* or Sir. [O. Fr. *dan*, *dame*, master; Sp. *don*, Port. *dom*, L. *dominus*, lord. See DAME.]

DANCE, dans, *v.i.* (*orig.*) *To stamp with the feet:* to move nimbly: to leap and frisk about: to move with measured steps to music.—*v.t.* to make to dance or jump: to dandle:—*pr.p.* danc'ing; *pa.p.* danced'.—*n.* A leaping or frisking about: a movement of one, or of many in concert, with measured steps regulated by music. [Fr. *danser*, It. *danzare*, Ger. *tanzen.*]

DANCER, dans'ér, *n.* One who dances or practises dancing.

DANCETTE, dan-set', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Toothed:* (*her.*) deeply indented, esp. having three deeply-cut teeth.—*n.* (*her.*) The outline of a bordure or ordinary deeply indented: the zigzag moulding peculiar to Norman architecture. [Fr. *dents*, teeth, notches. Compare DANDELION.]

DANDELION, dan'de-lī-un, *n.* A common plant with large yellow flowers. [Fr. *dent de lion*, tooth of the lion, so called from the notched appearance of its leaves.]

DANDLE, dan'dl, *v.t. To toy* or *play with:* to toss up and down in the arms, as a child: to fondle: to pet:—*pr.p.* dan'dling; *pa.p.* dan'dled. [Ger. *tändeln*—*tand*, a toy; akin to Fr. *dandiner*, Scot. *dandill*, *dander*, to trifle, to go about idle, and perh. to DANCE.]

DANDRUFF, dand'ruf, *n.* A scaly scurf which forms on the head, especially under the hair and beard. [A.S. *tan*, an eruption on the skin, and *drof*, dirty.]

DANDY, dan'di, *n.* (*orig.*) *A doll*, an ornamental finely-dressed person: one who pays excessive attention to dress: a fop. [Fr. *dandin.* See DANDLE.]

DANDYISM, dan'di-izm, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.

DANE, dān, *n.* A native of Denmark.

DANEGELT, dān'gelt, **DANEGOLD**, dān'gōld, *n.* A tribute, first of 1s., and afterwards of 2s., levied on every hide of land in England, for meeting the expense of defending the country against the Danes, and continued as one of the rights of the crown till the time of Stephen. [See GELT.]

DANGER, dān'jér, *n.* (*lit.*) *Damage* or *loss:* exposure to injury, loss, or pain: insecurity: risk, hazard.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To expose to danger. [Fr.; Low L. *damnarium*, from L. *damnum*, loss, a fine.]

DANGEROUS, dān'jér-us, *adj.* Full of danger: unsafe, insecure: causing or threatening harm.

DANGEROUSLY, dān'jér-us-li, *adv.* In a manner to incur danger.

DANGLE, dang'gl, *v.i.* To hang loosely or *with a swinging motion:* to hang on any one: to be an officious follower.—*v.t.* to make to dangle, to swing loosely:—*pr.p.* dan'gling; *pa.p.* dan'gled. [Dan. *dingle*, Sw. and Ice. *dingla*, to swing to and fro.]

DANGLER, dang'glér, *n.* One who dangles about or after others: a hanger-on.

DANISH, dan'ish, *adj.* Belonging to the Danes or to their language or country.

DANK, dangk, *adj.* Damp, moist, wet.—*n.* (*Milton*) Water, as opposed to dry land. [A form of DAMP.]

DANKISH, dangk'ish, *adj.* Somewhat dank or damp.

DANSKER, dan'skér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A Dane.

DANUBIAN, dan-ū'bi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or bordering on the river Danube.

DAPPER, dap'ér, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Brave*: little and active: neat and brisk: active, nimble. [D. *dapper*, brave; Ger. *tapfer*, brave, stout, quick.]

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DAPPLE, dap'pl, *adj.* Marked with spots, as if *with dabbing.*—*n.* One of the spots on a dapple animal.—*v.t.* To variegate with spots:—*pr.p.* dap'pling; *pa.p.* dap'pled. [From DAB.]

DARE, dār, *v.i.* To be bold enough for some purpose: to venture:—*pa.t.* durst.—*v.t.* to have courage for: to challenge, to defy:—*pr.p.* dār'ing; *pa.p.* dāred'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) The quality of daring, boldness, also defiance, challenge. [A.S. *dear, dyrran;* Goth. *daursun;* akin to Gr. *tharreō*, Sans. *dhrish*, to be bold.]

DARE, dār, *n.* Same as DACE. [fellow.

DARE-DEVIL, dār'-dev'il, *n.* A rash, venturesome

DAREFUL, dār'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full of daring, adventurous.

DARING, dār'ing, *adj.* Bold, courageous: fearless.—*n.* Boldness. [manner: boldly.

DARINGLY, dār'ing-li, *adv.* In a daring or defiant

DARINGNESS, dār'ing-nes, *n.* Boldness: courage.

DARK, därk, *adj.* *Without light:* black, or somewhat black: gloomy: difficult to understand: secret: ignorant: vile, wicked: foreboding evil.—*n.* Darkness.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To darken, to obscure. [A.S. *deorc;* Gael. *dorcha*, the opposite of *sorcha*, light.]

DARKEN, därk'n, *v.t.* *To make dark*, to deprive of light: to render dim: to deprive of sight: to render ignorant or stupid: to render less clear or intelligible: to cast a gloom upon: to sully.—*v.i.* to grow dark or darker.

DARK-HOUSE, därk'-hows, *n.* (*Shak.*) A madhouse.

DARKLING, därk'ling, *adj.* Being in the dark: gloomy, obscure. [Pr.p. of a supposed verb *darkle*, dim. of *dark.*] [obscurely: blindly.

DARKLY, därk'li, *adv.* With imperfect light:

DARKNESS, därk'nes, *n.* Absence of light: want of clearness: blackness: a state of ignorance or error: wickedness.

DARKSOME, därk'sum, *adj.* Dark: gloomy: obscure.

DARLING, dār'ling, *n.* *A little dear:* one dearly beloved: a favourite.—*adj.* Fondly loved: favourite. [DEAR, and *ling*, dim. or inten.]

DARN, därn, *v.t.* To *conceal* a hole by mending in a way to imitate the texture of the stuff.—*n.* A place mended by darning. [A.S. *dyrnan*, to conceal, from *dearn*, secret, dark: or from Ir. *darne*, W. *darn*, a piece, a patch.]

DARNEL, dār'nel, *n.* A grass common in corn-fields of the same genus as the rye-grass, the seed of which has always been reputed to be a narcotic *poison.* [Perhaps from A.S. *derian*, to injure.]

DARRAIGN, **DARRAIN**, dar'rān, *v.t.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) To put in order for action, to set in array. [O. Fr. *derainer*, low L. *deraisnare, derationare*—L. *de*, inten., and low L. *rationare*, to contend in law, from *ratio*, a legal cause, L. *ratio*, reason.]

DARRED, dār'ed, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Dazzled, frightened. [From O. E. *dare*, to stare, to terrify.]

DART, därt, *n.* A pointed weapon for throwing with the hand: anything that pierces and wounds.—*v.t.* To throw suddenly or rapidly: to send or shoot.—*v.i.* to fly, as a dart: to fly, run, or spring rapidly. [Fr. *dard*, A.S. *darath, daroth*, Ice. *darathr*, Sw. *dart*, Ice. *dorr.*]

DASH, dash, *v.t.* To throw or strike suddenly or violently: to break, as by collision: to destroy or frustrate: to confound: to sprinkle: to reduce or adulterate: to strike or blot out.—*v.i.* to rush or strike with violence: to strike together.—*n.* A violent striking or onset: a sudden movement: a quick blow: capacity for sudden movements: a mark (—) at a break in a sentence: a mark over a note in music, ˘, to denote that the note is to be sounded shortly and distinctly: a sprinkling or slight admixture: the sound of dashing water. [Imitative of the sound of a blow or the dashing of water.]

DASTARD, das'tard, *n.* One who is easily frightened: a cowardly fellow.—*adj.* Shrinking from danger: cowardly. [A.S. *a-dastriged*, pa.p. of *a-dastrigan*, to frighten.]

DASTARDLINESS, das'tard-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being dastardly: cowardliness. [sneaking.

DASTARDLY, das'tard-li, *adj.* Coward and mean:

DATA, dā'ta, *n.pl.* Facts *given* or admitted from which other facts may be deduced:—*sing.* DA'TUM. [L. *datum*, pl. *data*, from *do, datum*, to give.]

DATE, dāt, *n.* The time when a letter or document is given or written: the time at which a transaction or event takes place: period or age.—*v.t.* To affix the time of writing to: to note or fix the time of.—*v.i.* to reckon: to have beginning:—*pr.p.* dāt'ing; *pa.p.* dāt'ed. [See DATA.]

DATE, dāt, *n.* The fruit of the date-palm, from its fancied resemblance to a *finger.* [Fr. *datte*, Ger. *dattel*, from L. *dactylus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.]

DATELESS, dāt'les, *adj.* Without a date: (*Shak.*) without any fixed term.

DATE-PALM, **DATE-TREE**, dāt'-päm, dāt'-trē, *n.* A species of palm, native of N. Africa, S.-W. Asia, and some parts of India.

DATIVE, dā'tiv, *n.* The case of nouns which follows verbs expressing *giving* or some act directed to the object—generally indicated in English by *to* or *for.*—*adj.* Having the character of the dative case. [L. *dativus—do.* See DATA.]

DAUB, dawb, *v.t.* To *dab* over or smear with soft matter: to paint coarsely: to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously: (*Shak.*) to cover with something specious or gross, as a disguise.—*n.* The result of daubing, a smear: a coarse paint. [From DAB.]

DAUBERY, **DAUBRY**, dawb'ėr-i, dawb'ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) Anything artful, imposition.

DAUBY, dawb'i, *adj.* Sticky, glutinous.

DAUGHTER, daw'tėr, *n.* A female child: a female descendant: a term of endearment. [A.S. *dohter*, Scot. *dochter*, Ger. *tochter*, Gr. *thugatēr*, Sans. *duhitri.*]

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, daw'tėr-in-law, *n.* The wife of a son. [daughter: dutiful.

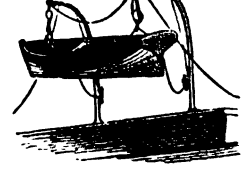
DAUGHTERLY, daw'tėr-li, *adj.* Becoming a

DAUNT, dānt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To tame:* to dismay: to frighten: to discourage. [O. Fr. *danter;* Fr. *dompter*, from L. *domitare—domo*, Gr. *damaō*, Sans. *dam*, to subdue, to tame; conn. with TAME.]

DAUNTLESS, dānt'les, *adj.* Not to be daunted or frightened: fearless, bold.

DAUPHIN, daw'fin, *n.* A name formerly given to the eldest son of the king of France:—*fem.* DAU'PHINESS, his wife. [Fr.; Prov. *dalfin*, a dolphin, orig. the title of the lords of Dauphiné, probably from their crest, a dolphin.]

DAVIT, dav'it, dā'vit, *n.* A spar projecting from a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor clear of the vessel:—*pl.* pieces of timber or iron projecting over a ship's side or stern in pairs, having a tackle for raising boats by.



Davits.

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DAW, daw, *n.* A species of crow, smaller than the rook. [So named in imitation of its cry.]

DAWDLE, daw'dl, *v.i.* To waste time by trifling: to act or move slowly:—*pr.p.* daw'dling; *pa.p.* daw'dled. [Allied to DANDLE and DANDY.]

DAWDLER, daw'dlėr, *n.* One who wastes time in trifling: an idler.

DAWK, dawk, *n.* The mail post in India: a method of travelling in India by posting in a palanquin carried by bearers. [Hind. *dak.*]

DAWN, dawn, *v.i.* *To become day:* to begin to grow light in the morning: to begin to open, expand, or appear: to begin feebly with hope of further increase.—*n.* Day-break, the first appearance of light in the morning: the first beginning or opening. [A.S. *dagian—dæg*, day.]

DAY, dā, *n.* *The time of light:* the time from morning till night: light, sunshine: the time the earth takes to revolve on its axis, divided into 24 hours, measured by the interval between two successive transits of a heavenly body over the same meridian, as the sun or a star, and called respectively a solar or sidereal day: a time specified or fixed: anniversary: time or season in general: the contest of a day, a battle: time or season: life or prime of life. [A.S. *dæg*, Ger. *tag*, Ir. *dia*, W. *diw*, L. *dies*, Sans. *div*, from *dyu*, to shine.]

DAY-BED, dā'-bed, *n.* (*Shak.*) A couch or sofa.

DAY-BOOK, dā'-book, *n.* A book in which the transactions of every day are entered.

DAY-BREAK, dā'-brāk, *n.* The breaking of day or first appearance of light.

DAY-DREAM, dā'-drēm, *n.* A dreaming or musing while awake, a vain fancy or unfounded hope.

DAY-FLY, dā'-flī, *n.* Same as EPHEMERA.

DAY-LABOUR, dā'-lā'bur, *n.* Labour hired or performed by the day.

DAY-LABOURER, dā'-lā'bur-ėr, *n.* One who works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dā'līt, *n.* The light of day or of the sun.

DAY-LILY, dā'-lil'i, *n.* A genus of plants of the natural order Liliaceæ, the flower of which lasts for a very short time, popularly only for a day.

DAY-PEEP, dā'-pēp, *n.* (*Milton*). The dawn.

DAYSMAN, dāz'man, *n.* One who appoints a day to hear a cause, an umpire.

DAYSPRING, dā'spring, *n.* The springing of day, the dawn.

DAY-STAR, dā'-stär, *n.* The star which is the last to disappear before day, the morning star.

DAYTIME, dā'tīm, *n.* The time in which there is light.

DAY-WEARIED, dā'-wē'rid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wearied with the work of the day.

DAY-WOMAN, dā'-woom'an, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dairy-maid.

DAY-WORK, dā'-wurk, *n.* Work by the day.

DAZE, dāz, *v.t.* *To render dull* or stupid: to dazzle:—*pr.p.* dāz'ing; *pa.p.* dāzed'. [A.S. *dwæs*, dull, foolish; Scot. *dase*, to stupefy.]

DAZZLE, daz'l, *v.t.* To daze or overpower with light: to deprive of distinct sight by any brilliant light: to strike or surprise by brilliancy or splendour.—*v.i.* to have the sight overpowered with light: to be overpoweringly bright:—*pr.p.* daz'zling; *pa.p.* daz'zled.—*n.* A light of dazzling brilliancy: brightness, splendour. [Frequentative of DAZE.]

DEACON, dē'kn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A servant:* in R. C. and Episc. churches, the lowest order of the clergy, subordinate to the priest: in Presb. churches, an officer whose duties are chiefly connected with the secular affairs of the congregation: in Scotland, the president of an incorporated company. [L. *diaconus*, Gr. *diakonos.*]

DEACONESS, dē'kn-es, *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.

DEACONHOOD, dē'kn-hood, *n.* The state of being [or the office of a deacon.

DEACONRY, dē'kn-ri, } *n.* The office or service
DEACONSHIP, dē'kn-ship, } of a deacon.

DEAD, ded, *adj.* *Having died:* reduced to that state in which the organs of the body have for ever ceased to act: without life, never having had any: death-like, senseless: inactive, motionless: gloomy: deep, obscure: cold: monotonous: tasteless: without natural force, spirit, &c.: without warmth or ardour: wanting in religious spirit and vitality: producing death.—*adv.* Decidedly: directly.—*n.* The time of greatest stillness or gloom: the depth or midst. [A.S. *dead*; Goth. *dauths*; Ger. *todt*, for *todet*, pa.p. of old verb *toden*, to die.]

DEAD-DOING, ded'-dōō'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Doing or putting to death, destructive.

DEADEN, ded'n, *v.t.* To make dead: to deprive of or lessen action or sensation: to lessen sensibility: to retard: to render vapid or spiritless: to obscure.

DEAD-EYE, ded'-ī, *n.* (*naut.*) A round, flattish wooden block with a rope passing round it, and pierced with three holes for a lanyard.

DEAD-FREIGHT, ded'-frāt, *n.* A sum paid for the empty space in a ship by a person who engages to freight her, but fails to make out a full cargo.

DEAD-HEAT, ded'-hēt, *n.* A heat or race between two or more horses or men, in which no one gains the advantage.

DEAD-KILLING, ded'-kil'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Killing [instantly.

DEAD LANGUAGE, ded' lang'gwāj, *n.* A language no longer spoken, but only found in writings.

DEAD LETTER, ded' let'ėr, *n.* An undelivered and unclaimed letter: that which has lost its force by lapse of time.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE, a department of the General Post-office, where dead letters are opened and disposed of.

DEAD-LIGHT, ded'-līt, *n.* A strong shutter for a cabin window on board ship to prevent water entering during a storm.

DEADLINESS, ded'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being [deadly.

DEAD-LOCK, ded'-lok, *n.* An interlocking of things which produces a complete stoppage.

DEADLY, ded'li, *adj.* Causing death: fatal: destructive: implacable.—*adv.* In a manner resembling the dead: destructively: implacably: (*B.*) in a manner to cause death, mortally.

DEADLY-HANDED, ded'li-hand'ed, *adj.* Dealing death with one's hands.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, ded'li-nīt'shād, *n.* The [plant BELLADONNA.

DEAD-MARCH, ded'-märch, *n.* A piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession.

DEADNESS, ded'nes, *n.* Want of animal or vegetable life: dulness: languor.

DEAD-NETTLE, ded'-net'l, *n.* A genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ. [So called because the dead-nettle proper has no sting.]

DEAD-RECKONING, ded'-rek'n-ing, *n.* The calculation of a ship's place at sea simply by the log-book, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies.

DEAD-RISING, ded'-rīz'ing, *n.* The part of a ship's bottom where the floor-timber terminates on the lower futtock.

DEAD-ROPE, ded'-rōp, *n.* (*naut.*) A rope which does [not run through any block.

DEAD-SET, ded'-set, *n.* A determined and prolonged attempt.

DEAD-SHOT, ded'-shot, *n.* An unerring marksman.

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DEAD-WALL, ded'-wawl, *n.* A wall unbroken by windows or other openings.

DEAD-WATER, ded'-waw'tér, *n.* The eddy water closing in behind a ship's stern as she sails.

DEAD-WEIGHT, ded'-wāt, *n.* Anything heavy resting its whole weight upon something else.

DEAD-WIND, ded'-wind, *n.* A wind coming directly ahead or opposed to a ship's course.

DEAD-WOOD, ded'-wood, *n.* Pieces of timber laid on the upper side of the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.

DEAF, def, *adj.* Dull of hearing: unable to hear at all: unwilling to listen: deprived of the power of hearing: stifled. [A.S. *deaf*, D. *doof*, Ger. *taub*, Scot. *dowf*, dull, stupid, dead; prov. E. *deaf*, decayed, dead.]

DEAFEN, def'n, *v.t.* To make deaf partly or altogether: to stun: to render impervious to sound.

DEAF-MUTE, def'-mūt, *n.* One who is both deaf and dumb or mute.

DEAFNESS, def'nes, *n.* The want of the capacity of hearing sounds: unwillingness to hear or regard.

DEAL, dēl, *v.t.* To divide into parts: to distribute: to give gradually: to throw or scatter about.—*v.i.* to make distribution: to distribute playing-cards: to sell commodities in small quantities: to traffic: to act in any manner.—*n.* A part or portion: an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent: a great part: the act of dealing cards: the division of a piece of timber made by sawing, a board or plank. [A.S. *dæl*, n., *dælan*, vb.; Ger. *theil*, *theilen*; Sans. *dala*—*dal*, to split.]

DEALER, dēl'ér, *n.* One who deals: a trader: the one who distributes the cards to the players.

DEALING, dēl'ing, *n.* An act of dealing or having intercourse or traffic: action or conduct towards others.

DEALT, delt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of DEAL.

DEAN, dēn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A chief of ten men:* a superior: a dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the other clergy: an officer in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, appointed to superintend the religious service in the college chapels: the president of the faculty in a college. [O. Fr. *dean*, L. *decanus*—*decem*, Gr. *deka*, ten.]

DEANERY, dēn'ér-i, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or house of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dēn'ship, *n.* The office of a dean.

DEAR, dēr, *adj.* *High in price:* costly: highly valued: much beloved: (*Shak.*) coming near the heart—extreme.—*adv.* Dearly.—*n.* One who is dear or much beloved.—*v.t.* To make dear. [A.S. *deore*, Ger. *theuer*; O. Ger. *tiur*, precious.]

DEAR-BOUGHT, dēr'-bawt, *p.adj.* Bought at a high price.

DEARLING, dēr'ling, *n.* (*Spenser*). A darling.

DEAR-LOVED, dēr'-luvd, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Greatly beloved.

DEARLY, dēr'li, *adv.* With great fondness: at a high price.

DEARN, dērn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Lonely, melancholy. [A.S. and Scot. *dearn*, hidden, secret.]

DEARNESS, dēr'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being dear: fondness: preciousness: costliness.

DEARNLY, dērn'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Secretly, mournfully. [From DEARN.]

DEARTH, dérth, *n.* Dearness, high price: scarcity: want, famine: barrenness.

DEAS, dē'as, *n.* Same as DAIS.

DEATH, deth, *n.* The state of being dead: the extinction of life: the complete and permanent ceasing of the organs of any animate body to perform their functions: extinction: manner of dying: mortality: the cause or instrument of death: (*B.*, 2 Cor. xi. 23) danger of death. [A.S. *death*, Ger. *tod*, connected with Gr. *thanatos*.]

DEATH-BED, deth'-bed, *n.* The bed on which one dies: the last hours of the life of one who dies of sickness.

DEATH-BLOW, deth'-blō, *n.* A blow that causes death.

DEATHFUL, deth'fool, *adj.* Full of death: destructive.

DEATHLESS, deth'les, *adj.* Never dying: everlasting.

DEATH-LIKE, deth'-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like death.

DEATHLY, deth'li, *adv.* Deadly: destructive.

DEATH-MARKED, deth'-markd, *p.adj.* Marked by or like death.

DEATH-RATTLE, deth'-rat'tl, *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

DEATH'S-HEAD, deths'-hed, *n.* The head of a skeleton, or a figure of it.

DEATH'S-HEAD MOTH, a species of hawk moth, having pale markings on the back of the thorax somewhat like a skull.

DEATH'S-MAN, deths'-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) The public executioner.

DEATH-TOKEN, deth'-tō'kn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A plague-spot indicating approaching death.

DEATH-WARRANT, deth'-wor'ant, *n.* An order from the authorities for the execution of a criminal.

DEATH-WATCH, deth'-woch, *n.* A ticking sound produced by several insects, and which, being most readily heard in the stillness which attends times of sickness, has become associated with superstitious notions of its indicating an approaching death.

DEAW, dū, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bedew.

DEBACLE, de-bak'l, *n.* A breaking up or bursting, as of ice on a river: (*geol.*) a sudden flood of water which bears before it opposing obstacles, and leaves its path strewed with débris. [Fr., from *de*, and *bacler*, to bar, from L. *baculum*, a stick.]

DEBAR, de-bär', *v.t.* *To bar out from:* to shut out or exclude: to hinder:—*pr.p.* debarr'ing; *pa.p.* debarred'. [L. *de*, from, and BAR.]

DEBARK, de-bärk', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To land from a bark, ship, or boat: to disembark. [L. *de*, from, and BARK, a ship.]

DEBARKATION, dē-bar-kā'shun, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DEBASE, de-bās', *v.t.* To make base or low: to degrade: to make mean or of less value: to adulterate:—*pr.p.* debās'ing; *pa.p.* debāsed'. [L. *de*, down, and BASE.]

DEBASEMENT, de-bās'ment, *n.* The act of debasing: state of being debased: degradation.

DEBATABLE, de-bāt'a-bl, *adj.* Liable to be debated or disputed.

DEBATE, de-bāt', *n.* (*lit.*) *A beating down, a fight:* contention in words: discussion.—*v.t.* To fight for: to contend for in argument: to dispute or discuss.—*v.i.* to join in dispute or argument: to deliberate:—*pr.p.* debāt'ing; *pa.p.* debāt'ed. [Fr. *de*, down, and *battre*, to beat. See BEAT.]

DEBATEFUL, de-bāt'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Contested, causing quarrels.

DEBATEMENT, de-bāt'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Combat, battle: (*Shak.*) controversy, deliberation.

DEBATER, de-bāt'ér, *n.* A disputant: a controversialist.

DEBAUCH, de-bawch', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lead *from the straight course:* to lead away from duty or allegiance: to corrupt or vitiate: to corrupt with lewdness.—*n.* Intemperance: lewdness: a fit of intemperance.

[Fr. *débaucher*—*de*, from, away, and O. Fr. *bauche*, a

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row or course, as of bricks: also given from O. Fr. *bauche*, a workshop, hence to entice from the workshop.]

DEBAUCHEE, deb'o-shē, *n.* One given up to debauchery: a libertine.

DEBAUCHERY, de-bawch'ér-i, *n.* Seduction from duty or allegiance: corruption of fidelity: excessive intemperance: lewdness.

DEBEL, de-bel', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To conquer in war:—*pr.p.* debell'ing; *pa.p.* debelled'. [Fr. *debeller*, L. *debellare*—*de*, down, and *bello*, to carry on war, from *bellum*, war.]

DEBENTURE, de-bent'ūr, *n.* An acknowledgment *of a debt:* an official certificate of money borrowed: a certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback or repayment of the duty paid on their importation. [L. *debentur*, there are due—*debeo*, to owe; formerly the first word of such documents.]

DEBENTURED, de-bent'ūrd, *adj.* Entitled to debenture, as goods.

DEBILE, deb'il, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Weak, feeble. [L. *debilis*—*de*, neg., *habilis*, apt, skilful, able.]

DEBILITATE, de-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.* To make unable or weak: to impair the strength of:—*pr.p.* debil'itating; *pa.p.* debil'itated. [L. *debilito*, *debilitatum*—*debilis*. See DEBILE.]

DEBILITATION, de-bil-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of debilitating or weakening.

DEBILITY, de-bil'i-ti, *n.* Weakness: feebleness. [L. *debilitas*—*debilis*. See DEBILE.]

DEBIT, deb'it, *n.* A *debt* or something due: (*book-k.*) an entry on the debtor side of an account.—*v.t.* To charge with debt: to enter on the debtor side of a book. [L. *debitum*, what is due, from *debeo*, to owe.]

DEBITOR, deb'it-or, *n.* (*Shak.*) A debtor.

DEBONAIR, deb'on-ār, *adj.* Characterised by good manners and gentleness: courteous. [Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, *air*, manner, appearance.]

DEBOSH, de-bosh', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) DEBAUCH.

DEBOUCH, de-bōōsh', *v.i.* To march out from a narrow pass or confined place. [Fr. *deboucher*—*de*, from, *bouche*, the mouth, from L. *bucca*, the cheek.]

DEBOUCHURE, dā-bōō-shōōr', *n.* The mouth of a river, strait, or the like. [From DEBOUCH.]

DEBRIS, dā-brē', *n.* *Bruised* or broken pieces of anything, especially of rock: rubbish: ruins. [Fr., from *de*, from, *briser*, Gael. *bris*, to break; akin to BRUISE.]

DEBT, det, *n.* *What one owes* to another: what one is obliged to do or to suffer: (*B.*) a duty neglected or violated, a fault. [Contr. from DEBIT.]

DEBTED, det'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Indebted, obliged to.

DEBTOR, det'or, *n.* One who owes a debt.—*adj.* Noting the side of an account on which debts are charged.

DEBUT, dā-bu' or dā-bōō', *n.* (*lit.*) *The first cast* or *throw* at play: a beginning or first attempt: a first appearance before the public, as of an actor, &c. [Fr., from *but*, aim, mark.]

DEBUTANT, dā'boo-tong, *n.* A person making his first appearance before the public:—*fem.* DEBUTANTE. [Fr., pr.p. of *débuter*, to make one's debut. See DEBUT.]

DECACHORD, dek'a-kord, *n.* An ancient musical instrument with ten strings, somewhat like the harp: anything having ten parts. [Gr. *dekachordos*—*deka*, ten, and *chordē*, a string.]

DECAD, dek'ad, **DECADE**, dek'ād, *n.* The sum or number of ten: an aggregate consisting of ten. [Fr.—L. *decas*, *decadis*, Gr. *dekas*—*deka*, ten.]

DECADENCE, de-kā'dens, } *n.* State of decay. [Fr.
DECADENCY, de-kā'den-si, } *décadence*—L. *decadentia*—*decadens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *decadere*. See DECAY.]

DECAGON, dek'a-gon, *n.* A plane figure of ten angles and sides. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gōnia*, an angle.]

DECAGYNIA, dek-a-jin'i-a, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnæan system *having ten pistils*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *gynē*, a woman.]

DECAHEDRAL, dek-a-hē'dral, *adj.* Having ten plane sides.

DECAHEDRON, dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure having *ten bases* or sides. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, a seat, a base—*hezomai*, to sit.]

DECALOGUE, dek'a-log, *n.* The *ten commandments*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *logos*, a discourse, a proposition.]

DECAMP, de-kamp', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To go from or shift a camp, to march off: to depart hastily or secretly. [Fr. *décamper*—*de*, from, and *camp*, a camp.]

DECANAL, dek'a-nal, *adj.* Pertaining to a deanery. [Fr., from L. *decanus*. See DEAN.]

DECANDRIA, de-kan'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnæan system *having ten stamens*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man, a male.]

DECANDRIAN, de-kan'dri-an, } *adj.* Having ten
DECANDROUS, de-kan'drus, } stamens.

DECANGULAR, dek-ang'gū-lar, *adj.* Having ten angles. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and ANGULAR.]

DECANT, de-kant', *v.t.* To *cant* or pour from the edge of a vessel: to pour off leaving sediment. [Fr. *décanter*—*de*, from, and O. Fr. *cant*. See CANT.]

DECANTER, de-kant'ér, *n.* A vessel for holding decanted liquor: an ornamental bottle.

DECAPITATE, de-kap'i-tāt, *v.t.* *To take the head* from: to behead:—*pr.p.* decap'itating; *pa.p.* decap'itated. [Low L. *decapito*, *decapitatum*—L. *de*, from, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.]

DECAPITATION, de-kap-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of beheading.

DECAPOD, dek'a-pod, *n.* One of the crab-family, or crustaceans which have *ten* legs or *feet*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

DECAPODAL, de-kap'o-dal, } *adj.* Belonging to
DECAPODOUS, de-kap'o-dus, } the decapods: having ten feet.

DECARBONATE, de-kär'bon-āt, *v.t.* To deprive of carbonic acid. [Pfx. *de*, and CARBONATE.]

DECARBONISATION, de-kär-bon-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act or process of depriving a substance of carbon.

DECARBONISE, de-kär'bon-īz, *v.t.* To deprive of carbon. [Pfx. *de*, from, and CARBONISE.]

DECASTICH, dek'a-stik, *n.* A poem consisting of *ten lines*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stichos*, a row, a verse.]

DECASTYLE, dek'a-stīl, *n.* A portico *with ten columns* in front.—*adj.* Having ten columns in front. [Gr. *dekastylos*—*deka*, ten, and *stylos*, a column.]

DECASYLLABIC, dek-a-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* Consisting of ten syllables. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *syllabē*, a syllable.]

DECAY, de-kā', *v.i.* *To fall away from* a state of health or excellence: to waste away.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to bring to a worse state, to cause to fail.—*n.* A falling into a worse or less perfect state: a passing away: the effects or marks of diminution: declension from prosperity. [O. Fr. *décaer*, It. *decadere*—L. *de*, from, *cadere*, to fall.]

DECEASE, de-sēs', *v.i.* *To depart*, especially from this life: to die:—*pr.p.* decess'ing; *pa.p.* deceased'.—*n.* Death. [O. E. *decesse*—L. *decessus*—*de*, away, *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

DECEIT, de-sēt', *n.* The act of deceiving: a trick or device intended to mislead. [O. E. *deceipt*, O. Fr. *décepte*, L. *deceptus*, from *decipio*. See DECEIVE.]

DECEITFUL, de-sēt'fool, *adj.* Full of deceit: disposed or tending to deceive: fraudulent: insincere.

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DECEITFULLY, de-sēt'fool-li, *adv.* In a deceitful manner: with deceit.

DECEITFULNESS, de-sēt'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being fraudulent: disposition or tendency to deceive.

DECEIVABLE, de-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be deceived: exposed to imposture: deceitful.

DECEIVABLENESS, de-sēv'a-bl-nes, *n.* Liableness to be deceived or to deceive. [manner.

DECEIVABLY, de-sēv'a-bli, *adv.* In a deceivable

DECEIVE, de-sēv', *v.t.* *To catch*, to ensnare, to mislead: to cause to mistake or err: to delude: to impose on: to disappoint: to cheat: to circumvent:—*pr.p.* deceiv'ing; *pa.p.* deceived'. [Fr. *décevoir*, O. Fr. *décever*—L. *decipere*, *deceptum*, *de*, inten., *capere*, to take, to catch.]

DECEIVER, de-sēv'ér, *n.* One who deceives: one who leads another into error: a cheat.

DECEMBER, de-sem'bér, *n.* *The tenth month* among the Romans, who began their year with March: with us, the twelfth month. [L. *decem*, and Sans. *vara*, Pers. *bar*, time, period.]

DECEMVIR, de-sem'vir, *n.* One of *ten magistrates* who at one time (449–447 B.C.) held absolute power in Rome:—*pl.* DECEM'VIRS and DECEM'VIRI. [L. *decem*, ten, *vir*, a man.] [decemvirs.

DECEMVIRAL, de-sem'vir-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the

DECEMVIRATE, de-sem'vir-āt, *n.* The office or term of office of the decemvirs in Rome: a body of ten men in office.

DECENCE, dē'sens, } *n.* The state or quality of
DECENCY, dē'sen-si, } being decent: suitableness, propriety: that which is decent or becoming: modesty.

DECENNARY, de-sen'nar-i, *n.* A period of *ten years*. [L. *decem*, ten, *annus*, a year.]

DECENNIAL, de-sen'ni-al, *adj.* Consisting of or happening every ten years.

DECENT, dē'sent, *adj.* *Becoming:* fit, suitable, in words, behaviour, dress, ceremony, &c.: moderate, but sufficient: not gaudy or ostentatious: modest, not wanton. [L. *decens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *decet*, it is becoming.]

DECENTRALISE, de-sen'tral-īz, *v.t.* To withdraw from the centre. [L. *de*, priv., and CENTRALISE.]

DECEPTION, de-sep'shun, *n.* The act of deceiving: the state of being deceived: the means by which it is sought to deceive: fraud, deceit.

DECEPTIOUS, de-sep'shus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Tending to deceive: deceitful. [deceive: false, delusive.

DECEPTIVE, de-sep'tiv, *adj.* Tending or able to

DECEPTIVELY, de-sep'tiv-li, *adv.* In a manner to deceive. [habit of deceiving.

DECEPTIVENESS, de-sep'tiv-nes, *n.* The power or

DECERN, de-sėrn', *v.t.* To judge. [L. *decerno*—*de*, and *cerno*, to separate, distinguish.]

DECHRISTIANISE, de-krist'yan-īz, *v.t.* To banish Christian belief and principles from.

DECIDABLE, de-sīd'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being decided.

DECIDE, de-sīd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cut off* what is unnecessary: to bring to an end: to settle: to determine.—*v.i.* to form a definite opinion: to come to a conclusion:—*pr.p.* decīd'ing; *pa.p.* decīd'ed. [Fr. *décider*, L. *decidere*—*de*, away, *cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut.]

DECIDED, de-sīd'ed, *adj.* Settled: unmistakable: undeniable: resolute. [clearly: beyond dispute.

DECIDEDLY, de-sīd'ed-li, *adv.* In a decided manner:

DECIDUOUS, de-sid'ū-us, *adj.* *Falling off:* that fall off once a year, as leaves, &c.: not permanent. [L. *deciduus*—*decido*, to fall off—*de*, off, *cado*, to fall.]

DECIDUOUSNESS, de-sid'ū-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being deciduous: the state of not being permanent.

DECIMAL, des'i-mal, *adj.* Numbered or proceeding by tens.—*n.* Any number expressed in the scale of tens: a fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator. [Low L. *decimalis*—L. *decem*, ten.]

DECIMALISE, des'i-mal-īz, *v.t.* To reduce to the decimal system. [of decimals.

DECIMALLY, des'i-mal-li, *adv.* By tens: by means

DECIMATE, des'i-māt, *v.t.* *To take the tenth part of:* to put to death every tenth man of:—*pr.p.* dec'imāting; *pa.p.* dec'imāted. [L. *decimo*, *decimatum*—*decem*, ten.]

DECIMATION, des-i-mā'shun, *n.* The act of decimating: a selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment.

DECIPHER, de-sī'fér, *v.t.* To translate *out of* cipher or secret writing: to find out what is obscure or unintelligible: to find out, through a disguise. [L. *de*, from, out of, and CIPHER.] [being deciphered.

DECIPHERABLE, de-sī'fér-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of

DECISION, de-sizh'un, *n.* The act of deciding: the determination of something uncertain in its issue: final judgment or opinion: the quality of being decided: mental firmness. [L. *decisio*. See DECIDE.]

DECISIVE, de-sī'siv, *adj.* Having the power to decide or settle: final, conclusive: marked by promptness and decision. [manner.

DECISIVELY, de-sī'siv-li, *adv.* In a conclusive

DECISIVENESS, de-sī'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of ending uncertainty or doubt: conclusiveness.

DECK, dek, *v.t.* *To cover* or overspread: to clothe: to dress gaily: to adorn: to furnish with a deck.—*n.* A covering: the floor or covering of a ship. [A.S. *decan*, Ger. *decken*; akin to L. *tego*, Gr. *stegō*, to cover.]

DECKER, dek'ér, *n.* The person or thing that decks: a coverer: a vessel which has a deck or decks—especially used in composition.

DECLAIM, de-klām', *v.i.* To speak loudly or earnestly in address: to harangue: to speak elaborately and pompously.—*v.t.* to advocate: to utter in public. [L. *declamo*—*de*, inten., and *clamo*, to cry out.]

DECLAIMANT, de-klām'ant, } *n.* One who declaims:
DECLAIMER, de-klām'ér, } one who speaks for rhetorical purposes or for display.

DECLAMATION, dek-la-mā'shun, *n.* The act or art of declaiming: a set public speech: display in speaking.

DECLAMATORY, de-klam'a-tor-i, *adj.* Relating to declamation: characterised by rhetorical display: appealing to the passions.

DECLARABLE, de-klār'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being declared, exhibited, or proved.

DECLARATION, dek-la-rā'shun, *n.* The act of declaring: that which is declared: a proclamation or affirmation: a written affirmation: (*law*) a detailed statement of a complaint.

DECLARATIVE, de-klar'a-tiv, } *adj.* Making de-
DECLARATORY, de-klar'a-to-ri, } claration: explanatory.

DECLARATOR, de-klar'a-tor, *n.* A form of action in the Court of Session in Scotland, the object of which is judicially to ascertain a fact, leaving its legal consequences to follow as a matter of course.

DECLARE, de-klār', *v.t.* *To make perfectly clear:* to make known: to shew plainly to others by words: to tell openly: to manifest: to affirm.—*v.i.* to make a declaration: to decide in favour of something:—*pr.p.* declār'ing; *pa.p.* declāred'. [Fr. *déclarer*—L.

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declaro, declaratum—de, inten., and *claro*, to make clear—*clarus*, clear.]

DECLENSION, de-klen'shun, *n.* The act of declining: tendency to decline or fall: a falling towards a worse state or condition: decay: descent: (*gram.*) change of termination for the oblique cases; in this sense the word is a translation of the Greek *ptosis*, L. *casus*, a falling, a leaning on, because these cases shew the dependence of one idea on another.

DECLINABLE, de-klīn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be declined: having inflection for the oblique cases.

DECLINATE, dek'li-nāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Bending downward in a curve.

DECLINATION, dek-li-nā'shun, *n.* The act of declining: deviation: variation: (*astron.*) the angular distance of an object from the celestial equator: in navigation, the angle of variation of the compass-needle from the north. [declination or refusal.

DECLINATORY, de-klin'a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing a

DECLINATURE, de-klin'a-tūr, *n.* The act of putting away or refusing: (*law*) a plea declining the jurisdiction of a judge.

DECLINE, de-klīn', *v.i.* To bend or turn away from a straight line: to deviate: to leave the path of duty: to bend down: to fail, droop, or decay: to tend to a worse or lower state: to draw to a close: to fall, as prices.—*v.t.* to bend downwards: to bring down: to turn away from: to shun: to refuse: (*gram.*) to give the changes of in the oblique cases:—*pr.p.* declīn'ing; *pa.p.* declīned'.—*n.* A falling off or away: deviation: diminution: decay: gradual decay of health: consumption. [Fr. *décliner*—L. *de*, down, away from, *clino*, Gr. *klinō*, to bend.]

DECLIVITOUS, de-kliv'it-us, } *adj.* Having a de-
DECLIVOUS, de-klī'vus, } clivity: sloping gradually.

DECLIVITY, de-kliv'i-ti, *n.* A place that declines or slopes downwards: inclination downwards: gradual descent. [L. *declivitas, -atis—de*, downwards, *clivus*, sloping, akin to *clino*. See DECLINE.]

DECOCT, de-kokt', *v.t.* To prepare *by boiling*: to digest in the stomach: (*Shak.*) to boil up to a consistence. [L. *decoquo, decoctum—de*, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil.] [boiled or digested.

DECOCTIBLE, de-kokt'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

DECOCTION, de-kok'shun, *n.* The act of decocting: an extract of anything got by boiling.

DECOLLATE, de-kol'āt, *v.t.* *To deprive of a neck*, by striking the head from the body: to behead:—*pr.p.* decoll'ating; *pa.p.* decoll'ated. [L. *decollo, decollatum—de*, neg., *collum*, neck.]

DECOLLATED, de-kol'āt-ed, *p.adj.* Rounded off, as the apex of a shell.

DECOLLATION, dē-kol-ā'shun, *n.* The act of beheading, esp. applied to the case of John the Baptist.

DECOLORANT, de-kul'ur-ant, *n.* That which removes colour. [or removal of colour.

DECOLORATION, de-kul-ur-ā'shun, *n.* The absence

DECOLOURISE, de-kul'ur-īz, *v.t.* To deprive of colour. [L. *de*, priv., and COLOUR.]

DECOMPOSABLE, dē-kom-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being decomposed.

DECOMPOSE, dē-kom-pōz', *v.t.* To separate the parts composing anything: to resolve into original elements.—*v.i.* to be destroyed by the separation of component parts:—*pr.p.* dēcompōs'ing; *pa.p.* dēcompōsed'. [L. *de*, neg., and COMPOSE.]

DECOMPOSITE, dē-kom-poz'it or de-kom'-, *adj.* Compound a second time or more than once. [L. *de*, inten., and COMPOSITE.]

DECOMPOSITION, dē-kom-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of decomposing: state of being decomposed: decay or dissolution.

DECOMPOUND, dē-kom-pownd', *v.t.* To compound again: to form into a compound things that are already compound: to reduce to constituent parts, to decompose.—*adj.* Compounded a second time: (*bot.*) several times compounded or divided. [L. *de*, inten. and neg., and COMPOUND.]

DECORATE, dek'o-rāt, *v.t.* *To ornament:* to adorn: to beautify:—*pr.p.* dec'orāting; *pa.p.* dec'orāted. [L. *decoro, decoratum—decus, decoris*, ornament, from *decet*, it is becoming.]

DECORATION, dek-o-rā'shun, *n.* The act of adorning: ornament: anything that heightens beauty.

DECORATIVE, dek'o-rāt-iv, *adj.* Decorating or adorning: suited to adorn. [or adorns.

DECORATOR, dek'o-rāt-or, *n.* One who decorates

DECOROUS, de-kō'rus, *adj.* *Becoming:* suitable: appropriate: decent. [L. *decorus—decor*, what is seemly or becoming, from *decet*, it is becoming.]

DECOROUSLY, de-kō'rus-li, *adv.* In a decorous or becoming manner. [correctness of behaviour.

DECOROUSNESS, de-kō'rus-nes, *n.* Propriety or

DECORTICATE, de-kor'ti-kāt, *v.t.* *To deprive of the bark*, husk, or peel:—*pr.p.* decor'ticating; *pa.p.* decor'ticated. [L. *decortico, decorticatum—de*, from, *cortex, corticis*, bark.]

DECORTICATION, de-kor-ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of stripping off the bark or husk.

DECORUM, de-kō'rum, *n.* That which is decorous in outward appearance: propriety of conduct: decency. [L.—*decorus*. See DECOROUS.]

DECOY, de-koy', *v.t.* *To allure, entice:* to allure into a trap or snare: to entrap.—*n.* Anything intended to allure into a snare: allurement: temptation: a wild-fowl or likeness of one used to entice others into a trap: a trap into which wild-fowls are enticed. [L. *de*, and *coy*, an old verb to entice. See COY.]

DECOY-DUCK, de-koy'-duk, *n.* A wild-duck tamed and trained to entice others into a trap: (*fig.*) one employed to allure others into a snare.

DECREASE, de-krēs', *v.i.* *To grow less:* to become less: to abate, lower, subside.—*v.t.* to make less: to make smaller in any sense: to diminish gradually:—*pr.p.* decreas'ing; *pa.p.* decreased'.—*n.* A growing less: loss: decay. [Fr. *décroître*, Prov. *descreisser*, L. *decrescere—de*, from, *cresco*, to grow.]

DECREE, de-krē', *n.* A decision or judgment: an order from one in authority: an edict or ordinance: an established law: (*law*) a decision or determination of a suit: the purpose of God concerning future events.—*v.t.* To decide or determine by a sentence in law: to appoint.—*v.i.* to make a decree:—*pr.p.* decree'ing; *pa.p.* decreed'. [L. *decerno, decretum*, to decide. See DECERN.]

DECREET, de-krēt', *n.* (*Scot. law*) The final judgment of a court whereby the question at issue is set at rest.

DECREMENT, dek're-ment, *n.* A decreasing or growing less: the quantity lost by decreasing: waste: (*her.*) the wane of the moon: (*math.*) the amount by which a variable quantity is diminished. [L. *decrementum—decresco*. See DECREASE.]

DECREPIT, de-krep'it, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Noiseless:* creeping about quietly: worn out by the infirmities of old age: in the last stage of decay. [L. *decrepitus*, noiseless, very old—*de*, neg., and *crepo, crepitum*, to rattle, make a noise.]

DECREPITATE, de-krep'i-tāt, *v.i.* To crackle as

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salt when roasting.—*v.t.* to roast so as to cause a continual crackling:—*pr.p.* decrep'itāting; *pa.p.* decrep'itāted. [L. *de*, inten., and *crepito*, *crepitatum*, freq. of *crepo*, to rattle. See DECREPIT.]

DECREPITATION, de-krep-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of decrepitating: the separation of parts with a crackling noise caused by heat.

DECREPITUDE, de-krep'i-tūd, *n.* The state of being decrepit or worn out without age: the last stage of decay.

DECRESCENT, de-kres'ent, *adj.* *Decreasing*, becoming gradually less. [L. *decrescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *decresco*. See DECREASE.]

DECRETAL, de-krē'tal, *adj.* Pertaining to a decree.—*n.* A decree, esp. of the pope: a book containing decrees: a collection of the pope's decrees. [L. *decretalis—decerno*. See DECREE.]

DECRETIVE, de-krē'tiv, *adj.* Having the force of a decree. [decree: determining: judicial.

DECRETORY, dek're-tor-i, *adj.* Established by a

DECREW, de-krōō', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To decrease. [Fr. *décrue*, decrease, from *décru*, pa.p. of *décroître*. See DECREASE.]

DECRIAL, de-krī'al, *n.* A crying down: a clamorous censure or condemnation. [From DECRY.]

DECRY, de-krī', *v.t.* To cry down: to condemn: to blame:—*pr.p.* decry'ing; *pa.p.* decrīed'. [L. *de*, down, and CRY.]

DECUMBENT, de-kum'bent, *adj.* *Lying down:* reclining on the ground. [L. *decumbens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *decumbo—de*, down, *cumbo* for *cubo*, to lie.]

DECURRENT, de-kur'ent, *adj.* Running or extending downwards. [L. *decurrens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *decurro—de*, down, *curro*, to run.]

DECUSSATE, de-kus'āt, *v.t.* To cross in the form of an X: to cross at an acute angle: to intersect, as lines:—*pr.p.* decuss'ăting; *pa.p.* decuss'āted. [L. *decusso*, *decussatum—decussis*, a corr. of *decem asses*, ten units, the number ten (X).]

DECUSSATE, de-kus'āt, } *adj.* Intersected:
DECUSSATED, de-kus'āt-ed, } crossed: (*bot.*) growing in pairs, each of which is at right angles to the next pair above or below.

DECUSSATION, de-kus-ā'shun, *n.* An intersection in the form of an X: a crossing at an acute angle.

DEDICATE, ded'i-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To declare:* to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose: to devote wholly or chiefly: to inscribe or address:—*pr.p.* ded'icăting; *pa.p.* ded'icāted.—*adj.* Consecrated: devoted. [L. *dedico*, *dedicatum—de*, down, *dico*, to declare.]

DEDICATION, ded-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of dedicating: an address to a patron prefixed to a book.

DEDICATOR, ded'i-kā-tor, *n.* One who dedicates.

DEDICATORY, ded'i-ka-tor-i, *adj.* Composing or serving as a dedication.

DEDUCE, de-dūs', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *To lead forth*: to draw or take from: to gather or draw from, as an opinion or truth from premises: to lay down in regular order:—*pr.p.* dedūc'ing; *pa.p.* dedūced'. [L. *deduco*, *deductum—de*, from, and *duco*, to lead.]

DEDUCIBILITY, de-dūs-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being deducible.

DEDUCIBLE, de-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* That may be deduced or inferred. [the act of deduction.

DEDUCIVE, de-dūs'iv, *adj.* Deducing: performing

DEDUCT, de-dukt', *v.t.* *To take from:* to subtract: to separate or remove. [See DEDUCE.]

DEDUCTIBLE, de-dukt'i-bl, *adj.* That may be deducted or subtracted: that may be deduced or inferred.

DEDUCTION, de-duk'shun, *n.* The act or method of deducing: the act of deducting or taking away: that which is deduced, an inference: that which is deducted, an abatement.

DEDUCTIVE, de-dukt'iv, *adj.* That may be or is deduced from premises: deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, de-dukt'iv-li, *adv.* By deduction: by consequence.

DEED, dēd, *n.* Something done: an act: an exploit: (*Milton*) power of action, agency: a legal transaction: the written document, as evidence of it. [A.S. *dæd—don*, to do; Ice. *dad;* Ger. *that—thun*, to do.]

DEEDFUL, dēd'fool, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Full of deeds or exploits: active, stirring.

DEEDLESS, dēd'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having performed no deeds or exploits, inactive.

DEEDY, dēd'i, *adj.* (*Cowper*). Industrious, active.

DEEM, dēm, *v.t.* To conclude on consideration: to judge: to regard.—*v.i.* to judge: to think: (*Spenser*) to pass judgment.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Opinion, judgment. [A.S. *deman*, to form a judgment, from *dom*, judgment; Ice. *dāma;* perhaps akin to L. *damno*, to condemn.]

DEEP, dēp, *adj.* Admitting of *dipping* or going downwards: extending far down, or far from the outside: entering a great way: difficult to understand: secret: wise and penetrating: cunning: intense: sunk low: strongly coloured: low or grave.—*n.* That which is deep: the sea: anything profound or incomprehensible: the depth.—*adv.* To a great depth: profoundly. [A.S. *deop*, from *dippan*, to dip; Sw. *djup*, Dan. *dyb*.]

DEEP-DRAWING, dēp'-draw'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Sinking deep in the water.

DEEP-DRAWN, dēp'-drawn, *adj.* Drawn from a depth.

DEEPEN, dēp'n, *v.t.* To make deep or deeper, in any sense: to sink lower: to increase.—*v.i.* to become deeper. [drawn.

DEEP-FET, dēp'-fet, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Deeply fetched or

DEEP-LAID, dēp'-lād, *adj.* Laid deep: formed with cunning.

DEEPLY, dēp'li, *adv.* At or to a great depth: profoundly: with great emotion or feeling: to a great degree: with a low tone: with profound skill.

DEEPNESS, dēp'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being deep: depth: profundity: craft or cunning.

DEER, dēr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wild animal:* an animal of the family Cervidæ, of slender, graceful form, and great fleetness. [A.S. *deor*, Ger. *thier*, L. *fera*, Gr. *thēr*, an animal, a wild beast.]

DEER-HOUND, dēr'-hownd, *n.* A hound for hunting deer. [leather made from it.

DEER-SKIN, dēr'-skin, *n.* The skin of a deer, and the

DEER-STALKER, dēr'-stawk'ėr, *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.

DEER-STALKING, dēr'-stawk'ing, *n.* The hunting of deer by stalking, or stealing upon them unawares.

DEFACE, de-fās', *v.t.* To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of: to disfigure: to obliterate:—*pr.p.* defāc'ing; *pa.p.* defāced'. [L. *de*, and FACE.]

DEFACEMENT, de-fās'ment, *n.* The act of defacing: injury to form or appearance: that which defaces.

DEFALCATE, de-fal'kāt, *v.t.* *To cut off*, as *with a sickle:* to take away or abstract a part, used chiefly of money.—*v.i.* to embezzle money:—*pr.p.* defal'cāting; *pa.p.* defal'cāted. [Low L. *defalco*, *defalcatum*, —L. *de*, off, from, *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.]

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DEFALCATION, dē-fal-kā'shun, *n.* A deficit or withdrawment: that which is abstracted or withdrawn: a deficit of funds intrusted to one's care.

DEFAMATION, def-a-mā'shun, *n.* The act of defaming: calumny: slander.

DEFAMATORY, de-fam'a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing defamation: injurious to reputation: calumnious.

DEFAME, de-fām', *v.t.* *To take away* or destroy the good *fame* or reputation of: to speak evil of: to accuse:—*pr.p.* defām'ing; *pa.p.* defāmed'. [L. *de*, priv., and FAME.]

DEFAULT, de-fawlt', *n.* A fault, offence: a failing or failure: neglect to do what duty or law requires: defect, want: (*law*) non-performance of agreement or law, non-appearance in court.—*v.i.* To fail in duty, to offend: to fail in the performance of duty: to fail to appear in court when called. [L. *de*, inten., and FAULT.]

DEFAULTER, de-fawlt'ėr, *n.* One who defaults, esp. one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care.

DEFEASANCE, de-fē'zans, *n.* (*Spenser*) *A defeat:* a condition annexed to a deed, which, being performed, renders the deed void. [Norm. *defesance—defesant*, Fr. *défaisant*, pr.p. of *défaire*, to defeat.]

DEFEASIBLE, de-fē'zi-bl, *adj.* Capable of being defeated or annulled.

DEFEAT, de-fēt', *v.t.* *To undo* or render null and void: to frustrate: to resist with success: to overcome: to ruin.—*n.* An undoing, destruction: frustration: overthrow. [Fr. *défaite—défaire*, to undo, from *dé* = L. *dis*, asunder, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to do or make.]

DEFEATURE, de-fēt'ūr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Defeat, overthrow.

DEFEATURE, de-fēt'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Change of feature. [L. *de*, neg., and FEATURE.]

DEFECT, de-fekt', *n.* A deficiency, something *not done* that ought to have been done: the want of something necessary for completeness: a fault: blemish: deformity. [L. *defectus—deficio, defectum*, to be wanting, from *de*, neg., and *facio*, to do.]

DEFECTION, de-fek'shun, *n.* The act of failing to perform one's duty: a falling away: apostasy: revolt.

DEFECTIVE, de-fekt'iv, *adj.* Having defect: wanting some necessary quality: insufficient: imperfect: (*gram.*) wanting some case or tense.

DEFECTIVELY, de-fekt'iv-li, *adv.* In a defective manner: imperfectly.

DEFECTIVENESS, de-fekt'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being imperfect: faultiness.

DEFENCE, de-fens', *n.* The act of defending: guard, protection: (*Shak.*) art or skill in defending: resistance: that which protects from injury or attack: vindication: apology: a fortification which flanks and covers another: (*law*) the defendant's answer or plea.

DEFENCED, de-fensd', *p.adj.* (*B.*) Defended by fortification.

DEFENCELESS, de-fens'les, *adj.* Without defence: unprotected: unsheltered.

DEFENCELESSLY, de-fens'les-li, *adv.* In an unprotected manner.

DEFENCELESSNESS, de-fens'les-nes, *n.* The state of being unprotected.

DEFEND, de-fend', *v.t.* To fend or ward off, to drive from: to keep off anything hurtful from: to guard or protect: to fortify, to secure: to vindicate, to uphold: (*Shak.*) to forbid or prohibit: (*law*) to resist, to contest. [L. *defendo—de*, off, and root *fendo*, to beat.]

DEFENDANT, de-fend'ant, *adj.* Defending or making defence: serving for defence.—*n.* One who defends: (*law*) a person accused or sued, and who opposes the complaint or charge.

DEFENDER, de-fend'ėr, *n.* One who defends: a champion: a vindicator.

DEFENSIBLE, de-fens'i-bl, *adj.* That may be defended: justifiable: right.

DEFENSIVE, de-fens'iv, *adj.* Serving to defend: in a state or posture to defend: carried on by resisting attack.—*n.* That which defends: a safeguard.

DEFENSIVELY, de-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In a defensive manner.

DEFER, de-fer', *v.t.* *To put off* to another time.—*v.i.* to put off: to wait:—*pr.p.* deferr'ing; *pa.p.* deferred'. [L. *differo—dis*, asunder, in respect of time, and *fero*, to bear, carry.]

DEFER, de-fer', *v.i.* *To bear* one's self *down:* to yield to the wishes of another: to yield to the opinion of another or to authority.—*v.t.* to lay before, to refer: to render or offer:—*pr.p.* deferr'ing; *pa.p.* deferred'. [L. *defero—de*, down, *fero*, to bear.]

DEFERENCE, def'ėr-ens, *n.* A deferring or yielding to another in judgment or opinion: submission: regard: respect.

DEFERENTIAL, def-ėr-en'shal, *adj.* Expressing deference or respect: accustomed to defer.

DEFIANCE, de-fī'ans, *n.* The act of defying: a challenge: a state of opposition: contempt of opposition.

DEFIANT, de-fī'ant, *adj.* Full of defiance: bold.

DEFICIENCE, de-fish'ens, **DEFICIENCY**, de-fish'en-si, *n.* State of being deficient: imperfection.

DEFICIENT, de-fish'ent, *adj.* Wanting something to make completeness: inadequate: defective: imperfect: lacking a full supply. [L. *deficiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *deficio*. See DEFECT.]

DEFICIT, def'i-sit, *n.* Want: deficiency.

DEFILADING, dē-fil-ād'ing, *n.* (*fort.*) The determining the directions and heights of the lines of ramparts, so that the interior may not be commanded by any works which the enemy may raise. [From DEFILE, under.]

DEFILE, de-fīl', *v.i.* To march off in a file or line, or in files.—*v.t.* to erect, as fortifications, so as always to cover the interior:—*pr.p.* defil'ing; *pa.p.* defiled'.—*n.* A long narrow pass where troops can march only in files or with a narrow front: a narrow passage, esp. between hills. [Fr. *défiler—dé* = L. *dis*, asunder, and *filum*, a thread, a line.]

DEFILE, de-fīl', *v.t.* To make foul or unclean: to pollute: to soil: to corrupt: to violate the chastity of:—*pr.p.* defil'ing; *pa.p.* defiled'. [O. E. *defyle, defoul*; A.S. *fulian*, to pollute, from *ful*, foul, unclean.]

DEFILEMENT, de-fīl'ment, *n.* The act of defiling: the state of being defiled: uncleanness: pollution.

DEFINABLE, de-fīn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be defined: that may be ascertained.

DEFINE, de-fīn', *v.t.* *To fix the bounds of:* to determine with precision: to describe accurately: to fix the meaning of:—*pr.p.* defīn'ing; *pa.p.* defined'. [L. *definio, definitum—de*, and *finio*, to limit, to end, from *finis*, a boundary.]

DEFINEMENT, de-fīn'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of defining, description.

DEFINITE, def'in-it, *adj.* Defined: having distinct limits: fixed: exact: clear: serving to limit or restrict. [L. *definitus*, pa.p. of *definio*. See DEFINE.]

DEFINITELY, def'in-it-li, *adv.* In a definite manner.

DEFINITENESS, def'in-it-nes, *n.* The state of being definite: precision.

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DEFINITION, def-in-ish'un, *n.* A defining: a description of a thing by its properties: an explanation of the exact meaning of a word or phrase.

DEFINITIVE, de-fin'i-tiv, *adj.* Defining or limiting: determinate: positive, express: final.—*n.* (*gram.*) An adjective used to limit the extent of the signification of a noun.

DEFINITIVELY, de-fin'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In a definitive manner: positively: conclusively.

DEFINITIVENESS, de-fin'i-tiv-nes, *n.* Determinateness: conclusiveness.

DEFINITUDE, de-fin'i-tūd, *n.* Definiteness.

DEFLAGRATE, def'la-grāt, *v.t., v.i.* *To burn completely:* to burn with suddenness and sparkling:—*pr.p.* def'lagrāting; *pa.p.* def'lagrāted. [L. *deflagro, deflagratum—de*, inten., and *flagro*, to flame, to burn.]

DEFLAGRATION, def-la-grā'shun, *n.* A sudden, rapid, and sparkling combustion without an explosion.

DEFLAGRATOR, def'la-grā-tor, *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing rapid combustion.

DEFLECT, de-flekt', *v.t., v.i.* *To bend aside:* to swerve or deviate from a right line or course. [L. *deflecto—de*, from, and *flecto*, to bend.]

DEFLECTED, de-flekt'ed, *p.adj.* *Bent* aside from a direct line: (*bot.*) bending or arching downwards.

DEFLECTION, de-flek'shun, *n.* The act of bending aside from the proper course: deviation.

DEFLORATE, de-flō'rāt, *adj.* Past the flowering state, as an anther after it has shed its pollen.

DEFLORATION, def-lo-rā'shun, *n.* Act of deflouring.

DEFLOUR, de-flowr', *v.t.* *To deprive of flowers:* to deprive of original grace and beauty: to deprive of virginity. [Low L. *defloro—de*, from, *flos, floris*, a flower.]

DEFLUXION, de-fluk'shun, *n.* *A flowing down* of humour or fluid matter in the body. [L. *defluxio—de*, down, *fluo, fluxum*, to flow.]

DEFOLIATION, de-fō-li-ā'shun, *n.* *The falling off of leaves:* the time of shedding leaves. [Low L. *defolio, defoliatum—de*, off, *folium*, a leaf.]

DEFORCEMENT, de-fōrs'ment, *n.* (*law*) A keeping out wrongfully from one's property: (*Scot. law*) resistance to the execution of the law. [L. *de*, out, and FORCE.]

DEFORCIANT, de-fōr'si-ant, *n.* One who keeps one [wrongfully out of his property.

DEFORM, de-form', *v.t.* To alter or injure the form of: to disfigure.—*adj.* Disfigured: ugly. [L. *deformo—de*, from, *forma*, form.]

DEFORMITY, de-form'i-ti, *n.* The state of being deformed: disfiguration: ugliness: any gross deviation from order, propriety, &c.: anything that destroys beauty.

DEFRAUD, de-frawd', *v.t.* To deprive of by fraud: to withhold from wrongfully: to trick or cheat. [L. *defraudo—de*, from, *fraus, fraudis*, fraud.]

DEFRAY, de-frā', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To pay *a fine* in order to atone for an offence against the public peace: to discharge or pay, applied to expenses: (*Spenser*) to satisfy, to fill. [Fr. *défrayer—dé*, and *frais*, expense—low L. *fredum*, a fine; conn. with Ger. *friede*, peace.]

DEFRAYMENT, de-frā'ment, *n.* Act of defraying: payment.

DEFT, deft, *adj.* *Fit, convenient:* neat: dexterous. [A.S. *dæft—dafan*, to be fit, convenient.]

DEFTLY, deft'li, *adv.* Fitly: neatly: dexterously.

DEFUNCT, de-fungkt', *adj.* Having finished the course of life: dead.—*n.* A dead person. [L. *defunctus*, pa.p. of *defungor—de*, inten., and *fungor*, to perform, discharge.]

DEFUNCTION, de-fung'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Death.

DEFY, de-fī', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To renounce faith* or trust in: to reject or refuse: to disown: to challenge: to brave: to treat with contempt:—*pr.p.* defy'ing; *pa.p.* defied'.—*n.* (*obs.*) A challenge. [Fr. *défier*; O. Fr. *desfier*, It. *disfidare*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *fido*, to trust—*fides*, faith.]

DEGENDER, de-jen'dėr, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To degenerate.

DEGENERACY, de-jen'ėr-a-si, *n.* The process of becoming degenerate or inferior: the state of being degenerate: meanness.

DEGENERATE, de-jen'ėr-āt, *v.i.* *To sink* from one's *genus* or race: to fall from a nobler state: to grow worse:—*pr.p.* degen'erating; *pa.p.* degen'erated.—*adj.* That has degenerated: fallen: base, mean. [L. *degenero, degeneratum—degener*, that departs from its race or kind—*de*, from, *genus, generis*, race.]

DEGENERATELY, de-jen'ėr-āt-li, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner.

DEGENERATENESS, de-jen'ėr-āt-nes, *n.* Degeneracy, the state of being degenerate.

DEGENERATION, de-jen-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Degeneracy.

DEGLUTINATE, de-glōō'tin-āt, *v.t.* To separate things that are glued together by softening the glue:—*pr.p.* deglū'tinating; *pa.p.* deglū'tinated. [L. *deglutino, -atum—de*, neg., and *glutino—gluten*, glue.]

DEGLUTITION, deg-lōō-tish'un, *n.* *The act* or power *of swallowing.* [L. *deglutio, deglutitum—de*, down, and *glutio*, to swallow.]

DEGRADATION, deg-ra-dā'shun, *n.* The act of degrading or depriving of rank or dignity: the state of being degraded: disgrace: degeneracy: (*geol.*) wearing away or reduction in height or size.

DEGRADE, de-grād', *v.t.* To *bring down to a lower grade* or rank: to deprive of office, rank, or dignity: to lower in character or value: to disgrace: (*geol.*) to wear down or reduce in height or size.—*v.i.* to change from a higher to a lower class or type:—*pr.p.* degrād'ing; *pa.p.* degrād'ed. [Fr. *dégrader*—L. *de*, down, and GRADE.]

DEGRADED, de-grād'ed, *p.adj.* Reduced in rank, character, &c.: mean, base: (*her.*) having steps: (*nat. hist.*) presenting the typical characters in an imperfect form.

DEGREE, de-grē', *n.* A *grade* or *step:* a stage or state of progress: position, rank: extent: a rank or title given by a university or college: a 360th part of a circle: a division or space marked on a mathematical instrument: (*alg.*) the highest power of the unknown quantity in an equation: (*mus.*) difference in elevation between two notes. [Fr. *dégré*—L. *de*, and *gradus*, a step.]

DEHISCENCE, de-his'ens, *n.* (*bot.*) *The opening* of pods and of the cells of anthers when ripe. [From L. *de*, inten., and *hisco*, to gape.]

DEHISCENT, de-his'ent, *adj.* Opening.

DEHORT, de-hort', *v.t.* (*Apoc.*) To exhort from, to dissuade. [L. *dehortor—de*, neg., and *hortor*, to exhort.]

DEICIDE, dē'i-sīd, *n.* *The act of putting a deity to death*, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ: one who took part in the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. [L. *deus*, a God, and *cædo*, to cut, kill.]

DEIFIC, -AL, de-if'ik, -al, *adj.* *Making godlike* or divine: divine. [L. *deificus—deus*, a god, *facio*, to make.]

DEIFICATION, dē-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of deifying.

DEIFORM, dē'i-form, *adj.* Of godlike form: like a god. [L. *deus*, a god, *forma*, form.]

DEIFY, dē'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make a god of:* to adore or

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reverence as a deity: to reverence or praise excessively: to render godlike. [Fr. *déifier*—L. *deifico*—*deificus*. See DEIFIC.]

DEIGN, dān, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To think worthy:* to condescend. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to esteem or accept as worthy, to condescend to. [Fr. *daigner*—L. *dignor*—*dignus*, worthy.]

DEINOTHERIUM, dī-no-thē'ri-um, *n.* Same as DINOTHERIUM.

DEISM, dē'izm, *n.* *The belief in a god:* the creed or belief of a deist. [From L. *deus*, a god.]

DEIST, dē'ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence and providence of God, but founds his belief on reason and nature, and rejects a revelation. [From L. *deus*, a god.]

DEISTIC, -AL, de-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or relating to deism or to deists.

DEITY, dē'i-ti, *n.* The divinity: godhead: a god or goddess: the Supreme Being. [L. *deitas*—*deus*, a god; Gr. *theos*; Sans. *deva*.]

DEJECT, de-jekt', *v.t.* *To cast down:* to cause to look sad: to dishearten:—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Cast down: low-spirited. [L. *dejicio*, *dejectum*—*de*, down, *jacio*, to throw.]

DEJECTEDLY, de-jekt'ed-li, *adv.* In a dejected manner: sadly.

DEJECTEDNESS, de-jekt'ed-nes, **DEJECTION**, de-jek'shun, *n.* The state of being cast down: lowness of spirits.

DÉJEUNÉ, **DÉJEUNER**, dā-zhoo-nā', *n.* *Breakfast:* luncheon. [Fr.; O. Fr. *desjeuner*—L. *dis*, asunder, *jejunare*, to fast—*jejunus*, hungry.]

DELATION, de-lā'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Carriage*, conveyance: (*law*) act of charging with a crime. [L. *defero*, *delatum*—*de*, inten., and *fero*, to bear.]

DELAY, de-lā', *v.t.* *To put off:* to defer: to hinder for a time: to restrain.—*v.i.* to put off time: to act or move slowly.—*n.* A putting off or deferring: a lingering: hinderance. [Fr. *délai*—L. *differo*, *dilatum*—*dis*, apart, *fero*, to carry.]

DELEBLE, del'e-bl, *adj.* *That may be blotted out.* [L. *delebilis*—*deleo*. See DELETE.]

DELECTABLE, de-lekt'a-bl, *adj.* *Delightful:* highly pleasing. [L. *delectabilis*—*delecto*, to delight.]

DELECTATION, dē-lekt-ā'shun, *n.* *Delight:* great pleasure. [See DELECTABLE.]

DELEGATE, del'e-gāt, *v.t.* To send as one's legate or representative: to commission: to intrust.—*n.* A person sent and empowered to act for another: a deputy.—*adj.* Sent to represent or act for another: deputed. [L. *delego*, *delegatum*—*de*, away, and *lego*, to send as an ambassador. See LEGATE.]

DELEGATION, del-e-gā'shun, *n.* The act of delegating: one or more delegates appointed to perform some special duty: their charge or office.

DELENDA, de-len'da, *n.* Things to be deleted, erased, or blotted out. [L.—*deleo*, to delete.]

DELETE, de-lēt', *v.t.* *To* erase or *blot out:* to destroy:—*pr.p.* delēt'ing; *pa.p.* delēt'ed. [L. *deleo*, *deletum*, to destroy, wipe out.]

DELETERIOUS, del-e-tē'ri-us, *adj.* Having the quality of destroying life: destructive: poisonous. [L. *deleo*, *deletum*. See DELETE.]

DELETION, de-lē'shun, *n.* The act of deleting.

DELF, delf, **DELFT**, delft, *n.* A kind of earthenware made at Delft in Holland.

DELIBERATE, de-lib'ér-āt, *v.t.* To weigh mentally *as if in a balance:* to consider the reasons for and against: to reflect upon.—*v.i.* to reflect and consider in order to make a choice: to pause or hesitate:—*pr.p.* delib'erāting; *pa.p.* delib'erāted.—*adj.* Deliberating or considering carefully: slow in determining: well considered: not sudden. [L. *delibero*, *-atum*—*de*, inten., *libro*, to weigh—*libra*, a balance.]

DELIBERATELY, de-lib'ér-āt-li, *adv.* With careful consideration: circumspectly: slowly.

DELIBERATENESS, de-lib'ér-āt-nes, *n.* Circumspection: wariness: caution.

DELIBERATION, de-lib-ér-ā'shun, *n.* The act of deliberating: careful consideration of the reasons for and against anything: mature reflection: calmness.

DELIBERATIVE, de-lib'ér-a-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to deliberation: having right or power to deliberate or discuss: prone to reflect or consider.

DELIBERATIVELY, de-lib'ér-a-tiv-li, *adv.* In the way of deliberation: considerately.

DELICACY, del'i-ka-si, *n.* The state or quality of being delicate: pleasantness to the taste: nicety in the choice of food: neatness: politeness of manners: scrupulousness: gentle treatment: weakness of constitution: softness: anything highly pleasing to the senses: a dainty. [Fr. *délicatesse*—L. *delicatus*.]

DELICATE, del'i-kāt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Alluring* or *enticing:* pleasing to the senses, esp. the taste: nice, or discriminating in taste: choice: slight or smooth: soft and fair: fine or slender: light or softly tinted: refined, gentle: tender, feeble.—*n.* Something delicate or pleasant: a rarity: an effeminate or luxurious person. [L. *delicatus*—*deliciæ*, allurements—*delicio*—*de*, inten., and *lacio*, to entice.]

DELICATELY, del'i-kāt-li, *adv.* In a delicate manner: luxuriously: tenderly: considerately.

DELICATENESS, del'i-kāt-nes, *n.* The state of being delicate: tenderness: effeminacy: luxury.

DELICE, del'is, *n.* (*Spenser*). Flower delice, the iris. [See FLEUR DE LIS.]

DELICES, del'is-ez, *n.* (*Spenser*). Delights: delicacies.

DELICIOUS, de-lish'us, *adj.* Full of delicacies: highly pleasing to the taste or other senses: affording exquisite pleasure: delightful.

DELICIOUSLY, de-lish'us-li, *adv.* In a delicious manner: pleasantly: luxuriously.

DELICIOUSNESS, de-lish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being delicious: luxury.

DELIGHT, de-līt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To *allure* or *entice:* to please highly.—*v.i.* to have or take great pleasure.—*n.* A high degree of pleasure: great satisfaction: that which gives great pleasure. [O. E. *delite*, O. Fr. *deliter*, Prov. *delectar*, L. *delectare*, inten. of *delicio*. See DELICATE.]

DELIGHTED, de-līt'ed, *p.adj.* Full of delight.

DELIGHTFUL, de-līt'fool, *adj.* Giving delight: highly pleasing: charming, beautiful.

DELIGHTFULLY, de-līt'fool-li, *adv.* With delight: pleasantly.

DELIGHTFULNESS, de-līt'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being delightful.

DELIGHTLESS, de-līt'les, *adj.* Destitute of delight: affording no pleasure. [as DELIGHTFUL.]

DELIGHTSOME, de-līt'sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same

DELINEAMENT, de-lin'e-a-ment, *n.* A representation by delineation: a painting.

DELINEATE, de-lin'e-āt, *v.t.* *To mark out with lines:* to draw in outline: to represent by a sketch or picture: to depict or describe in words:—*pr.p.* delin'eāting; *pa.p.* delin'eāted. [L. *delineo*, *delineatum*—*de*, down, *linea*, a line.]

DELINEATION, de-lin-e-ā'shun, *n.* The act of delineating: a draught or sketch: a representation or description.

DELINQUENCY, de-ling'kwen-si, *n.* Failure in or omission of duty: a fault: a crime.

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DELINQUENT, de-ling'kwent, *adj.* Leaving undone, or failing in one's duty.—*n.* One who fails in his duty: an offender or transgressor: one who commits a fault or crime. [L. *delinquens, -entis*, pr.p. of *delinquo—de*, inten., and *linquo*, to leave.]

DELIQUESCE, del-i-kwes', *v.i.* To absorb moisture from the air and *become liquid*, as certain salts, &c.: —*pr.p.* deliquesc'ing; *pa.p.* deliquesced'. [L. *deliquesco—de*, inten., *liquesco*, to become fluid—*liqueo*, to be fluid.]

DELIQUESCENCE, del-i-kwes'ens, *n.* The act or [state of becoming liquid.

DELIQUESCENT, del-i-kwes'ent, *adj.* Capable of attracting moisture from the air and becoming liquid: (*bot.*) dividing altogether into branches.

DELIRIOUS, de-lir'i-us, *adj.* Wandering in mind: light-headed: insane. [See DELIRIUM.]

DELIRIOUSNESS, de-lir'i-us-nes, *n.* The state of being delirious: delirium.

DELIRIUM, de-lir'i-um, *n.* A wandering of the mind depending on some disease: strong excitement: madness. [L.—*deliro, -atum*, to go out of the furrow —*de*, out of, *lira*, a furrow.]

DELIRIUM TREMENS, strong delirium caused by excessive use of intoxicating drink.

DELITESCENCE, del-i-tes'ens, } *n.* The state of
DELITESCENCY, del-i-tes'en-si, } being delitescent or concealed: retirement.

DELITESCENT, del-i-tes'ent, *adj.* *Lying hid:* concealed. [L. *delitescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *delitesco—de*, inten., *latesco*, to hide one's self—*lateo*, to lie hid.]

DELIVER, de-liv'ér, *v.t.* *To liberate or set free:* to rescue: to give up or part with: to transfer (into the hands of another): to convey to the knowledge of another: to communicate: to speak or utter: to relieve a woman in childbirth: to give forth, as a blow. [Fr. *délivrer*—L. *de*, from, and *liberare*, to set free, from *liber*, free.]

DELIVERANCE, de-liv'ér-ans, *n.* The act of setting free: the state of being set free: anything delivered or communicated.

DELIVERLY, de-liv'ér-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a free and nimble manner. [From O. E. *deliver*, free, nimble.]

DELIVERY, de-liv'ér-i, *n.* The act of delivering: release, surrender: the act or style of utterance or speaking: the act of giving birth.

DELL, del, *n.* A small narrow valley between hills: a ravine. [A form of DALE.]

DELPHIAN, del'fi-an, } *adj.* Relating to Delphi, a
DELPHIC, del'fik, } town of ancient Greece, or to the oracle which was there.

DELPHIN, } del'fin, *adj.* Pertaining to the dauphin
DELPHINE, } of France, or to an edition of the Latin classics prepared for his use. [See DAUPHIN.]

DELTA, del'ta, *n.* The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is Δ: a tract of land of like shape, especially that between two mouths of a river.

DELTOID, del'toid, *adj.* Of the form of the Greek Δ: triangular. [Gr. *deltoeidēs—delta*, and *eidos*, form.]

DELUDE, de-lūd', *v.t.* *To make sport of:* to impose upon: to mislead: to disappoint:—*pr.p.* delūd'ing; *pa.p.* delūd'ed. [L. *deludo—de*, and *ludo*, to play, make sport.]

DELUDER, de-lūd'ér, *n.* One who deludes: a deceiver: [an impostor.

DELUGE, del'ūj, *n.* *A washing away:* a great overflow of water: a flood, especially that mentioned in the Bible: any sudden and resistless calamity.—*v.t.* To inundate: to overrun: to overwhelm:—*pr.p.* del'ūging; *pa.p.* del'ūged. [Fr.—L. *diluvium—diluo*, to wash away—*dis*, away, and *luo* = *lavo*, to wash.]

DELUSION, de-lū'zhun, *n.* The act of deluding: the state of being deluded: misrepresentation: a false belief, error. [lude: deceptive.

DELUSIVE, de-lū'siv, *adj.* Apt or tending to de-

DELUSIVELY, de-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In a delusive manner.

DELUSIVENESS, de-lū'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being delusive: tendency to deceive.

DELUSORY, de-lū'sor-i, *adj.* Same as DELUSIVE.

DELVE, delv, *v.t.* To dig with a spade: (*Shak.*) to penetrate or fathom.—*v.i.* to labour with the spade: —*pr.p.* delv'ing; *pa.p.* delved'.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A place dug, a den, a cave. [A.S. *delfan*, connected with *delan*, to divide.]

DELVER, delv'ér, *n.* One who digs with a spade.

DEMAGNETISATION, de-mag-net-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of depriving of magnetic power.

DEMAGNETISE, de-mag'net-iz, *v.t.* To deprive of magnetic polarity. [L. *de*, neg., and MAGNETISE.]

DEMAGOGIC, -AL, dem-a-goj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a demagogue. [a demagogue.

DEMAGOGISM, dem'a-gog-izm, *n.* The practices of

DEMAGOGUE, dem'a-gog, *n.* (*lit.*) *A leader of the people:* a popular] and] factious orator or politician. [Gr. *dēmagōgos—dēmos*, the people, and *agōgos*, leading, from *agō*, to lead.]

DEMAIN, de-mān', *n.* Same as DEMESNE.

DEMAND, de-mand', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take out of one's hands:* to ask for, as with authority or right: to claim: to ask peremptorily: to require: to call for. —*v.i.* to make a demand: to inquire.—*n.* The act of demanding: that which is demanded or claimed: earnest inquiry: the asking for what is due: manifested want: request. [Low L. *demando*—L. *de*, from, *mando*, to put into one's hands, intrust—*manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.] [demanded.

DEMANDABLE, de-mand'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

DEMANDANT, de-mand'ant, *n.* One who demands: a plaintiff.

DEMARCATION, DEMARKATION, de-mark-ā'shun, *n.* The act of marking off or setting bounds to: separation: a fixed limit. [Fr. *démarquer—de*, off, and *marquer*, to mark. See MARK.]

DEMATERIALISE, de-ma-tē'ri-al-iz, *v.t.* To deprive of material qualities.

DEMAYNE, de-mān', *n.* (*Spenser*). Demeanour.

DEMEAN, de-mēn, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To manage or lead with the hand:* to conduct: to behave.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Treatment, bearing. [Fr. *démener—de*, inten., and *mener*, to lead—L. *manus*, the hand.]

DEMEAN, de-mēn', *v.t.* To make mean: to lower. [L. *de*, down, and MEAN.] [duct: behaviour.

DEMEANOUR, de-mēn'ur, *n.* Management: con-

DEMEASNURE, de-mēn'ūr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Demeanour.

DEMENTED, de-ment'ed, *p.adj.* *Out of one's mind:* deprived of reason. [L. *demens, -entis—de*, from, and *mens, mentis*, the mind.]

DEMERIT, de-mer'it, *n.* Want of merit: ill-desert: that which deserves punishment: a fault or crime: (*Shak.*) desert, good or bad. [L. *de*, want of, and MERIT.]

DEMESNE, de-mēn', *n.* (*orig.*) *A domain*, a manor-house with the lands adjoining, held by the owner for his own use: the right which the owner in possession of lands in fee-simple has in his estate. [O. Fr. *démesne, démain*, L. *dominium*, right of ownership, from *dominus*, a master, owner—*domus*, a house.]

DEMI, dem'i, *adj.* (*her.*) Having only the upper or fore half represented. [L. *demi*, half.]

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DEMI-BASTION, dem'i-bast'yun, *n.* A kind of half-bastion, consisting of one face and one front, which frequently terminates the branches of a crown or horn-work.

DEMI-CANNON, dem'i-kan'un, *n.* (*Shak.*) A piece of ordnance which carried a ball of from thirty to thirty-six pounds.

DEMI-GOD, dem'i-god, *n.* Half a god: one whose nature is partly divine.

DEMI-JOHN, dem'i-jon, *n.* A glass bottle with a full body and narrow neck, enclosed in wicker-work.

DEMI-LUNE, dem'i-lūn, *n.* (*fort.*) A work constructed to cover the curtain of a place and the shoulders of the adjoining bastions, composed of two faces forming a salient angle towards the open country. [L. *demi*, half, and Fr. *lune*, L. *luna*, the moon. So called from its shape.]

DEMIREP, dem'i-rep, *n.* A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity. [A contraction of *demi* (half)-*reputation*.]

DEMISE, de-mīz', *n.* *Laying down:* transferring or transmission, esp. the transmission of the crown to a successor: decease or death, especially of a sovereign or distinguished person.—*v.t.* To transfer or transmit to a successor: to bequeath: (*Shak.*) to convey or give:—*pr.p.* demīs'ing; *pa.p.* demīsed'. [Fr. *démise*, pa.p. of *démettre*, to lay down—*dé* = L. *dis*, aside, and Fr. *mettre*, to lay—L. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.]

DEMI-SEMI-QUAVER, dem'i-sem'i-kwā'vėr, *n.* A note equal in time to the half of a semi-quaver, the thirty-second part of a semi-breve— . [Fr. *demi*, half, and SEMI-QUAVER.]

DEMISS, de-mis', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Humble. [L. *demissus*, pa.p. of *demitto*. See DEMISE.]

DEMISSION, de-mish'un, *n.* A lowering or letting down: degradation: humiliation. [See DEMISE.]

DEMIURGE, dem'i-urj, *n.* (*lit.*) *A worker for the people*, a skilled workman: the maker of the world: among the Gnostics, the creator of the world and of man from matter. [Gr. *dēmiourgos*—*dēmos*, the people, and *ergon*, a work.]

DEMIURGIC, dem-i-urj'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to a [demiurge.

DEMI-WOLF, dem'i-woolf, *n.* (*Shak.*) Half a wolf, the offspring of a dog and a wolf.

DEMOCRACY, de-mok'ra-si, *n.* A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively. [Gr. *dēmokratia*—*dēmos*, the people, and *krateō*, to rule.]

DEMOCRAT, dem'o-krat, *n.* A favourer of popular government. [taining to democracy: popular.

DEMOCRATIC, -AL, dem-o-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Per-

DEMOCRATY, de-mok'ra-ti, *n.* (*Milton*). Democracy.

DEMOGORGON, dē'mo-gor'gon, *n.* A mysterious deity regarded by the ancients as an object of terror. [Gr. *daimōn*, deity, *gorgos*, terrible.]

DEMOISELLE, dem-wa-zel', *n.* (*Shak.*) A young lady. [A form of DAMSEL.]

DEMOLISH, de-mol'ish, *v.t.* To throw or pull down: to reduce to a shapeless heap: to destroy, to ruin. [L. *demolior*, *demolitum*—*de*, down, and *molior*, to build, from *moles*, a heap.]

DEMOLITION, de-mo-lish'un, *n.* The act of pulling down or destroying: ruin: destruction.

DEMON, dē'mon, *n.* (*myth.*) A spiritual being forming the link between gods and men, a departed soul: an evil spirit: a devil. [Gr. *daimōn*—*daiō*, to divide, to distribute destinies.]

DEMONIAC, de-mō'ni-ak, } *adj.* Pertaining to
DEMONIACAL, de-mo-nī'ak-al, } or like demons or evil spirits: influenced or produced by evil spirits.

DEMONIAC, de-mō'ni-ak, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

DEMONIAN, de-mō'ni-an, *adj.* (*Milton*). Of the nature of a demon.

DEMONISE, dē'mon-īz, *v.t.* To convert into a demon: to control or possess by a demon.

DEMONISM, dē'mon-izm, *n.* A belief in demons.

DEMONOLATRY, dē-mon-ol'a-tri, *n.* *The worship of demons* or evil spirits. [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *latreia*, worship, from *latreuō*, to worship.]

DEMONOLOGY, dē-mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* A discourse or systematic treatise on demons and their agency. [Gr. *daimōn*, demon, and *logos*, discourse.]

DEMONSTRABILITY, de-mon-stra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

DEMONSTRABLE, de-mon'stra-bl, *adj.* That may be demonstrated.

DEMONSTRABLY, de-mon'stra-bli, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate: beyond possibility of doubt.

DEMONSTRATE, de-mon'strāt, *v.t.* *To shew fully* or *clearly:* to prove beyond doubt: to shew as a necessary consequence: to exhibit:—*pr.p.* demon'strāting; *pa.p.* demon'strāted. [L. *demonstro*, *demonstratum*—*de*, inten., and *monstro*, to shew.]

DEMONSTRATION, dem-on-strā'shun, *n.* The act of demonstrating: proof beyond doubt: the highest degree of evidence: a series of syllogisms whose premises are either definitions, axioms, or established propositions: expression of the feelings by outward signs: a military manœuvre.

DEMONSTRATIVE, de-mon'stra-tiv, *adj.* Having the power to demonstrate: making evident: proving with certainty: given to the manifestation of feelings: (*gram.*) distinctly designating that to which it refers.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, de-mon'stra-tiv-li, *adv.* With evidence not to be doubted: with certain knowledge: clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVENESS, de-mon'stra-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being demonstrative.

DEMONSTRATOR, dem'on-strā-tor, *n.* One who proves beyond doubt: one who teaches: (*anat.*) one who teaches anatomy from the dissected parts.

DEMORALISATION, de-mor-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of demoralising: destruction of morals.

DEMORALISE, de-mor'al-īz, *v.t.* To bring down or corrupt in morals: to deprive of moral qualities:—*pr.p.* demor'alising; *pa.p.* demor'alised. [Fr. *démoraliser*—*de*, down, and MORALISE.]

DEMOSTHENIC, de-mos-then'ik, *adj.* Of or like Demosthenes, the Grecian orator (died 322 B.C.); eloquent.

DEMOTIC, de-mot'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to the people:* popular. [Gr. *demotikos*—*dēmos*, the people.]

DEMPT, demt, (*Spenser*). Pa.p. of DEEM.

DEMULCENT, de-mul'sent, *adj.* *Softening:* soothing.—*n.* A bland, lubricating, liquid substance intended to soothe irritation of the mucous membranes, promote the dilution of the blood, and the increase of the secretions. [L. *demulcens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *demulceo*—*de*, inten., and *mulceo*, to soothe, to soften.]

DEMUR, de-mur', *v.i.* *To delay:* to pause in uncertainty: to hesitate: to have scruples.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to doubt of:—*pr.p.* demurr'ing; *pa.p.* demurred'.—*n.* Pause: hesitation. [Fr. *demeurer*, L. *demoror*, to loiter, to linger—*de*, inten., and *moror*, to delay.]

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DEMURE, de-mūr', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Of good manners:* sober: staid: modest: affectedly modest: making a show of gravity.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To look demure. [O. Fr. *de* (*bonnes*) *murs*, of (good) manners, Fr. *mœurs*, L. *mores*, manners.]

DEMURELY, de-mūr'li, *adv.* In a demure manner: with affected modesty or gravity.

DEMURENESS, de-mūr'nes, *n.* The state of being demure: a show of gravity or modesty.

DEMURRAGE, de-mur'āj, *n.* An allowance for detaining a ship beyond the stipulated time.

DEMURRER, de-mur'ėr, *n.* One who demurs: (*law*) an exception by one party in a suit to the sufficiency in point of law of the case of the opposite party.

DEMY, de-mī', *n.* A size of paper—in printing-paper, demy = 22 inches by 17½; in drawing-paper, 22 by 17; and in writing-paper, 22 by 15½.—*adj.* Pertaining to or of the size of paper called demy.

DEN, den, *n.* *A* small, narrow *valley:* a cave or hollow place in the earth: the lair or cage of a wild beast. [A.S. *den*, *dene*, a valley.]

DENARY, den'ar-i, *adj.* *Containing ten:* tenfold.—*n.* The number ten. [From L. *deni*, ten each.]

DENATIONALISE, de-nash'un-al-īz, *v.t.* To deprive of national rights:—*pr.p.* dena'tionalīsing; *pa.p.* dena'tionalised. [L. *de*, priv., and NATIONALISE.]

DENATURALISE, de-nat'ūr-al-īz, *v.t.* To render unnatural: to deprive of acquired citizenship in a foreign country:—*pr.p.* denat'ūralīsing; *pa.p.* denat'ūralised. [L. *de*, priv., and NATURALISE.]

DENAY, de-nā', *n.* (*Shak.*) Denial, refusal.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To refuse.

DENDRACHATE, den'dra-kāt, *n.* Agate containing the figures of parts of plants. [Gr. *dendrachatēs*—*dendron*, a tree, and *achatēs*, agate.]

DENDRIFORM, den'dri-form, *adj.* Having the appearance of a tree. [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *forma*, form.]

DENDRITE, den'drīt, *n.* A mineral in which are figures resembling plants. [Gr. *dendritēs*, of a tree —*dendron*, a tree.]

DENDRITIC, -AL, den-drit'ik, -al, *adj.* Containing branching figures like plants.

DENDROID, den'droid, *adj.* *Having the form of a tree.* [Gr. *dendroeidēs*—*dendron*, a tree, *eidos*, form.]

DENDROLITE, den'dro-līt, *n.* A petrified or fossil plant or part of a plant. [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *lithos*, a stone.]

DENIABLE, de-nī'a-bl, *adj.* That may be denied.

DENIAL, de-nī'al, *n.* The act of denying or saying no: contradiction: refusal: disavowal.

DENIER, de-nēr', *n.* (*Shak.*) A small French copper coin of the value of one-twelfth of a sou, hence, a very trifling sum. [Fr.]

DENIZEN, den'i-zn, *n.* (*orig.*) A dweller *within*, or one enjoying the privileges of a city: an inhabitant: a stranger who has been admitted to the rights of a subject of the country.—*v.t.* To make a denizen of or admit to the privileges of a citizen or native: to provide with denizens or naturalised occupants. [O. Fr. *deinzein*—*deins*, *dens*, Fr. *dans*, within—L. *de intus*, from within.]

DENOMINATE, de-nom'in-āt, *v.t.* *To give a name to:* to call:—*pr.p.* denom'inating; *pa.p.* denom'inated.—*adj.* Having a particular name: applied to particular things, as numbers. [L. *denomino*, *-atum* —*de*, inten., *nomino*, to name—*nomen*, a name.]

DENOMINATION, de-nom-in-ā'shun, *n.* The act of naming: a name or title: a category: a collection of individuals called by the same name: a sect.

DENOMINATIONAL, de-nom-in-ā'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

DENOMINATIONALISM, de-nom-in-ā'shun-al-izm, *n.* A denominational or class spirit or policy: devotion to the interests of a sect.

DENOMINATIVE, de-nom'in-āt-iv, *adj.* Giving or having a denomination or title: (*gram.*) derived from a substantive or adjective, as a verb.

DENOMINATOR, de-nom'in-āt-or, *n.* He who or that which gives a name: (*arith.*) the lower number in a vulgar fraction which names the parts into which the integer is divided.

DENOTE, de-nōt', *v.t.* To note or mark: to indicate by a sign: to point out: to be the sign of: to signify:—*pr.p.* denōt'ing; *pa.p.* denōt'ed. [L. *denoto*—*de*, inten., *noto*, to mark—*nota*, a mark.]

DENOTEMENT, de-nōt'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sign or indication.

DENOUEMENT, de-nōō'mong, *n.* (*lit.*) *The untying of a knot:* the unravelling of a plot: the outcome, issue, or event. [Fr.—*dénouer*, to untie—*de*, neg., and *nouer*, L. *nodare*, to knot, to tie—*nodus*, a knot.]

DENOUNCE, de-nowns', *v.t.* To tell or announce in a threatening manner: to threaten by some outward sign, or by proclamation: to give information against: to accuse publicly:—*pr.p.* denounc'ing; *pa.p.* denounced'. [L. *denuncio*, *-atum*—*de*, inten., *nuncio*, to announce.] [DENUNCIATION.

DENOUNCEMENT, de-nowns'ment, *n.* Same as

DENSE, dens, *adj.* *Thick:* having its constituent parts closely united: close. [L. *densus*, thick.]

DENSELY, dens'li, *adv.* In a dense manner.

DENSENESS, dens'nes, *n.* The quality of being dense.

DENSITY, den'si-ti, *n.* The quality of being dense: (*physics*) the proportion of mass or quantity of matter to bulk or volume. [L. *densitas*—*densus*, thick.]

DENT, dent, *n.* *A dint* or small hollow made by pressure or a blow.—*v.t.* To mark with dents: to indent. [From the sound; compare DINT.]

DENTAL, dent'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the teeth:* formed by the aid of the teeth.—*n.* An articulation or letter formed or pronounced chiefly by the teeth. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

DENTATE, den'tāt, } *adj.* *Toothed:* sharply
DENTATED, den'tāt-ed, } notched: set as with teeth. [L. *dentatus*—*dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

DENTED, dent'ed, *p.adj.* Marked with dents: indented.

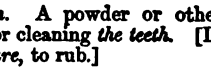
DENTICLE, den'ti-kl, *n.* *A little tooth:* a projecting point. [L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

DENTICULATE, den-tik'ū-lāt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having small tooth-
DENTICULATED, den-tik'ū-lāt-ed, } like projections: finely notched.

DENTIFORM, den'ti-form, *adj.* *Having the form of a tooth* or of teeth. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and *forma*, form.]

DENTIFRICE, den'ti-fris, *n.* A powder or other substance used for *rubbing* or cleaning *the teeth*. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and *fricare*, to rub.]

DENTIL, den'til, *n.* A denticle:—*pl.* small square blocks or projections in the bed-mouldings of the cornices of columns. [Fr. *denticule*, It. *dentello*, L. *denticulus*. See DENTICLE.]



Dentil.

DENTINE, den'tin, *n.* The substance of which the tooth is formed, under the enamel. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

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DENTIROSTRAL, den-ti-ros'tral, *adj.* Having the mandibles of the beak *toothed* or notched, as certain birds. [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

DENTIST, den'tist, *n.* One whose business it is to clean, repair, and extract *teeth*, and insert artificial ones. [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] [a dentist.

DENTISTRY, den'tis-tri, *n.* The art or profession of

DENTITION, den-tish'un, *n.* The process of growth and appearance of teeth in the jaws: the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

DENTOID, den'toid, *adj.* Formed or shaped like a tooth. [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

DENUDATION, den-ū-dā'shun, *n.* The act of denuding or making bare or naked: (*geol.*) the laying bare of rocks by the removal of superficial matter.

DENUDE, de-nūd', *v.t.* To make nude or naked: to lay bare. [L. *denudo—de*, inten., and *nudo*, to make naked, from *nudus*, naked.]

DENUNCIATION, de-nun-shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of denouncing: (*Shak.*) publication, sanction: publication of a threat: a public menace.

DENUNCIATOR, de-nun'shi-ā-tor, *n.* One who denounces: one who threatens or accuses.

DENUNCIATORY, de-nun'shi-a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing a denunciation: threatening: accusing.

DENY, de-nī', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To say no:* to declare not to be true: to contradict: to refuse to grant: to disown: to reject:—*pr.p.* deny'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* denied'. [Fr. *dénier*—L. *de-nego—de*, inten., *nego*, to say no—*ne*, no, *aio*, to say yes, Sans. *ah*, to say.]

DEOBSTRUENT, de-ob'strōō-ent, *adj.* (*med.*) Removing obstructions. [L. *de*, neg., and OBSTRUENT.]

DEODAND, dē'o-dand, *n.* (*old law*). A personal chattel which had been the immediate, accidental cause of the death of a human being, and which was forfeited to the crown *to be given to God*, or applied to pious purposes. [L. *deo*, to God, *dandum*, that must be given, fut. p. pass. of *do*, to give.]

DEODAR, de-o-där', *n.* A cedar of India held in great veneration by the Hindus, said to be properly *Deva-daru*, 'God-tree.' [of deodorising.

DEODORISATION, de-ō'dor-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act

DEODORISE, de-ō'dor-īz, *v.t.* To deprive of odour, especially of bad odour arising from impurities:—*pr.p.* deō'dorīsing; *pa.p.* deō'dorīsed. [L. *de*, neg., and root of ODOUR.]

DEOXIDATE, de-oks'i-dāt, *v.t.* To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from the state of an oxide:—*pr.p.* deox'idāting; *pa.p.* deox'idāted. [L. *de*, neg., and OXIDATE.]

DEOXIDATION, de-oks-i-dā'shun, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

DEOXIDISE, de-oks'i-dīz, *v.t.* Same as DEOXIDATE.

DEPAINT, de-pānt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To paint.

DEPART, de-pärt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To part, divide, or separate: (*Shak.*) to leave, to quit.—*v.i.* to part from a place: to leave, go away: to pass away, perish: to quit this world, to die: (followed by *from*) to forsake, relinquish, to vary or deviate.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Departure, death. [Fr. *départir*—L. *de*, from, and *partior*, to part, divide.]

DEPARTMENT, de-pärt'ment, *n.* That which is parted or separated: a part or portion: a division of territory under the same jurisdiction: a separate allotment or part of business or duty.

DEPARTMENTAL, de-pärt-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a department.

DEPARTURE, de-pärt'ūr, *n.* The act of departing: going away from a place: decease: deviation or abandonment: the distance a ship goes to the east or west of the meridian from which she started.

DEPEINCT, de-pānt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To paint.

DEPEND, de-pend', *v.i.* *To hang down:* to be sustained by or connected with something: to rely: to be conditional: to be in a state of servitude, expectation, or suspense: to be undecided. [L. *dependeo—de*, from, and *pendeo*, to hang.] [depended on.

DEPENDABLE, de-pend'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

DEPENDANCE, de-pend'ans, *n.* Same as DEPENDENCE. [DEPENDENT.

DEPENDANT, de-pend'ant, *adj.* and *n.* Same as

DEPENDENCE, de-pend'ens, } *n.* The act or state
DEPENDENCY, de-pend'en-si, } of depending: a thing or number of things suspended: mutual connection and support: the state of being subordinate: subjection to the disposal of another: inability to provide for one's self: reliance: that on which one depends: a dependent territory.

DEPENDENT, de-pend'ent, *adj.* Hanging down: relying or resting on: subject to: subordinate: not self-sustaining.—*n.* One who depends or relies on another: one supported by another: a retainer. [See DEPEND.] [dependent.

DEPENDER, de-pend'ėr, *n.* One who depends: a

DEPICT, de-pikt', *v.t.* To picture or paint: to make a likeness of: to describe minutely. [L. *depingo, depictum—de*, inten., and *pingo*, to paint.]

DEPICTURE, de-pikt'ūr, *v.t.* To picture: to paint: to represent:—*pr.p.* depict'uring; *pa.p.* depict'ured. [L. *de*, and PICTURE.]

DEPILATORY, de-pil'a-tor-i, *adj.* Having the power of *removing hair.*—*n.* An application used for removing hair from an animal body. [L. *depilo, depilatum*, to remove hair—*de*, from, *pilus*, hair.]

DEPLETION, de-plē'shun, *n.* The lessening of the quantity of blood in the blood-vessels. [From L. *de*, priv., and *pleo, pletum*, to fill.]

DEPLORABLE, de-plōr'a-bl, *adj.* That may or ought to be deplored: lamentable.

DEPLORABLENESS, de-plōr'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being deplorable: wretchedness.

DEPLORABLY, de-plōr'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored: lamentably: miserably.

DEPLORE, de-plōr', *v.t.* *To weep* or bewail *bitterly:* to feel or express deep grief for: to lament:—*pr.p.* deplōr'ing; *pa.p.* deplōred'. [L. *deploro—de*, inten., and *ploro*, to weep.] [manner.

DEPLORINGLY, de-plōr'ing-li, *adv.* In a deploring

DEPLOY, de-ploy', *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To fold out* or unfold: to open out or extend in line. [Fr. *déployer—de*, inten., It. *spiegare*, L. *explicare*, to fold out, from *ex*, out, *plico*, to fold.]

DEPLOY, -MENT, de-ploy', -ment, *n.* (*mil.*) The act of deploying or extending into line from column, or of taking distances as skirmishers.

DEPLUME, de-plōōm', *v.t.* To take the plumes or feathers from: to lay bare:—*pr.p.* deplūm'ing; *pa.p.* deplūmed'. [L. *de*, from, *pluma*, a feather.]

DEPOLARISATION, de-pō-lar-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of depriving of polarity.

DEPOLARISE, de-pō'lar-īz, *v.t.* To deprive of polarity. [L. *de*, neg., and POLARISE.]

DEPONE, de-pōn', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *obs.*) *To lay down* as a pledge or security: to testify to under oath.—*v.i.* to testify under oath: to make an assertion. [L. *depono—de*, down, and *pono*, to place.]

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DEPONENT, de-pō'nent, *adj.* Laying down—said of verbs with a passive form, that lay aside their proper passive meaning, and keep the active one.—*n.* One who depones or makes a statement under oath. [L. *deponens, -entis*, pr.p. of *depono*. See DEPONE.]

DEPOPULATE, de-pop'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To take the population from or away: to lay waste:—*pr.p.* depop'ūlating; *pa.p.* depop'ūlated. [L. *de*, neg., and POPULATE.]

DEPOPULATION, de-pop-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of depopulating: laying waste: destruction.

DEPORT, de-pōrt', *v.t.* *To carry off* or *away*: to banish: to carry one's self: to behave.—*n.* (*obs.*) Deportment: behaviour. [L. *deporto, deportatum—de*, off, *porto*, to carry.]

DEPORTATION, de-por-tā'shun, *n.* The act of deporting: state of being deported: banishment.

DEPORTMENT, de-pōrt'ment, *n.* Manner of deporting or carrying one's self: carriage: behaviour.

DEPOSAL, de-pōz'al, *n.* Act of deposing.

DEPOSE, de-pōz', *v.t.* *To lay down* or aside: to bring down from a throne or high station: to degrade: to attest upon oath: (*Shak.*) to take the testimony of as a witness.—*v.i.* to bear witness:—*pr.p.* depōs'ing; *pa.p.* depōsed'. [L. *depono, depositum—de*, down, *pono*, to place.]

DEPOSIT, de-poz'it, *v.t.* *To lay* or throw *down*: to lodge, as for safe keeping: to intrust.—*n.* That which is deposited or laid down: something intrusted to the care of another, esp. money put in a bank: a pledge. [L. *depono, depositum*. See DEPONE.]

DEPOSITARY, de-poz'i-tar-i, *n.* A person with whom anything is deposited, or left in trust or for safe keeping: a guardian.

DEPOSITION, dep-o-zish'un, *n.* The act of deposing: removal: the act of giving public testimony: testimony given under oath: an attested written copy of testimony: the act of depositing: that which is deposited, sediment. [deposit.

DEPOSITOR, de-poz'i-tor, *n.* One who makes a

DEPOSITORY, de-poz'i-tor-i, *n.* A place where anything is deposited.

DEPOT, de-pō' or dē'pō, *n.* A place of deposit: a storehouse: a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained: a principal railway station or terminus. [Fr.—L. *depono*. See DEPOSIT.]

DEPRAVATION, dep-ra-vā'shun, *n.* The act of depraving: (*Shak.*) the act of speaking ill of anything, censure: the state of being depraved.

DEPRAVE, de-prāv', *v.t.* *To make bad* or worse: to impair: to vitiate:—*pr.p.* deprāv'ing; *pa.p.* deprāved'. [L. *depravo, depravatum—de*, inten., and *pravus*, bad, wicked.] [bad: wicked.

DEPRAVED, de-prāvd', *p.adj.* Vitiated: corrupt:

DEPRAVEDNESS, de-prāv'ed-nes, } *n.* The state
DEPRAVITY, de-prav'i-ti, } of being depraved: corruptness: extreme wickedness.

DEPRECATE, dep're-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To seek to ward off or avert *by prayer*: to desire earnestly the removal of: to express deep regret or sorrow for:—*pr.p.* dep'recating; *pa.p.* dep'recated. [L. *deprecor, deprecatum*, to pray earnestly—*de*, off, and *precor*, to pray.] [deprecating manner.

DEPRECATINGLY, dep're-kāt-ing-li, *adv.* In a

DEPRECATION, dep-re-kā'shun, *n.* A praying against evil: entreaty for pardon.

DEPRECATIVE, dep're-kāt-iv, } *adj.* Tending to
DEPRECATORY, dep're-ka-tor-i, } avert evil by prayer: having the form of a prayer. [cates.

DEPRECATOR, dep're-kā-tor, *n.* One who depre-

DEPRECIATE, de-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.* *To lessen the price of*: to lower the worth of: to undervalue: to disparage.—*v.i.* to fall in value:—*pr.p.* deprē'ciating; *pa.p.* deprē'ciated. [L. *depretio, depretiatum—de*, down, and *pretium*, price, value.]

DEPRECIATION, de-prē-shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of depreciating: the state of being depreciated: the amount of the fall in value: disparagement.

DEPRECIATIVE, de-prē'shi-a-tiv, } *adj.* Tending
DEPRECIATORY, de-prē'shi-a-tor-i, } or inclined to depreciate. [ciates.

DEPRECIATOR, de-prē'shi-ā-tor, *n.* One who depre-

DEPREDATE, dep're-dāt, *v.t.* *To plunder* or prey upon: to spoil: to lay waste:—*pr.p.* dep'redating; *pa.p.* dep'redated. [L. *deprædor—de*, inten., and *prædor, prædatus*, to plunder.]

DEPREDATION, dep-re-dā'shun, *n.* The act of depredating or plundering: state of being depredated.

DEPREDATOR, dep're-dā-tor, *n.* One who depredates.

DEPREDATORY, dep're-dā-tor-i, *adj.* Tending or designed to depredate: plundering.

DEPRESS, de-pres', *v.t.* *To press down*: to let down: to humble: to dispirit: to make dull, as trade: to lower in value. [L. *deprimo, depressum—de*, down, *premo*, to press.]

DEPRESSED, de-presd', *p.adj.* Pressed down: humbled: dejected: dispirited.

DEPRESSION, de-presh'un, *n.* The act of depressing or lowering: the state of being depressed or cast down: a cavity: abasement: dejection: diminution of prosperity: want of strength: the angular distance of a celestial body below the horizon.

DEPRIVATION, dep-ri-vā'shun, *n.* The act of depriving: state of being deprived: loss.

DEPRIVE, de-prīv', *v.t.* To take away: to remove: to debar: to depose: to put out of office: (*Shak.*) to disinherit:—*pr.p.* deprīv'ing; *pa.p.* deprīved'. [L. *de*, from, *privus*, one's own.]

DE PROFUNDIS, de pro-fun'dis, *n.* *Out of the depths*, the first words of the 130th Psalm, which forms part of the R. C. Liturgy and burial service. [L.]

DEPTH, depth, *n.* *Deepness*: distance from the surface downwards or inwards: a deep place: the sea or ocean: the middle, as of the night or winter: the inner part: abstruseness: sagacity: unsearchableness. [measureless depth.

DEPTHLESS, depth'les, *adj.* Having no depth: of

DEPUTATION, dep-ū-tā'shun, *n.* The act of deputing: the person or persons appointed by others to act on their behalf.

IN DEPUTATION (*Shak.*), by deputy.

DEPUTE, de-pūt', *v.t.* To appoint or send as a substitute or agent: to send as a deputation:—*pr.p.* depūt'ing; *pa.p.* depūt'ed. [L. *deputo*, to allot.]

DEPUTY, dep'ū-ti, *n.* One deputed or appointed to act for another: a delegate or representative.

DERACINATE, de-ras'in-āt, *v.t.* To pluck up *by the roots*, to extirpate. [Fr. *déraciner—de*, out, and *racine*, a root, from L. *radix, radicis*, a root.]

DERANGE, de-rānj', *v.t.* *To put out of rank* or order: to turn out of the proper course: to disturb the proper action of: to disorder: to confuse, embarrass:—*pr.p.* derāng'ing; *pa.p.* derānged'. [L. *de*, neg., and RANGE.]

DERANGEMENT, de-rānj'ment, *n.* The act of deranging: the state of being deranged: insanity.

DERBY, dār'bi, *n.* Horse-races held annually on Epsom Downs near London, so called from the Derby stakes instituted by the Earl of Derby in 1780,

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DER-DOING, der-dōō'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Doing hurt.* [O. E. *dere*, hurt; A.S. *deran*, to hurt.]

DERELICT, der'e-likt, *adj.* *Entirely relinquished* or forsaken: abandoned.—*n.* Any thing or person forsaken or abandoned. [L. *derelictus*, pa.p. of *derelinquo—de*, inten., and *relinquo*. See RELINQUISH.]

DERELICTION, der-e-lik'shun, *n.* The act of forsaking or leaving: an entire forsaking or giving up: abandonment, desertion.

DERIDE, de-rīd', *v.t.* *To laugh at* in contempt: to mock or turn to ridicule:—*pr.p.* derīd'ing; *pa.p.* derīd'ed. [L. *derideo—de*, inten., and *rideo*, to laugh.]

DERISION, de-rizh'un, *n.* The act of deriding: the state of being derided: mockery: an object of derision, a laughing-stock. [mocking.

DERISIVE, de-rīs'iv, *adj.* Containing derision:

DERISIVENESS, de-rīs'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being derisive.

DERIVABLE, de-rīv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be derived.

DERIVATION, der-i-vā'shun, *n.* The act of deriving: the act of tracing origin or descent: the tracing of a word to its original root: a drawing of humours from one part of the body to another: that which is derived: a derivative word.

DERIVATIVE, de-riv'a-tiv, *adj.* Derived or taken from something: not radical or original.—*n.* That which is derived: a word formed from another word: a musical chord obtained from another by inversion: (*med.*) that which is adapted to produce derivation.

DERIVATIVELY, de-riv'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a derivative manner: by derivation.

DERIVE, de-rīv', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) To turn *from* its course, as *a river*, to divert: to draw or receive from a source or origin: to obtain by transmission or descent: to deduce or infer: to trace to its root, as a word:—*pr.p.* derīv'ing; *pa.p.* derīved'. [L. *derivo—de*, away from, and *rivus*, a river.]

DERM, dėrm, *n.* *The skin.* [Gr. *derma, dermatos.*]

DERMAL, dėrm'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the skin: consisting of skin.

DERMATOID, dėrm'a-toid, *adj.* Of the form of skin: skin-like. [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *eidos*, form.]

DERMATOLOGIST, dėrm-a-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in dermatology.

DERMATOLOGY, dėrm-a-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the management of the skin and its diseases. [Gr. *derma, dermatos*, skin, and *logos*, a discourse.]

DERMIC, dėrm'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the skin. [From DERM.]

DERMIS, dėrm'is, *n.* DERM.

DERN, dėrn, *adj.* Same as DEARN.

DERNFUL, dėrn'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sad, mournful.

DERNLY, dėrn'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Sadly, mournfully.

DEROGATE, der'o-gāt, *v.t.* To repeal or annul in part: to diminish or disparage.—*v.i.* to detract: to lessen merit or reputation: (*Shak.*) to act beneath one's rank or character:—*pr.p.* der'ogāting; *pa.p.* der'ogāted.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Degraded, damaged. [L. *derogo—de*, neg., and *rogo*, to bring in a bill, pass a law.] [rogatory manner.

DEROGATELY, der'o-gāt-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a de-

DEROGATION, der-o-gā'shun, *n.* Act of derogating: detraction. [atory manner.

DEROGATORILY, de-rog'a-tor-i-li, *adv.* In a derog-

DEROGATORY, de-rog'a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to derogate: detracting: injurious.

DERRICK, der'ik, *n.* A beam supported at an angle between the perpendicular and horizontal, with tackle for raising heavy weights. [From *Derrick*, the name of a celebrated hangman.]

DERRICK-CRANE, a crane the arm of which is a derrick, that is, can be adjusted to different angles with the upright.

DERRING, der'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). Hurt, injury. [See DER-DOING.]

DERTH, dėrth, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as DEARTH.

DERVIS, DERVISE, DERVISH, dėr'vis, dėr'vish, *n.* Among Mohammedans a class of ascetics, who profess extreme *poverty* and lead an austere life. [Per. *dervėsch*, poor—*derwe*, to beg.]

DESART, des'art, *n.* Same as DESERT.

DESCANT, des'kant, *n.* *A part song:* a musical composition in several heads: a discourse formed on its theme under several heads. [L. *dis*, apart, and *cantus*, a song, from *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.]

DESCANT, des-kant', *v.i.* To sing a variation or in parts: to discourse under several heads: to comment.

DESCEND, de-send', *v.i.* *To come* or *go down:* to pass from a higher to a lower place, state, or condition: to proceed or be derived: to pass, as from generals to particulars: to stoop or condescend: (*mus.*) to fall in sound: (*ast.*) to move towards the south.—*v.t.* to go down: to pass from the top to the bottom of. [L. *descendo—de*, down, *scando*, to climb.]

DESCENDANT, de-send'ant, *n.* One who descends, as offspring from an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, de-send'ent, *adj.* Descending: proceeding from an ancestor or origin.

DESCENDIBLE, de-send'i-bl, *adj.* That may descend or be descended.

DESCENSION, de-sen'shun, *n.* The act of descending: a falling or sinking: degradation.

DESCENT, de-sent', *n.* The act of descending: motion towards the earth's centre: slope: hostile attack: origin: transmission by succession or inheritance: a generation or single degree: fall of sound: (*Milton*) descendants, issue: (*Shak.*) lowest place, bottom.

DESCRIBABLE, de-skrīb'a-bl, *adj.* That may be described.

DESCRIBE, de-skrīb', *v.t.* *To write* or mark *off:* to draw or represent by marks or lines: to delineate: to form or trace by motion: to shew in words: to give an account of: to distribute in divisions or classes:—*pr.p.* descrīb'ing; *pa.p.* descrībed'. [L. *describo—de*, off, and *scribo, scriptum*, to write.]

DESCRIPTION, de-skrip'shun, *n.* The act of describing: an account of anything in words: the qualities or properties expressed in a description: sort, kind, or class. [scribe: containing description.

DESCRIPTIVE, de-skrip'tiv, *adj.* Tending to de-

DESCRIVE, de-skrīv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To describe.

DESCRY, de-skrī', *v.t.* To make an outcry on discovering what one has been on the watch for: to espy: to detect:—*pr.p.* descry'ing; *pa.p.* descrīed'.—*n.* The thing descried. [Fr. *descrier, décrier.* See DECRY.]

DESCRY, de-skrī', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To describe. [O. E. *descrive*, O. Fr. *descrire*, L. *describere.* See DESCRIBE.]

DESCRY, de-skrī', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To discover, to disclose. [O. E. *descure, descuver.* See DISCOVER.]

DESECRATE, des'e-krāt, *v.t.* To divert *from a sacred purpose* or office: to profane by misapplication:—*pr.p.* des'ecrāting; *pa.p.* des'ecrāted. [L. *desecro, desecratum—de*, neg., and *sacro*, to make sacred, from *sacer*, sacred.] [crating: profanation.

DESECRATION, des-e-krā'shun, *n.* The act of dese-

DESERT, de-zėrt', *v.t.* *To sever one's connection with:*

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to part from: to forsake: to quit meanly or treacherously or without permission.—*v.i.* to quit a service or duty without permission: to run away. [L. *desero, desertum—de*, neg., and *sero*, to bind.]

DESERT, dez'ėrt, *adj.* Deserted: forsaken: desolate: uncultivated: completely barren.—*n.* A deserted tract of land: an uninhabited barren region.

DESERT, de-zėrt', *n.* The reward or punishment *deserved:* claim or right to reward: merit. [L. *deservio—de*, inten., and *servio*, to serve.]

DESERTER, de-zėrt'ėr, *n.* One who deserts or quits his duty or post, especially a soldier or sailor who quits the service without permission.

DESERTION, de-zėr'shun, *n.* The act of deserting: forsaking or abandoning a cause, service, or post.

DESERTLESS, de-zėrt'les, *adj.* Without desert or merit.

DESERVE, de-zėrv', *v.t.* To earn *by service:* to be worthy of or entitled to: to merit.—*v.i.* to be worthy of reward:—*pr.p.* deserv'ing; *pa.p.* deserved'. [L. *deservio—de*, inten., and *servio*, to serve.]

DESERVEDLY, de-zėrv'ed-li, *adv.* According to desert: justly.

DESERVING, de-zėrv'ing, *n.* (*B.*, and *Shak.*) Desert.

DESHABILLE, des-a-bil', *n.* *An undress:* a careless toilet. [Fr. *déshabiller*, to undress—*des* = L. *dis*, neg., and *habiller*. See HABILIMENT.]

DESICCANT, de-sik'kant, *adj.* *Drying.*—*n.* An application that dries a sore. [L. *desiccans, -antis*, pr.p. of *desicco*. See DESICCATE.]

DESICCATE, de-sik'kāt, *v.t.* *To dry up.*—*v.i.* to become dry:—*pr.p.* desic'cāting; *pa.p.* desic'cāted. [L. *desicco, desiccatum—de*, inten., and *sicco*, to dry—*siccus*, dry.]

DESICCATION, des-ik-kā'shun, *n.* The act of desiccating: the state of being desiccated.

DESIDERATE, de-sid'ėr-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To look* eagerly towards a thing: to long for or earnestly desire: to want or miss:—*pr.p.* desid'erāting; *pa.p.* desid'erāted. [L. *de*, inten., and root of CONSIDER.]

DESIDERATUM, de-sid-ėr-ā'tum, *n.* Something desiderated, desired, or much wanted:—*pl.* DESIDERA'TA. [L., pa.p. of *desidero*. See DESIDERATE.]

DESIGN, de-sīn' or -zīn', *v.t.* *To mark out:* to draw or sketch: to form or plan: to delineate in outline: to contrive: to intend: (*Shak.*) to designate.—*n.* A drawing or sketch: a plan in outline: intention or purpose: plan of action: the art of drawing, as distinguished from colouring: the idea from which a piece of art is made. [L. *designo—de*, inten., and *signum*, a mark.]

DESIGNABLE, de-sīn'a-bl or -zīn'-, *adj.* That may be designed: that may be clearly marked out, distinguishable.

DESIGNATE, des'ig-nāt, *v.t.* *To mark out* so as to make known: to shew: to name: to appoint or select:—*pr.p.* des'ignāting; *pa.p.* des'ignāted. [L. *designo, designatum*. See DESIGN.]

DESIGNATION, des-ig-nā'shun, *n.* The act of designating or pointing out: appointment or selection: direction, import: distinguishing name or mark: application, signification.

DESIGNATOR, des'ig-nā-tor, *n.* One who designates [or points out.

DESIGNEDLY, de-sīn'ed-li or -zīn'-, *adv.* By design: purposely: intentionally.

DESIGNER, de-sīn'ėr or -zīn'-, *n.* One who designs or plans: one who makes designs or patterns: a plotter.

DESIGNING, de-sīn'ing or -zīn'-, *adj.* Contriving schemes: artful: deceitful.

DESIGNMENT, de-sīn'ment, *n.* The design or sketch of a work: (*Shak.*) intention, purpose, plot.

DESINE, de-sīn', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To denote.

DESIRABILITY, de-zīr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being desirable.

DESIRABLE, de-zīr'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of desire: [pleasing: agreeable.

DESIRABLENESS, de-zīr'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being desirable.

DESIRE, de-zīr', *v.t.* *To look towards* and long for the possession or enjoyment of: to feel the want of: to express a wish for: to ask or entreat: to request: (*Spenser*) to demand or require.—*n.* An earnest longing for something: the object of desire: an expressed wish for something, a prayer or petition: love: appetite, lust. [Fr. *désirer*—L. *desidero*. See DESIDERATE.]

DESIROUS, de-zīr'us, *adj.* Feeling desire: anxious [to obtain something: eager.

DESIST, de-sist', *v.i.* *To stand aside:* to cease to act: to stop: to forbear. [L. *desisto—de*, away, and *sisto*, to stand, stop.]

DESK, desk, *n.* (*lit.*) A *disc* or *plate:* a table with a sloping top for the use of writers or readers: in church, that at which the prayers are read. [A.S. *disc*, a table, a plate. See DISC.]

DESOLATE, des'o-lāt, *v.t.* *To leave alone:* to deprive of inhabitants: to lay waste: to ruin:—*pr.p.* des'olāting; *pa.p.* des'olāted.—*adj.* Without inhabitants: deserted: solitary, neglected: afflicted, comfortless. [L. *desolo, desolatum—de*, inten., *solus*, alone.]

DESOLATION, des-o-lā'shun, *n.* The act of desolating: destruction: the state of being desolated or laid waste: ruin: destitution: a desolated place.

DESPAIR, de-spār', *v.i.* *To be utterly without hope:* to give up expectation.—*n.* The loss of all hope: utter hopelessness: that which causes utter hopelessness. [L. *despero—de*, neg., and *spero*, to hope.]

DESPAIRFUL, de-spār'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Hopeless.

DESPATCH, des-pach', *v.t.* To send off hastily: to get rid of: to put out of the way: to put to death: to dispose of: to perform speedily.—*v.i.* to make haste: to finish a business.—*n.* A sending away in haste: dismissal: rapid performance: expedition, diligence: that which is despatched, as a message, especially an important official letter. [Fr. *dépêcher*, It. *dispacciare*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *pango, pactum*, to fasten, to fix.]

DESPERADO, des-pe-rā'do, *n.* A desperate fellow: one reckless of danger: a madman. [Sp., pa.p. of *desperar*, L. *despero*. See DESPAIR.]

DESPERATE, des'pėr-āt, *adj.* In a state of despair: hopeless: beyond hope: regardless of danger.

DESPERATELY, des'pėr-āt-li, *adv.* In a desperate manner: without regard to danger.

DESPERATION, des-pėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of despairing: state of despair: disregard of danger: fury.

DESPICABLE, des'pi-ka-bl, *adj.* Fit or deserving to be despised: contemptible.

DESPICABLENESS, des'pi-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable: meanness: worthlessness. [manner: contemptible.

DESPICABLY, des'pi-ka-bli, *adv.* In a despicable

DESPISE, de-spīz', *v.t.* *To look down upon:* to hold in contempt: to scorn, disdain:—*pr.p.* despīs'ing; *pa.p.* despīsed'. [L. *despicio—de*, down, *specio*, to look.]

DESPITE, de-spīt', *n.* Violent hatred: extreme malice: contemptuous defiance: triumph over opposition or difficulty.—*prep.* In spite of. [O. Fr. *despite;* It. *dispettare;* L. *despectare*, inten. of *despicio*. See DESPISE.]

DESPITEFUL, de-spīt'fool, *adj.* Full of despite: [malicious: malignant.

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DESPITEFULLY, de-spīt'fool-li, *adv.* In a despiteful manner: maliciously. [as DESPITEFUL.

DESPITEOUS, des-pit'e-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same

DESPOIL, de-spoil', *v.t.* To spoil completely: to strip: to bereave: to rob. [L. *de*, inten., and SPOIL.]

DESPOLIATION, de-spo-li-ā'shun, *n.* The act of despoiling: the state of being despoiled.

DESPOND, de-spond', *v.i.* *To give up:* to abandon hope: to lose courage.—*n.* Despondency. [L. *despondeo—de*, away, and *spondeo*, to promise.]

DESPONDENCE, de-spond'ens, } *n.* The state of
DESPONDENCY, de-spond'en-si, } desponding: the giving up hope: dejection.

DESPONDENT, de-spond'ent, *adj.* Desponding: without hope or courage: dejected, sad. [L. *despondens, -entis*, pr.p. of *despondeo*. See DESPOND.]

DESPONDENTLY, de-spond'ent-li, *adv.* In a desponding manner.

DESPOT, des'pot, *n.* (*lit.*) *A master of a house*, a lord: one invested with absolute power: a tyrant. [Gr. *despotēs—des*, conn. with *domos*, a house, and root *pot*, found in L. *potis*, able, and Sans. *pati*, a husband.]

DESPOTIC, -AL, des-pot'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a despot: having absolute power: absolute: tyrannical.

DESPOTISM, des'po-tizm, *n.* The power or principles of a despot: absolute power.

DESQUAMATION, des-kwa-mā'shun, *n.* The act of coming away in scales, as the epidermis. [L. *de*, away, *squama*, a scale.]

DESSE, des, *n.* (*Spenser*). A dais.

DESSERT, dez-zėrt', *n.* Fruits, confections, &c., served at the close of a meal after the more solid viands have been *cleared away*. [Fr.—*desservir*, to clear the table—L. *de*, from, away, and *servio*, to serve.]

DESTEMPER, des-tem'pėr, *n.* A kind of painting. See DISTEMPER.

DESTINATION, des-ti-nā'shun, *n.* The act of destining or appointing: the purpose or end to which anything is destined: the end of a journey.

DESTINE, des'tin, *v.t.* To set or appoint to a particular use, state, or place: to fix or appoint unalterably: to doom or devote:—*pr.p.* des'tining; *pa.p.* des'tined. [L. *destino—de*, inten., and root *stano*, akin to Gr. *histanō*, *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

DESTINY, des'ti-ni, *n.* The purpose or end to which any person or thing is destined or appointed: unavoidable fate: (*Shak.*) doom, also the power that determines the fate of living beings:—*pl.* (*myth.*) the Fates, three beings who determined the length and the circumstances of human life.

DESTITUTE, des'ti-tūt, *adj.* *Left alone*, forsaken: not having: in a state of want or poverty. [L. *destitutus*, *destitutum*, to set away, to leave alone—*de*, away, *statuo*, to place.]

DESTITUTION, des-ti-tū'shun, *n.* The state of being destitute: want: poverty.

DESTROY, de-stroy', *v.t.* *To unbuild* or pull down: to reduce to ruins: to put an end to: to overthrow: to lay waste. [L. *destruo*, *destructum—de*, neg., and *struo*, to build.]

DESTROYER, de-stroy'ėr, *n.* One who or that which destroys.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, de-struk-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being destructible.

DESTRUCTIBLE, de-struk'ti-bl, *adj.* Capable of being destroyed: liable to be destroyed.

DESTRUCTIBLENESS, de-struk'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being destructible.

DESTRUCTION, de-struk'shun, *n.* The act of destroying: overthrow: ruin: death: the state of being destroyed: the cause of anything being destroyed.

DESTRUCTIVE, de-struk'tiv, *adj.* Causing destruction: tending to bring about ruin, devastation, or death: ruinous: deadly.—*n.* One who destroys: a radical reformer.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, de-struk'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of destroying: (*phren.*) the propensity to commit destruction.

DESUDATION, des-ū-dā'shun, *n.* A profuse or unnatural *sweating*. [L. *desudatio—desudo*, to sweat greatly—*de*, inten., and *sudo*, to sweat.]

DESUETUDE, des'we-tūd, *n.* *Disuse:* discontinuance of custom, habit, or practice. [L. *desuetudo—de*, neg., and *suesco*, to become used.]

DESULTORILY, des'ul-tor-i-li, *adv.* In a desultory manner: without method.

DESULTORINESS, des'ul-tor-i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being desultory: want of order and method.

DESULTORY, des'ul-tor-i, *adj.* *Jumping from* one thing to another: without rational or logical connection: rambling, immethodical. [L. *desultorius—desilio*, *desultum—de*, from, and *salio*, to leap.]

DETACH, de-tach', *v.t.* *To untack* or unfasten: to separate, disengage, or disunite. [Fr. *détacher—de*, from, and root of ATTACH.]

DETACHED, de-tacht', *p.adj.* Unconnected: separate: appearing to stand out from surrounding objects.

DETACHMENT, de-tach'ment, *n.* The act of detaching: the state of being detached: that which is detached, as a body of troops.

DETAIL, de-tāl', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cut down* into parts: to relate minutely: to enumerate: to set apart for a particular service.—*n.* A small part: a minute and particular account. [Fr. *détailler—de*, down, and *tailler*, to cut—L. *talea*, a cutting. See DEAL.]

IN DETAIL, circumstantially, part by part.

DETAIN, de-tān', *v.t.* *To hold* or keep *back* or from: to withhold: to stop or delay.—*n.* (*Spenser*). Detention. [L. *detineo—de*, from, and *teneo*, to hold.]

DETECT, de-tekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To uncover:* to find out: to bring to light. [L. *de*, neg., and *tego*, *tectum*, to cover.]

DETECTABLE, de-tekt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being detected.

DETECTION, de-tek'shun, *n.* The act of detecting.

DETECTIVE, de-tek'tiv, *adj.* Tending to detect: fitted for or employed in detecting.—*n.* A policeman who acts incognito.

DETECTOR, de-tekt'or, *n.* One who detects.

DETENTION, de-ten'shun, *n.* The act of detaining or keeping back: the state of being detained: confinement: delay.

DETER, de-ter', *v.t.* *To frighten from:* to hinder or prevent by prohibition or danger:—*pr.p.* deterr'ing; *pa.p.* deterred'. [L. *deterreo—de*, away from, and *terreo*, to frighten.]

DETERGENT, de-tėrj'ent, *adj.* Cleansing: purging.—*n.* A medicine for cleansing the vessels or skin. [L. *detergens, -entis*, pr.p. of *detergeo—de*, away, and *tergeo*, to rub or wipe.]

DETERIORATE, de-tē'ri-o-rāt, *v.t.* *To make worse:* to reduce in quality.—*v.i.* to grow worse: to degenerate:—*pr.p.* detē'riorāting; *pa.p.* detē'riorāted. [L. *deterioro*, *deterioratum—deterior*, worse—*deter*, lower, obs. comp. of *de*, down.]

DETERIORATION, de-tē-ri-o-rā'shun, *n.* The state

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DETERMINABILITY, de-tėr-min-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being determinable.

DETERMINABLE, de-tėr'min-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being determined or decided on.

DETERMINANT, de-tėr'min-ant, *adj.* Serving to determine.—*n.* That which serves to determine:—*pl.* (*math.*) a method used for different processes, as for the solution by inspection of equations containing several unknown quantities.

DETERMINATE, de-tėr'min-āt, *adj.* *Determined* or limited: fixed: decisive: resolved upon: (*Shak.*) ended.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bring to an end. [L. *determino, determinatum.* See DETERMINE.]

DETERMINATELY, de-tėr'min-āt-li, *adv.* In a determinate manner: definitely: resolutely.

DETERMINATION, de-tėr-min-ā'shun, *n.* The act of determining: the state of being determined: the result of deliberation: resolution taken: judicial decision: firmness to carry out an aim: tendency to a particular point: reference of objects to their genus, species, &c.: (*law*) an ending.

DETERMINATIVE, de-tėr'min-āt-iv, *adj.* Having power to determine: limiting: defining.

DETERMINE, de-tėr'min, *v.t.* *To mark off by bounds* or limits: to set bounds to: to limit: to bring to an end: to fix or settle the form or character of: to fix the course of: to ascertain definitely the character of: to decide: to influence the choice of: to define.—*v.i.* to conclude: to come to a decision: to resolve:—*pr.p.* deter'mining; *pa.p.* deter'mined. [L. *determino—de*, off, from, and *terminus*, a boundary.]

DETERMINEDLY, de-tėr'min-ed-li, *adv.* In a determined manner.

DETERRENT, de-ter'ent, *adj.* Serving to deter.—*n.* That which deters or prevents through fear. [L. *deterrens, -entis*, pr.p. of *deterreo.* See DETER.]

DETEST, de-test', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To invoke* (a deity) *against*, to curse: to denounce, condemn: to hate intensely. [L. *detestor—de*, inten., and *testor*, to call to witness *—testis*, a witness.]

DETESTABLE, de-test'a-bl, *adj.* Deserving to be detested: extremely hateful: abominable.

DETESTABLY, de-test'a-bli, *adv.* Hatefully: abominably.

DETESTATION, de-tes-tā'shun, *n.* The act of detesting: extreme hatred.

DETHRONE, de-thrōn', *v.t.* To remove or drive from a throne: to divest of royal or supreme authority. [L. *de*, neg., and THRONE.]

DETHRONEMENT, de-thrōn'ment, *n.* Removal from a throne: deposition.

DETONATE, det'o-nāt, *v.i.* To explode with a sudden report like thunder.—*v.t.* to cause to explode:—*pr.p.* det'onating; *pa.p.* det'onated. [L. *detono, detonatum—de*, and *tono*, to thunder.]

DETONATION, det-o-nā'shun, *n.* A sudden explosion of a combustible body, accompanied by sound and light.

DETOUR, de-tōōr', *n.* *A turning away:* a winding: a circuitous route. [Fr. *de* = L. *dis*, aside, and *tour.* See TOUR.]

DETRACT, de-trakt', *v.t.* *To take away:* to defame.—*v.i.* to take away or lessen the credit or reputation of. [L. *detraho, detractum—de*, from, and *traho*, to draw.]

DETRACTION, de-trak'shun, *n.* The act of detracting: depreciation: slander.

DETRACTOR, de-trakt'or, *n.* One who detracts or slanders: (*anat.*) a muscle which draws down a certain part.

DETRIMENT, det'ri-ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is rubbed* or *worn away:* damage, loss: anything which injures. [L. *detrimentum—de*, away, and *tero, tritum*, to rub.]

DETRIMENTAL, det-ri-ment'al, *adj.* Causing detriment: injurious: hurtful.

DETRITION, de-trish'un, *n.* A wearing away.

DETRITUS, de-trī'tus, *n.* A mass of substance worn or rubbed off solid bodies, smaller than debris. [L. *pa.p.* of *detero.* See DETRIMENT.]

DETRUDE, de-trōōd', *v.t.* *To thrust down:*—*pr.p.* detrūd'ing; *pa.p.* detrūd'ed. [L. *detrudo—de*, down, *trudo*, to thrust.]

DETRUNCATE, de-trung'kāt, *v.t.* To lop off: to shorten:—*pr.p.* detrun'cating; *pa.p.* detrun'cated. [L. *detrunco, detruncatum—de*, and *trunco*, to make a mere trunk of, to maim.]

DEUCE, dūs, *n.* (*lit.*) *Two:* a card or die with two spots: (*Shak.*) the ace. [Fr. *deux*, O. Fr. *deus*, L. *duo*, two.]

DEUCE, DEUSE, dūs, *n.* (*lit.*) *A demon:* the devil. [Low L. *dusius*, Bret. *teuz*, a demon.]

DEUTEROCANONICAL, dū'tėr-o-ka-non'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a *second canon* of inferior authority. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *kanōn*, a rule, a canon.]

DEUTEROGAMIST, dū-tėr-og'a-mist, *n.* One who marries a second time. [See DEUTEROGAMY.]

DEUTEROGAMY, dū-tėr-og'a-mi, *n.* *A second marriage* after the death of the first husband or wife. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, *gamos*, marriage.]

DEUTERONOMY, dū-tėr-on'o-mi, *n.* The fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the *second* giving of *the law* by Moses. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law.]

DEUTEROSCOPY, dū-tėr-os'ko-pi, *n.* *Second sight:* a concealed view or meaning. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *skopia*, looking—*skopeō*, to look.]

DEUTOXIDE, dū-toks'īd, *n.* A compound of two parts of oxygen with one of a base. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and OXIDE.]

DEVASTATE, dev'as-tāt, *v.t.* *To lay waste:* to plunder:—*pr.p.* dev'astating; *pa.p.* dev'astated. [L. *devasto, devastatum—de*, inten., and *vasto*, to lay waste—*vastus*, waste.]

DEVASTATION, dev-as-tā'shun, *n.* The act of devastating: the state of being devastated: waste.

DEVELOP, de-vel'op, *v.t.* *To unroll*, to unfold: to disclose or make known: to disentangle or lay open by degrees: to bring through a succession of states, each of which leads to the next.—*v.i.* to go through a course of natural changes in passing from a less to a more perfect state:—*pr.p.* devel'oping; *pa.p.* devel'oped. [Fr. *développer*; prob. from L. *de*, neg., and *volvo*, to roll.]

DEVELOPMENT, de-vel'op-ment, *n.* The act of developing: gradual unfolding: gradual growth through successive changes to a more perfect state.

DEVEST, de-vest', *v.t.* (*law*). To alienate, to deprive of. [A form of DIVEST.]

DEVIATE, dē'vi-āt, *v.i.* *To go out of one's way:* to turn aside from a certain course: to err:—*pr.p.* dē'viating; *pa.p.* dē'viated. [L. *devio, deviatum—de*, from, *via*, a way.]

DEVIATION, dē-vi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of deviating: a turning aside: the state of having deviated: error.

DEVICE, de-vīs', *n.* That which is devised or designed: a contrivance: power of devising, genius: (*her.*) the emblem borne upon a shield. [See DEVISE.]

DEVICEFUL, de-vīs'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of devices.

DEVIL, dev'il, *n.* (*lit.*) *The slanderer*, the accuser: Satan: any evil spirit: a very wicked person: a

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machine containing a revolving cylinder armed with spikes for tearing rags, &c.—*v.t.* To make like a devil: to tear in a devil, as rags: (*cook.*) to pepper excessively. [A.S. *deofol, diobul;* Gr. *diabolos—diaballō*, to slander—*dia*, down, *ballō*, to cast.]

DEVILISH, dev'il-ish, *adj.* Of or like the devil: excessively bad. [excessive wickedness.

DEVILRY, dev'il-ri, *n.* Conduct worthy of the devil:

DEVIOUS, dē'vi-us, *adj.* Out of the common way or track: wandering: erring. [L. *devius—de*, from, and *via*, a way.]

DEVISABLE, de-vīz'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being devised or invented: capable of being bequeathed or transferred by will.

DEVISE, de-vīz', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To divide* or distinguish: to form or plan in the mind: to contrive or invent: to bequeath: (*Spenser*) to plot or scheme to obtain.—*v.i.* to consider: to lay a plan:—*pr.p.* devīs'ing; *pa.p.* devīsed'.—*n.* A bequeathing by will of real estate: a will: that which is bequeathed. [Fr. *deviser*, It. *divisare*, L. *divido, divisum*, to divide.]

DEVISEE, dev-i-zē', *n.* One to whom real estate is devised or bequeathed.

DEVISOR, de-vīz'or, *n.* One who devises or bequeaths.

DEVOID, de-void', *adj.* (*Spenser*) *Void*, empty: destitute: free from. [L. *de*, inten., and VOID.]

DEVOIR, dev-wawr', *n.* *What is due*, duty: service: an act of civility. [Fr.—L. *debeo*, to owe.]

DEVOLUTION, dev-o-lū'shun, *n.* The act of devolving: a passing from one person to another.

DEVOLVE, de-volv', *v.t.* *To roll down:* to hand down: to deliver over.—*v.i.* to roll down: to pass over or into new hands:—*pr.p.* devolv'ing; *pa.p.* devolved'. [L. *devolvo, devolutum—de*, down, and *volvo*, to roll.]

DEVONIAN, de-vō'ni-an, *adj.* Noting a system of geological strata which abound in Devonshire, originally called Old Red Sandstone.

DEVONITE, dev'on-īt, *n.* A mineral so called because first found in Devonshire.

DEVOTE, de-vōt', *v.t.* *To vow away:* to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act: to give over, to doom: to give up wholly or chiefly: to apply or direct:—*pr.p.* devōt'ing; *pa.p.* devōt'ed.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Devoted, devout. [L. *devoveo, devotum—de*, away, and *voveo*, to vow.]

DEVOTEDNESS, de-vōt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being devoted or given up: strong attachment.

DEVOTEE, dev-o-tē', *n.* One wholly or superstitiously devoted, especially to religion: a bigot.

DEVOTEMENT, de-vōt'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of devoting or state of being devoted.

DEVOTION, de-vō'shun, *n.* The act of devoting: the state of being devoted: strong attachment: devoutness, piety: external worship, acts of religion: (*B.*, Acts xvii. 23) an object of devotion.

DEVOTIONAL, de-vō'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining or suitable to devotion: used in devotion.

DEVOTO, de-vō'to, *n.* (*Spenser*). A devotee.

DEVOUR, de-vowr', *v.t.* To swallow down: to eat up: to consume or waste with violence or wantonness: to enjoy with avidity. [L. *devoro—de*, down, and *voro*, to devour.]

DEVOUT, de-vowt', *adj.* Devoted to religion: pious, reverent: expressing devotion: warmly devoted, sincere.—*n.* A devotee: a devotional composition. [Fr. *dévot;* L. *devotus*, pa.p. of *devoveo*. See DEVOTE.]

DEVOUTLY, de-vowt'li, *adv.* In a devout manner: with devout emotions: solemnly: sincerely.

DEW, dū, *n.* *Wet* or moisture which has been in the air in the form of vapour, and is condensed by cool bodies on their surfaces.—*v.t.* To wet with dew: to moisten. [A.S. *deaw*, Ger. *thau;* Gr. *deuō*, to wet.]

DEW, dū, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as DUE.

DEW-BERRY, dū'-ber'ri, *n.* A kind of bramble having a dew-like bloom on the fruit.

DEW-DROP, dū'-drop, *n.* A drop of dew.

DEWLAP, dū'lap, *n.* The loose skin and flesh hanging from the throat and between the forelegs of oxen, and which *laps* the dew when the animal is grazing.

DEWLAPT, dū'lapt, *adj.* Furnished with a dewlap.

DEWLESS, dū'les, *adj.* Having no dew.

DEW-POINT, dū'-point, *n.* The point or degree of temperature at which dew begins to be deposited.

DEWY, dū'i, *adj.* Covered with dew: depositing dew: pertaining to dew: falling gently like dew: (*bot.*) appearing as if covered with dew.

DEXTER, deks'tėr, *adj.* Pertaining to or situated on the *right* hand. [L., from Gr. *dexiteros = dexios;* Sans. *daksh*, right.]

DEXTERITY, deks-ter'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being dexterous: skill and adroitness in managing any difficult affair.

DEXTEROUS, deks'tėr-us, *adj.* *Right-handed:* skilful and ready in the use of one's hands: expert in the use of one's limbs: prompt and expert in contrivance: skilful: artful. [From DEXTER.]

DEXTEROUSLY, deks'tėr-us-li, *adv.* In a dexterous manner.

DEXTRAL, deks'tral, *adj.* Same as DEXTER.

DEXTRINE, deks'trin, *n.* Starch altered by the action of acids, diastase, or heat, till it lose its gelatinous character, so called because when viewed through polarised light it turns the plane of polarisation *to the right*. [From DEXTER.]

DEY, dā, *n.* A dairy-maid. [See DAIRY.]

DEY, dā, *n.* The title of the governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk. *dāi*, an uncle.]

DIABETES, dī-a-bē'tēz, *n.* A morbid and excessive *discharge* of urine. [Gr. *diabētēs—dia*, through, and *bainō*, to go.]

DIABETIC, -AL, dī-a-bet'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to [or afflicted with diabetes.

DIABLERIE, di-ab-le-rē', } *n.* Devilry: mischief. [Fr.
DIABLERY, di-ab'le-ri, } *—diable.* See DEVIL.]

DIABOLIC, -AL, dī-a-bol'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or appropriate to the devil: devilish: outrageously wicked: atrocious.

DIACAUSTIC, dī-a-kaws'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to curves formed by the intersections of rays of refracted light.—*n.* A curve so formed. [Gr. *diakaiō —dia*, through, and *kaiō*, to burn.]

DIACHYLON, dī-ak'i-lon, } *n.* The common heal-
DIACHYLUM, dī-ak'i-lum, } ing or sticking plaster. [Gr. *diachylos—dia*, and *chylos*, juice: so called because originally made from the juices of plants.]

DIACONAL, dī-ak'on-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a deacon.

DIACONATE, dī-ak'on-āt, *n.* The office of a deacon.

DIACOUSTICS, dī-a-kows'tikz, *n.* That branch of physics which treats of the passing of sound through various mediums. [Gr. *dia*, through, and ACOUSTICS.]

DIADEM, dī'a-dem, *n.* A band or fillet worn round the head as a badge of royalty: a crown: royalty: (*her.*) an arch rising from the rim of a crown (sometimes of a coronet) and uniting with others in the centre. [Gr. *diadēma—dia*, around, and *deō*, to bind.]

DIADEMED, dī'a-demd, *adj.* Crowned: ornamented.

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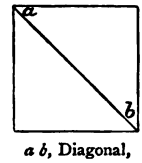
DIÆRESIS, } di-er'e-sis, *n.* The separation of two
DIERESIS, } vowels in pronunciation: a mark (¨) placed over one of two vowels to shew that each is to be pronounced separately. [Gr. *diairesis—dia*, denoting separation, and *haireō*, to take.]

DIAGNOSIS, dī-ag-nō'sis, *n.* The judging or distinguishing a disease by means of its symptoms: a brief description. [Gr.—*dia*, between, and *gignōskō*, to know.]

DIAGNOSTIC, dī-ag-nos'tik, *adj.* Distinguishing, characteristic.—*n.* That by which anything is known, a symptom.

DIAGONAL, dī-ag'o-nal, *adj.* Passing *through the corners*, or between two angles not adjacent, of a four or many sided figure.—*n.* A straight line so drawn. [L. *diagonalis*, from Gr. *diagōnios—dia*, through, and *gōnia*, an angle.]



a b, Diagonal.

DIAGONALLY, dī-ag'o-nal-li, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, dī'a-gram, *n.* A plan or figure *drawn* to illustrate any statement: any illustrative figure or drawing. [Gr. *diagramma—diagraphō*, to mark out by lines—*dia*, through, and *graphō*, to write.]

DIAL, dī'al, *n.* An instrument for shewing the time of *day* by the sun's shadow: the face of a clock or watch. [Low L. *dialis*, daily—L. *dies*, a day.]

DIALECT, dī'a-lekt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A speaking between:* style or manner of speaking: the form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province: a subdivision of a language. [Gr. *dialektos—dia*, between, and *legō*, to speak.]

DIALECTIC, -AL, dī-a-lek'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a dialect or dialects: pertaining to dialectics, logical.

DIALECTICS, dī-a-lek'tiks, *n.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of arguing.

DIALING, dī'al-ing, *n.* The art of constructing dials.

DIALIST, dī'al-ist, *n.* A constructor of dials: one skilled in dials.

DIALLAGE, dī'al-āj, *n.* A mineral nearly allied to augite, of a bright green or bronze colour, generally with a metallic lustre. [Gr. *diallagē*, change (owing to its changing hues, when looked at from different sides)—*dis*, twice, double, and *allassō*, to change—*allos*, other.]

DIALOGUE, dī'al-og, *n.* *A conversation between* two or more persons, esp. of a formal or imaginary nature. —*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To discourse together.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to express in dialogue. [Gr. *dialogos—dialegō*. See DIALECT.]

DIAL-PLATE, dī'al-plāt, *n.* The plate of a dial on which lines are marked to shew the time of day: the face of a clock or watch.

DIALYTIC, dī-a-lit'ik, *adj.* Having the quality of unloosing. [Gr. *dialytikos—dialyō*, to part asunder —*dia*, asunder, *lyō*, to loosen.]

DIAMAGNETIC, dī-a-mag-net'ik, *adj.* Noting a substance which is repelled by the poles of a magnet, and when freely suspended between two magnets takes a position *across* or at right angles to that which a piece of iron would take.—*n.* A substance, such as bismuth, glass, &c., which exhibits this property. [Gr. *dia*, through, across, and MAGNETIC.]

DIAMAGNETISM, dī-a-mag'net-izm, *n.* The science which treats of the properties of diamagnetic bodies: the peculiar form of magnetic action possessed by diamagnetic bodies.

DIAMETER, dī-am'e-tėr, *n.* *The measure through* or *across:* a straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other symmetrical figure, terminated at both ends by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts: the distance through the centre of any object: width: thickness. [Gr. *diametros — dia*, through, across, and *metron*, measure.]

DIAMETRAL, dī-am'e-tral, } *adj.* Pertain-
DIAMETRIC, -AL, dī-a-met'rik, -al, } ing to or describing a diameter: in the direction of a diameter: direct. [diametrical direction: directly.

DIAMETRICALLY, dī-a-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a

DIAMOND, dī'a-mund, *n.* (*lit.*) *Adamant:* a mineral consisting of crystallised carbon, which is the most valuable of gems and the hardest of substances: a geometrical figure with four equal sides, and two acute and two obtuse angles: one of a suit of a pack of playing-cards stamped with red diamond-shaped spots: the smallest kind of English printing type.—*adj.* Resembling or made of a diamond: consisting of diamonds. [A corr. of Gr. *adamas, adamantos*. See ADAMANT.]

Diamond.

DIANDRIA, dī-an'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnæan system having *two stamens*. [Gr. *dis*, twice, double, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.]

DIANDRIAN, dī-an'dri-an, } *adj.* Belonging to the
DIANDROUS, dī-an'drus, } class diandria: having two stamens.

DIANOETIC, dī-a-nō-et'ik, *adj.* *Capable of thought, thinking:* noting the comparative or discursive faculties of the mind. [Gr. *dianoētikos—dia*, through, and *noeō*, to observe, to think.]

DIAPASE, dī'a-pās, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as DIAPASON.

DIAPASON, dī-a-pā'zon, *n.* The octave or interval which includes all the notes of the scale: compass of voice or instrument: a rule or scale for giving a standard pitch: certain stops of pipes in the organ of eight feet pitch: (*Milton*) harmony.

[Gr. *dia*, through, and *pasōn*, gen. pl. of *pas*, all: contracted from the Gr. phrase *hē dia pasōn chordōn symphōnia*, the concord through all the notes.]

DIAPER, dī'a-pėr, *n.* Linen cloth woven in figures or flowers, much used for towels, &c.: (*Shak.*) a towel or napkin: a kind of decoration applied to plane surfaces consisting of a small pattern of flowers, leaves, or arabesques, carved or painted.—*v.t.* To variegate with figures, as cloth: to flower.

[Fr. *diapre*, O. Fr. *diaspre*; low L. *diasprus*, ornamented with diasper or jasper, from root of JASPER, but also given as cloth *d' Yprés*, from *Yprés* in Flanders.]

DIAPERING, dī'a-pėr-ing, *n.* Same as DIAPER, a decoration.

DIAPHANEITY, dī-a-fa-nē'it-i, *n.* The quality of being diaphanous or of transmitting light.

DIAPHANOUS, dī-af'a-nus, *adj.* Transmitting rays of light: transparent: clear. [Gr. *diaphanēs—dia*, through, and *phainō*, to shew, to shine.]

DIAPHONICS, dī-a-fon'iks, *n.* Same as DIACOUSTICS. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *phōnē*, sound.]

DIAPHORETIC, -AL, dī-a-fo-ret'ik, -al, *adj.* Having the power to promote or increase perspiration. [From Gr. *dia*, through, *phoreō*, to carry.]

DIAPHRAGM, dī'a-fram, *n.* A thin partition or dividing membrane: the muscle which separates the chest from the belly, called also the midriff. [Gr. *diaphragma—dia*, across, and *phrassō*, to fence.]

DIAPRED, dī'a-prd, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Variegated.

DIARIST, dī'a-rist, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

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DIARRHETIC, } dī-a-ret'ik, *adj.* Producing diar-
DIARRHŒTIC, } rhœa or a purging.

DIARRHŒA, dī-a-rē'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *A flowing through:* a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *rheō*, to flow.]

DIARY, dī'a-ri, *n.* An account of *each day's* transactions: a journal. [L. *diarium—dies*, a day.]

DIASTASE, dī'as-tās, *n.* A peculiar ferment developed during the germination of all seeds. [Gr. *diastasis*, a standing apart, division—*dia*, through, asunder, and *histanai*, *stēnai*, to stand.]

DIASTOLE, dī-as'to-le, *n.* The dilation of the heart and arteries: the making a short syllable long. [Gr. *diastolē—dia*, asunder, and *stellō*, to place.]

DIATHERMAL, dī-a-thėr'mal, *adj.* *Letting heat through:* permeable by radiant heat. [Gr. *diathermos—dia*, through, and *thermos*, hot.]

DIATHERMANOUS, dī-a-thėr'ma-nus, *adj.* Same as DIATHERMAL. [Gr. *diathermainō*, to warm through—*dia*, through, and *thermos*, warm.]

DIATHERMIC, dī-a-thėr'mik, *adj.* DIATHERMAL.

DIATHESIS, dī-ath'e-sis, *n.* A particular condition or habit of body, esp. one predisposing to certain diseases. [Gr. 'an arrangement'—*dia*, asunder, and *tithēmi*, *thēsō*, to place.]

DIATOM, dī'a-tom, *n.* One of a group of organisms ranked as a sub-order of algæ.

[Gr. *diatomos*, cut in two—*dia*, through, and *temnō*, to cut: so called from their increase by *division* longitudinally.]

DIATONIC, dī-a-ton'ik, *adj.* *Proceeding by tones* or sounds: pertaining to the scale of eight musical sounds progressing from degree to degree by tones and semi-tones in a certain fixed order. [Gr. *diatonikos* and *diatonos—dia*, through, and *tonos*, a tone, a raising of the voice, from *teinō*, to stretch.]

DIATRIBE, dī'a-trīb, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rubbing through* or spending of time: a continued discourse or disputation: an invective harangue. [Gr. *diatribē—dia*, through, and *tribō*, to rub.]

DIB, dib, *v.i.* To dip, as in angling:—*pr.p.* dibb'ing; *pa.p.* dibbed'. [A form of DIP.]

DIBBER, dib'ėr, } *n.* A pointed tool used in garden-
DIBBLE, dib'l, } ing for making small holes in the ground. [A dim. of DIB, a form of DIP.]

DIBBLE, dib'l, *v.t.* To plant with a dibble: to make holes in.—*v.i.* to make holes with a dibble: to dip in angling:—*pr.p.* dibb'ling; *pa.p.* dibb'led.

DIBBLER, dib'lėr, *n.* One who or that which makes holes, as in gardening.

DIBBS, dibz, *n.* A game played by throwing up the small joint-bones of the legs of sheep, or pebbles, and catching them first on the palm, and then on the back of the hand. [dice.

DICE, dīs, *n.* The plural of DIE.—*v.i.* To play with

DICE-BOX, dīs'-boks, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming. [splits into cubical pieces.

DICE-COAL, dis'-kōl, *n.* A kind of coal which readily

DICEPHALOUS, dī-sef'a-lus, *adj.* Having *two heads* on one body. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *kephalē*, head.]

DICER, dīs'ėr, *n.* A player at dice.

DICH, dich (*Shak.*) May it or let it do. [Prob. a corruption of *dit*, contracted from *do it.*]

DICHOTOMOUS, dī-kot'o-mus, *adj.* Regularly dividing into pairs, or becoming double. [Gr. *dichotomos—dicha*, in two, and *temnō*, to cut.]

DICHOTOMY, dī-kot'o-mi, *n.* A cutting in two, a division: successive division of stems or veins into two: division of a class into two sub-classes: the phase of the moon in which it appears bisected. [Gr. *dichotomia—dichotomos.* See DICHOTOMOUS.]

DICKEY, } dik'i, *n.* A seat behind a carriage: a
DICKY, } shirt-front.

DICLINOUS, dik'li-nus, *adj.* Having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers. [Gr. *dis*, asunder, and *klinē*, a bed.]

DICOTYLEDON, dī-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* A plant having seeds which divide into two lobes when germinating. [Gr. *dis*, twice, double, and COTYLEDON.]

DICOTYLEDONOUS, dī-kot-i-led'o-nus, *adj.* Having two cotyledons or lobes.

DICTATE, dik'tāt, *v.t.* *To tell* another what to say or write: to tell, order, or deliver to another with authority:—*pr.p.* dic'tāting; *pa.p.* dic'tāted.—*n.* An order delivered: an authoritative rule or principle: a rule or direction suggested to the mind: impulse. [L. *dicto*, *dictatum*, freq. of *dico*, to say, speak.]

DICTATION, dik-tā'shun, *n.* The act of dictating: [the act or practice of prescribing.

DICTATOR, dik-tā'tor, *n.* One who dictates: one invested for the time with absolute power.

DICTATORIAL, dik-ta-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a dictator: absolute: authoritative: overbearing.

DICTATORIALLY, dik-ta-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the [manner of a dictator.

DICTATORSHIP, dik-tā'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a dictator: the term of a dictator's office: authority.

DICTION, dik'shun, *n.* Manner of *speaking* or of expressing one's self: choice of words: style. [L. *dictio—dico*, *dictum*, to speak.]

DICTIONARY, dik'shun-ar-i, *n.* A book containing the words of a language alphabetically arranged, with explanations of their meaning, &c.: a work containing information in any department of knowledge alphabetically arranged. [Fr. *dictionnaire*, low L. *dictionarium*—L. *dictio*. See DICTION.]

DICTUM, dik'tum, *n.* An authoritative *saying* or assertion—*pl.* DIC'TA. [L.—*dico*, *dictum*, to say.]

DID, did, *past tense* of DO.

DIDACTIC, -AL, di-dak'tik, -al, *adj.* *Fitted* or intended *to teach:* instructive. [Gr. *didaktikos—didaskō*, to teach.]

DIDACTYLOUS, dī-dak'til-us, *adj.* *Having two toes.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, double, and *daktylos*, a finger, toe.]

DIDAPPER, did'ap-ėr, *n.* A species of grebe, which is constantly dipping or diving under water. [For *dip-dapper*, a reduplication of *dipper.*]

DIDST, didst, *2d pers. sing., past tense* of DO.

DIDYNAMIA, did-i-nā'mi-a, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnæan system having in the flower four stamens in pairs *of unequal length.* [Gr. *dis*, asunder, different, *dynamis*, strength.]

DIDYNAMIAN, did-i-nā'mi-an, } *adj.* Having four
DIDYNAMOUS, di-din'a-mus, } stamens in pairs of unequal length. [See DIDYNAMIA.]

DIE, dī, *v.i.* To cease to live: to expire: to wither: to perish or become extinct: to sink or faint: to languish with weakness, &c.: to become indifferent or insensible: to become imperceptible: to become vapid, as liquid:—*pr.p.* dy'ing; *pa.t.* died (dīd); *pa.p.* dead (ded). [Ice. *deya*, Dan. *doe*, Scot. *dee*; A.S. *dydan*, to kill.]

DIE, dī, *pl.* DICE (dīs), *n.* A small cube, with from one to six spots on its faces, used in gaming by being thrown from a small box: any small cubical body: (*Spenser*) hazard: [the following meanings have the *pl.* DIES (dīz)] the cubical part of the pedestal of a column: a piece of metal on which is a stamp for

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impressing coins, &c. [Fr. *dé*, *det*, Prov. *dat*, It. *dado*, from L. *datum*, pa.p. of *do*, *dare*, to throw.]

DIE-SINKER, dī'-singk'ėr, *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping coins, &c.

DIE-SINKING, dī'-singk'ing, *n.* The art of engraving the die or stamp used for striking the impression on coins, &c., and for stamping thin plates of metal into various devices.

DIES IRÆ, dī'ēz-ī'rē, *n.* (*lit.*) *The day of wrath:* the name given (from the opening words) to the famous medieval hymn on the last judgment. [L.]

DIET, dī'et, *n.* *Mode of living* with special reference to food: customary food: allowance of food: food, victuals.—*v.t.* To furnish with food: to feed or board. —*v.i.* to eat: to take food according to rules prescribed. [Fr. *diète*, It. *dieta*—L. *diæta*, Gr. *diaita*, mode of living.]

DIET, dī'et, *n.* An assembly of rulers and delegates, the principal national assembly in several European countries. [Fr. *diète*, low L. *dieta*—L. *dies*, a day: perhaps from the assembly meeting on a set day.]

DIETARY, dī'et-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—*n.* Course of diet: allowance of food, especially in large institutions.

DIETER, dī'et-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who diets: one who takes food according to prescribed rules.

DIETETIC, -AL, dī-e-tet'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or relating to diet: pertaining to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DIETETICS, dī-e-tet'iks, *n.* The part of the medical art which relates to diet.

DIFFER, dif'ėr, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To be separate:* to be unlike, distinct, or various in any respect: to be of a contrary opinion: to be at variance: to disagree. [L. *differo—dis*, asunder, and *fero*, to bear.]

DIFFERENCE, dif'ėr-ens, *n.* The act of differing: the state of being different: the quality distinguishing one thing from another: disagreement in opinion: contention: occasion of quarrel: the excess of one quantity or number over another: (*Spenser*) choice different from what might have been expected: (*her.*) a figure added to a coat of arms to distinguish one family from another, or a branch of a family from the rest.

DIFFERENCY, dif'ėr-en-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) DIFFERENCE.

DIFFERENT, dif'ėr-ent, *adj.* *Differing:* distinct: separate: unlike: of various or contrary natures or qualities.

DIFFERENTIA, dif-ėr-en'shi-a, *n.* In logic, the characteristic quality or attribute of a species.

DIFFERENTIAL, dif-ėr-en'shal, *adj.* Creating a difference: (*math.*) pertaining to a difference or quantity infinitely small.—*n.* A difference or increment, usually infinitely small, given to a variable quantity. [way of differentiation.

DIFFERENTIALLY, dif-ėr-en'shal-li, *adv.* In the

DIFFERENTIATE, dif-ėr-en'shi-āt, *v.t.* (*math.*) To obtain the differential or differential coefficient of.

DIFFERENTIATION, dif-ėr-en-shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of distinguishing or describing a thing by giving its differentia: exact definition: (*math.*) the act or process of differentiating. [manner.

DIFFERENTLY, dif'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In a different

DIFFICILE, dif'i-sil, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Difficult. [Fr.]

DIFFICULT, dif'i-kult, *adj.* *Not easy:* hard to be done: requiring labour and pains: not easily understood: troublesome: not easily wrought upon or persuaded. [L. *difficilis*, old form *difficul—dis*, neg., and *facilis*, easy.]

DIFFICULTLY, dif'i-kult-li, *adv.* With difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dif'i-kul-ti, *n.* The state of being difficult: something difficult: that which causes labour or trouble: an obstacle: objection: perplexity or embarrassment of affairs.

DIFFIDENCE, dif'i-dens, *n.* The state of being diffident: distrust: want of confidence: bashfulness.

DIFFIDENT, dif'i-dent, *adj.* Wanting confidence in others: distrustful: wanting confidence in one's self: timid. [L. *diffidens, -entis*, pr.p. of *diffido—dis*, neg., and *fido*, to trust.] [or modest manner.

DIFFIDENTLY, dif'i-dent-li, *adv.* In a distrustful

DIFFRACT, dif-frakt', *v.t.* To break or separate into parts, as rays of light. [L. *diffringo, diffractum —dis*, asunder, and *frango*, to break.]

DIFFRACTION, dif-frak'shun, *n.* The name orig. given to certain phenomena connected with light passing through a narrow opening, namely, that the shadows of objects are larger than ordinary, and have three fringes of coloured light.

DIFFUSE, dif-fūz', *v.t.* *To pour out* and spread all round: to send out in all directions: to scatter: to circulate:—*pr.p.* diffūs'ing; *pa.p.* diffūsed'. [L. *diffundo, diffusum—dis*, asunder, *fundo*, to pour out.]

DIFFUSE, dif-fūs', *adj.* Diffused: widely spread: wordy: not concise.

DIFFUSEDLY, dif-fūz'ed-li, *adv.* In a diffused manner: in a verbose style. [being widely spread.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dif-fūz'ed-nes, *n.* The state of

DIFFUSELY, dif-fūs'li, *adv.* In a diffuse manner.

DIFFUSENESS, dif-fūs'nes, *n.* The quality of being diffuse.

DIFFUSION, dif-fū'zhun, *n.* The act of diffusing: the state of being diffused: extension: propagation.

DIFFUSIVE, dif-fū'siv, *adj.* Having the quality of diffusing: extending: spreading widely.

DIFFUSIVELY, dif-fū'siv-li, *adv.* In a diffusive manner.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dif-fū'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being diffusive or diffuse: want of conciseness.

DIG, dig, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make a ditch* or trench: to pierce and turn up, as the earth with a spade: to form by digging, to excavate: to cultivate with the spade.—*v.i.* to work with a spade: to do servile work:—*pr.p.* digg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* digged' or dug. [A.S. *dician—dic*, a ditch. See DIKE, DITCH.]

DIGAMMA, dī-gam'ma, *n.* An obsolete letter of the Greek alphabet, having the force of our F or V. [So called from its form (Ϝ), like one capital Γ (gamma) placed over another.]

DIGEST, dī-jest', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To carry in different directions:* to distribute and arrange: to prepare and classify: to think over: (*Shak.*) to bear with patience, to receive and enjoy, to reduce to method: to separate into nutritious and innutritious elements in the stomach: to soften by heat and moisture: (*med.*) to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound.—*v.i.* to be dissolved in the stomach: to be softened by heat and moisture. [L. *digero, digestum—dis*, asunder, and *gero*, to carry.]

DIGEST, dī'jest, *n.* That which has been digested or methodically arranged: a code of laws, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws.

DIGESTER, dī-jest'ėr, *n.* One who digests: a medicine or article of food that aids digestion: a strong boiler with a closely fitting cover, in which substances may be boiled at a higher temperature than the ordinary boiling-point (212° Fahr.).

DIGESTIBILITY, dī-jest-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being digestible. [digested.

DIGESTIBLE, dī-jest'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

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DIGESTION, dī-jest'yun, *n.* The act of digesting: orderly arrangement: the conversion of food into chyme or pulp in the stomach: (*chem.*) the operation of exposing bodies to the action of moisture and a gentle heat.

DIGESTIVE, dī-jest'iv, *adj.* Able or tending to cause digestion: pertaining to digestion.

DIGGER, dig'ėr, *n.* One who digs.

DIGGING, dig'ing, *n.* The art of digging:—*pl.* places where metallic ore is dug, esp. gold.

DIGHT, dīt, *v.t.* *To arrange:* to dress: to adorn: to put on:—*pr.p.* dight'ing; *pa.p.* dight'ed or dight. [A.S. *dihtan*, Ger. *dichten*, to arrange, Scot. *dicht*, to wipe.]

DIGIT, dij'it, *n.* *A finger:* a finger's breadth or ¾ inch: one of the nine figures (from the habit of counting on the fingers): the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe; akin to Gr. *deiknumi*, Sans. *dic*, to point out.]

DIGITAL, dij'i-tal, *adj.* Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits. [of digitalis.

DIGITALINE, dij'i-tā-lin, *n.* The active principle

DIGITALIS, dij'i-tā-lis, *n.* A genus of plants, including the foxglove. [Low L. *digitale*, a glove.]

DIGITARIA, dij-i-tā'ri-a, *n.* A genus of grasses: finger-grass. [From L. *digitus*, a finger.]

DIGITIFORM, dij'i-ti-form, *adj.* *Formed like fingers.* [L. *digitus*, a finger, and *forma*, form.]

DIGITIGRADE, dij'i-ti-grād, *adj.* *Walking on the toes.*—*n.* An animal that walks on its toes, as distinguished from those that walk on the sole of the foot. [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, and *gradior*, to go.]

DIGNIFIED, dig'ni-fīd, *adj.* Marked with dignity: exalted: noble: grave.

DIGNIFY, dig'ni-fī, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make worthy:* to invest with dignity or honour: to exalt: to give distinction to:—*pr.p.* dig'nifying; *pa.p.* dig'nified. [L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, to make.]

DIGNITARY, dig'ni-tar-i, *n.* One in a dignified position: one who holds an ecclesiastical rank above a priest or canon.

DIGNITY, dig'ni-ti, *n.* The state of being worthy or honourable: elevation of mind or character: elevation in rank, place, &c.: preferment: high office: quality suited to inspire respect: loftiness and elegance: (*B.*, Jude) a dignitary. [L. *dignitas*—*dignus*, worthy.]

DIGRAPH, dī'graf, *n.* Two letters coming together with only one sound, as *ea* in *head*. [Gr. *dis*, twice, *graphō*, to write.]

DIGRESS, dī-gres', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To step* or turn *aside:* (*Shak.*) to turn from the right path, to offend: to depart from the main or proper subject of a discourse or argument: to introduce irrelevant details or matter. [L. *digredior*, *digressus*—*dis*, aside, and *gradior*, to go.

DIGRESSION, dī-gresh'un, *n.* The act of digressing: a passage deviating from the main design of a discourse: (*Shak.*) transgression, offence.

DIGRESSIONAL, di-gresh'un-al, } *adj.* Departing
DIGRESSIVE, di-gres'iv, } from the main subject: pertaining to or consisting in digression.

DIGYNIA, dī-gin'i-a, *n.* An order of plants having in the flower *two pistils* or female organs. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *gynē*, a woman.]

DIKE, dīk, *n.* *A ditch:* the earth thrown out of a trench: a mound thrown up to prevent land from being inundated: (*geol.*) a wall-like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks.—*v.t.* To surround with a dike: to drain by dikes:—*pr.p.* dīk'ing; *pa.p.* dīked'. [A.S. *dic*; Fr. *digue*. See DIG.]

DILAPIDATE, di-lap'i-dāt, *v.t.* *To pull stone from stone:* to pull down: to waste or destroy: to suffer to go to waste or ruin.—*v.i.* to fall into ruins: to waste by decay or neglect:—*pr.p.* dilap'idating; *pa.p.* dilap'idated. [L. *dilapido*, *dilapidatum*—*dis*, asunder, and *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.]

DILAPIDATION, di-lap-i-dā'shun, *n.* The act of dilapidating: state of being dilapidated: impairing of church property by an incumbent.

DILATABILITY, di-lāt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting of expansion.

DILATABLE, di-lāt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be dilated or expanded: capable of extension.

DILATATION, dil-a-tā'shun, *n.* The act of dilating: the state of being dilated: expansion: extension.

DILATE, dī-lāt', *v.t.* To spread out in all directions: to expand or extend: to relate in full detail.—*v.i.* to widen: to expand: to speak fully and copiously:—*pr.p.* dīlāt'ing; *pa.p.* dīlāt'ed. [L. *dilato*—*differo*, *dilatum*—*dis*, asunder, and *fero*, to carry.]

DILATED, dī-lāt'ed, *p.adj.* Expanded: enlarged.

DILATION, dī-lā'shun, *n.* Same as DILATATION.

DILATIVE, dī-lāt'iv, *adj.* Causing dilatation: expansive. [esp. a muscle.

DILATOR, dī-lāt'or, *n.* That which dilates or widens,

DILATORINESS, dil'a-tor-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being dilatory: slowness: sluggishness.

DILATORY, dil'a-tor-i, *adj.* *Putting off* time in doing anything: given to procrastination: intended to make delay: slow, tardy, sluggish. [L. *dilatorius*—*differo*. See DILATE.]

DILEMMA, di-lem'a, *n.* An argument which offers an antagonist two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses: a state of matters in which it is difficult to decide what course to take. [Gr. *dilēmma*—*dis*, twice, double, and *lēmma*, anything received, an assumption—*lambanō*, to take.]

DILETTANTE, dil-et-tan'tā, *pl.* DILETTANTI, -ti, *n.* A lover of the fine arts, an amateur, esp. one who follows an art without any serious purpose. [It., pr.p. of *diletto*, to take delight in—L. *delecto*, to delight.]

DILETTANTEISM, dil-et-tan'tā-izm, *n.* The quality of being a dilettante: a desultory pursuit of art, science, literature, &c.

DILIGENCE, dil'i-jens, *n.* The quality of being diligent: steady application: industry: (*Scot. law*) a process by which persons or property are seized for debt: a public stage-coach used in France.

DO ONE'S DILIGENCE, GIVE OR USE DILIGENCE, to exert one's self.

DILIGENT, dil'i-jent, *adj.* Steady or constant in application, attention, or effort: industrious: steadily applied: assiduous. [L. *diligens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *diligo*, to choose, to prefer—*dis*, asunder, and *lego*, to choose.]

DILIGENTLY, dil'i-jent-li, *adv.* In a diligent manner: with industry or assiduity.

DILL, dil, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants, with a strong aromatic smell and taste, the fruit of which is used in medicine.

[A.S. *dile*, Ger. *dill*; prob. so called from soothing pain in the stomach, and conn. with DULL.]

DILUENT, dil'ū-ent, *adj.* Diluting: making weaker by admixture, esp. of water.—*n.* That which dilutes.

DILUTE, di-lūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To wash to pieces*, to dissolve: to render more liquid: to attenuate or weaken by admixture:—*pr.p.* dilūt'ing; *pa.p.* dilūt'ed.—*adj.*

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Diluted, weak, thin. [L. *diluo, dilutum—dis*, asunder, and *luo*, to wash.]

DILUTION, di-lū'shun, *n.* The act of diluting or [state of being diluted.

DILUVIAL, di-lū'vi-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to a flood,
DILUVIAN, di-lū'vi-an, } esp. that in the time of Noah: caused by a deluge. [From root of DILUTE.]

DILUVIALIST, di-lū'vi-al-ist, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge.

DILUVIUM, di-lū'vi-um, *n.* A deluge or inundation: (*geol.*) a deposit of sand, gravel, &c. made by the former action of the sea. [L.—*diluo*. See DILUTE.]

DIM, dim, *adj.* *Darkish:* obscure: not bright or clear: vague: not seeing clearly.—*v.t.* To render dim: to obscure: to sully or tarnish: to dull the understanding:—*pr.p.* dimm'ing; *pa.p.* dimmed'. [A.S. *dim*, Ice. *dimmr*, dark; akin to Sans. *tamas*, darkness.]

DIME, dīm, *n.* In United States, a silver coin equal to 10 cents or the tenth part of a dollar. [Fr. *dîme*, O. Fr. *disme*, from L. *decimus—decem*, ten.]

DIMENSION, di-men'shun, *n.* (usually in the *pl.*) *Measure* in length, breadth, and thickness: extent: size: capacity: importance: (*alg.*) degree. [L. *dimensio—dimetior, dimensus*, to measure—*dis*, in different directions, and *metior*, to measure.]

DIMENSIONLESS, di-men'shun-les, *adj.* Without dimensions or any definite bulk.

DIMETER, dim'e-tèr, *adj.* Containing *two* poetical *measures.*—*n.* A verse of two measures. [L.—Gr. *dis*, twice, double—*metron*, measure.]

DIMIDIATE, di-mid'i-āt, *adj.* Divided into halves: having a shape that appears as if halved.—*v.t.* (*her.*) To represent the half of. [L. *dimidio, dimidiatum*, to halve—*dimidius*, half—*dis*, twice, double, and *medius*, the middle.]

DIMINISH, di-min'ish, *v.t.* *To make less:* to take a part from: (*B.*) to take away, subtract: to lessen or degrade: (*mus.*) to lessen by a semitone.—*v.i.* to become or appear less: to decrease or subside. [L. *diminuo, -utum—dis*, asunder, and *minuo*, to lessen.]

DIMINISHABLE, di-min'ish-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being diminished or made less.

DIMINUTION, dim-i-nū'shun, *n.* The act of diminishing or making less: the state of diminishing or becoming less: decrease: (*mus.*) reply to a subject in notes of half the length.

DIMINUTIVE, di-min'ū-tiv, *adj.* Of a diminished size: small: contracted.—*n.* Something of small size or value: (*gram.*) a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind.

DIMINUTIVENESS, di-min'ū-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being diminutive: smallness.

DIMISSORY, dim'is-sor-i, *adj.* *Sending away:* granting leave to depart: dismissing to another jurisdiction. [L. *dimissorius—dimitto, dimissum—dis*, away, *mitto*, to send.]

DIMITY, dim'i-ti, *n.* A kind of stout figured cotton cloth, used chiefly for bed-hangings. [It. *dimito*, Gr. *dimitos—dis*, twice, double, and *mitos*, a thread of the warp: or from Damietta in Egypt.]

DIMLY, dim'li, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner: not brightly or clearly.

DIMMISH, dim'ish, }
DIMMY, dim'mi, } *adj.* Somewhat dim.

DIMNESS, dim'nes, *n.* The quality or state of being dim: dulness of sight.

DIMORPHISM, dī-mor'fizm, *n.* The quality or property of being dimorphous.

DIMORPHOUS, dī-mor'fus, *adj.* Occurring in two forms: crystallising under two forms. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *mōrphē*, form.]

DIMPLE, dim'pl, *n.* A small hollow, as if made by a sharp point: a small natural depression on the face, esp. on the cheek or chin.—*v.i.* To form dimples.—*v.t.* to mark with dimples:—*pr.p.* dim'pling; *pa.p.* dim'pled. [Akin to obs. DIMBLE, a cavity, and DIBBLE, from *dib*, Scot. *dab*, to prick.]

DIMPLEMENT, dim'pl-ment, *n.* State of being dimpled.

DIMPLY, dim'pli, *adj.* Full of dimples.

DIN, din, *n.* A loud, confused, continued noise.—*v.t.* To stun with noise: to annoy with clamour:—*pr.p.* dinn'ing; *pa.p.* dinned'. [A.S. *dyne*, Ice. *dyn*, thunder, noise.]

DINE, dīn, *v.i.* To take dinner.—*v.t.* to give a dinner to: to accommodate for dinner:—*pr.p.* dīn'ing; *pa.p.* dīned'.

[Fr. *dîner*, O. Fr. *disner*, It. *disinare*, low L. *disnare*: perhaps from *decœnare*—L. *de*, inten., and *cœnare*, to dine: or from L. as if *disjejunare—dis*, neg., and *jejunare*, to fast.]

DING, ding, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To throw or dash violently: to urge or enforce.—*v.i.* to ring or sound, as a bell. [Scot. *ding*, Ice. *dengia*, to drive, to beat; [A.S. *dencgan*, to knock.]

DING-DONG, ding'-dong, *n.* The sound of bells ringing: a monotonous sound: sameness.

DINGINESS, din'ji-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being dingy: a dusky or dark hue.

DINGLE, ding'gl, *n.* A little hollow, as if made by a blow: a narrow dale between hills. [From DING.]

DINGLE-DANGLE, ding'gl-dang'gl, *adv.* In a dangling manner. [Reduplication of DANGLE.]

DINGO, ding'go, *n.* The native dog of Australia.

DINGY, din'ji, *adj.* Of a dim or dull colour: dull: sullied:—*comp.* DIN'GIER, *superl.* DIN'GIEST. [Akin to DIM and DUN.]

DINNER, din'ér, *n.* The chief meal of the day: a feast. [Fr. *dîner*. See DINE.]

DINNERLESS, din'ér-les, *adj.* Without dinner.

DINORNIS, dī-nor'nis, *n.* A genus of large extinct birds, the bones of which are found in New Zealand. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird.]

DINOTHERIUM, dī-no-thē'ri-um, *n.* An extinct animal of huge size, and provided with elephant-like tusks. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, a beast.]

DINT, dint, *n.* *A blow*, a stroke: the mark left by a blow: force, power.—*v.t.* To make a mark in by a blow. [A.S., Ice. *dynt*, a blow; Scot. *dunt*, a blow with a dull sound.]

DIOCESAN, dī-os'e-san or dī'o-sē-san, *adj.* Pertaining to a diocese.—*n.* A bishop, with reference to his own clergy or diocese.

DIOCESE, dī'o-sēs, *n.* (*lit.*) *Housekeeping*, administration: the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction. [Gr. *dioikēsis—dioikeō*, to keep house—*dia* = completeness, and *oikos*, a house.]

DIODON, dī'o-don, *n.* A genus of fishes which have all their teeth consolidated on the jaws, so as to make them like the beak of a bird. [Gr. *dis*, twice, double, and *odons, odontos*, a tooth.]

DICŒCIA, dī-ē'shi-a, *n.* A class of plants having the stamens or male organs on one plant, and the pistils or female organs on another. [Gr. *dis*, twice, double, and *oikos*, a house.]

DICŒCIAN, dī-ē'shi-an, } *adj.* Belonging to the class
DICŒCIOUS, dī-ē'shi-us, } Dicœcia.

DIOPSIS, dī-op'sis, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, remarkable for having the eyes placed at the

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extremities of long horny peduncles. [Gr. *dia*, through, all round, and *opsis*, sight.]

DIOPTRIC, -AL, dī-op'trik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to dioptrics: assisting or affording a medium for the sight.

DIOPTRICS, dī-op'triks, *n.* That branch of optics which treats of the transmission of light from one medium into another. [Gr. *dioptrikos—dia*, through, and root *op*, to see.]

DIORAMA, dī-o-rä'ma, *n.* An exhibition of pictures illuminated and viewed through apertures in the wall of a darkened chamber. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *horaō*, to see.]

DIORAMIC, dī-o-ram'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to a diorama.

DIOXIDE, dī-oks'īd, *n.* An oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen to two of a metal. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and OXIDE.]

DIP, dip, *v.t.* To dive or plunge into any liquid for a moment: to moisten or wet.—*v.i.* to sink or plunge in a liquid: to enter slightly: to incline downwards or slope:—*pr.p.* dipp'ing; *pa.p.* dipped'.—*n.* The action of plunging for a moment in a liquid: inclination downwards, slope. [A.S. *dippan*, *depan*, to dip, baptise; Ger. *taufen*, to immerse.]

DIPETALOUS, dī-pet'a-lus, *adj.* *Having two petals.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and PETALOUS.]

DIPHTHERIA, dif-thē'ri-a, *n.* A disease in which the air-passages, esp. the throat, become inflamed and covered with a *leathery-like*, false membrane, consisting of a hardened exudation. [Gr. *diphthera*, a piece of leather.]

DIPHTHERIC, dif-ther'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to
DIPHTHERITIC, dif-ther-it'ik, } or accompanying diphtheria.

DIPHTHONG, dif'thong, *n.* Two vowels pronounced in rapid succession, so as to form but one syllable, as *ou* in 'sound.' [Fr. *diphthongue*, L. *diphthongus*—Gr. *dis*, twice, double, and *phthongos*, a sound.]

DIPHTHONGAL, dif-thong'gal, *adj.* Consisting of or relating to a diphthong.

DIPHYLLOUS, dif'il-lūs or dī-fil'-, *adj.* *Having two leaves.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

DIPLOMA, di-plō'ma, *n.* (*orig.*) A state letter of recommendation, so called because it consisted of *two leaves:* a document bearing record of the conferring of some degree or honour. [Gr. *diplōma*, a letter folded double—*diploō*, to double.]

DIPLOMACY, di-plō'ma-si, *n.* Acting by a diploma: the art of conducting negotiations or relations between states: political skill: tact: the body of envoys resident at a court.

DIPLOMATE, dip'lo-māt, *n.* Same as DIPLOMATIST.

DIPLOMATIC, -AL, dip-lo-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to diplomacy: skilful in negotiation: relating to diplomatics.—*n.* DIPLOMATIC, a diplomatist: a minister or envoy to a foreign court:—*pl.* the science of deciphering ancient documents, as diplomas, &c.

DIPLOMATICALLY, dip-lo-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the rules of diplomacy.

DIPLOMATIST, di-plō'ma-tist, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy.

DIPPER, dip'ėr, *n.* One who dips: a genus of birds of the thrush family, which seek their food by diving into streams or lakes.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, dip'ing-nē'dl, *n.* A magnetic needle suspended at its centre of gravity, which indicates on a graduated vertical circle the dip or angle which the magnetic force makes with the plane of the horizon.

DIPSAS, dip'sas, *n.* A kind of tree-snake, native of Asia and America, whose bite is said to cause intense *thirst.* [Gr. *dipsas—dipsa*, thirst.]

DIPSOMANIA, dip-so-mā'ni-a, *n.* A confirmed *mania* or insane *thirst* for alcoholic drinks. [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, *mania*, madness.]

DIPTERA, dip'tėr-a, *n.* A class of insects having only *two* wings, as the common house-fly. [Gr. *di*, twice, *pteron*, a wing.]

DIPTERAL, dip'tėr-al, } *adj.* Having two wings:
DIPTEROUS, dip'tėr-us, } belonging to the class Diptera.

DIPTYCH, dip'tik, *n.* A double writing-tablet, which could be folded together: among the Romans, such a tablet distributed by a magistrate among his friends on his entrance to office, and containing his name and portrait: a public register of the names of celebrities, and of saints, martyrs, &c. [Gr. *diptychos—di*, twice, *ptyssō*, to fold.]

DIRE, dīr, *adj.* *Dreadful:* terrible: calamitous in a high degree. [L. *dirus*, perh. akin to Gr. *deidō*, to fear.]

DIRECT, di-rekt', *adj.* *Quite straight:* not crooked or oblique: straightforward: in the line of descent, not collateral: express: outspoken: sincere: (*astron.*) not retrograde.—*v.t.* To keep quite straight: to point or aim: to point out the proper road or course to: to guide: to order: to mark with the name and residence of a person, as a letter.—*v.i.* to give direction. [L. *dirigo*, *directus*, to direct—*di*, completely, *rego*, to rule, make straight.]

DIRECTION, di-rek'shun, *n.* The act of directing: aim at a certain point: the course in which anything moves: guidance: command: prescription: address, as of a letter: (*Shak.*) expedition, promptness.

DIRECTIVE, di-rekt'iv, *adj.* Having power or tendency to direct: informing.

DIRECTLY, di-rekt'li, *adv.* In a direct manner: without deviation: immediately: without delay: as soon as.

DIRECTNESS, di-rekt'nes, *n.* State of being direct: straightness: tendency to a point.

DIRECTOR, di-rekt'or, *n.* One who directs: one of the managers of the affairs of a company: a counsellor, spiritual guide: part of a machine or instrument which guides its motion.

DIRECTORATE, di-rekt'or-āt, *n.* The office of a director: the body of directors.

DIRECTORIAL, di-rek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to directors, or to the Directory, a revolutionary government of France: giving direction.

DIRECTORSHIP, di-rekt'or-ship, *n.* The office of director.

DIRECTORY, di-rekt'or-i, *adj.* Containing directions: guiding: commanding.—*n.* A director, guide: a book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of a city, town, &c.: a book of directions for the church in ceremonial matters: a body of directors, esp. of one of the revolutionary governments of France.

DIRECTRESS, di-rekt'res, *n.* A female director.

DIRECTRIX, di-rekt'riks, *n.* In geometry, a certain right line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section.

DIREFUL, dīr'fool, *adj.* Dire: fearful: terrible.

DIRENESS, dīr'nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Fearfulness.

DIRGE, dėrj, *n.* A funeral song or hymn: a song or tune expressive of sorrow and mourning. [Contracted from DIRIGE.]

DIRIGE, dir'i-ji, *n.* A solemn service in the Romish Church, being a hymn beginning with the word *dirige*, imperative of *dirigo*, to direct.

DIRK, dėrk, *n.* A dagger or poniard. [Scot. *durk*; Gael. *durc*.]

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DIRK, dėrk, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Dark.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To darken. [See DARK.]

DIRK-KNIFE, dėrk'-nīf, *n.* A clasp-knife having a [dirk-shaped blade.

DIRT, dėrt, *n.* Dung, excrement: filth.—*v.t.* To dirty, make filthy. [A.S. *gedritan*, Scot. *drite*, to ease one's self; Ice. *drit*, excrement.]

DIRTILY, dėrt'i-li, *adv.* In a dirty manner: foully: [sordidly.

DIRTINESS, dėrt'i-nes, *n.* State of being dirty: foulness: sordidness.

DIRT-ROTTEN, dėrt'-rot'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wholly [decayed.

DIRTY, dėrt'i, *adj.* Defiled with dirt: foul: filthy: mean.—*v.t.* To soil with dirt: to sully:—*pr.p.* dirt'ying; *pa.p.* dirt'ied.

DISABILITY, dis-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being disabled: want of power, opportunity, &c. to do anything: incompetence: want of legal qualification.

DISABLE, dis-ā'bl, *v.t.* To make unable: to deprive of power: to disqualify: to unfit for action: (*Shak.*) to impair: (*Spenser*) to disparage:—*pr.p.* disā'bling; *pa.p.* disā'bled. [L. *dis*, priv., and ABLE.]

DISABUSE, dis-a-būz', *v.t.* To free from abuse or mistake: to undeceive. [L. *dis*, priv., and ABUSE.]

DISACCORD, dis-ak-kord', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To refuse to accord, to dissent. [L. *dis*, neg., and ACCORD.]

DISADVANCE, dis-ad-vans', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To stop the advance of, to cause to retreat. [L. *dis*, neg., and ADVANCE.]

DISADVANTAGE, dis-ad-van'tāj, *n.* Want of advantage: what is unfavourable to one's interest: loss: detriment: injury. [L. *dis*, neg., and ADVANTAGE.]

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dis-ad-van-tāj'us, *adj.* Attended with disadvantage: unfavourable: contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dis-ad-van-tāj'us-nes, *n.* Quality of being disadvantageous: inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dis-ad-ven'tūr-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not propitious, unfavourable. [L. *dis*, neg., and ADVENTUROUS.]

DISAFFECT, dis-af-fekt', *v.t.* To take away the affection of: to make discontented, disloyal, or unfriendly: to alienate. [L. *dis*, priv., and AFFECT.]

DISAFFECTION, dis-af-fek'shun, *n.* State of being disaffected: want of affection or friendliness: disloyalty: hostility: ill-will: disorder.

DISAFFIRM, dis-af-fėrm', *v.t.* To assert or affirm the opposite of: to deny. [L. *dis*, neg., and AFFIRM.]

DISAFFOREST, dis-af-for'est, *v.t.* To deprive of the privilege of forest laws. [L. *dis*, priv., *ad*, to, and FOREST.]

DISAGREE, dis-a-grē', *v.i.* Not to agree: to differ or be at variance: to dissent: to be unsuitable. [L. *dis*, neg., and AGREE.]

DISAGREEABLE, dis-a-grē'a-bl, *adj.* Not agreeable: unpleasant: offensive: contrary.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dis-a-grē'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being disagreeable: unpleasantness: unsuitableness.

DISAGREEABLY, dis-a-grē'a-bli, *adv.* In a disagreeable or offensive manner.

DISAGREEMENT, dis-a-grē'ment, *n.* Want of agreement: act of disagreeing: difference: dispute.

DISALLOW, dis-al-low', *v.t.* Not to allow: to refuse permission to: to deny the authority of: to reject as untrue. [L. *dis*, neg., and ALLOW.]

DISALLOWABLE, dis-al-low'a-bl, *adj.* Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, dis-al-low'ans, *n.* Act of disallowing: prohibition.

DISALLY, dis-al-lī', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To break an alliance: to separate, sunder. [L. *dis*, neg., and ALLY.]

DISANIMATE, dis-an'i-māt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of spirit or animation: to deject:—*pr.p.* disan'imāting; *pa.p.* disan'imāted. [L. *dis*, neg., and ANIMATE.]

DISANNUL, dis-an-nul', *v.t.* To annul completely: to make void. [L. *dis*, inten., and ANNUL.]

DISAPPEAR, dis-ap-pēr', *v.i.* To cease to appear: to vanish from sight: to go away. [L. *dis*, neg., and APPEAR.]

DISAPPEARANCE, dis-ap-pēr'ans, *n.* Act of disappearing: removal from sight.

DISAPPOINT, dis-ap-point', *v.t.* To hinder from the attainment of what was appointed, intended, or expected: to balk, frustrate. [L. *dis*, neg., and APPOINT.]

DISAPPOINTED, dis-ap-point'ed, *p.adj.* Having suffered disappointment: (*Shak.*) not appointed or prepared.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dis-ap-point'ment, *n.* Act of disappointing: state of being disappointed: miscarriage of expectations: frustration.

DISAPPROBATION, dis-ap-pro-bā'shun, **DISAPPROVAL**, dis-ap-prōōv'al, *n.* The act of disapproving: censure: expression of dislike.

DISAPPROVE, dis-ap-prōōv', *v.t.* Not to approve: to give an unfavourable opinion of: to reject: to refuse to sanction. [L. *dis*, neg., and APPROVE.]

DISAPPROVINGLY, dis-ap-prōōv'ing-li, *adv.* With disapprobation.

DISARM, dis-ārm' or diz-, *v.t.* To deprive of arms: to render defenceless: to divest of anything injurious. [L. *dis*, priv., and ARM.]

DISARMAMENT, dis-ārm'a-ment or diz-, *n.* The act of disarming.

DISARMING, dis-ārm'ing or diz-, *n.* Deprivation of arms.

DISARRANGE, dis-ar-rānj', *v.t.* To put out of proper arrangement: to disturb the order of: to misplace. [L. *dis*, priv., and ARRANGE.]

DISARRANGEMENT, dis-ar-rānj'ment, *n.* The act of disarranging: state of being disarranged: disorder: confusion.

DISARRAY, dis-ar-rā', *v.t.* To break the array of: to throw into disorder: to discomfit: to divest of array or dress.—*n.* Want of array or order: confusion: (*Spenser*) undress. [L. *dis*, priv., and ARRAY.]

DISASSOCIATE, dis-as-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* To disconnect things associated. [L. *dis*, priv., and ASSOCIATE.]

DISASTER, diz-as'ter, *n.* (*orig.*) The blast or stroke of an unpropitious star: an unfavourable portent: an adverse or unfortunate event.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To blast, as by the influence of an unpropitious star: to bring disaster upon. [L. *dis*, neg., and *astrum*, Gr. *astron*, *astēr*, a star.]

DISASTROUS, diz-as'trus, *adj.* Ill-starred: unpropitious: calamitous: unfortunate.

DISATTIRE, dis-at-tīr', *v.t.* To divest of attire or dress: to undress. [L. *dis*, priv., and ATTIRE.]

DISAVENTURE, dis-a-ven'tūr, *n.* (*Spenser*). An unfortunate adventure, mishap. [L. *dis*, neg., and AVENTURE for ADVENTURE.]

DISAVOW, dis-a-vow', *v.t.* To refuse to avow or acknowledge: to disclaim: to disown: to deny concurrence with or in. [L. *dis*, neg., and AVOW.]

DISAVOWAL, dis-a-vow'al, *n.* Act of disavowing.

DISBAND, dis-band', *v.t.* To break up or dismiss a band, esp. of soldiers: to disperse: to unbind.—*v.i.* to break up: to retire from military service: to be dissolved. [L. *dis*, priv., and BAND.]

DISBANDMENT, dis-band'ment, *n.* Act of disbanding.

DISBARK, dis-bārk', *v.t.* To land from a bark or ship: to disembark. [L. *dis*, priv., and BARK, a ship.]

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DISBELIEF, dis-be-lēf', *n.* Want of belief: act of disbelieving.

DISBELIEVE, dis-be-lēv', *v.t.* Not to believe: to refuse belief or credit to: to hold untrue. [L. *dis*, neg., and BELIEVE.]

DISBELIEVER, dis-be-lēv'ėr, *n.* One who disbelieves.

DISBENCH, dis-bensh', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To drive from a bench or seat. [L. *dis*, priv., and BENCH.]

DISBRANCH, dis-bransh', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To break off, as a branch from a tree. [L. *dis*, priv., and BRANCH.]

DISBURDEN, dis-bur'dn, *v.t.* To unburden or ease of a burden: to disencumber: to free.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to ease the mind. [L. *dis*, priv., and BURDEN.]

DISBURSE, dis-burs', *v.t.* *To take from the purse:* to pay out, as money: to spend:—*pr.p.* disburs'ing; *pa.p.* disbursed'. [Fr. *débourser—de*, from, and *bourse*, a purse.]

DISBURSEMENT, dis-burs'ment, *n.* Act of disbursing: that which is disbursed or paid out.

DISBURTHEN, dis-bur'*th*n, *v.t.* Same as DISBURDEN.

DISC, disk, *n.* Same as DISK.

DISCANDER, dis-kan'dėr, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) DISCANDY.

DISCANDY, dis-kan'di, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To dissolve or melt away from a state of being candied. [L. *dis*, neg., and CANDY.]

DISCARD, dis-kärd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To throw useless cards out of the hand:* to cast off: to reject: to discharge. [L. *dis*, away, and CARD.]

DISCASE, dis-kās', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To remove a case or covering from, to undress. [L. *dis*, neg., and CASE.]

DISCERN, diz-zėrn', *v.t.* To see or perceive separately, or in all its parts: to distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding: to discriminate: to judge. [L. *dis*, and *cerno*, *cretum*, to sift, perceive.]

DISCERNER, diz-zėrn'er, *n.* One that discerns.

DISCERNIBLE, diz-zėrn'i-bl, *adj.* That may be discerned: distinguishable: perceptible.

DISCERNMENT, diz-zėrn'ment, *n.* Act of discerning: power of discerning: judgment: penetration.

DISCHARGE, dis-chärj', *v.t.* To free from a charge: to unload, as cargo: to set free: to acquit: to perform, as one's duty: to dismiss: to settle, as an account: to let go the charge of, as a gun: to let out: to cancel.—*v.i.* to dismiss itself: to fire.—*n.* Act of discharging: unloading: performance, as of a duty: acquittance: release from an obligation or penalty: dismissal: that which is discharged: explosion: that which discharges or releases. [L. *dis*, priv., and CHARGE.]

DISCIDE, dis-sīd', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cut asunder, to divide. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *cædo*, to cut.]

DISCIPLE, dis-sī'pl, *n.* *A learner:* one who professes to receive instruction from another: one who follows or believes in the doctrine of another: a follower or partisan.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To teach or train up: (*Spenser*) to discipline, punish: to make a disciple of. [L. *discipulus—disco*, to learn.]

DISCIPLESHIP, dis-sī'pl-ship, *n.* State of being a disciple or follower.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dis-si-plin-ā'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to discipline.—*n.* One who enforces discipline, or rules with great strictness.

DISCIPLINARY, dis'si-plin-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or intended for discipline.

DISCIPLINE, dis'si-plin, *n.* *Instruction:* act of cultivating the mind: training to act in accordance with established rules: subjection to control: rule or order: severe training: correction: execution of the laws of the church: self-imposed punishment.—*v.t.* To subject to discipline: to train, educate: to bring under control: to chastise:—*pr.p.* dis'ciplining: *pa.p.* dis'ciplined. [L. *disciplina—discipulus*. See DISCIPLE.]

DISCLAIM, dis-klām', *v.t.* To renounce claim to: to disown: to refuse to acknowledge: to reject. [L. *dis*, priv., and CLAIM.]

DISCLAIMER, dis-klām'ėr, *n.* One who disclaims: a disavowal.

DISCLOSE, dis-klōz', *v.t.* To unclose or expose to view: to open: to bring to light: to reveal: (*Shak.*) to hatch.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Disclosure. [L. *dis*, neg., and CLOSE.]

DISCLOSURE, dis-klō'zhūr, *n.* The act of disclosing: a bringing to light: discovery: revelation: that which is disclosed or revealed.

DISCOID, disk'oid, *n.* Anything *in the form of a disc:* a class of univalve shell-fish, the whorls of whose shell are so disposed as to form a disc. [Gr. *diskos*, and *eidos*, form. See DISK.]

DISCOID, disk'oid, } *adj.* Having the form of
DISCOIDAL, disk-oid'al, } a disc, applied to flowers having the florets not radiate, but all tabular.

DISCOLORATION, dis-kul-ur-ā'shun, *n.* Act of discolouring: state of being discoloured: stain.

DISCOLOUR, dis-kul'ur, *v.t.* To take away the colour from: to change the natural colour of: to stain: to alter the appearance of. [L. *dis*, priv., and COLOUR.]

DISCOLOURED, dis-kul'urd, *p.adj.* Changed in colour: party-coloured: variegated.

DISCOMFIT, dis-kum'fit, *v.t.* To disarrange: to disconcert or frustrate: to defeat or overthrow.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Discomfiture: overthrow. [L. *dis*, neg., and *conficio*, to prepare—*con*, thoroughly, and *facio*, to make.]

DISCOMFITURE, dis-kum'fit-ūr, *n.* Act of discomfiting: state of being discomfited: frustration: defeat.

DISCOMFORT, dis-kum'furt, *n.* Want of comfort: uneasiness: disquietude: pain: sorrow.—*v.t.* To deprive of comfort: to make uneasy: to pain: to grieve. [L. *dis*, priv., and COMFORT.]

DISCOMFORTABLE, dis-kum'furt-a-bl, *adj.* Causing discomfort: melancholy: uncomfortable.

DISCOMMEND, dis-kom-mend', *v.t.* To withhold commendation: to blame: to censure. [L. *dis*, priv., and COMMEND.]

DISCOMPOSE, dis-kom-pōz', *v.t.* To destroy the composure of: to disarrange, disorder: to disturb, disquiet, unsettle: (*Bacon*) to displace. [L. *dis*, priv., and COMPOSE.]

DISCOMPOSURE, dis-kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* State of being discomposed: disorder: agitation.

DISCONCERT, dis-kon-sėrt', *v.t.* To destroy the concert or harmony of: to throw into disorder: to frustrate. [L. *dis*, priv., and CONCERT.]

DISCONFORMABLE, dis-kon-form'a-bl, *adj.* Not conformable. [L. *dis*, neg., and CONFORMABLE.]

DISCONNECT, dis-kon-nekt', *v.t.* To break the connection of: to disjoin. [L. *dis*, priv., and CONNECT.]

DISCONNECTION, dis-kon-nek'shun, *n.* The act of disconnecting: state of being disconnected.

DISCONSOLATE, dis-kon'so-lāt, *adj.* Without consolation or comfort: hopelessly sad: saddening. [L. *dis*, priv., and *consolor*, *consolatus*, to console.]

DISCONSOLATELY, dis-kon'so-lāt-li, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner: without comfort.

DISCONTENT, dis-kon-tent', *n.* Want of content: dissatisfaction: uneasiness: (*Shak.*) a discontented person.—*adj.* Not content: dissatisfied: uneasy.—

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v.t. To deprive of content: to make uneasy. [L. *dis*, neg., and CONTENT.]

DISCONTENTED, dis-kon-tent'ed, *adj.* Not content: dissatisfied.

DISCONTENTING, dis-kon-tent'ing, *adj.* Not contenting or satisfying: (*Shak.*) discontented.

DISCONTENTMENT, dis-kon-tent'ment, *n.* State of being discontented: uneasiness.

DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kon-tin'ū-ans, } *n.* Act
DISCONTINUATION, dis-kon-tin-ū-ā'shun, } of discontinuing: state of being discontinued: a breaking off: termination: cessation.

DISCONTINUE, dis-kon-tin'ū, *v.t.* To break the continuance of: to put an end to: to leave off: to cease receiving: to stop.—*v.i.* to cease: to be separated from. [L. *dis*, neg., and CONTINUE.]

DISCONTINUITY, dis-kon-ti-nū'i-ti, *n.* Want of continuity: disunity of parts.

DISCONTINUOUS, dis-kon-tin'ū-us, *adj.* Not continuous: broken off: separated: wide.

DISCORD, dis'kord, *n.* Want of heart or concord: disagreement, strife: difference or contrariety of qualities: (*mus.*) a combination of inharmonious sounds. [L. *dis*, priv., and *cor, cordis*, the heart.]

DISCORDANCE, dis-kord'ans, } *n.* State of being
DISCORDANCY, dis-kord'an-si, } discordant.

DISCORDANT, dis-kord'ant, *adj.* With discord: without agreement: inconsistent.

DISCORDFUL, dis-kord'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of discord, quarrelsome.

DISCOUNSEL, dis-kown'sel, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To give contrary counsel to, to dissuade. [L. *dis*, priv., and COUNSEL.]

DISCOUNT, dis'kownt, *n.* That which is counted back or refunded in a bargain: the sum returned to the payer of an account: a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill not due: the act of discounting. [L. *dis*, priv., and COUNT.]

DISCOUNT, dis-kownt', *v.t.* To count back: to allow discount: to advance money on, deducting discount.—*v.i.* to practise discounting. [discounted.

DISCOUNTABLE, dis-kownt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

DISCOUNTENANCE, dis-kown'ten-ans, *v.t.* To put out of countenance: to abash: to refuse countenance or support to: to discourage:—*pr.p.* discount'enancing; *pa.p.* discount'enanced.—*n.* Cold treatment: disapprobation. [L. *dis*, priv., and COUNTENANCE.]

DISCOUNTER, dis-kownt'ér, *n.* One who discounts or advances money on discount.

DISCOURAGE, dis-kur'āj, *v.t.* To take away the courage of: to deprive of confidence: to seek to check by shewing disfavour to:—*pr.p.* discour'āging; *pa.p.* discour'āged. [L. *dis*, priv., and COURAGE.]

DISCOURAGEMENT, dis-kur'āj-ment, *n.* Act of discouraging: that which discourages: state of being discouraged.

DISCOURE, dis-kōōr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To discover.

DISCOURSE, dis-kōrs', *n.* (*lit.*) *A running to and fro*, as over a subject in speech: speech or language generally: the act or power of the mind by which it passes from premises to consequences, reasoning: conversation: a treatise: a sermon or dissertation: (*Spenser*) shifting.—*v.i.* To talk or converse: to reason: to speak or treat of in a formal manner.—*v.t.* to discuss: to utter or give forth:—*pr.p.* discours'ing; *pa.p.* discoursed'. [L. *discursus—dis*, to and fro, and *curro*, to run.] [courses.

DISCOURSER, dis-kōrs'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who dis-

DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kurt'yus, *adj.* Wanting in courtesy: rude. [L. *dis*, neg., and COURTEOUS.]

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dis-kurt'yus-li, *adv.* In a discourteous manner: uncivilly: rudely.

DISCOURTESY, dis-kurt'e-si, *n.* Want of courtesy: incivility: act of disrespect.

DISCOUS, disk'us, *adj.* Disk-like.

DISCOVER, dis-kuv'ér, *v.t.* To uncover: to lay open or expose: to bring to light: to make known: to find out, as something unknown before: to detect: to espy. [L. *dis*, neg., and COVER.]

DISCOVERABLE, dis-kuv'ér-a-bl, *adj.* That may be discoverable: apparent.

DISCOVERER, dis-kuv'ér-ér, *n.* One who discovers or finds out: (*Shak.*) a scout, spy.

DISCOVERY, dis-kuv'ér-i, *n.* Act of discovering or finding out: the thing discovered: revelation.

DISCREDIT, dis-kred'it, *n.* Want or loss of credit: bad credit: ill repute: disgrace.—*v.t.* To refuse credit to, or belief in: to deprive of credit or credibility: to disgrace. [L. *dis*, priv., and CREDIT.]

DISCREDITABLE, dis-kred'it-a-bl, *adj.* Not creditable: disgraceful: disreputable.

DISCREET, dis-krēt', *adj.* Having discernment: wise in avoiding error or evil: circumspect: prudent: cautious: (*Spenser*) differing. [L. *discretus—discerno*, to separate, to perceive. See DISCERN.]

DISCREETLY, dis-krēt'li, *adv.* In a discreet or prudent manner. [discreet: discretion.

DISCREETNESS, dis-krēt'nes, *n.* Quality of being

DISCREPANCE, dis'krep-ans or dis-krep'-, } *n.*
DISCREPANCY, dis'krep-an-si or dis-krep'-, } State or quality of being discrepant or different: disagreement: contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dis'krep-ant or dis-krep'-, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Sounding differently:* disagreeing: different: contrary. [L. *dis*, different, *crepans, -antis*, pr.p. of *crepo*, to sound.]

DISCRETE, dis-krēt' or dis'-, *adj.* Separate: distinct: disjunctive:—opposed to CONCRETE. [From root of DISCREET.]

DISCRETION, dis-kresh'un, *n.* Quality of being discreet: wise management: prudence: liberty to act at pleasure.

TO SURRENDER AT DISCRETION, to surrender unconditionally, that is, to another's discretion.

DISCRETIONAL, dis-kresh'un-al, } *adj.* Left to
DISCRETIONARY, dis-kresh'un-ar-i, } discretion: unlimited: unrestrained. [junctive.

DISCRETIVE, dis-krēt'iv, *adj.* Separating: dis-

DISCRIMINATE, dis-krim'i-nāt, *v.t.* To discern or separate between: to note the difference: to distinguish by certain marks: to select from others.—*v.i.* to make a difference or distinction: to judge with care:—*pr.p.* discrim'inating; *pa.p.* discrim'inated. [L. *discrimino—discrimen*, that which separates—root of DISCERN.]

DISCRIMINATION, dis-krim-i-nā'shun, *n.* Act or power of discriminating: acuteness, discernment, judgment: that which marks a distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dis-krim'i-nā-tiv, *adj.* That discriminates, or marks a difference: characteristic: observing distinctions.

DISCROWN, dis-krown', *v.t.* To deprive of a crown. [L. *dis*, priv., and CROWN.]

DISCURE, dis-kūr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To discover. [Fr. *découvrir*. See DISCOVER.]

DISCURSION, dis-kur'shun, *n.* *Discourse:* desultory

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talk: act of discoursing or reasoning. [See DISCOURSE.]

DISCURSIVE, dis-kur'siv, *adj.* Passing from one thing to another: roving: desultory: proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion.

DISCURSIVENESS, dis-kur'siv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being discursive.

DISCUSS, dis-kus', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To shake off:* to separate into parts: to examine in detail: to debate: to sift: (*surg.*) to disperse. [L. *discutio, discussum* —*dis*, off, asunder, and *quatio*, to shake].

DISCUSSION, dis-kush'un, *n.* Act of discussing: debate: disquisition: (*surg.*) dispersion of a tumour.

DISCUTIENT, dis-kū'shi-ent, *adj.* Able or tending to disperse tumours or morbid matter.

DISDAIN, dis-dān', *v.t.* To think unworthy: to reject as worthless or degrading: to scorn.—*n.* A feeling of scorn or aversion: contempt: haughty pride. [Fr. *dédaigner*—L. *dedignor*—*de*, priv., and *dignus*, worthy.]

DISDAINED, dis-dānd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Disdainful.

DISDAINFUL, dis-dān'fool, *adj.* Full of disdain: contemptuous: scornful: haughty.

DISDAINFULLY, dis-dān'fool-li, *adv.* In a disdainful or haughty manner: scornfully.

DISDAINFULNESS, dis-dān'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being disdainful: contempt: haughty scorn.

DISEASE, diz-ēz', *n.* (*Spenser*) Want of ease, uneasiness: disorder or want of health in mind or body: malady: cause of pain.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To make uneasy: to distress: to afflict with disease: —*pr.p.* disea'sing; *pa.p.* diseased'. [L. *dis*, priv., and EASE.]

DISEASED, diz-ēzd', *adj.* Affected with disease.

DISEDGE, dis-ej', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of the edge: to blunt: to dull. [L. *dis*, priv., and EDGE.]

DISEMBARK, dis-em-bärk', *v.t.* To land what has been embarked, as troops: to take out of a ship.—*v.i.* to quit a ship: to land. [L. *dis*, priv., and EMBARK.]

DISEMBARKATION, dis-em-bar-kā'shun, *n.* Act [of disembarking.

DISEMBARRASS, dis-em-bär'as, *v.t.* To free from embarrassment. [L. *dis*, priv., and EMBARRASS.]

DISEMBODY, dis-em-bod'i, *v.t.* To divest of or free from the body: to discharge from military incorporation. [L. *dis*, priv., and EMBODY.]

DISEMBOGUE, dis-em-bōg', *v.t.* *To discharge at the mouth* as a stream: to cast out, eject.—*v.i.* to gain a vent: to be discharged:—*pr.p.* disembō'guing; *pa.p.* disembōgued'. [Sp. *desembocar*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *bucca*, a cheek, the mouth.]

DISEMBOSOM, dis-em-bōō'zum, *v.t.* To give out what has been embosomed: to separate from the bosom. [L. *dis*, priv., and EMBOSOM.]

DISEMBOWEL, dis-em-bow'el, *v.t.* To take out of the bowels: to take out the bowels of. [L. *dis*, inten., and EMBOWEL.]

DISEMBROIL, dis-em-broil', *v.t.* To free from broil: to disentangle. [L. *dis*, priv., and EMBROIL.]

DISENABLE, dis-en-ā'bl, *v.t.* To make unable: to disable: to deprive of power.

DISENCHANT, dis-en-chant', *v.t.* To free from enchantment: to deliver from delusion. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENCHANT.]

DISENCUMBER, dis-en-kum'bėr, *v.t.* To free from encumbrance: to disburden. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENCUMBER.]

DISENCUMBRANCE, dis-en-kum'brans, *n.* Freedom from encumbrance.

DISENDOW, dis-en-dow', *v.t.* To take away the endowment of. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENDOW.]

DISENDOWMENT, dis-en-dow'ment, *n.* The act of depriving of an endowment.

DISENFRANCHISE, dis-en-fran'chiz, *v.t.* To take away the franchise of: to deprive of suffrage. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENFRANCHISE.]

DISENFRANCHISEMENT, dis-en-fran'chiz-ment, *n.* The act of disenfranchising: loss of suffrage.

DISENGAGE, dis-en-gāj', *v.t.* To separate or free from being engaged: to disentangle: to release: to withdraw.—*v.i.* to set one's self free from: to withdraw the affections. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENGAGE.]

DISENGAGEMENT, dis-en-gāj'ment, *n.* The act of disengaging: state of being disengaged: release.

DISENTANGLE, dis-en-tang'gl, *v.t.* To free from entanglement: to reduce to order: to unravel: to disengage or set free. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENTANGLE.]

DISENTHRAL, dis-en-thrawl', *v.t.* DISINTHRAL.

DISENTHRONE, dis-en-thrōn', *v.t.* To dethrone, deprive of sovereignty. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENTHRONE.]

DISENTOMB, dis-en-tōōm', *v.t.* To take out from a tomb. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENTOMB.]

DISENTRAIL, dis-en'trāl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To deprive of entrails, to disembowel. [L. *dis*, priv., ENTRAIL.]

DISENTRANCE, dis-en-trans', *v.t.* To awaken from a trance or deep sleep: to arouse from a reverie. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENTRANCE.]

DISESPOUSE, dis-es-powz', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To separate after espousal or betrothment. [L. *dis*, priv., and ESPOUSE.]

DISESTABLISH, dis-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* To take away what has been established or settled, esp. applied to the church as established by law. [L. *dis*, priv., and ESTABLISH.]

DISESTEEM, dis-es-tēm', *n.* Want of esteem: dislike: disregard.—*v.t.* To withhold esteem: to have slight regard for. [L. *dis*, priv., and ESTEEM.]

DISFAVOUR, dis-fā'vur, *n.* Want of favour: slight displeasure: state in which one is not in favour.—*v.t.* To withhold favour from: to discountenance: to disapprove. [L. *dis*, priv., and FAVOUR.]

DISFIGURATION, dis-fig-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of disfiguring: state of being disfigured.

DISFIGURE, dis-fig'ūr, *v.t.* To spoil the figure of: to change to a worse form: to mar the beauty of: to deform. [L. *dis*, priv., and FIGURE.]

DISFIGUREMENT, dis-fig'ūr-ment, *n.* The act of disfiguring: disfiguration.

DISFRANCHISE, dis-fran'chiz, *v.t.* To deprive of a franchise, or of any rights and privileges, esp. of suffrage:—*pr.p.* disfran'chising; *pa.p.* disfran'chised. [L. *dis*, priv., and FRANCHISE.]

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dis-fran'chiz-ment, *n.* The act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.

DISFURNISH, dis-fur'nish, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To unfurnish, to strip, render destitute. [L. *dis*, priv., and FURNISH.]

DISGLORIFY, dis-glō'ri-fī, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To deprive of glory. [L. *dis*, priv., and GLORIFY.]

DISGORGE, dis-gorj', *v.t.* To discharge from the gorge or throat: to vomit: to pour out with violence: to give up what has been improperly seized on. [L. *dis*, neg., and GORGE.]

DISGORGEMENT, dis-gorj'ment, *n.* Disgorging.

DISGRACE, dis-grās', *n.* The state of being out of grace or favour: state of being dishonoured: cause of shame or reproach: dishonour.—*v.t.* To put out of favour: to bring disgrace or shame upon: to

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dishonour: (*Spenser*) to upbraid:—*pr.p.* disgrā'cing; *pa.p.* disgrāced'. [L. *dis*, priv., and GRACE.]

DISGRACEFUL, dis-grās'fool, *adj.* Bringing disgrace: causing shame: dishonourable: ignominious.

DISGRACEFULLY, dis-grās'fool-li, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.

DISGRACEFULNESS, dis-grās'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being disgraceful: ignominy: shamefulness.

DISGRACIOUS, dis-grā'shus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ungracious, unpleasing.

DISGUISE, dis-gīz', *v.t.* To change the guise or appearance of: to conceal by a dress intended to deceive: to hide by a counterfeit manner and appearance:—*pr.p.* disguis'ing; *pa.p.* disguised'.—*n.* A dress intended to conceal the wearer: a mask: a false appearance: (*Shak.*) change of behaviour by drink. [L. *dis*, priv., and GUISE.]

DISGUISEMENT, dis-gīz'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Disguise.

DISGUISER, dis-gīz'ėr, *n.* One who disguises: a masker.

DISGUST, diz-gust' or dis-, *n.* Aversion of the taste: loathing: strong dislike.—*v.t.* To excite disgust or aversion in: to offend the taste of: to displease. [L. *dis*, priv., and *gustus*, a tasting, akin to Gr. *geuō*, to make to taste.]

DISGUSTFUL, diz-gust'fool or dis-, } *adj.* Full of

DISGUSTING, diz-gust'ing or dis-, } or causing disgust: loathsome: hateful.

DISGUSTINGLY, diz-gust'ing-li or dis-, *adv.* In a disgusting manner.

DISH, dish, *n.* *A plate:* an open vessel in which food is served: the food in a dish: a particular kind of food: a cup or basin: in mining, a trough in which ore is measured.—*v.t.* To put into or serve up in a dish. [A.S. *disc*, a plate, a dish, a table. See DESK, DISK.]

DISHABILLE, dis-a-bil', *n.* Same as DESHABILLE.

DISHABIT, dis-hab'it, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To drive from a habitation. [L. *dis*, priv., and HABIT = INHABIT.]

DISHCLOUT, dish'klowt, *n.* A clout or cloth for wiping dishes.

DISHEARTEN, dis-härt'n, *v.t.* To deprive of heart, courage, or spirits: to discourage: to depress. [L. *dis*, priv., and HEART.]

DISHERIT, dis-her'it, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To disinherit.

DISHEVEL, di-shev'el, *v.t.* To cause the hair to hang loosely or in disorder:—*pr.p.* dishev'eling; *pa.p.* dishev'eled. [O. Fr. *descheveler*—*des*, and *chevel*, hair—L. *dis*, in different directions, and *capillus*, the hair.]

DISHFUL, dish'fool, *n.* As much as a dish will hold.

DISHONEST, diz-on'est, *adj.* Not honest: characterised by fraud: insincere: dishonoured: (*Shak.*) unchaste. [L. *dis*, neg., and HONEST.]

DISHONESTLY, diz-on'est-li, *adv.* In a dishonest manner.

DISHONESTY, diz-on'es-ti, *n.* Want of honesty: faithlessness: a dishonest act: (*Shak.*) unchastity.

DISHONOUR, diz-on'ur, *n.* Want of honour: disgrace: reproach: discredit.—*v.t.* To deprive of honour: to disgrace: to bring reproach upon: to violate the chastity of: to treat with indignity: to refuse the payment of, as a bill: (*Dryden*) to deprive of ornament. [L. *dis*, priv., and HONOUR.]

DISHONOURABLE, diz-on'ur-a-bl, *adj.* Not honourable: disgraceful: base: not receiving honour.

DISHONOURABLENESS, diz-on'ur-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being dishonourable.

DISHONOURABLY, diz-on'ur-a-bli, *adv.* In a dishonourable manner.

DISHORN, dis-horn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of horns. [L. *dis*, priv., and HORN.]

DISHORSE, dis-hors', *v.i.* (*Tenn.*) To dismount. [L. *dis*, neg., and HORSE.]

DISINCLINATION, dis-in-kli-nā'shun, *n.* Want of inclination: unwillingness: slight dislike.

DISINCLINE, dis-in-klīn', *v.t.* To turn away inclination from: to excite the dislike or aversion of. [L. *dis*, priv., and INCLINE.]

DISINCORPORATE, dis-in-kor'por-āt, *v.t.* To deprive of corporate rights and powers. [L. *dis*, priv., and INCORPORATE.]

DISINFECT, dis-in-fekt', *v.t.* To free from infection. [L. *dis*, priv., and INFECT.]

DISINFECTANT, dis-in-fekt'ant, *n.* Anything that prevents or frees from infection.

DISINFECTION, dis-in-fek'shun, *n.* The act of disinfecting: freedom from infection.

DISINGENUOUS, dis-in-jen'ū-us, *adj.* Not ingenuous: not frank or open: unfair: crafty. [L. *dis*, neg., and INGENUOUS.]

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dis-in-jen'ū-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being disingenuous: want of frankness.

DISINHERIT, dis-in-her'it, *v.t.* To cut off from hereditary rights: to deprive of an inheritance. [L. *dis*, priv., and INHERIT.]

DISINHERITANCE, dis-in-her'it-ans, *n.* Act of disinheriting, or state of being disinherited.

DISINHUME, dis-in-hūm', *v.t.* To take out of the earth, to disinter. [L. *dis*, neg., and INHUME.]

DISINTEGRABLE, dis-in'te-gra-bl, *adj.* That may be disintegrated or separated into integrant parts.

DISINTEGRATE, dis-in'te-grāt, *v.t.* To separate into integrant parts. [L. *dis*, neg., and INTEGRATE.]

DISINTEGRATION, dis-in-te-grā'shun, *n.* The act of disintegrating: separation of a substance into its integrant parts: the wearing away of solid bodies, as rocks, by atmospheric influences.

DISINTER, dis-in-ter', *v.t.* To take out of a grave: to bring from obscurity into view. [L. *dis*, neg., and INTER.]

DISINTERESTED, dis-in'tėr-est-ed, *adj.* Not interested, or influenced by private considerations: impartial. [L. *dis*, neg., and INTERESTED.]

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dis-in'tėr-est-ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being disinterested: disregard of private interest.

DISINTERMENT, dis-in-tėr'ment, *n.* The act of disinterring: exhumation.

DISINTHRAL, dis-in-thrawl', *v.t.* To set free from thraldom or oppression. [L. *dis*, neg., and INTHRAL.]

DISINVOLVE, dis-in-volv', *v.t.* To unfold, to disentangle.

DISJOIN, dis-join' or diz-, *v.t.* To separate what has been joined: to sunder. [L. *dis*, neg., and JOIN.]

DISJOINT, dis-joint', *v.t.* To put out of joint, to dislocate: to separate united parts: to break the natural order or relation of things: to make incoherent.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to fall in pieces.—*adj.* Disjointed.

DISJUNCTION, dis-jungk'shun, *n.* Act of disjoining: separation. [L. *dis*, neg., and JUNCTION.]

DISJUNCTIVE, dis-jungk'tiv, *adj.* Disjoining: tending to separate: in grammar, uniting sentences but disjoining the sense.—*n.* A word which disjoins.

DISK, disk, *n.* (*lit.*) *A round plate, a quoit:* the face of a round plate: the face of a celestial body as it appears to the eye: (*bot.*) the central part of the head of a flower, as opposed to the rays. [A.S. *disc*, L. *discus*, Gr. *diskos*, a round plate.]

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DISLEAL, dis-lēl', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Disloyal, dishonourable. [L. *dis*, neg., and O. Fr. *leal*, loyal.]

DISLIKE, dis-līk', *v.t.* Not to like: to disapprove of: to have an aversion to: (*Shak.*) to displease.—*n.* Disinclination: contrariety of feeling: aversion: distaste. [L. *dis*, neg., and LIKE.]

DISLIKEN, dis-līk'n, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make unlike.

DISLIMN, dis-lim', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To strike out what has been limned or painted. [L. *dis*, neg., and LIMN.]

DISLINK, dis-lingk', *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To unlink. [L. *dis*, neg., and LINK.]

DISLOCATE, dis'lo-kāt, *v.t.* To displace: to put out of joint, disjoint. [L. *dis*, neg., and LOCATE.]

DISLOCATION, dis-lo-kā'shun, *n.* The act of dislocating: state of being dislocated: a dislocated joint: (*geol.*) displacement from an original horizontal or stratified position, as rocks.

DISLODGE, dis-loj', *v.t.* To drive from a lodgment: to force from a place of hiding or of defence.—*v.i.* to go away. [L. *dis*, priv., and LODGE.]

DISLODGMENT, dis-loj'ment, *n.* The act of dislodging or state of being dislodged.

DISLOIGN, dis-loin', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To put far apart or at a distance, to remove. [L. *dis*, apart, and Fr. *loin*—L. *longe*, far.]

DISLOYAL, dis-loy'al, *adj.* Not loyal: false to one's sovereign: faithless: treacherous: (*Shak.*) false to the marriage bed. [L. *dis*, neg., and LOYAL.]

DISLOYALLY, dis-loy'al-li, *adv.* In a disloyal manner.

DISLOYALTY, dis-loy'al-ti, *n.* Want of loyalty: faithlessness: (*Shak.*) want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, diz'mal, *adj.* Gloomy: dreary: sorrowful: melancholy: full of horror: (*Spenser*) fatal. [Prob. conn. with DIM.]

DISMANTLE, dis-man'tl, *v.t.* To strip or divest, as of a mantle or dress: to deprive of furniture, equipments, &c., as a house, ship, fortification, so as to render useless. [L. *dis*, priv., and MANTLE.]

DISMASK, dis-mask', *v.t.* To strip a mask from: to remove a disguise from: to uncover. [L. *dis*, priv., and MASK.]

DISMAST, dis-mast', *v.t.* To deprive of masts. [L. *dis*, priv., and MAST.]

DISMAY, diz-mā', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To deprive of power:* to deprive of strength and firmness through fear: to terrify: to discourage: (*Spenser*) to subdue, defeat.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be terrified.—*n.* Loss of strength and courage through fear: alarm combined with confusion: consternation: (*Spenser*) defeat. [L. *dis*, priv., and A.S. *magan*, to be strong.]

DISMAYD, dis-mād', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not well made, misshapen. [L. *dis*, neg., and MADE.]

DISMAYFUL, dis-mā'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of dismay, terrifying.

DISMAYL, dis-māl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To deprive of a coat of mail. [L. *dis*, priv., and MAIL.]

DISME, dēm, *n.* A tenth: (*Shak.*) the number ten. [O. Fr. See DIME.]

DISMEMBER, dis-mem'bėr, *v.t.* To divide member from member: to separate a limb from the body: to disjoint: to tear in pieces. [L. *dis*, asunder, and MEMBER.]

DISMEMBERMENT, dis-mem'bėr-ment, *n.* The act of dismembering: division.

DISMISS, dis-mis', *v.t.* *To send away:* to give leave to depart: to discard: to remove from office or employment. [L. *dimitto*, *dimissus*—*di*, away from, and *mitto*, to send.]

DISMISSAL, dis-mis'al, } *n.* The act of dismiss-
DISMISSION, dis-mish'un, } ing, or state of being dismissed: discharge from office or employment.

DISMISSIVE, dis-mis'iv, *adj.* Granting dismission.

DISMOUNT, dis-mownt', *v.i.* To come down: to come off a horse.—*v.t.* to throw or bring down from any elevated place: to throw off from a horse's back: to throw off their carriages, as cannon. [L. *dis*, neg., and MOUNT.]

DISNATURED, dis-nā'tūrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unnatural, devoid of natural affection. [L. *dis*, neg., and NATURE.]

DISOBEDIENCE, dis-o-bē'di-ens, *n.* Want of obedience: neglect or refusal to obey. [L. *dis*, neg., and OBEDIENCE.]

DISOBEDIENT, dis-o-bē'di-ent, *adj.* Not obedient: neglecting or refusing to obey.

DISOBEY, dis-o-bā', *v.t.* To neglect or refuse to obey: to omit to do what is commanded: to transgress. [L. *dis*, neg., and OBEY.]

DISOBLIGE, dis-o-blīj', *v.t.* To refuse to oblige: to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility: to do something against the wishes of another: to injure slightly. [L. *dis*, neg., and OBLIGE.]

DISOBLIGING, dis-o-blīj'ing, *adj.* Not obliging: not attentive to the wishes of another: unaccommodating: unkind.

DISORBED, dis-orbd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Thrown from its orbit, as a star. [L. *dis*, neg., and ORB.]

DISORDER, dis-or'dėr, *n.* Want of order: irregular disposition: confusion: disturbance: breach of the peace: disease.—*v.t.* To throw out of order: to disarrange: to disturb, ruffle: to cause disease. [L. *dis*, priv., and ORDER.]

DISORDERLY, dis-or'dėr-li, *adj.* Out of order: in confusion: irregular: lawless.—*adv.* Without order: confusedly: in a lawless manner.

DISORDINATE, dis-or'din-āt, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not ordinate or in order: irregular. [L. *dis*, neg., and ORDINATE.]

DISORGANISATION, dis-or'gan-i-zā'shun, *n.* Act of disorganising, or state of being disorganised: destruction of structure.

DISORGANISE, dis-or'gan-īz, *v.t.* To destroy the organic structure of: to break up a union of parts: to throw into disorder. [L. *dis*, neg., and ORGANISE.]

DISOWN, diz-ōn', *v.t.* To refuse to own or acknowledge: to disclaim: to deny: to renounce. [L. *dis*, neg., and OWN.]

DISPACE, dis-pās', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To pace to and fro, to range about. [L. *dis*, to and fro, and PACE.]

DISPARAGE, dis-par'āj, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To pair unequally, to dishonour by an unequal marriage:* to injure by comparison with something inferior: to lower in estimation: to debase:—*pr.p.* dispar'āging; *pa.p.* dispar'āged.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Marriage with one of inferior condition. [Low L. *disparagare*—*dis*, neg., and *paragium*, equality of birth—L. *par*, equal.]

DISPARAGEMENT, dis-par'āj-ment, *n.* Injurious comparison with what is inferior: indignity: marriage with one of inferior condition.

DISPARAGINGLY, dis-par'āj-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonour.

DISPARATE, dis'par-āt, *adj.* *Unequal:* dissimilar. [L. *disparatus*—*disparo*—*dis*, neg., and *par*, equal.]

DISPARITY, dis-par'i-ti, *n.* Inequality: unlikeness: difference in any respect. [L. *dis*, neg., and PARITY.]

DISPARK, dis-pārk', *v.t.* To throw open, as a park: to lay open: to set at large. [L. *dis*, neg., and PARK.]

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DISPART, dis-pärt', *v.t.* To part asunder: to divide: to separate.—*v.i.* to separate.—*n.* The difference between the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun. [L. *dis*, asunder, and PART.]

DISPASSIONATE, dis-pash'un-āt, *adj.* Free from passion: unmoved by feelings: cool: temperate: impartial. [L. *dis*, neg., and PASSIONATE.]

DISPATCH. Same as DESPATCH.

DISPATCHFUL, dis-pach'fool, *adj.* (*Milton*). Intent on despatch or haste: expeditious.

DISPEL, dis-pel', *v.t.* *To drive away:* to cause to disappear: to dissipate: to banish:—*pr.p.* dispell'ing; *pa.p.* dispelled'. [L. *dis*, away, *pello*, to drive.]

DISPENCE, dis-pens' (*Spenser*). Same as DISPENSE.

DISPEND, dis-pend', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To weigh out*, to expend. [L. *dis*, out of, and *pendo*, to weigh.]

DISPENSABLE, dis-pens'a-bl, *adj.* That may be dispensed, or dispensed with.

DISPENSARY, dis-pens'ar-i, *n.* A place where medicines are dispensed, esp. to the poor, gratis.

DISPENSATION, dis-pen-sā'shun, *n.* The act of dispensing: distribution: the dealing of God with his creatures: the distribution of good and evil in the divine government: an exemption from some law or duty: permission: scheme.

DISPENSATIVE, dis-pens'a-tiv, } *adj.* Granting
DISPENSATORY, dis-pens'a-tor-i, } or having the power to grant dispensation.

DISPENSE, dis-pens', *v.t.* *To weigh or deal out:* to distribute: to administer.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to compensate, make amends: (fol. by *with*), to permit the want of, to do without, (*Shak.*) to obtain a dispensation from:—*pr.p.* dispens'ing; *pa.p.* dispensed'.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Expense: (*Milton*) dispensation. [Fr. *dispenser*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *penso*, inten. of *pendo*, to weigh.]

DISPEOPLE, dis-pē'pl, *v.t.* To empty of people or inhabitants. [L. *dis*, priv., and PEOPLE.]

DISPERMOUS, dī-spėrm'us, *adj.* Having only *two seeds*. [Gr. *di*, twofold, and *sperma*, a seed.]

DISPERSE, dis-pėrs', *v.t.* *To scatter in all directions:* to drive to different parts: to spread: to diffuse: to cause to vanish.—*v.i.* to separate: to vanish:—*pr.p.* dispers'ing; *pa.p.* dispersed'. [Fr. *disperser*—L. *dispergo*, *dispersus*—*di*, asunder, *spargo*, to scatter.]

DISPERSION, dis-pėr'shun, *n.* The act of dispersing: state of being dispersed: (*med.*) the removal of local inflammation: (*optics*) the separation of light into its different coloured rays.

DISPERSIVE, dis-pėrs'iv, *adj.* Tending to disperse.

DISPIRIT, dis-pir'it, *v.t.* To deprive of spirit or courage: to dishearten. [L. *dis*, priv., and SPIRIT.]

DISPITEOUS, dis-pit'e-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Without pity, cruel. [L. *dis*, neg., and PITEOUS.]

DISPLACE, dis-plās', *v.t.* To put out of place: to disarrange: to dismiss from any office, state, or dignity: (*Shak.*) to disturb. [L. *dis*, priv., and PLACE.]

DISPLACEMENT, dis-plās'ment, *n.* The act of displacing, or state of being displaced.

DISPLANT, dis-plant', *v.t.* To remove anything from where it has been planted: to root up: to drive from an abode. [L. *dis*, priv., and PLANT.]

DISPLAY, dis-plā', *v.t.* *To unfold* or spread out: to exhibit to the sight or mind: to set out ostentatiously.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to make a display, to talk pompously.—*n.* Exhibition of anything: ostentatious show. [O. Fr. *desployer*—*des*, L. *dis*, neg., and *ployer*, same as *plier*, L. *plicare*, to fold.]

DISPLAYED, dis-plād', *adj.* Unfolded: spread: (*her.*) erect, with wings expanded, as a bird.

DISPLE, dis'pl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To discipline, chastise. [A contraction of DISCIPLE.]

DISPLEASANCE, dis-plēz'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Displeasure.

DISPLEASE, dis-plēz', *v.t.* To make not pleased: to make angry in a slight degree: to offend: to vex: to be disagreeable to.—*v.i.* to raise aversion: to disgust. [L. *dis*, neg., and PLEASE.]

DISPLEASING, dis-plēz'ing, *adj.* Causing displeasure: giving offence.

DISPLEASURE, dis-plezh'ūr, *n.* The feeling of one who is displeased: irritation of mind: anger: dissatisfaction: cause of irritation or anger: disfavour.

DISPLODE, dis-plōd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To beat asunder*, hence, to spread out: (*Milton*) to discharge, to explode.—*v.i.* to explode:—*pr.p.* displōd'ing; *pa.p.* displōd'ed. [L. *displodo*—*dis*, asunder, and *plaudo*, to beat.]

DISPLOSION, dis-plō'zhun, *n.* The act of disploding: explosion.

DISPLUME, dis-plōōm', *v.t.* To deprive of plumes or feathers. [L. *dis*, priv., and PLUME.]

DISPONGE, dis-punj', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sprinkle, as with water from a sponge. [L. *di*, asunder, and SPONGE.]

DISPORT, dis-pōrt', *v.i.* *To carry* the limbs *apart* or dance with joy: to sport, play: to move in gaiety.—*v.t.* to divert or amuse.—*n.* (*Milton*) Sport, pastime. [L. *dis*, apart, and *porto*, to carry.]

DISPOSABLE, dis-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be disposed, or disposed of: free to be used.

DISPOSAL, dis-pōz'al, *n.* The act of disposing: order: arrangement: management: right or power of bestowing or disposing of.

DISPOSE, dis-pōz', *v.t.* *To place* or lay out *in various positions:* to distribute: to arrange: to apply to a particular purpose: to adapt: (fol. by *of*) to give or bestow, to put away, to place in any condition: (fol. by *to*) to incline, as the mind: to regulate.—*v.i.* to bargain:—*pr.p.* dispōs'ing; *pa.p.* dispōsed'.—*n.* (*obs.*) Disposal: (*Shak.*) disposition, cast of mind, arrangement. [Fr. *disposer*—L. *dispono*, *dispositum*—*dis*, asunder, and *pono*, to place.]

DISPOSED, dis-pōzd', *p.adj.* Inclined: adapted.

DISPOSER, dis-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who disposes: distributer.

DISPOSING, dis-pōz'ing, *n.* Direction.

DISPOSITION, dis-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of disposing: a giving over to another: state of being disposed: arrangement: natural fitness or tendency: permanent state of mind: (*New Test.*) ministry, ministration.

DISPOSSESS, dis-poz-zes', *v.t.* To put out of possession: to deprive. [L. *dis*, priv., and POSSESS.]

DISPRAISE, dis-prāz', *n.* The opposite of praise: blame: reproach: dishonour.—*v.t.* To withdraw praise from: to blame: to censure: (*Spenser*) to disparage. [L. *dis*, neg., and PRAISE.]

DISPRAISINGLY, dis-prāz'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With blame or censure.

DISPREAD, DISPRED (*Spenser*), di-spred', *v.t.* To spread in different directions.—*v.i.* to spread out: to expand. [L. *dis*, asunder, and SPREAD.]

DISPREDDEN, di-spred'n, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Spread out, expanded.

DISPRINCED, dis-prinsd', *p.adj.* (*Tenn.*) Deprived of the appearance of a prince. [L. *dis*, priv., and PRINCE.]

DISPRIZE, dis-prīz', *v.t.* To set a low price upon: to undervalue. [L. *dis*, neg., and PRIZE, *v.t.*]

DISPRIZED, dis'prīzd, *adj.* Unappreciated: undervalued.

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DISPROFESS, dis-pro-fes', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cease to profess. [L. *dis*, neg., and PROFESS.]

DISPROOF, dis-prōōf', *n.* A disproving: refutation.

DISPROPERTY, dis-prop'ér-ti, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of any property, to take away from. [L. *dis*, priv., and PROPERTY.]

DISPROPORTION, dis-pro-pōr'shun, *n.* Want of proportion or suitableness of parts: disparity.—*v.t.* To make unsuitable in form or size, &c.: to join unfitly. [L. *dis*, priv., and PROPORTION.]

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dis-pro-pōr'shun-a-bl, **DISPROPORTIONAL**, dis-pro-pōr'shun-al, *adj.* Not having proportion or symmetry of parts: unsuitable: unequal.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dis-pro-pōr'shun-āt, *adj.* Not proportioned: unsymmetrical: unsuitable to something else in some respect.

DISPROVE, dis-prōōv', *v.t.* To prove to be false: to convict of error: to refute. [L. *dis*, neg., and PROVE.]

DISPUNGE, dis-punj', *v.t.* (*obs.*) To prick out: to expunge. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *pungo*, to prick.]

DISPUNGE, dis-punj', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as DISPONGE.

DISPURSE, dis-purs', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To take out of the purse, to pay. [L. *dis*, priv., and PURSE.]

DISPURVEYANCE, dis-pur-vā'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Want of provisions. [L. *dis*, priv., and PURVEYANCE.]

DISPUTABLE, dis'pūt-a-bl, *adj.* That may be disputed: (*Shak.*) given to disputation.

DISPUTANT, dis'pū-tant, *adj.* (*Milton*). Disputing, engaged in controversy.—*n.* One who disputes or argues: one given to controversy.

DISPUTATION, dis-pū-tā'shun, *n.* The act of disputing: argumentation: an exercise in debate.

DISPUTATIOUS, dis-pū-tā'shus, **DISPUTATIVE**, dis-pūt'a-tiv, *adj.* Inclined to dispute, cavil, or controvert: contentious.

DISPUTE, dis-pūt', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To think over earnestly*: to contend in argument: to wrangle.—*v.t.* to make a subject of argument: to contend for: to oppose by argument: to call in question: to reason upon:—*pr.p.* dispūt'ing; *pa.p.* dispūt'ed.—*n.* A contest in words: an argument: a debate: quarrel. [Fr. *disputer*, L. *disputare—dis*, inten., and *puto*, to think.]

DISPUTER, dis-pūt'ér, *n.* One who disputes: one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dis-kwol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of disqualifying: that which disqualifies.

DISQUALIFY, dis-kwol'i-fī, *v.t.* To deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose: to make unfit: to disable. [L. *dis*, priv., and QUALIFY.]

DISQUANTITY, dis-kwon'ti-ti, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lessen the quantity or number of. [L. *dis*, priv., and QUANTITY.]

DISQUIET, dis-kwī'et, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not quiet, uneasy, restless.—*n.* Want of quiet: uneasiness, anxiety.—*v.t.* To render unquiet: to make uneasy: to disturb. [L. *dis*, priv., and QUIET.]

DISQUIETLY, dis-kwī'et-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Not quietly, uneasily, anxiously.

DISQUIETUDE, dis-kwī'et-ūd, *n.* State of disquiet: uneasiness: anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dis-kwi-zish'un, *n.* A careful and formal inquiry into any subject by argument, &c.: exposition: an elaborate essay. [L. *disquisitio—disquiro—dis*, inten., *quæro*, to seek.]

DISQUISITIONAL, dis-kwi-zish'un-al, **DISQUISITIONARY**, dis-kwi-zish'un-ar-i, *adj.* Relating, or pertaining, to a disquisition.

DISREGARD, dis-re-gärd', *v.t.* To neglect to regard or observe: to pay no attention to: to slight as unworthy.—*n.* Want of regard or attention: neglect: slight. [L. *dis*, neg., and REGARD.]

DISREGARDFUL, dis-re-gärd'fool, *adj.* Neglectful: careless: heedless.

DISRELISH, dis-rel'ish, *v.t.* Not to relish: to dislike the taste of: to dislike: (*Milton*) to deprive of relish.—*n.* Distaste: dislike: nauseousness: some degree of disgust. [L. *dis*, neg., and RELISH.]

DISREPAIR, dis-re-pār', *n.* State of being out of repair. [L. *dis*, neg., and REPAIR.]

DISREPUTABLE, dis-rep'ū-ta-bl, *adj.* In bad repute: discreditable: disgraceful.

DISREPUTATION, dis-rep-ū-tā'shun, **DISREPUTE**, dis-rē-pūt', *n.* Want of reputation or repute: ill character: dishonour: discredit. [L. *dis*, neg., and REPUTE.]

DISRESPECT, dis-re-spekt', *n.* Want of respect or reverence: incivility: some degree of rudeness.—*v.t.* To shew disrespect to. [L. *dis*, neg., and RESPECT.]

DISRESPECTFUL, dis-re-spekt'fool, *adj.* Shewing disrespect: irreverent: uncivil.

DISROBE, dis-rōb', *v.t.* To deprive of a robe: to undress: to uncover. [L. *dis*, priv., and ROBE.]

DISROOT, dis-rōōt', *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To tear up by the roots: to uproot. [L. *dis*, neg., and ROOT.]

DISRUPTION, dis-rup'shun, *n.* The act of *breaking asunder*, bursting, or rending: breach: rent. [L. *disruptio—dirumpo, diruptus—dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, to break.]

DISRUPTIVE, dis-rup'tiv, *adj.* Causing, or accompanied by, disruption.

DISSATISFACTION, dis-sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* State of being dissatisfied: discontent: uneasiness.

DISSATISFACTORY, dis-sat-is-fak'tor-i, *adj.* Causing dissatisfaction: unable to satisfy: displeasing.

DISSATISFIED, dis-sat'is-fīd, *adj.* Not satisfied: discontented: offended.

DISSATISFY, dis-sat'is-fī, *v.t.* To fail to satisfy: to make discontented: to displease, or fail to please. [L. *dis*, neg., and SATISFY.]

DISSEAT, dis-sēt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of, or remove from, a seat. [L. *dis*, priv., and SEAT.]

DISSECT, dis-sekt', *v.t.* *To cut into parts*, as an organised body, for the purpose of minute examination: to divide and examine carefully. [L. *disseco, dissectus—dis*, asunder, and *seco*, to cut.]

DISSECTIBLE, dis-sekt'i-bl, *adj.* That may be dissected.

DISSECTION, dis-sek'shun, *n.* The act or art of dissecting: practical anatomy: critical examination.

DISSECTOR, dis-sekt'or, *n.* One who dissects.

DISSEISE, **DISSEIZE**, dis-sēz', *v.t.* To deprive of seizin or possession of an estate of freehold: to dispossess:—*pr.p.* disseis'ing, disseiz'ing; *pa.p.* disseised', disseized'. [L. *dis*, priv., and SEIZE.]

DISSEIZIN, dis-sēz'in, *n.* Act of disseizing: deprivation of seizin: unlawful dispossessing of a man of freehold estate.

DISSEMBLE, dis-sem'bl, *v.t.* To conceal under a false semblance or appearance: to represent a thing as unlike what it actually is: to feign: to disguise.—*v.i.* to assume a false appearance: to play the hypocrite: to feign:—*pr.p.* dissem'bling; *pa.p.* dissem'bled. [O. Fr. *dissembler*—L. *dissimulo, -atum—dissimilis*, unlike—*dis*, neg., and *similis*, like.]

DISSEMBLER, dis-sem'blér, *n.* One who dissembles, or conceals what he really is: a hypocrite.

DISSEMBLING, dis-sem'bling, *n.* (*Shak.*) Dissimulation.

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DISSEMINATE, dis-sem'i-nāt, *v.t.* *To sow* or scatter: to spread every way: to diffuse: to propagate:—*pr.p.* dissem'inăting; *pa.p.* dissem'inăted. [L. *dis-semino, disseminatus—dis*, asunder, and *semino*, to sow—*semen*, seed.]

DISSEMINATION, dis-sem-i-nā'shun, *n.* The act of disseminating: diffusion.

DISSEMINATIVE, dis-sem'i-na-tiv, *adj.* Tending to disseminate or spread.

DISSEMINATOR, dis-sem'i-nā-tor, *n.* One who disseminates or spreads.

DISSENSION, dis-sen'shun, *n.* Disagreement in opinion: difference or alienation of feeling: discord: strife: quarrel. [From DISSENT.]

DISSENT, dis-sent', *v.i.* *To think differently:* to disagree in opinion: to differ, esp. in regard to the doctrines and government of an established church.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To cause difference.—*n.* The act of dissenting: difference of opinion: declaration of difference of opinion: a differing or separation from an established church. [L. *dissentio, dissensus—dis*, apart from, *sentio*, to think.]

DISSENTER, dis-sent'ér, *n.* One who dissents: one who separates from the service and worship of an established church.

DISSENTIENT, dis-sen'shent, *adj.* Dissenting: declaring dissent: disagreeing.—*n.* One who disagrees: one who declares his dissent.

DISSENTIOUS, dis-sen'shus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Disposed to discord, contentious.

DISSEPIMENT, dis-sep'i-ment, *n.* *That which separates:* (*bot.*) a partition in compound ovaries formed by the union of the sides of their carpels. [L. *dissepimentum—dis*, apart, and *sepio*, to hedge in.]

a, Dissepiment.

DISSERTATION, dis-sér-tā'shun, *n.* A discussion or debate: a formal discourse either oral or written: a treatise or disquisition. [L. *dissertatio—disserto*, inten. of *dissero*, to discuss—*dis*, and *sero*, to put in a row, to join.]

DISSERTATOR, dis'sér-tā-tor, *n.* One who writes dissertations: a debater.

DISSERVE, dis-sérv', *v.t.* To do the opposite of serving: to harm. [L. *dis*, neg., and SERVE.]

DISSERVICE, dis-sérv'is, *n.* Injury: mischief: hurt.

DISSERVICEABLE, dis-sérv'is-a-bl, *adj.* Not serviceable or useful: injurious: mischievous.

DISSEVER, dis-sev'ér, *v.t.* To sever: to part in two: to disunite. [L. *dis*, inten., and SEVER.]

DISSEVERANCE, dis-sev'ér-ans, *n.* The act of dissevering or parting: separation.

DISSHIVER, dis-shiv'ér, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To shiver in pieces. [L. *dis*, inten., and SHIVER.]

DISSIDENT, dis'si-dent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Sitting apart:* dissenting: not agreeing.—*n.* A dissenter, esp. applied to one of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, or Greek persuasion in Poland. [L. *dissidens, -entis*, pr.p. of *dissideo—dis*, apart, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

DISSILIENCE, dis-sil'yens, *n.* State of being dissilient: act of leaping asunder.

DISSILIENT, dis-sil'yent, *adj.* *Leaping asunder* or bursting open with elastic force. [L. *dissiliens, -entis*, pr.p. of *dissilio—dis*, asunder, and *salio*, to leap.]

DISSIMILAR, dis-sim'i-lar, *adj.* Not similar: unlike: of different sorts. [L. *dis*, neg., and SIMILAR.]

DISSIMILARITY, dis-sim-i-lar'i-ti, } *n.* Unlikeness:
DISSIMILITUDE, dis-si-mil'i-tūd, } want of resemblance: (*rhet.*) comparison by contraries.

DISSIMULATION, dis-sim-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of dissembling: a hiding under a false appearance: false pretension: hypocrisy.

DISSIPATE, dis'si-pāt, *v.t.* *To throw apart* or spread abroad: to disperse: to squander: to waste.—*v.i.* to separate and disappear: to waste away:—*pr.p.* dis'sipăting; *pa.p.* dis'sipăted. [L. *dissipo, dissipatus—dis*, apart, and obs. *sipo*, to throw.]

DISSIPATION, dis-si-pā'shun, *n.* Act of dissipating: dispersion: state of being dispersed: distraction of attention: a dissolute course of life.

DISSOCIABLE, dis-sō'sha-bl, *adj.* Not sociable: ill associated: incongruous.

DISSOCIATE, dis-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* To separate from a society or company: to disunite: to part:—*pr.p.* dissō'ciăting; *pa.p.* dissō'ciăted. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *socio, sociatum*, to unite—*socius*, a companion.]

DISSOCIATION, dis-sō'shi-ā-shun, *n.* The act of dissociating: state of being disunited.

DISSOLUBILITY, dis-sol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved: liability of being converted into a fluid.

DISSOLUBLE, dis'sol-ū-bl, *adj.* That may be dissolved.

DISSOLUTE, dis'sol-ūt, *adj.* *Loose*, esp. in morals: addicted to dissipation: lewd: licentious: (*Spenser*) weak, heedless. [See DISSOLVE.]

DISSOLUTELY, dis'sol-ūt-li, *adv.* In a dissolute or loose manner: in profligacy.

DISSOLUTION, dis-sol-ū'shun, *n.* Act of dissolving: the breaking up of an assembly: state of being dissolved: separation of a body into its original elements: decomposition: destruction: death.

DISSOLVABLE, diz-zolv'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being dissolved or melted.

DISSOLVE, diz-zolv', *v.t.* *To loose asunder:* to separate or break up: to melt: to change from a solid to a fluid state by heat or moisture: to dissipate: to destroy, as a charm: to loosen: (*leg.*) to annul.—*v.i.* to become liquid: to break up: to waste away: to die:—*pr.p.* dissolv'ing; *pa.p.* dissolved'. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *solvo, solutum*, to loose.]

DISSOLVENT, diz-zolv'ent, *adj.* Having power to dissolve or melt.—*n.* That which has the power of dissolving or disuniting the parts of anything.

DISSONANCE, dis'so-nans, *n.* Disagreement of sound: want of harmony: discord: disagreement.

DISSONANT, dis'so-nant, *adj.* Not agreeing in sound: without concord or harmony: disagreeing. [L. *dis*, apart, *sonans, -antis*, pr.p. of *sono*, to sound.]

DISSUADE, dis-swād', *v.t.* *To advise against:* to divert from anything by advice or persuasion: to represent as inexpedient:—*pr.p.* dissuād'ing; *pa.p.* dissuād'ed. [L. *dis*, against, and *suadeo*, to advise.]

DISSUASION, dis-swā'zhun, *n.* Act of dissuading: advice against anything: discouragement.

DISSUASIVE, dis-swā'ziv, *adj.* Tending to dissuade.—*n.* That which dissuades.

DISSUASIVELY, dis-swā'ziv-li, *adv.* In a dissuasive manner.

DISSYLLABIC, dis-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* Of two syllables.

DISSYLLABLE, dis-sil'la-bl, *n.* A word of only two syllables. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and SYLLABLE.]

DISTAFF, dis'taf, *n.* The staff or stick which holds the bunch of flax or wool in spinning: (*Dryden*) the holder of the distaff, a woman. [A.S. *distæf*.]

DISTAIN, dis-tān', *v.t.* *To remove* the tinge or colour from *by staining:* to stain: (*Spenser*) to sully. [Fr. *déteindre;* L. *dis*, priv., and *tingo*, to stain.]

DISTANCE, dis'tans, *n.* Space or interval between: remoteness: interval of time: (*mus.*) space between

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two notes: reserve of manner: (*Shak.*) opposition—the space between two antagonists.—*v.t.* To place at a distance: to leave behind, as in a race:—*pr.p.* dis'tancing; *pa.p.* dis'tanced. [From DISTANT.]

DISTANT, dis'tant, *adj.* *Standing apart* or separate: remote, in place, time, connection, or nature: not obvious: reserved in manner. [L. *distans—dis*, apart, and *stans, stantis*, pr.p. of *sto*, to stand.]

DISTANTLY, dis'tant-li, *adv.* In a distant manner: not familiarly.

DISTASTE, dis-tāst', *n.* Aversion of taste: disrelish: dislike: disinclination.—*v.t.* To disrelish, dislike, loathe: to disgust: (*Shak.*) to cause distaste. [L. *dis*, neg., and TASTE.]

DISTASTED, dis-tāst'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the taste spoiled: (*Pope*) soured.

DISTASTEFUL, dis-tāst'fool, *adj.* Producing distaste: unpleasant to the taste: offensive.

DISTEMPER, dis-tem'pėr, *n.* An undue tempering or mixture of parts: a morbid or disorderly state of body or mind: indisposition: disease, esp. of dogs: ill-humour.—*v.t.* To derange the temper: to disorder or disease: to disturb. [L. *dis*, neg., and TEMPER.]

DISTEMPER, dis-tem'pėr, *n.* A kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed in an aqueous vehicle, such as size, used chiefly for scene-painting, &c., differing from fresco, in being painted on a dry surface.—*v.t.* To paint in distemper. [Fr. *détrempe—des*, L. *dis*, and *tremper* = *temprer*, to dip, L. *temperare*, to temper.]

DISTEMPERATURE, dis-tem'pėr-a-tūr, *n.* Want of proper temperature: (*Shak.*) unseasonableness, disturbance: uneasiness.

DISTEMPERED, dis-tem'pėrd, *adj.* Unduly tempered: disordered: intemperate.

DISTEND, dis-tend', *v.t.* *To stretch out* in all directions: to stretch: to swell.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to swell. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *tendo, tensum*, to stretch.]

DISTENSIBLE, dis-tens'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being distended. [may be distended.

DISTENSIVE, dis-tens'iv, *adj.* Distending: that

DISTENT, dis-tent', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Distended, stretched out in different directions.

DISTENTION, DISTENSION, dis-ten'shun, *n.* Act of distending, or state of being distended: breadth.

DISTHRONISE, dis-thrōn'īz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To dethrone. [L. *dis*, priv., and THRONE.]

DISTICH, dis'tik, *n.* *A couple of lines* or verses making complete sense: a couplet. [Gr. *distichos—dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a line, verse.] [two rows.

DISTICHOUS, dis'tik-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Arranged in

DISTIL, dis-til', *v.i.* *To drop down:* to fall in drops: to flow gently: to use a still.—*v.t.* to let or cause to fall in drops: to convert a liquid into vapour by heat, and then to condense it again: to extract the spirit or essential oil from anything by evaporation and condensation:—*pr.p.* distill'ing; *pa.p.* distilled'. [Fr. *distiller*—L. *de*, down, and *stilla*, a drop.]

DISTILLATION, dis-til-lā'shun, *n.* The act or process of distilling: the substance distilled.

DISTILLATORY, dis-til'a-tor-i, *adj.* Of, or for, distillation.

DISTILLER, dis-til'ėr, *n.* One who distils.

DISTILLERY, dis-til'ėr-i, *n.* A place or building where distilling, esp. of spirituous liquors, is carried on. [is distilled.

DISTILLMENT, dis-til'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which

DISTINCT, dis-tingkt', *adj.* *Distinguished:* separated by a mark or sign: different: well-defined: clear. [L. *distinctus*. See DISTINGUISH.]

DISTINCTION, dis-tingk'shun, *n.* Act of distinguishing: that which distinguishes: separation or division: discrimination: difference in regard: eminence: superiority.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tingkt'iv, *adj.* Marking or expressing distinction or difference.

DISTINCTIVELY, dis-tingkt'iv-li, *adv.* In a distinctive manner. [being distinctive.

DISTINCTIVENESS, dis-tingkt'iv-nes, *n.* State of

DISTINCTLY, dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In a distinct manner: clearly: obviously: (*Shak.*) significantly.

DISTINCTNESS, dis-tingkt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being distinct: clearness: such separation as prevents confusion of parts.

DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* *To mark out* by some difference: to separate or recognise by characteristic qualities: to discern critically: to separate by some mark of honour or preference: to make eminent.—*v.i.* to make or shew distinctions or differences. [L. *distinguo, distinctus—dis*, asunder, *stinguo*, to prick, conn. with Gr. *stizō*, to mark, to prick.]

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being distinguished: discernible: worthy of note. [illustrious: eminent.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-ting'gwisht, *adj.* Marked:

DISTINGUISHING, dis-ting'gwish-ing, *adj.* Constituting a difference: peculiar.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-ting'gwish-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of distinguishing, distinction.

DISTORT, dis-tort', *v.t.* *To twist* or turn *a different way:* to force out of the natural or regular shape: (*fig.*) to turn aside from the true meaning: to pervert.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Shewing distortion, twisted. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *torqueo, tortus*, to twist.]

DISTORTION, dis-tor'shun, *n.* The act of distorting: state of being distorted: crookedness: perversion.

DISTORTIVE, dis-tor'tiv, *adj.* Causing distortion.

DISTRACT, dis-trakt', *v.t.* *To draw in different directions*—esp. applied to the mind or attention: to confuse, perplex, harass: to render crazy: (*Shak.*) to separate.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Distracted, mad. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *traho, tractum*, to draw.]

DISTRACTED, dis-trakt'ed, *adj.* Drawn in different directions—applied to the mind: confused: mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, dis-trakt'ed-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Madly, frantically.

DISTRACTION, dis-trak'shun, *n.* Act of distracting: separation: state of being distracted: confusion: disorder: violent agitation: madness.

DISTRAIN, dis-trān', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To strain or draw asunder:* to rend: to seize, esp. goods for debt.—*v.i.* to seize the goods of a debtor. [O. Fr. *distraindre*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *stringo, strictum*, to draw tight.]

DISTRAINOR, dis-trān'or, *n.* One who distrains or seizes goods for debt.

DISTRAINT, dis-trānt', *n.* Seizure of goods for debt.

DISTRAUGHT, dis-trawt', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Distracted, confused.

DISTRESS, dis-tres', *n.* (*lit.*) *A drawing asunder:* extreme pain: affliction: that which causes suffering: misfortune: state of destitution: (*law*) act of distraining goods.—*v.t.* To afflict with pain or suffering: to harass, grieve, make miserable: to distrain. [Fr. *détresse*; It. *distretta*—L. *distringo*. See DISTRAIN.] [grieved.

DISTRESSED, dis-tresd', *adj.* Afflicted, greatly

DISTRESSFUL, dis-tres'fool, *adj.* Full of distress: causing or indicating distress: calamitous.

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DISTRESSFULLY, dis-tres'fool-li, *adv.* In a distressful manner: painfully.

DISTRESSING, dis-tres'ing, *adj.* Very painful: [harassing.

DISTREST, dis-trest', *adj.* (*Milton*). Distressed.

DISTRIBUTABLE, dis-trib'ū-ta-bl, *adj.* That may be distributed or divided.

DISTRIBUTE, dis-trib'ūt, *v.t.* To divide among several: to deal out or allot: to administer: to classify: in *logic*, to apply as a term to every member of the class which it denotes:—*pr.p.* distrib'ūting; *pa.p.* distrib'ūted. [L. *distribuo—dis*, asunder, and *tribuo*, *tributum*, to give.]

DISTRIBUTION, dis-tri-bū'shun, *n.* Act of distributing: allotment: division: systematic disposition of parts: classification: that which is distributed.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trib'ū-tiv, *adj.* That distributes: (*gram.*) noting several persons or things taken individually.

DISTRICT, dis'trikt, *n.* (*orig.*) A circuit or territory within which a superior had the right to *distrain* or otherwise exercise authority: a portion of territory: a region. [L. *districtus—distringo*. See DISTRAIN.]

DISTROUBLE, dis-trub'l, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To trouble greatly, to perplex. [L. *dis*, inten., and TROUBLE.]

DISTRUST, dis-trust', *n.* Want of trust: want of confidence: doubt: discredit.—*v.t.* To put no trust in: to disbelieve: to doubt. [L. *dis*, priv., and TRUST.]

DISTRUSTFUL, dis-trust'fool, *adj.* Full of distrust, apt to distrust: suspicious: diffident.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dis-trust'fool-li, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dis-trust'fool-nes, *n.* State of being distrustful: want of confidence.

DISTURB, dis-turb', *v.t.* *To throw apart or into confusion:* to rouse from a state of rest: to agitate: to disquiet: to interrupt: (*Milton*) to turn off from any direction.—*n.* (*Milton*) Disturbance, confusion. [L. *dis*, apart, and *turbo*, to agitate—*turba*, disorder.]

DISTURBANCE, dis-turb'ans, *n.* State of being disturbed: agitation: tumult: violation of the peace.

DISTURBER, dis-turb'ėr, *n.* One who causes disturbance.

DISUNION, dis-ūn'yun, *n.* State of being disunited: breach of union or concord: separation.

DISUNITE, dis-ū-nīt', *v.t.* To separate what is united: to sever, disjoin: to break the harmony of.—*v.i.* to fall asunder: to part. [L. *dis*, priv., and UNITE.]

DISUNITY, dis-ū'ni-ti, *n.* State of disunion.

DISUSAGE, dis-ūz'āj, *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISUSE, dis-ūs', *n.* Cessation or giving up of use or custom. [L. *dis*, priv., and USE.]

DISUSE, dis-ūz', *v.t.* To cease to use or practise.

DISVALUE, dis-val'ū, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To undervalue, to bring into disesteem. [L. *dis*, priv., and VALUE.]

DISVOUCH, dis-vowch', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To discredit, contradict. [L. *dis*, neg., and VOUCH.]

DISYOKE, dis-yōk', *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To loose or free from the yoke. [L. *dis*, priv., and YOKE.]

DIT, dit, *n.* (*Spenser*). A ditty.

DITCH, dich, *n.* A trench *dug* in the ground: any long narrow receptacle for water: (*fort.*) a moat surrounding a fortress.—*v.i.* To form a ditch.—*v.t.* to dig a ditch in or around: to drain by ditches. [A.S. *dic*, a ditch, from root of DIG.]

DITCH-DELIVERED, dich'-de-liv'ėrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Brought forth in a ditch.

DITCH-DOG, dich'-dog, *n.* (*Shak.*) A worthless dog, fit only to be thrown into a ditch.

DITCHER, dich'ėr, *n.* A ditch-maker.

DITE, dīt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as DIGHT.

DITHEISM, dī'thē-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the existence of *two gods*. [Gr. *di*, two, and *theos*, a god.]

DITHEIST, dī'thē-ist, *n.* One who believes in ditheism.

DITHYRAMB, dith'i-ram, } *n.* An ancient
DITHYRAMBUS, dith-i-ram'bus, } Greek hymn in honour of Bacchus: any short poem of a wild or enthusiastic character. [Gr. *Dithyrambos*, Bacchus.]

DITHYRAMBIC, dith-i-ram'bik, *adj.* Of or like a dithyramb: wild and boisterous.

DITTANY, dit'a-ni, *n.* A genus of aromatic perennial plants, formerly much used medicinally as a tonic. [L. *dictamnus*, Gr. *diktamnos—Dikte*, a mountain in Crete where the plant grows abundantly.]

DITTIED, dit'id, *adj.* (*Milton*). Sung, as a ditty.

DITTO, dit'ō (contracted Do.), *n.* *That which has been said:* the same thing repeated.—*adv.* As before, or aforesaid: in like manner. [It. *detto*—L. *dictum*, said, pa.p. of *dico*, to say.]

DITTY, dit'i, *n.* (*orig.*) *A saying*, esp. one short and repeated: a song: a little poem to be sung.—*v.i.* To sing a ditty. [A.S. *diht*, L. *dictum*, said.]

DIURESIS, dī-ū-rē'sis, *n.* The passing *through* or excessive discharge of *urine*. [Gr. *diourēsis—dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine.]

DIURETIC, dī-ū-ret'ik, *adj.* Tending to excite diuresis.—*n.* A medicine causing diuresis.

DIURNAL, dī-ur'nal, *adj.* *Daily:* relating to or performed in a day: constituting the day.—*n.* (*orig.*) A day-book or journal: in the R. C. Church, a breviary with daily services. [L. *diurnus—dies*, a day.]

DIURNALLY, dī-ur'nal-li, *adv.* Daily: every day.

DIVAN, di-van', *n.* (*lit.*) *A register of payments or accounts:* the Turkish council of state: a council generally: a saloon or reception-room, having cushioned seats: a kind of sofa. [Fr.; Sp.—Pers. *diwān*.]

DIVARICATE, dī-var'i-kāt, *v.i.* *To stretch the legs asunder:* to part into two branches, to fork: to diverge.—*v.t.* to divide into two branches:—*pr.p.* dīvar'icāting; *pa.p.* dīvar'icāted.—*adj.* (*bot.*) Forked, widely divergent. [L. *divarico*, *divaricatum—dis*, asunder and *varico*, to spread the legs—*varus*, bent.]

DIVARICATION, dī-var-i-kā'shun, *n.* The state of being forked: a wide divergence: division of opinion: intersection of fibres at different angles.

DIVE, dīv, *v.i.* *To dip* or plunge voluntarily into water: to go deeply into any subject: to plunge into any matter: (*Shak.*) to penetrate.—*v.t.* to explore by diving:—*pr.p.* dīv'ing; *pa.p.* dīved'. [A.S. *dufian*. See DIP.]

DIVER, dīv'ėr, *n.* One who dives: a web-footed [bird very expert at diving.

DIVERGE, di-vėrj', *v.i.* *To incline apart:* to tend in different directions from a common point:—*pr.p.* diverg'ing; *pa.p.* diverged'. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *vergo*, to incline.]

DIVERGENCE, di-vėrj'ens, } *n.* Act of diverging
DIVERGENCY, di-vėrj'en-si, } or separating: tendency to recede from one point.

DIVERGENT, di-vėrj'ent, *adj.* Tending to diverge: receding from one point.

DIVERS, dī'vėrz, *adj.* (*B.*) *Diverse*, different: several: sundry: more than one. [L. *diversus*. See DIVERT.]

DIVERSE, dī'vėrs, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Turned different ways:* different: unlike: multiform: various.—*adv.* In different directions. [See DIVERT.]

DIVERSE, dī-vėrs', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). *To turn aside.*

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DIVERSE-COLOURED, dī'vėrs-kul'urd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having various colours.

DIVERSELY, dī'vėrs-li, *adv.* In a diverse manner: differently: in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, di-vėr-si-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of diversifying: variation: change.

DIVERSIFORM, di-vėr'si-form, *adj.* Of diverse or various forms.

DIVERSIFY, di-vėr'si-fī, *v.t.* To make diverse or different: to give variety to:—*pr.p.* diver'sifying; *pa.p.* diver'sified.

DIVERSION, di-vėr'shun, *n.* Act of diverting or turning aside: that which diverts: amusement: recreation: (*mil.*) something done to turn the attention of an enemy from the principal point of attack.

DIVERSITY, di-vėr'si-ti, *n.* State of being diverse: difference: unlikeness: variety: distinct being.

DIVERSLY, dī'vėrs-li, *adv.* In divers ways: variously.

DIVERST, di-vėrst' (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of DIVERT, diverted, turned aside.

DIVERT, di-vėrt', *v.t.* *To turn aside:* to change the direction of: to turn the mind from business or study: to amuse: (*Shak.*) to subvert, destroy. [L. *diverto, diversum—dis*, aside, and *verto*, to turn.]

DIVERTING, di-vėrt'ing, *adj.* Causing diversion: amusing.

DIVERTISEMENT, di-vėrt'iz-mong, *n.* *Diversion:* a short ballet between the acts of a play.

DIVEST, di-vest', *v.t.* To strip, as of vesture, arms, &c.: to deprive of anything: to make bare. [L. *dis*, priv., and *vestio*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment.]

DIVIDABLE, di-vīd'a-bl, *adj.* That may be divided: (*Shak.*) divided, distant.

DIVIDANT, di-vīd'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dividing, separate.

DIVIDE, di-vīd', *v.t.* *To separate:* to keep apart: to deal out: to distribute: to disunite in opinion, feelings, &c.: to set at variance: to separate into two bodies (as in voting): (*Spenser*) to play musical divisions.—*v.i.* to part or open: to become unfriendly: to vote by separating into two bodies:—*pr.p.* divīd'ing; *pa.p.* divīd'ed. [L. *divido, divisum—dis*, asunder, and root *vid*, to separate.]

DIVIDEDLY, di-vīd'ed-li, *adv.* In divisions: separately.

DIVIDEND, div'i-dend, *n.* That which is to be divided: the share of the interest or profit from any fund, &c. which falls to each proprietor: the part assigned to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt. [L. *dividendum—divido.*]

DIVIDER, di-vīd'ėr, *n.* He who, or that which, divides: (*pl.* compasses.

DIVIDING, di-vīd'ing, *adj.* Separating.—*n.* Separation.

DIVIDUAL, di-vid'ū-al, *adj.* (*Milton*). Shared in common with others.

DIVINATION, div-i-nā'shun, *n.* The act or practice of divining or predicting: prediction by certain observations, &c.: conjecture.

DIVINE, di-vīn', *adj.* Belonging to or proceeding *from God:* devoted to God's service: godlike: holy: sacred: excellent in the highest degree: (*Milton*) foreboding, prescient.—*n.* One skilled in divine things, a minister of the gospel: a theologian.—*v.t.* To foresee or foretell, as if divinely inspired: to guess or find out: (*Spenser*) to deify.—*v.i.* to profess or practise divination: to have forebodings: to conjecture:—*pr.p.* divīn'ing; *pa.p.* divīned'. [L. *divinus—divus, deus*, a god.]

DIVINELY, di-vīn'li, *adv.* In a divine manner: by the agency of God: in the highest degree.

DIVINENESS, di-vīn'nes, *n.* Quality of being divine: supreme excellence.

DIVINER, di-vīn'ėr, *n.* One who divines or professes divination: a conjecturer.

DIVING-BELL, dīv'ing-bel, *n.* An apparatus, orig. in the form of a bell, air-tight except at the bottom, by means of which one may descend into water and remain for some time at work.

DIVINING-ROD, di-vīn'ing-rod, *n.* A rod, usually of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover mines or water under ground by divination.

DIVINITY, di-vin'i-ti, *n.* State of being divine: godhead: the nature or essence of God: the deity: any god: the science of divine things: theology.

DIVISIBILITY, di-viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being divisible or separable.

DIVISIBLE, di-viz'i-bl, *adj.* That may be divided: separable.

DIVISION, di-vizh'un, *n.* Act of dividing: state of being divided: separation: that which divides: a partition: a part divided or separated: difference of opinion, &c.: disunion: (*arith.*) the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another: (*mil.*) part of an army under a separate commander: in politics, separation of members in voting: (*mus.*) variation of melody upon some given harmony. [L. *divisio.* See DIVIDE.]

DIVISIONAL, di-vizh'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or marking a division.

DIVISIVE, di-vī'ziv, *adj.* Forming division or separation: creating discord.

DIVISOR, di-vī'zor, *n.* (*arith.*) The number or quantity by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, di-vōrs', *n.* The legal *separation* of husband and wife: the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved: disunion: (*Shak.*) cause of separation.—*v.t.* To separate by law, as a husband and wife: to separate: to put or take away:—*pr.p.* divōrc'ing; *pa.p.* divōrced'. [Fr.—L. *divortium*, from root of DIVERT.]

DIVORCEMENT, di-vōrs'ment, *n.* Divorce.

DIVULGE, di-vulj', *v.t.* To spread abroad *among the people:* to make public: to reveal: (*Milton*) to proclaim, impart.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to become public:—*pr.p.* divulg'ing; *pa.p.* divulged'. [L. *dis*, among, and *vulgus*, the people.]

DIVULSION, di-vul'shun, *n.* The act of *pulling away* or rending asunder. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *vello, vulsum*, to pull.]

DIVULSIVE, di-vul'siv, *adj.* That rends or pulls asunder.

DIZEN, dī'zn or diz'n, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To dress: to deck: to dress gaudily.

DIZZINESS, diz'i-nes, *n.* State of being dizzy.

DIZZY, diz'i, *adj.* Giddy: confused: whirling: causing, or caused by, giddiness: unthinking: heedless.—*v.t.* To make dizzy: to confuse. [A.S. *dysig*, foolish, dizzy; Dan. *dösig*, drowsy: conn. with DAZE, DOZE.]

DIZZY-EYED, diz'i-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Blind through dizziness.

DO, dōō, *v.t.* To perform: to accomplish, finish: to exert or put forth: to prepare: to confer, bestow upon: to put or bring into any form or state: (*Shak.*) to convey, render: (*Spenser*) to make, cause.—*v.i.* to act or behave in any way: to fare or get on as to health: to suit or answer a purpose:—*pr.p.* do'ing (dōō'ing); *pa.t.* did; *pa.p.* done (dun). [A.S. *don*, D. *doen*, Ger. *thun:* perh. conn. with L. *do*, Gr. *didōmi*, Sans. *da*, to give.]

DOALE, dōl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as DOLE, pain.

DOAT, dōt, *v.i.* (*Tenn.*) Same as DOTE.

DOBCHICK, dob'chik, *n.* Same as DABCHICK.

DOCILE, dos'il, *adj.* *Teachable:* ready to learn: easily managed. [L. *docilis—doceo*, to teach.]

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DOCILITY, do-sil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being docile: teachableness: aptness.

DOCIMACY, dos'i-ma-si, *n.* The art by which the nature and proportions of an ore are determined. [Gr. *dokimasia—dokimazō*, to test—*dekomai*, to take, approve.] [macy.

DOCIMASTIC, dos-i-mas'tik, *adj.* Relating to doci-

DOCK, dok, *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Rumex, mostly troublesome weeds, having large leaves, and a long tap-root. [A.S. *docce;* perh. allied to L. *daucus*, Gr. *daukos*, a kind of carrot.]

DOCK, dok, *v.t.* *To cut short:* to cut off, as the end of a horse's tail: to curtail.—*n.* The part of a tail left after docking: the solid part of the tail as distinguished from the hair. [W. *tociaw*, to cut short—*toc*, a short thing; Ger. *docke*, a short thick column; Ice. *dockr*, a stumpy tail.]

DOCK, dok, *n.* *A place dug:* an enclosure or artificial basin for the reception of vessels: the place in court where the accused stands.—*v.t.* To place in a dock, as a ship. [Ger. *docke;* D. *dok;* from root of DIG, DITCH.] [dock for ships.

DOCKAGE, dok'āj, *n.* A charge for the use of a

DOCKET, dok'et, *n.* A large writing *docked* or curtailed: a summary: a ticket or direction affixed to anything: a list or register of cases in court.—*v.t.* To make a summary of the heads of a writing: to enter in a book: to mark the titles and contents of papers on the back. [Dim. of DOCK, to cut short.]

DOCKYARD, dok'yärd, *n.* A yard near a dock where ships are built, and naval stores kept.

DOCTOR, dok'tur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A teacher:* one who has received from a university the highest degree in a faculty, as divinity, law, &c.: a physician: one who practises medicine. [L.—*doceo, doctum*, to teach.]

DOCTORAL, dok'tur-al, *adj.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORATE, dok'tur-āt, *n.* A doctor's degree.

DOCTORSHIP, dok'tur-ship, *n.* The rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, dok'trin-al, *adj.* Relating to or containing doctrine: relating to the act of teaching.

DOCTRINE, dok'trin, *n.* *A thing taught:* a principle or theory laid down as true or held by any sect or master: (*B.*) act or manner of teaching. [L. *doctrina—doctor.* See DOCTOR.]

DOCUMENT, dok'ū-ment, *n.* (*orig.*) *Something taught:* a writing or paper containing information, direction, or proof.—*v.t.* (*Dryden*) To teach, instruct. [L. *documentum—doceo*, to teach.]

DOCUMENTAL, dok-ū-ment'al, } *adj.* Relating
DOCUMENTARY, dok-ū-ment'ar-i, } to, contained in, or consisting of, documents.

DODDER, dod'ėr, *n.* A parasitic plant found on leguminous plants, nettles, &c. [Dan. *dodder;* Ger. *dotter.*]

DODDER, dod'ėr, *v.t.* or *v.i.* *To shake*, tremble. [D. *touteren*, Ger. *zittern*, to shake.]

DODDERED, dod'ėrd, *adj.* Shaken, shattered.

DODDERED, dod'ėrd, *adj.* Covered with dodder, or a parasite.

DODECAGON, do-dek'a-gon, *n.* A solid figure having *twelve* equal *angles* and sides. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, *gōnia*, an angle.]

DODECAHEDRON, dō-dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure bounded by twelve equal and regular pentagons. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a base.]

DODECAPETALOUS, dō-dek-a-pet'a-lus, *adj.* *Having twelve petals.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *petalon*, a petal.]

DODGE, doj, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To follow a person like a dog:* to start suddenly aside: to evade an argument: to quibble.—*v.t.* to evade by a sudden shift of place: —*pr.p.* dodg'ing; *pa.p.* dodged'.—*n.* An evasion: a trick: a quibble. [From Dog.]

DODGER, doj'ėr, *n.* One who dodges.

DODO, dō'do, *n.* A large clumsy bird, once found in the Mauritius and Madagascar, now extinct. [Ger. *dodo;* Port. *doudo.*]

DOE, dō̄, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cause. [See Do.]

DOE, dō, *n.* The female of the fallow-deer or buck. [A.S. *da*, L. *dama*, prob. akin to Gr. *damazō*, Sans. *dam*, to tame.]

DOER, dō̄'ėr, *n.* One who does anything: one who habitually performs: an agent.

DOES, duz, 3*d pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Do.

DOESKIN, dō'skin, *n.* The skin of a doe: a twilled cloth named from its likeness to the skin of a doe.

DOFF, dof, *v.t.* *To do off:* to rid one's self of: to put off, with regard to time.

DOFFER, dof'ėr, *n.* The part of a carding-machine which doffs or strips the cotton from the cylinder when carded.

DOG, dog, *n.* A well-known domestic quadruped of the genus Canis: a term for a man, used in contempt or humorously: one of the two constellations, *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor:* an andiron: an iron hook for drawing or holding logs of wood. —*v.t.* To follow as a dog: to follow and watch constantly: to worry with importunity:—*pr.p.* dogg'ing; *pa.p.* dogged'. [D. *dog*, Ger. *dogge*, *docke:* perhaps from Sans. *dak*, to bite.]

TO THROW, GIVE, OR SEND TO THE DOGS, to throw away or abandon.—TO GO TO THE DOGS, to be ruined.—DOG, used as an adjective means male, as DOG-APE (*Shak.*), DOG-FOX.

DOG-BANE, dog'-bān, *n.* A plant valued for its medicinal properties; said to be poisonous to dogs. [wood.

DOGBERRY, dog'ber-ri, *n.* The fruit of a species of dog-

DOG-BRIER, dog'-brī'ėr, *n.* The dog-rose.

DOG-CART, dog'-kärt, *n.* A one-horse carriage used by sportsmen, so called from dogs being carried inside.

DOG-CHEAP, dog'-chēp, *adj.* Cheap as dogs' meat: very cheap.

DOG-DAY, dog'-dā, *n.* One of the days when the Dog-star (*Sirius*) rises and sets with the sun, commencing about the end of July, and ending about the beginning of September.

DOGE, dōj, *n.* *A duke or leader:* formerly the chief magistrate in Venice and Genoa. [It. for *duce*—L. *dux*, a leader—*duco*, to lead.]

DOG-FANCIER, dog'-fan'si-ėr, *n.* One who has a fancy for, or who deals in dogs.

DOG-FISH, dog'-fish, *n.* A species of British shark, so named from their habit of following their prey like dogs hunting in packs. [stubborn.

DOGGED, dog'ed, *adj.* Like a surly dog: sullen:

DOGGEDLY, dog'ed-li, *adv.* In a dogged manner: sullenly. [ness.

DOGGEDNESS, dog'ed-nes, *n.* Sullenness: stubborn-

DOGGER, dog'ėr, *n.* A vessel usually with two masts used principally by the Dutch in the cod-fishery. [D.—*dogger*, a cod-fish.]

DOGGEREL, dog'ėr-el, *adj.* Irregular: mean: low in style—applied to verses.—*n.* Irregular measures in burlesque poetry, so named in contempt: worthless verses. [From Dog, used to express contempt.]

DOGGISH, dog'ish, *adj.* Like a dog: churlish: brutal. [being doggish.

DOGGISHNESS, dog'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of

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DOG-GRASS, dog'-gras, *n.* A perennial plant common in uncultivated grounds, called also *Couch-grass, Dog-wheat*, &c.

DOGGREL, dog'rel. Same as DOGGEREL.

DOG-HEARTED, dog'-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a heart or disposition like a dog, cruel, pitiless.

DOG-HOLE, dog'-hōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A hole fit only for dogs, a mean dwelling.

DOG-LATIN, dog'-lat'in, *n.* Barbarous or bad Latin. [See DOGGEREL.]

DOGMA, dog'ma, *n.* A statement in the form of *a decree:* a settled opinion: a principle or tenet: a doctrine laid down with authority. [L., Gr. 'a decree'—*dokeō*, to think.]

DOGMATIC, -AL, dog-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a dogma: asserting a thing as if it were a dogma: positive: overbearing. [matic or positive manner.

DOGMATICALLY, dog-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dog-

DOGMATICS, dog-mat'iks, *n.* The science which treats of the systematic arrangement and statement of Christian doctrines.

DOGMATISE, dog'ma-tīz, *v.i.* To state one's opinions dogmatically or arrogantly:—*pr.p.* dog'matising; *pa.p.* dog'matised. [assertion of opinion.

DOGMATISM, dog'ma-tizm, *n.* Dogmatic or positive

DOGMATIST, dog'ma-tist, *n.* One who dogmatises or makes positive assertions.

DOGROSE, dog'rōz, *n.* A species of wild rose that bears the hip.

DOG'S-EAR, dogz'-ēr, *n.* The corner of a leaf of a book turned down like a dog's ear.—*v.t.* To turn down the corners of leaves:—*pa.p.* dog's-eared.

DOG'S-EARED, dogz'-ērd, *p.adj.* Having the corners turned down, said of leaves of a book.

DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, dogz'-tāl-gras, *n.* A species of British grass, forming an important part of good pastures.

DOG-STAR, dog'-stär, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, the principal star of the constellation *Canis Major*, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the dog-days. [completely worn out.

DOG-WEARY, dog'-wē'ri, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Tired as a dog,

DOG-WHEAT, dog'-whēt, *n.* A name of DOG-GRASS.

DOG-WOOD, dog'-wood, *n.* A species of arboreous and shrubby plants, valuable on account of the hardness of their wood.

DOILY, doi'li, *n.* A small napkin used for putting glasses upon during dessert. [Said to be so called from the first maker; but prob. from D. *dwæle*, a towel.]

DOINGS, dōō'ingz, *n.pl.* Things done: events: behaviour. [From Do.]

DOIT, doit, *n.* As much as the tip of the finger can cover: a small Dutch coin, once current in Scotland, worth about half a farthing: (*Shak.*) any small piece of money. [D. *duit;* Fr. *doigt*, L. *digitus*, a finger.]

DOLDRUMS, dol'drumz, *n.pl.* (*naut.*) Those parts of the ocean about the equator where calms prevail. [†].

TO BE IN THE DOLDRUMS, to be in a state of listlessness and low spirits.

DOLE, dōl, *v.t.* *To deal out* in small portions: to allot:—*pr.p.* dōl'ing; *pa.p.* dōled'.—*n.* The act of doling or distributing: allotment: a share distributed: something given in charity. [From root of DEAL, to divide.] [*doleo*, to feel pain.]

DOLE, dōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) Pain, grief, lamentation. [L.

DOLEFUL, dōl'fool, *adj.* Full of dole or grief: melancholy: dismal. [sorrowfully.

DOLEFULLY, dōl'fool-li, *adv.* In a doleful manner:

DOLESOME, dōl'sum, *adj.* Full of dole: dismal: gloomy.

DOLESOMENESS, dōl'sum-nes, *n.* State of being dolesome: gloom.

DOLICHOCEPHALIC, dol-i-ko-sef'al-ik, } *adj.*
DOLICHOCEPHALOUS, dol-i-ko-sef'al-us, } Long-headed, a term used to denote a head, as in most African races, whose diameter from front to back is longer than from side to side. [Gr. *dolichos*, long, *kephalē*, the head.]

DOLL, dol, *n.* A puppet or toy-baby for a child. [A corr. of *idol*, or more probably of *Dorothy*.]

DOLLAR, dol'ar, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, worth about 4s. 2d. sterling—current also in Spain, Germany, Holland, &c., and differing slightly in value in different countries.

[Dan. *daler;* Ger. *thaler—thal*, a valley, because thalers were first coined in the valley of St Joachim, in Bohemia. See DEAL.]

DOLMEN, dol'men, *n.* *A stone table:* an ancient structure of two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth and supporting a larger stone. [Celtic *daul*, table, *maen*, a stone.]

DOLOMITE, dol'o-mīt, *n.* A mineral resembling white marble, so named from the French geologist Dolomieu—called also *Magnesian Limestone.*

DOLOMITIC, dol-o-mit'ik, *adj.* Of the nature of dolomite.

DOLOR, dō'lor, *n.* Pain, grief, anguish. [L.—*doleo*, to feel pain.] [pain or grief.

DOLORIFIC, dol-or-if'ik, *adj.* Causing or expressing

DOLOROUS, dol'or-us, *adj.* Full of pain, sorrow, or grief: doleful. [sorrowful manner.

DOLOROUSLY, dol'or-us-li, *adv.* In a dolorous or

DOLPHIN, dol'fin, *n.* An animal of the whale kind, about 8 or 10 feet long, living in herds and extremely voracious: the coryphene, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliant colours it assumes when dying. [L. *delphinus*, Gr. *delphin.*]

DOLPHINET, dol'fin-et, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female dolphin.

DOLT, dolt, *n.* *A dull* or stupid fellow: a blockhead. [A.S. *dol*, erring, stupid. See DULL.]

DOLTISH, dolt'ish, *adj.* Like a dolt: dull: stupid.

DOLTISHNESS, dolt'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being doltish: stupidity.

DOMAIN, do-mān', *n.* What one has *dominion* over: an estate: possession: territory: empire. [Fr. *domaine*, L. *dominium*, dominion—*dominus*, a master—*domus*, a house.] [a house.]

DOMAL, dōm'al, *adj.* Relating to a house. [L. *domus*,

DOME, dōm, *n.* *A building*, fabric: a roof: a structure raised above the roof of large buildings, usually hemispherical: a cathedral: anything dome-shaped. [Gr. *dōma*, a roof, a house—*demō*, to build.]

DOME, dōm, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as DOOM.

DOMED, dōmd, *adj.* Having a dome.

DOMESDAY, domz'dā, *n.* Same as DOOMSDAY.

DOMESTIC, do-mes'tik, *adj.* *Belonging to the house:* pertaining to one's home or family: remaining much at home, private: living in or attached to a house, tame, as animals: not foreign.—*n.* A servant in the house. [L. *domesticus—domus*, a house.]

DOMESTICALLY, do-mes'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a domestic manner: privately.

DOMESTICATE, do-mes'ti-kāt, *v.t.* To make domestic: to accustom to the house: to make familiar: to tame:—*pr.p.* domes'ticating; *pa.p.* domes'ticated.

DOMESTICATION, do-mes-ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of domesticating.

DOMICILE, dom'i-sil, *n.* *A house:* an abode.—*v.t.*

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To establish a fixed residence:—*pr.p.* dom'iciling; *pa.p.* dom'iciled. [L. *domicilium—domus*, a house.]

DOMICILIARY, dom-i-sil'yar-i or dom-i-sil'i-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a domicile or residence.

DOMICILIARY VISIT, a visit, under authority, to a private house for the purpose of searching it.

DOMICILIATE, dom-i-sil'i-āt, *v.t.* To establish in a domicile or permanent residence:—*pr.p.* domicil'iating; *pa.p.* domicil'iated.

DOMICILIATION, dom-i-sil-i-ā'shun, *n.* The act of domiciliating: permanent residence.

DOMINANT, dom'in-ant, *adj.* *Being master:* prevailing: predominant: ruling.—*n.* (*music*) the fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third. [L. *dominans, -antis*, pr.p. of *dominor*. See DOMINATE.]

DOMINATE, dom'in-āt, *v.t.* *To be lord over:* to govern: to prevail over.—*v.i.* (*Dryden*) to have sway, to predominate:—*pr.p.* dom'inating; *pa.p.* dom'inated. [L. *dominor, -atus—dominus*, a lord—*domus*, a house.]

DOMINATION, dom-in-ā'shun, *n.* Government: power: absolute authority: tyranny: (*Milton*) one highly exalted in power—used of one of the orders of angelic beings. [trary.

DOMINATIVE, dom'in-a-tiv, *adj.* Governing: arbi-

DOMINATOR, dom'in-āt-or, *n.* (*Shak.*) A ruler or governor: a ruling influence.

DOMINEER, dom'in-ēr, *v.i.* To rule arbitrarily or in an overbearing manner: to tyrannise: to bluster. [See DOMINATE.]

DOMINICAL, do-min'ik-al, *adj.* *Belonging to our Lord*, as the Lord's Day, the Lord's Prayer. [L. *dominicus—dominus*, a lord.]

DOMINICAN, do-min'i-kan, *adj.* Belonging to St Dominic or to the Dominicans.—*n.* A friar or monk of the order of St Dominic.

DOMINION, do-min'yun, *n.* *Lordship:* highest power and authority: sovereignty, control: supreme right of possession or use: the country or persons governed:—*pl.* angelic and powerful spirits. [L. *dominium—dominus*, a lord.]

DOMINO, dom'i-no, *n.* A kind of hood or habit formerly worn by priests: a long cloak of black silk, with a hood, used as a disguise at masquerades:—*pl.* DOMINOES (-ōz), a game played by two or more persons with 28 variously dotted pieces of ivory. [It., Low L.—L. *dominus*.]

DON, don, *n.* A Spanish title corresponding to English Sir, formerly applied to noblemen, now to all classes: term applied to a person who thinks himself of importance:—*fem.* DONN'A. [Orig. DOM, Sp., from L. *dominus*, a lord.]

DON, don, *v.t.* *To do* or put *on:* to assume:—*pr.p.* donn'ing; *pa.p.* donned'.

DONATION, do-nā'shun, *n.* *The act of giving:* that which is given, a gift of money or goods: (*law*) the act by which a person voluntarily transfers his title to anything to another. [L. *donatio—dono, donatum—do*, to give.]

DONATIVE, don'a-tiv, *n.* *A gift:* a gratuity: a benefice presented to a person by the founder or patron without reference to the bishop.—*adj.* Vested or vesting by donation. [L. *donativum—dono*.]

DONATOR, do-nā'tor, *n.* One who makes a gift, a donor.

DONE, dun, pa.p. of Do—used by Spenser as the *infinitive* of Do: word used in concluding a wager = agreed, accepted. [*dono*. See DONATION.]

DONEE, do-nē', *n.* One to whom a gift is made. [L.

DONJON, dun'jun, *n.* The principal tower of a fortress or castle which from its position commanded the other parts of the building, and to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed. [Fr., low L. *dongeo, domnio, dominio*, from root of DOMINATE: acc. to Diez, from Celt. *dun*, a fortified place.]

DONKEY, dong'ke, *n.* The ass: a stupid person. [Perh. from DUN, the colour of the animal, and dim. termination *key*.]

DONKEY-ENGINE, dong'ke-en'jin, *n.* A small engine used in steam-vessels for loading and unloading the cargo, pumping water into the boilers, &c.

DONOR, dō'nor, *n.* *A giver:* a benefactor. [L. *dono*. See DONATION.] [gentleman, or knight.

DONSHIP, don'ship, *n.* Rank or quality of a don,

DOOLEFULL, dōōl'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). DOLEFUL.

DOOM, dōōm, *n.* *Judgment:* condemnation: destiny, lot: unhappy fate: ruin: final judgment.—*v.t.* To judge: to pronounce judgment on: to sentence, condemn: to decree or destine. [A.S. *dom*, judgment.]

DOOMFUL, dōōm'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of doom, ruin, or destructive power.

DOOMSDAY, dōōmz'dā, *n.* The day of doom or condemnation: the day of final judgment.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dōōmz'dā-book, *n.* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, tenures, &c., so called from its authority in doom or judgment on the matters contained in it. [doom or sentence, a judge.

DOOMSMAN, dōōmz'man, *n.* One who pronounces

DOOR, dōr, *n.* *The opening* by which entrance is usually obtained into a house or room: the frame of wood or other material closing up the entrance: (*fig.* and usually in pl.) a house: portal, entrance: a means of approach or access. [A.S. *dor, duru*, Gr. *thura*, a door, allied to Sans. *dvar*, an opening.]

DOOR-KEEPER, dōr'-kēp'ėr, *n.* One who keeps or takes charge of a door or entrance to a house.

DOOR-NAIL, dōr'-nāl, *n.* The nail or knob on which in ancient doors the knocker struck.

DOOR-PLATE, dōr'-plāt, *n.* A metal-plate attached to a door, on which is engraved the name of the resident.

DOOR-WAY, dōr'-wā, *n.* The way or passage of a door.

DOQUET, dok'et, *n.* A form of DOCKET.

DOR, dor, *n.* A species of beetle, the cockchafer, so called from its *droning* sound. [A.S. *dora*, a drone, a locust.]

DORADO, do-rā'do, *n.* The dolphin, so called from its beautiful colour when dying. [Sp., from *dorar*, to gild.]

DOREE, do-rē' or dōr'ā, *n.* An acanthopterygious fish of a golden-yellow colour, called also DORY and JOHN DORY. [A corr. of Fr. *jaune-dorée*, golden-yellow.]

DOR-HAWK, dor'-hawk, *n.* The common or European species of the goat-sucker, so called from the sound which it produces. [A.S. *dora*, a drone, and HAWK.] [*adj.* Doric.

DORIAN, dō'ri-an, *n.* A native of Doris in Greece.—

DORIC, dor'ik, *adj.* Of or belonging to Doris in Greece, or to the Dorians: denoting the second of the Grecian orders of architecture: denoting one of the ancient kinds of music, used chiefly in religious and martial music.

DORICISM, dor'i-sizm, *n.* A Doric phrase or idiom.

DORKING, dork'ing, *n.* A species of barn-door fowl distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named from Dorking, in Surrey.

DORMANCY, dor'man-si, *n.* State of being dormant.

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DORMANT, dor'mant, *adj.* *Sleeping:* at rest: inactive: not used: (*her.*) in a sleeping posture: (*arch.*) leaning, inclining.—*n.* A large cross-beam or piece of timber sometimes called a sleeper: a joist. [Fr., pr.p. of *dormir*, L. *dormio*, to sleep.]

DORMER, dor'mėr, **-WINDOW**, -win'dō, *n.* The window of a dormitory or sleeping-room: a vertical window in the sloping roof of a house.

DORMITORY, dor'mi-tor-i, *n.* *A place to sleep in:* a large sleeping-chamber with many beds: (*fig.*) a burial-place. [L. *dormitorium—dormio*, to sleep.]

DORMOUSE, dor'mows, *n.* A small rodent quadruped, intermediate between the squirrel and the rat, so called because it remains in a *torpid* state during winter:—*pl.* **DOR'MICE**. [L. *dormio*, to sleep, and **MOUSE**: prob. adapted from Fr. *dormeuse*, the sleeper.]

DORN, dorn, *n.* A species of fish, the thornback. [Ger., 'a thorn.']

DORNICK, dor'nik, **DORNOCK**, dor'nok, *n.* A kind of stout figured linen, orig. made at *Dornich* or Tournay in the Netherlands.

DORSAL, dor'sal, *adj.* *Pertaining* or belonging *to the back.* [L. *dorsum*, the back.]

DORTURE, dort'ūr, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A dormitory.* [Fr. *dortoir*—L. *dormitorium—dormio*, to sleep.]

DORY, dō'ri, *n.* See **DOREE**.

DOSE, dōs, *n.* The quantity of medicine *given* or prescribed to be taken at one time: a portion: anything nauseous or disagreeable that must be taken.—*v.t.* To order or give in doses: to give anything nauseous to:—*pr.p.* dōs'ing; *pa.p.* dōsed'. [Fr.—Gr. *dosis*, a giving—*didōmi*, to give.]

DOST, dust, *2d pers. sing. pres. indic.* of Do.

DOT, dot, *n.* Any small mark or spot.—*v.t.* To mark with dots: to diversify with small objects.—*v.i.* to form dots:—*pr.p.* dott'ing; *pa.p.* dott'ed.

DOTAGE, dōt'āj, *n.* State of one who dotes: childishness or imbecility of old age: excessive fondness.

DOTAL, dō'tal, *adj.* *Relating to dowry* or to dower. [L. *dotalis—dos.* See **DOWRY**.]

DOTANT, dōt'ant, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dotard.

DOTARD, dōt'ard, *n.* One who dotes: one shewing the imbecility of old age: one foolishly fond.

DOTATION, dō-tā'shun, *n.* The act of bestowing a dowry on a woman: endowment. [Low L. *dotatio.* See **DOWRY**.]

DOTE, dōt, *v.i.* *To be silly:* to have the intellect weakened by age: to be weakly affectionate: to shew excessive love:—*pr.p.* dōt'ing; *pa.p.* dōt'ed. [Dutch *doten*, to be silly; Scot. *doitit*, stupid; Fr. *radoter*, to rave.]

DOTED, dōt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Stupid.

DOTER, dōt'ėr, *n.* One who dotes: one weakly and excessively in love.

DOTH, duth, *3d pers. sing. pres. indic.* of Do.

DOTINGLY, dōt'ing-li, *adv.* In a doting manner: with excessive fondness.

DOTTEREL, dot'ėr-el, } *n.* A bird of the plover
DOTTREL, dot'rel, } genus, remarkable for its stupidity: a stupid fellow, a dupe. [From **DOTE**.]

DOUBLE, dub'l, *adj.* Two-fold: twice as much: in pairs: having the power of two: acting two parts, deceitful, insincere.—*adv.* Twice.—*v.t.* To multiply by two: to fold: to repeat: (*naut.*) to pass round a headland or cape.—*v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity: to turn or wind in running:—*pr.p.* doub'ling; *pa.p.* doub'led.—*n.* Twice as much: a doubling, fold: a turn in running to escape pursuit: a trick: a counterpart: (*Shak.*) strong beer, beer of twice the common strength. [Fr.—L. *duplus—duplex—duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold.]

DOUBLE-BARRELLED, dub'l-bar'reld, *adj.* Having two barrels, as a gun.

DOUBLE-BASE, } dub'l-bās, *n.* The largest and lowest-
DOUBLE-BASS, } toned musical instrument of the violin kind.

DOUBLE-BREASTED, dub'l-brest'ed, *adj.* Double or [folding over on the breast, as a coat.

DOUBLE-CHARGE, dub'l-chārj, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To charge with a double portion.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dub'l-dēl'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who acts two parts at the same time: a deceitful person.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dub'l-dēl'ing, *n.* Insincere dealing: duplicity: artifice.

DOUBLE-DYE, dub'l-dī, *v.t.* To dye twice over.

DOUBLE-ENTRY, dub'l-en'tri, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, in order that the one entry may check the other.

DOUBLE-EYED, dub'l-īd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having a deceitful look or countenance.

DOUBLE-FACED, dub'l-fāst, *adj.* (*Milton*). Having two faces: hypocritical.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED, dub'l-fownt'ed, *adj.* (*Milton*). Having two founts or sources. [treacherous.

DOUBLE-HEARTED, dub'l-härt'ed, *adj.* False-hearted:

DOUBLE-MEANING, dub'l-mēn'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having two meanings: deceitful. [mind: undetermined.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dub'l-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Unsettled in

DOUBLENESS, dub'l-nes, *n.* The state of being double: duplicity.

DOUBLE-SHADE, dub'l-shād, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To double the natural shade or darkness of a place.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dub'l-tungd, *adj.* Insincere: deceitful.

DOUBLET, dub'let, *n.* A pair, two: a close, tight-fitting garment, so called from being originally lined or padded for defence:—*pl.* a game with dice. [O. Fr., dim. of *double.*]

DOUBLING, dub'ling, *n.* The act of making double: reduplication: a turning back upon the same track, as a hare, in order to escape the hounds: trick.

DOUBLOON, dub-lōōn', *n.* A Sp. and Port. gold coin, worth 20s. 8d., *double* the value of a pistole.

DOUBLY, dub'li, *adv.* In twice the quantity, two-fold: deceitfully.

DOUBT, dowt, *v.i.* *To move between two opinions:* to hesitate.—*v.t.* to be apprehensive of: to distrust.—*n.* Uncertainty of mind or opinion: a thing doubted or questioned: suspicion: fear: (*Spenser*) difficulty, danger, dread. [Fr. *douter*—L. *dubito—duo*, two, and obs. *bito*, to go.]

DOUBTED, dowt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Redoubtable.

DOUBTER, dowt'ėr, *n.* One who doubts.

DOUBTFUL, dowt'fool, *adj.* Full of doubt: uncertain: suspicious: not clear: (*Spenser*) not without fear. [manner: (*Spenser*) in a state of fear.

DOUBTFULLY, dowt'fool-li, *adv.* In a doubtful

DOUBTFULNESS, dowt'fool-nes, *n.* State of being doubtful: uncertainty: ambiguity.

DOUBTING, dowt'ing, *n.* State of being in doubt: perplexity: distrust. [undecided manner.

DOUBTINGLY, dowt'ing-li, *adv.* In a doubting or

DOUBTLESS, dowt'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Free from fear, secure.—*adv.* Without doubt: certainly.

DOUBTLESSLY, dowt'les-li, *adv.* Unquestionably.

DOUCEUR, dōō-sėr', *n.* *That which sweetens:* a present or gift: a bribe: kindness of manner. [Fr. —*doux, douce*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DOUCHE, dōōsh, *n.* A jet or stream of water directed to fall upon some diseased part of the body

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for the purpose of effecting a cure: a shower-bath. [Fr.; It. *doccia*, a water-pipe—L. *duco*, to lead.]

DOUGH, dō, *n.* Flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked. [A.S. *dah—deawian*, to moisten; Ice. *deig*, dough—*deigia*, to wet.]

DOUGHINESS, dō'i-nes, *n.* The state of being doughy.

DOUGHTY, dow'ti, *adj.* Able: strong: brave: valiant. [A.S. *dohtig*, valiant—*dugan*, to be strong; Ger. *tüchtig*, solid, able.]

DOUGHY, dō'i, *adj.* Like dough: soft.

DOUSE, dows, *v.t.* To plunge or thrust into water: to lower or slacken suddenly, as a sail.—*v.i.* to fall suddenly into water:—*pr.p.* dous'ing; *pa.p.* doused'.

DOUT, dowt, *v.t.* (*obs.*) *To do* or put *out:* to extinguish.

DOVE, duv, *n.* (*lit.*) The *diver*, from its rapid rising and falling in the air: a bird of the pigeon family: (*fig.*) innocence: a term of endearment. [A.S. *duva—dūfian*, to dive.]

DOVE-COT, duv'-kot, } *n.* A cot, box, or small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.
DOVE-COTE, duv'-kōt, }

DOVE-DRAWN, duv'-drawn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Drawn by doves.

DOVE-EYED, duv'-īd, *adj.* Having eyes like a dove, meek-eyed.

DOVELET, duv'let, *n.* A young or small dove.

DOVE-LIKE, duv'-līk, *adj.* Resembling, or having the innocence of, a dove.

DOVETAIL, duv'tāl, *n.* A method of fastening boards together by fitting pieces shaped like a dove's tail spread out into corresponding cavities: the joining so formed.—*v.t.* To join by a dovetail: to fit ingeniously.

DOWABLE, dow'a-bl, *adj.* That may be endowed: entitled to dower.

DOWAGER, dow'a-jėr, *n.* A widow with a dower or jointure: a title given to a widow (generally of some person of rank) to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir.

DOWDY, dow'di, *adj.* *Slovenly:* ill-dressed.—*n.* A dirty, slovenly woman. [Scot. *dawdie*, slovenly—*daw*, a drab.]

DOWDYISH, dow'di-ish, *adj.* Like a dowdy: slovenly.

DOWEL, dow'el, *n.* *A pin* of wood or iron inserted in the edges of two adjacent boards for the purpose of fastening them together.—*v.t.* To fasten by means of dowels. [Ger. *döbel*, a pin; Fr. *douille*, a socket.]

DOWER, dow'ėr, *n.* That part of the husband's property to which his widow is entitled: a dowry. [See DOWRY.]

DOWERED, dow'ėrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Furnished with dower.

DOWERLESS, dow'ėr-les, *adj.* Without dower.

DOWLAS, dow'las, *n.* A kind of strong coarse linen used by working-people for shirts. [Prob. from *Doullens* in Picardy, where it was formerly manufactured.]

DOWLE, dowl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A portion of down in a feather, or any similar substance: a feather.

DOWN, down, *n.* The soft fine hair under the feathers of fowls, esp. water-fowls: the hairy covering of the seeds of certain plants: fine, soft hair: (*fig.*) anything which soothes or invites to repose. [Ger. *daune, dune*, down, conn. with Ice. *dum*, Ger. *dunst*, vapour, mist.]

DOWN, down, *n.* *A hill:* a bank or ridge of sand thrown up by the sea:—*pl.* a tract of undulating land, used for pasturing sheep. [A.S. *dun*, a hill.]

DOWN, down, *adv.* (*lit.*) *Off* or *from a hill:* in a descending direction: on the ground: below the horizon: from earlier to later times: into disrepute or disgrace.—*prep.* Along a descent: from a higher to a lower position or state.—*adj.* Downright: downcast: going in a downward direction.—*interj.* An exhortation or command=lie, pull, take, or go down. [A.S. *adun—a*, from, and *dun*, a hill: or from *dufen*, pa.p. of *dufian*, to sink.]

DOWNCAST, down'kast, *adj.* Cast or bent downward: dejected: sad.—*n.* Sadness: dejection.

DOWNED, downd, *adj.* Covered or filled with down.

DOWNFALL, down'fawl, *n.* A falling down: sudden loss of rank or reputation: ruin. [down, ruined.

DOWNFALLEN, down'fawln, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Fallen

DOWN-GYVED, down'-jīvd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines gyves round the ankles. [heart or spirits.

DOWNHEARTED, down'härt'ed, *adj.* Dejected in

DOWNHILL, down'hil, *adj.* Descending: sloping: easy.—*adv.* In the way of descent.

DOWNLOOKED, down'lookt, *adj.* Having a downcast look, sullen, gloomy.

DOWNRIGHT, down'rīt, *adj.* Right down: plain: artless: undisguised.—*adv.* Right down: perpendicularly: in plain terms: completely.

DOWN-SITTING, down'-sit'ing, *n.* The act of sitting down: repose. [down: trampled on.

DOWNTROD, -DEN, down'trod, -n, *adj.* Trodden

DOWNWARD, down'ward, } *adv.* In a direction
DOWNWARDS, down'wardz, } down: towards a lower place or condition: from the source: in the course of lineal descent. [A.S. *adunweard—adun*, and *weard*, direction.]

DOWNWARD, down'ward, *adj.* Moving or tending down (in any sense): depressed: dejected.

DOWNY, down'i, *adj.* Covered with or made of down: like down: soothing. [See DOWN, soft hair.]

DOWRY, dow'ri, *n.* A gift or endowment: the portion or property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage: dower. [Fr. *douaire*, low L. *doarium, dotarium*—L. *doto*, to endow—*dos, dotis*, a dowry—*do*, to give.]

DOWSE, dows, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as DOUSE.

DOXOLOGICAL, doks-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to, or having the form of a doxology.

DOXOLOGY, doks-ol'o-ji, *n.* The utterance of praise: a form of hymn expressing praise and glory to God. [Gr. *doxologia—doxa*, opinion, praise (*dokeō*, to think), and *legō*, to speak.]

DOXY, doks'i, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mistress: a woman of loose character.

DOZE, dōz, *v.i.* To sleep lightly: to be half asleep.—*v.t.* to spend (one's time) in drowsiness: to stupefy:—*pr.p.* dōz'ing; *pa.p.* dōzed'.—*n.* A light sleep. [Dan. *döse*, to make drowsy; A.S. *dwæs*, dull; Scot. *dose*.]

DOZEN, duz'n, *n.* A collection of two and ten, or twelve articles. [Fr. *douzaine*—L. *duodecim—duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

DOZINESS, dōz'i-nes, *n.* State of being dozy.

DOZY, dōz'i, *adj.* Inclined to doze: drowsy.

DRAB, drab, *n.* (*lit.*) *Dregs:* a low, sluttish woman: a strumpet. [A.S. *drabbe*, dregs; Ger. *träber*, husks, refuse—*traben*, to tread.]

DRAB, drab, *n.* A thick, strong cloth of a gray or dun colour: a gray or dull brown colour, like drab cloth.—*adj.* Of a gray colour, like cloth so called. [Fr. *drap*, cloth, allied to Ger. *derb*, firm, close.]

DRABBLE, drab'l, *v.t.* To dirty, *as with dregs:* to besmear with mud and water:—*pr.p.* drabb'ling; *pa.p.* drabb'led. [See DRAB, dregs.]

DRACHM, dram, *n.* See DRAM.

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DRACHM, dram, } *n.* (*lit.*) *A handful:* an ancient
DRACHMA, drak'ma, } Greek silver coin of different values: a modern Greek coin = about 8½d. sterling: —Eng. pl. DRACHMAS (drak'mas); L. pl. DRACHMÆ (drak'mē). [Gr. *drachmē—drassomai*, to grasp with the hand.]

DRAD, drad, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as DREAD.

DRAFF, draf, *n.* (*lit.*) *Dregs*, waste matter: the refuse of malt: anything worthless. [A.S. *drof*, akin to *drabbe*. See DRAB, dregs.]

DRAFFISH, draf'ish, } *adj.* Dreggy: worthless.
DRAFFY, draf'i, }

DRAFT, draft, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as DRIFT = aim, purpose.

DRAFT, draft, *n.* The act of drawing: that which is drawn: a detachment of men drawn from an army, district, &c.: an order by which money is drawn from a bank, also the money so drawn: lines drawn for a plan: anything sketched roughly or in outline: the first copy of a document: the depth to which a ship sinks in the water.—*v.t.* To draw an outline of: to draw up or prepare, as a writing: to draw off: to detach. [A corr. of DRAUGHT.]

DRAFT-ENGINE, draft'-en'jin, *n.* An engine used for drawing water, raising heavy weights, &c.

DRAFT-HORSE, draft'-hors, *n.* A horse used for drawing the plough, heavy loads, &c., in distinction to a carriage or saddle horse.

DRAFT-NET, draft'-net, *n.* A drag-net.

DRAFTSMAN, drafts'man, *n.* One who draws plans of [designs.

DRAG, drag, *v.t.* *To draw* by force: to draw slowly or with labour: to pull roughly and with violence: to explore with a drag, as a river.—*v.i.* to hang so as to trail on the ground: to be forcibly drawn along: to move slowly and heavily:—*pr.p.* drag'ging; *pa.p.* dragged'.—*n.* A net or hook for dragging along to catch things under water: a kind of harrow: a low car or cart: a contrivance for retarding carriage-wheels in going down slopes: anything that impedes progress. [A.S. *dragan*, to draw; Ger. *tragen*, allied to L. *traho*, to draw.]

DRAG-BAR, drag'-bär, *n.* A strong iron bar for connecting railway carriages together.

DRAG-BOLT, drag'-bōlt, *n.* A strong bolt passing through the drag-bar of railway carriages, and serving to fasten the coupling.

DRAGGLE, drag'l, *v.t.* To make wet and dirty by dragging through mud.—*v.i.* to become wet and dirty by dragging:—*pr.p.* dragg'ling; *pa.p.* dragg'led.

DRAGGLE-TAIL, drag'l-tāl, *n.* A dirty sluttish woman.

DRAG-NET, drag'-net, *n.* A net drawn through the [water to catch fish.

DRAGOMAN, drag'o-man, *n.* An interpreter in Eastern countries, esp. one attached to an embassy in the Levant:—*pl.* DRAGOMANS. [Turk. *trukéman*; It. *dragomanno*, from Ar. *tardjumân—tardjama*, to interpret.]

DRAGON, drag'un, *n.* A fabulous animal, generally represented as a winged serpent, and prob. so named *from its terrible eyes:* a fierce, violent man or woman. —*adj.* (*Milton*) Relating to or consisting of dragons: monstrous. [Gr. *drakōn—derkomai*, *edrakon*, Sans. *dric*, to see.]

DRAGONET, drag'un-et, *n.* *A little dragon:* a genus of fishes of the goby family, prob. so named from their large fins, which resemble wings.

DRAGON-FLY, drag'un-flī, *n.* A neuropterous insect, having very large eyes, strongly reticulated wings, a long body, and brilliant colours.

DRAGONISH, drag'un-ish, } *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a
DRAGONLIKE, drag'un-līk, } dragon.

DRAGONNADE, drag-un-ād', *n.* Name given to certain military persecutions of Protestants in France under Louis XIV., in which the principal part was taken by an armed force of *dragoons*.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD, drag'unz-blud, *n.* The red resinous juice or blood of several trees in S. America and the E. Indies, much used for colouring varnishes, &c.

DRAGON-TREE, drag'un-trē, *n.* A kind of palm producing the resin called *Dragon's-blood*.

DRAGOON, dra-gōōn', *n.* A horse-soldier formerly trained and armed to fight either on horseback or on foot, as occasion might require.—*v.t.* To give up to the rage of soldiers: to coerce by violence. [Fr. *dragon*, prob. so called from having orig. carried a musket on which was engraved the head of a *dragon*.]

DRAIN, drān, *v.i.* To trickle away, to drop: to flow off gradually.—*v.t.* to draw off by degrees: to filter: to clear of water by drains: to make dry: to exhaust.—*n.* The act of draining or drawing off: a channel through which any liquid flows off: a water-course, generally underground: a sewer. [A.S. *drehnigean*, to strain; O. Ger. *drahan*, Ger. *thräne*, a drop, a tear.]

DRAINABLE, drān'a-bl, *adj.* That may be drained.

DRAINAGE, drān'āj, *n.* The act or process of drawing off water by means of drains: the system of drains in a town.

DRAINER, drān'ér, *n.* One who, or that which, drains.

DRAIN-TRAP, drān'-trap, *n.* A contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, but admitting the water into them.

DRAKE, drāk, *n.* The male of the duck kind. [Sw. *andrake*, Dan. *andrik—and*, A.S. *ened*, L. *anat*, a duck, and O. Ger. *rih*, Goth. *reiks*, ruler, chief.]

DRAM, dram, *n.* A contr. of DRACHMA: $\frac{1}{16}$th part of an oz. avoirdupois: ⅛th part of an oz. or 3 scruples with apothecaries: as much raw spirits as is usually drunk at once.

DRAMA, drăm'a or drā'ma, *n.* A poem or composition exhibiting the actions of human life, and intended to be spoken and represented on the stage: a series of deeply interesting events: dramatic literature. [L. and Gr. *drama*—Gr. *draō*, to do.]

DRAMATIC, **-AL**, dra-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to the drama: appropriate to, or in the form of, a drama.

DRAMATICALLY, dra-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dramatic manner: by representation.

DRAMATISE, dram'a-tīz, *v.t.* To compose in the form of a drama or play: to adapt to dramatic representation:—*pr.p.* dram'atīsing; *pa.p.* dram'atīsed. [Gr. *dramatizō*.]

DRAMATIST, dram'a-tist, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition: a writer of plays.

DRANK, drangk, *pa.t.* of DRINK.

DRAPE, drāp, *v.t.* To cover with cloth or drapery.—*v.i.* to make cloth:—*pr.p.* drāp'ing; *pa.p.* drāped'. [Fr. *drap*, cloth. See DRAB.]

DRAPER, drāp'ér, *n.* One who deals in drapery or cloth. [Fr. *drapier—drap*.]

DRAPERY, drāp'ér-i, *n.* Cloth-making: cloth goods: hangings, curtains, &c.: representation of the dress of figures in painting and sculpture.—*v.t.* (*Byron*) To cover with drapery. [Fr. *draperie—drap*.]

DRAPET, drā'pet, *n.* (*Spenser*). Cloth, coverlet.

DRASTIC, dras'tik, *adj.* *Active:* powerful.—*n.* A medicine that purges quickly or thoroughly. [Gr. *drastikos—draō*, to act, to do.]

DRAUGHT, draft, *n.* *Act of drawing:* force necessary to draw or move anything: the act of drinking: the quantity drunk at one time: a current of air: outline of a picture: a written sketch: the act of

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dragging a net: that which is taken in a net by drawing: detachment of men drawn off from the main army: the depth to which a ship sinks in the water: (*B.*) a place for draff or waste matter, a privy.—*adj.* Used for drawing: drawn from, as ale from a cask.—*v.t.* To draw out or off, more commonly DRAFT. [A.S. *dróht—dragan*, to draw.]

DRAUGHT-BOARD, draft'-bōrd, *n.* A checkered board on which the game of draughts is played.

DRAUGHT-NET, draft'-net, *n.* A drag-net.

DRAUGHTS, drafts, *n.* A game played by two persons on a *draught-board* (so called from the pieces being drawn or moved along it) with pieces called draughtsmen.

DRAUGHTSMAN, drafts'man, *n.* Same as DRAFTSMAN.

DRAUGHTY, draft'i, *adj.* Full of draughts or currents of air.

DRAVE, drāv, old *pa.t.* of DRIVE.

DRAW, draw, *v.t.* *To drag* or pull along: to bring forcibly towards one: to pull up: to attract, entice: to inhale: to suck: to take out: to obtain from: to deduce: to lengthen: to make a picture of, by lines drawn: to delineate, describe: to require a depth of water for floating: to trace by scent, as a dog: to eviscerate: to finish, as a game, without either winning: (*Shak.*) to withdraw.—*v.i.* to pull: to shrink or contract: to practise drawing: to move in any direction: to approach: to unsheathe, as a sword:—*pr.p.* draw'ing; *pa.t.* drew (drōō); *pa.p.* drawn.—*n.* The act of drawing: anything drawn. [A.S. *dragan*. See DRAG.]

DRAWABLE, draw'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being drawn.

DRAWBACK, draw'bak, *n.* The part of the duty on goods which is given back on their exportation: any loss of advantage: detriment.

DRAWBRIDGE, draw'brij, *n.* A bridge that may be drawn up or lowered at pleasure.

DRAWCANSIR, draw'kan-sér, *n.* A blustering fellow, a braggart. [The name of a character in a play called *The Rehearsal*, written chiefly by the Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1688.]

DRAWEE, draw-ē', *n.* The person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

DRAWER, draw'ér, *n.* He who or that which draws: a box in a case or table that may be drawn out:—*pl.* a close-fitting under-garment for the lower limbs.

DRAWING, draw'ing, *n.* The art of representing objects by means of lines drawn, shading, &c.: a picture: the act of drawing, as in a lottery: anything drawn.

DRAWING-BOARD, draw'ing-bōrd, *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for making drawings.

DRAWING-KNIFE, draw'ing-nīf, *n.* A knife with a handle at each end, used by coopers for shaving hoops by drawing it towards one.

DRAWING-MASTER, draw'ing-mas'tér, *n.* A teacher of [drawing.

DRAWING-PEN, draw'ing-pen, *n.* A two-bladed pen used by architects, &c. for drawing lines of any given width.

DRAWING-PENCIL, draw'ing-pen'sil, *n.* [pencil used for drawing. A blacklead

DRAWING-ROOM, draw'ing-rōōm, *n.* (*orig.*) *Withdrawing room:* a room to which the company withdraw after dinner: the company assembled there: the formal reception of company in it.

DRAWL, drawl, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To linger:* to speak in a slow, protracted tone.—*v.t.* to utter in a slow, sleepy manner: to drag out in a tiresome manner, as time.—*n.* A slow, protracted utterance of the voice. [D. *draalen*, to linger.]

DRAWLER, drawl'ér, *n.* One who drawls.

DRAWLING, drawl'ing, *p.adj.* Uttered in a slow tiresome manner: tedious.

DRAW-WELL, draw'-wel, *n.* A well from which water is drawn up by a bucket and apparatus.

DRAY, drā, *n.* A low strong cart for heavy goods which is *dragged* or drawn by horses. [A.S. *dræge*, a drag—*dragan*. See DRAG.]

DRAYMAN, drā'man, *n.* A man who drives a dray.

DREAD, dred, *n.* *Fear:* great terror: awe: (*Milton*) terribleness: the person or thing which excites fear.—*adj.* Exciting great fear or awe: terrible.—*v.t.* To regard with terror: to fear with awe or reverence.—*v.i.* to be in great fear. [A.S. *dræd*, fear.]

DREAD-BOLTED, dred'-bōlt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having bolts to be dreaded, said of thunder.

DREADFUL, dred'fool, *adj.* Full of dread or fear: producing great fear or awe: terrible.

DREADFULLY, dred'fool-li, *adv.* In a dreadful manner.

DREADFULNESS, dred'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being dreadful.

DREADLESS, dred'les, *adj.* [(*Spenser*) secure from harm. Free from dread: fearless:

DREADLESSNESS, dred'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being dreadless: fearlessness.

DREADLY, dred'li, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Dreadful.

DREADNAUGHT, dred'nawt, *n.* One who dreads nothing: hence, anything that saves from fear, as a garment made of very thick cloth, which defends against the weather: the cloth of which it is made.

DREAM, drēm, *n.* A train of thoughts and fancies during sleep: something which has only an imaginary existence.—*v.i.* To fancy things during sleep: to think idly: to imagine.—*v.t.* to see in, or as in a dream:—*pr.p.* dream'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dreamed' or dreamt (dremt). [Ger. *traum*, a dream; O. Sax. *drôm*, sleep; akin to L. *dormio*, Sans. *drâ*, to sleep: or to Gael. *drem*, an appearance.]

DREAMER, drēm'ér, *n.* One who dreams: a visionary.

DREAMFUL, drēm'fool, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Dreamy.

DREAMINESS, drēm'i-nes, *n.* State of being dreamy.

DREAMING, drēm'ing, *n.* The act of one who dreams.

DREAMLAND, drēm'land, *n.* The land of dreams: imaginary region of dreamy ease.

DREAMLESS, drēm'les, *adj.* Free from dreams.

DREAMY, drēm'i, *adj.* Full of, appropriate to, or like dreams.

DREAR, drēr, *adj.* Same as DREARY.—*n.* Gloom: dread.

DREARILY, drēr'i-li, *adv.* In a dreary manner.

DREARIMENT, drēr'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Dreariness.

DREARINESS, drēr'i-nes, *n.* State of being dreary: gloomy solitude.

DREARING, drēr'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). Dreariness.

DREARISOME, drēr'i-sum, *adj.* Being dreary: desolate.

DREARY, drēr'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Dejected, sorrowful:* gloomy: dismal: cheerless. [A.S. *dreorig—dreoran*, to fall, become weak; Ger. *traurig—trauern*, to mourn.]

DREARYHEAD, drēr'i-hed, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Dreariness.
DREARYHOOD, drēr'i-hood, }

DRED, dred, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Dreaded, feared.—*superl.* DREDDEST (*Spenser*), most dread.

DREDGE, drej, *v.t.* To sprinkle flour on meat while roasting:—*pr.p.* dredg'ing; *pa.p.* dredged'. [Dan. *drysse*, conn. with Scot. *drush*, atoms, fragments.]

DREDGE, drej, *n.* An instrument *for dragging:* a drag-net for taking oysters, &c.: a dredging-machine.—*v.t.* To gather with a dredge: to deepen with a dredging-machine:—*pr.p.* dredg'ing; *pa.p.* dredged'. [A.S. *dræge—dragan*, to drag.]

DREDGER, drej'ér, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge: a dredging-machine.

DREDGING-MACHINE, drej'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A floating-machine for drawing up mud from the bottom of harbours, &c., and so deepening them.

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DREGGINESS, dreg'i-nes, *n.* State of being dreggy.

DREGGY, dreg'i, *adj.* Containing or consisting of dregs: muddy.

DREGS, dregz, *n.pl.* *Refuse matter:* impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds: the vilest part of anything:—the *sing.* DREG used by Shak., but not now in use. [Ice. *dregg;* Ger. *dreck*, excrement, mud; allied with Gr. *trux*, *trugos*, the dregs of wine, *trugō*, to dry.]

DRENCH, drensh, *v.t.* *To fill with drink* or liquid: to wet thoroughly: to physic by force: (*Spenser*) to drown: (*Milton*) to close, as with a sleeping potion.—*n.* A draught: a dose of physic forcibly given. [A.S. *drencan*, to give to drink—*drincan*, to drink. See DRINK.]

DRENT, drent (*Spenser*), obs. *pa.t.* of DRENCH.

DRESS, dres, *v.t.* *To make direct or straight:* to put in order: to put clothes upon: to deck, adorn: to trim: to prepare: to cook: to cleanse and cover up, as a wound.—*v.i.* to adjust to a straight line: to pay particular regard to dress:—*pr.p.* dress'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dressed' or drest.—*n.* The covering or ornament of the body: clothes: a lady's gown: style of dress. [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to prepare—L. *dirigo*, *directum*, to direct.]

DRESS-COAT, dres'-kōt, *n.* A coat with narrow or pointed skirts, worn when in full dress.

DRESSER, dres'ėr, *n.* One who dresses: a table on which meat is dressed or prepared for use.

DRESSING, dres'ing, *n.* The act of preparing or putting in order: dress or clothes: manure given to land: matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth: the bandage, &c., applied to a sore: (*arch.*) an ornamental moulding.

DRESSING-CASE, dres'ing-kās, *n.* A case for holding articles used in dressing.

DRESSING-GOWN, dres'ing-gown, *n.* A loose gown [worn while dressing.

DRESSING-ROOM, dres'ing-rōōm, *n.* A room for dressing in.

DRESSING-TABLE, dres'ing-ta'bl, *n.* The table of a [dressing-room.

DRESS-MAKER, dres'-mak'ėr, *n.* A maker of dresses, gowns, or similar garments.

DRESSY, dres'i, *adj.* Showy in or fond of dress.

DREST, drest, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of DRESS.

DREVILL, drev'il, *n.* (*Spenser*). A driveller, a fool.

DREW, drōō, *pa.t.* of DRAW.

DRIB, drib, *v.t.* To take away in small portions: to filch or steal: to lead on by degrees. [A contr. of DRIBBLE.]

DRIBBLE, drib'l, *v.i.* *To drip* or fall in small drops: to drop slowly or weakly.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops:—*pr.p.* dribb'ling; *pa.p.* dribb'led. [Dim. of DRIP.]

DRIBBLET, **DRIBLET**, drib'let, *n.* A very small drop: a small quantity.

DRIER, drī'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dries.

DRIFT, drift, *n.* That which is driven: a heap of matter driven together: the force that drives: impulse: the direction in which a thing is driven: tendency: the object aimed at: (*geol.*) a collection of loose earth, rocks, &c., driven by water from their original positions and afterwards deposited: (*naut.*) the deviation which a ship's course receives from contrary winds: (*mining*) a passage driven through or cut between two shafts.—*v.t.* To drive into heaps, as snow.—*v.i.* to gather into heaps by drifting: to be floated along.—*adj.* That may be moved by driving. [From DRIVE.]

DRIFTLESS, drift'les, *adj.* Without drift or aim: [purposeless.

DRIFT-SAIL, drift'-sāl, *n.* A sail immersed in the water, used for lessening the drift of a vessel during a storm.

DRIFT-WOOD, drift'-wood, *n.* Wood drifted by water to a distance from its native locality.

DRIFTY, drift'i, *adj.* Full of or forming drifts.

DRILL, dril, *v.t.* *To thrill* or *pierce through*, implying vibration or shaking: hence, to shake a pike: to teach or train, as soldiers, by repeated exercise: to draw on by degrees.—*v.i.* to muster for military exercise: to flow gently.—*n.* An instrument that bores: instruction in the practice of all military exercises. [D. *drillen*, *trillen*, to shake, *drillen*, to shake a pike, to drill soldiers; A.S. *thirlian*, to make a hole.]

DRILL, dril, *n.* *A row* or furrow for the reception of seed: the row of crop so sown.—*v.t.* To sow, as seeds in rows or drills: to form into drills.—*v.i.* to sow in drills. [W. *rhill*, a row.]

DRILL, -**ING**, dril, -ing, *n.* A coarse kind of linen cloth, made of a *threefold thread*, used for trousers. [Ger. *drillich*—*drei*, three, L. *trea*, and *licium*, a thread of the warp.]

DRILL, dril, *n.* A species of baboon found in Western Africa, resembling the mandrill, but smaller. [Prob. a contr. of MANDRILL.]

DRILL-HARROW, dril'-har'ō, *n.* A small harrow used for breaking up the earth between drills.

DRILL-HUSBANDRY, dril'-hus'band-ri, *n.* The cultivation of land by sowing crops in drills.

DRILLING, dril'ing, *n.* See DRILL, linen cloth.

DRILL-PRESS, dril'-pres, *n.* A machine or press furnished with drills for making holes in metal.

DRILL-SERGEANT, dril'-sär'jent, *n.* A sergeant or non-commissioned officer who drills soldiers.

DRILY, drī'li, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) In a dry manner.

DRINK, dringk, *v.t.* *To draw* or suck up: to swallow, as a liquid: to take in or receive through the senses.—*v.i.* to swallow a liquid: to take intoxicating liquors habitually and to excess:—*pr.p.* drink'ing; *pa.t.* drank; *pa.p.* drunk.—*n.* Something to be drunk: intoxicating liquor. [A.S. *drincan*, Ger. *trinken*—Ice. *drecka*, low Sax. *trecken*, to draw.]

TO DRINK TO, to salute in drinking.—TO DRINK TO ONE'S HEALTH, to express good wishes to one while drinking.

DRINKABLE, dringk'a-bl, *adj.* That may be drunk: fit to be drunk.

DRINKER, dringk'ėr, *n.* One who drinks: a drunkard.

DRINK-MONEY, dringk'-mun'i, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drinking to the health of the giver.

DRINK-OFFERING, dringk'-of'ėr-ing, *n.* An offering of wine, &c. in the religious services of the Jews.

DRIP, drip, *v.i.* To fall *in drops:* to let fall drops.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops:—*pr.p.* dripp'ing; *pa.p.* dripped'.—*n.* A falling in drops: that which falls in drops: the projecting edge of a roof or moulding. [A.S. *drypan*, *dreopan*, to drop. See DROP.]

DRIPPING, drip'ing, *n.* That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

DRIPPING-PAN, drip'ing-pan, *n.* A pan for receiving the dripping from roasting meat.

DRIP-STONE, drip'-stōn, *n.* A projecting moulding over doorways, &c. to throw off the rain.

DRIVE, drīv, *v.t.* To push forward: to force along or away: to hurry on: to pursue, hunt: to guide or direct, as horses drawing a carriage: to clear by force: to distress or straiten.—*v.i.* to press forward with violence: to be forced along: to go in a carriage: to tend towards a point: to aim a blow (fol. by *at*):—*pr.p.* drīv'ing; *pa.t.* drōve; *pa.p.* drīv'en.—*n.* An excursion in a carriage: the road or course on which carriages are driven. [A.S. *drifan*, to drive; Ger. *treiben*, to push; allied to Gr. *tribō*, to rub.]

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DRIVEL, driv'l, *v.i.* To slaver or let spittle *dribble*, like a child: to be foolish or weak: to speak like an idiot:—*pr.p.* driv'elling; *pa.p.* driv'elled.—*n.* Slaver: foolish, unmeaning talk. [A form of DRIBBLE.]

DRIVELLER, driv'l-ėr, *n.* One who drivels: a fool.

DRIVER, drīv'ėr, *n.* He who, or that which, drives: the part of a machine which communicates motion to some other part: a large after-sail in a ship or bark.

DRIVING, drīv'ing, *p.adj.* Having great impelling force: communicating force.

DRIZZLE, driz'l, *v.i.* To make a rustling noise in dripping or falling: to rain gently in small drops.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to shed in very small drops:—*pr.p.* drizz'ling; *pa.p.* drizz'led.—*n.* A small light rain. [Prov. Ger. *drieseln* for *rieseln*, to drip; Swiss *droseln*, to fall with a rustling noise; Dan. *drasle*, to patter.]

DRIZZLY, driz'li, *adj.* Shedding drizzle or small rain: resembling drizzle.

DROIL, droil, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To work sluggishly, to drudge. [D. *druilen*, to mope, *druil*, Gael. *droll*, a sluggard.]

DROLL, drōl, *adj.* Causing mirth by strange appearances like a buffoon: odd: amusing: laughable: comical.—*n.* One who excites mirth: a jester, buffoon. [Fr. *drôle;* Ger. *drollig*, funny, *trolle*, awkward; Ice. *tröl*, a giant, a sorcerer.]

DROLLERY, drōl'ėr-i, *n.* The quality of being droll.

DROLLISH, drōl'ish, *adj.* Somewhat droll.

DROMEDARY, drum'e-dar-i, *n.* The Arabian camel, having only one hump on its back—so named from its speed. [Low L. *dromedarius*, L. *dromas*—Gr. *dromas, dromados*, running—*dramō*, to run.]

DRONE, drōn, *n.* *A low, humming sound:* that which makes a humming sound, as the male of the honey-bee, the largest tube of the bagpipe, &c.: one who lives on the labour of others, like the drone-bee: a lazy, idle fellow.—*v.i.* To make a low, humming noise: to live in idleness.—*v.t.* to utter words in a dull, monotonous manner:—*pr.p.* drōn'ing; *pa.p.* drōned'. [A.S. *dran*, Ice. *drunr*, Dan. *dron*, din, a rumbling noise, Gael. *dranndan*, humming: from the sound.]

DRONE-BEE, drōn'-bē, *n.* The male of the honey-bee.

DRONISH, drōn'ish, *adj.* Like a drone: lazy, idle.

DROOM, drōōm, *n.* (*Spenser*). A drum.

DROOP, drōōp, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To drop* or hang the head: to sink or hang down: to grow weak or faint: to decline. [See DROP.]

DROOPINGLY, drōōp'ing-li, *adv.* In a drooping manner.

DROP, drop, *v.i.* To fall in small particles: to let drops fall: to fall: to die suddenly: to come to an end: (fol. by *in*) to come unexpectedly: to sink lower.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops: to let fall, in any sense: to let go or dismiss: to give over or relinquish: to utter casually: to lower: (*Milton*) to speckle:—*pr.p.* dropp'ing; *pa.p.* dropped'.—*n.* A small particle of liquid which falls at one time: a very small quantity of liquid: anything hanging like a drop, as an earring: anything arranged to drop, as the platform of a gallows. [A.S. *dropan, dreopan*, Ice. *driupa*, to drip, to hang the head; Ger. *tropfen*, akin to *triefen*, to drop, to trickle.]

DROPLET, drop'let, *n.* A small drop.

DROP-SCENE, drop'-sēn, *n.* A painted curtain suspended by pulleys, which drops in front of the stage in a theatre.

DROPSICAL, drop'sik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with dropsy. [dropsical.

DROPSICALNESS, drop'sik-al-nes, *n.* State of being

DROPSIED, drop'sid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Affected with dropsy.

DROPSY, drop'si, *n.* An unnatural collection of *water* in any part of the body. [Corr. from HYDROPSY—Gr. *hydrōps—hydōr*, water.]

DROPWISE, drop'wīz, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) After the manner of drops. [DROP and WISE, manner.]

DROSKY, dros'ki, *n.* A low four-wheeled open carriage, much used in Russia. [Russ. *drozhki*, dim. of *drogi*, a kind of carriage, properly pl. of *droga*, the pole of a carriage.]

DROSS, dros, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which falls down*, dregs: the scum which metals throw off when melting: waste or worthless matter: refuse: rust. [A.S. *dros—dreosan*, to fall; Ger. *druse*, ore decayed by the weather.] [being drossy.

DROSSINESS, dros'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of

DROSSY, dros'i, *adj.* Full of dross: like dross: impure: worthless.

DROUGHT, drowt, *n.* *Dryness:* want of rain or of water: aridity: thirst. [A.S. *drugoth*, dryness—*drig.* See DRY.]

DROUGHTINESS, drowt'i-nes, *n.* State of being droughty. [arid: thirsty.

DROUGHTY, drowt'i, *adj.* Very dry: wanting rain:

DROUTH, drowth, *n.* Same as DROUGHT.

DROVE, drōv, *pa.t.* of DRIVE.—*n.* A number of cattle, or other animals, driven: a crowd.

DROVER, drōv'ėr, *n.* One who drives cattle to market: (*Spenser*) a boat driven by the tide.

DROWN, drown, *v.t.* To drench or sink in water: to put to death by placing under water: to overpower: to extinguish.—*v.i.* to be suffocated in water or other fluid. [A.S. *drunchian*, to drown—*druncen*, pa.p. of *drincan*, to drink. See DRINK.]

DROWSE, drowz, *v.i.* To droop the head: to doze, or sleep unsoundly: to look heavy and dull.—*v.t.* to make heavy with sleep: to stupefy:—*pr.p.* drows'ing; *pa.p.* drowsed'.—*n.* An unsound sleep: a slumber. [A.S. *dreosan*, to fall; D. *droosen*, to fall asleep.]

DROWSIHEAD, } drowz'i-hed, *n.* (*Spenser*). Drowsi-
DROWSIHED, } ness, sleepiness: inclination to sleep: a dull sleepy person.

DROWSILY, drowz'i-li, *adv.* In a drowsy manner.

DROWSINESS, drowz'i-nes, *n.* State of being drowsy.

DROWSY, drowz'i, *adj.* Sleepy, heavy, dull: causing sleep. [See DROWSE.]

DRUB, drub, *v.t.* *To strike:* to beat or thrash soundly:—*pr.p.* drubb'ing; *pa.p.* drubbed'.—*n.* A thump or blow. [Prov. Eng. *drab*, A.S. *drepan*, Ice. *drepa*, Sw. *drabba*, to strike.]

DRUDGE, druj, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To drag* or pull forcibly: to work hard: to do very mean work:—*pr.p.* drudg'ing; *pa.p.* drudged'.—*n.* One who works hard: one engaged in mean labour. [A.S. *dreogan*, to work; Scot. *drug*, to drag; akin to DRAG.]

DRUDGERY, druj'ėr-i, *n.* The work of a drudge: hard or mean work. [laborious manner.

DRUDGINGLY, druj'ing-li, *adv.* In a drudging or

DRUG, drug, *n.* Any substance *dried* for use, as a medicine, &c.: any article slow of sale or in little demand: (*Shak.*) a drudge.—*v.t.* To mix or season with drugs, or with something noxious: to dose to excess.—*v.i.* to prescribe drugs or medicines:—*pr.p.* drugg'ing; *pa.p.* drugged'. [A.S. *drig*, dry.]

DRUGGED, drugd, *adj.* (*Milton*). Nauseated, as people are with drugs.

DRUGGET, drug'et, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth, used

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instead of, or to protect carpets. [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash.]

DRUGGIST, drug'ist, *n.* One who deals in drugs, and dispenses medicines.

DRUID, drōō'id, *n.* One of the priests, prophets, or bards among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, who worshipped under *oak trees*. [Gael. *druidh*; W. *derwydd—derw*, oaks, Gr. *drus*, an oak, Sans. *dru*, a tree.]

DRUIDESS, drōō'id-es, *n.* A female Druid.

DRUIDIC, -AL, drōō-id'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Druids. [monies of the Druids.

DRUIDISM, drōō'id-izm, *n.* The doctrines and cere-

DRUM, drum, *n.* A cylindrical musical instrument, chiefly used in martial music: anything shaped like a drum: the tympanum of the ear: (*arch.*) the upright part of a cupola, either above or below the dome: (*mech.*) a revolving cylinder: a noisy assembly or rout.—*v.i.* To beat a drum: to beat with the fingers: to throb or pulsate.—*v.t.* (fol. by *out*) to expel ignominiously with beat of drum: (fol. by *up*) to assemble or gather, as by beat of drum:—*pr.p.* drumm'ing; *pa.p.* drummed'. [A.S. *dream*, *dryme*, music; Dan. *tromme*, Ger. *trommel*, a drum: from the sound.]

DRUMBLE, drum'bl, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To drone or be sluggish, to go lazily or awkwardly about a thing. [Dim. of DRONE.]

DRUM-HEAD, drum'-hed, *n.* The head or upper part of a drum: the top part of a capstan.

DRUM-MAJOR, drum'-mā'jėr, *n.* The major or chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMER, drum'ėr, *n.* One whose office it is to beat the drum, esp. in regimental bands.

DRUM-STICK, drum'-stik, *n.* The stick with which the drum is beat: anything resembling a drum-stick, as the upper part of the leg of a fowl.

DRUNK, drungk, *adj.* Overcome with drink: intoxicated: saturated.

DRUNKARD, drungk'ard, *n.* One who frequently drinks to excess: an intemperate person.

DRUNKEN, drungk'n, *adj.* Intoxicated with drink: given to excessive drinking: resulting from intoxication.

DRUNKENLY, drungk'n-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a drunken manner. [ual intemperance.

DRUNKENNESS, drungk'n-nes, *n.* Intoxication: habit-

DRUPACEOUS, drōō-pā'shus, *adj.* Producing or pertaining to drupes or stone-fruits.

DRUPE, drōōp, *n.* A one-celled, fleshy fruit, containing a stone, as the plum, cherry, &c., which falls when ripe. [Fr., L. *drupa*, Gr. *druppa*, an overripe olive, *drupetēs*, quite ripe—*drys*, a tree, and *piptō*, to fall.]

DRY, drī, *adj.* Free from moisture or any liquid: without rain: without sap: not green: not giving milk: thirsty: (*Shak.*) desirous: uninteresting, plain: severe, sarcastic: frigid, precise.—*v.t.* To free from water or moisture: to exhaust.—*v.i.* to become dry: to evaporate entirely: to wither:—*pr.p.* dry'ing; *pa.p.* dried'. [A.S. *dri*, *drig*, dry, *drigan*, to dry.]

DRYAD, drī'ad, *n.* In Greek mythology, an inferior female deity or nymph *of the woods*. [Gr. *dryas*, *dryados—drys*, a tree.]

DRYAD-LIKE, drī'ad-līk, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Like a Dryad.

DRY-BEAT, drī'-bēt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To beat severely, or so as to be dry and light.

DRY-BEATEN, drī'-bēt'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Severely beaten.

DRY-DOCK, drī'-dok, *n.* A dock in which vessels are repaired. [tinguished from groceries.

DRY-GOODS, drī'-goodz, *n.pl.* Drapery, &c. as dis-

DRYLY, drī'li, *adv.* In a dry manner.

DRYNESS, drī'nes, *n.* State of being dry: want of moisture: want of embellishment.

DRY-NURSE, drī'-nurs, *n.* A nurse who brings up and feeds a child, but not with milk from the breast.

DRY-POINT, drī'-point, *n.* A sharp needle by which fine lines are drawn in copper-plate engraving.

DRY-ROT, drī'-rot, *n.* A rapid decay of timber caused by minute fungi which reduce it to a dry dust.

DRYSALTER, drī'sawlt'ėr, *n.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, &c.: or in gums, dyes, drugs, &c.

DRYSALTERY, drī'sawlt'ėr-i, *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter: the business of a drysalter.

DRY-SHOD, drī'-shod, *adj.* Without wetting the shoes or feet. [mortar, as some walls.

DRY-STONE, drī'-stōn, *adj.* Built of stone without

DRY-STOVE, drī'-stōv, *n.* A kind of hot-house for preserving the plants of dry, warm climates.

DUAL, dū'al, *adj.* Consisting of or expressing the number *two*, as the dual number in Greek. [L. *dualis—duo*, two.]

DUALISM, dū'al-izm, *n.* A *twofold* division: the doctrine of two ruling principles, one good and the other evil: the doctrine of the division of all mankind into two classes, the elect and the reprobate.

DUALIST, dū'al-ist, *n.* A believer in dualism.

DUALISTIC, dū-al-ist'ik, *adj.* Consisting of two: relating to dualism.

DUALITY, dū-al'i-ti, *n.* That which expresses two or doubleness: state of being double.

DUB, dub, *v.t.* *To strike* the shoulder with a sword in conferring knighthood: to confer any new dignity, name, or character:—*pr.p.* dubb'ing; *pa.p.* dubbed'. [A.S. *dubban*, Ice. *dubba*, Gr. *tuptō*, to strike.] [hood, or some other dignity or title.

DUBBING, dub'ing, *n.* The act of conferring knight-

DUBIETY, dū-bī'e-ti, *n.* State of being dubious, or in doubt: uncertainty.

DUBIOUS, dū'bi-us, *adj.* *Doubtful:* undetermined: ambiguous: causing doubt: of uncertain event or issue. [L. *dubius—dubito*. See DOUBT.]

DUBIOUSNESS, dū'bi-us-nes, *n.* State of being dubious. [dom. [See DUKE.]

DUCAL, dū'kal, *adj.* Pertaining to a duke or duke-

DUCAT, duk'at, *n.* A foreign coin worth in silver 4*s.* 6*d.*, in gold twice as much—so called because first struck by a *duke*. [Fr.; It. *ducato*. See DUKE.]

DUCHESS, duch'es, *n.* The consort or widow of a duke: a lady who possesses a duchy in her own right. [Fr. *duchesse—duc*.]

DUCHY, duch'i, *n.* The territory of a duke, a dukedom. [Fr. *duché—duc*.]

DUCK, duk, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth finer than canvas, used for small sails, sacking, &c. [Dan. *doek*, Sw. *duk*, cloth; Ger. *tuch*, a form of *zeug—zeugen*, to make.]

DUCK, duk, *v.t.* To dip suddenly in water and then withdraw.—*v.i.* to dip in or dive under water: to bow or lower the head suddenly.—*n.* A well-known web-footed water-bird, so named from its ducking or dipping its head: a dipping or stooping of the head: a term of endearment. [Ger. *ducken*, to bow, to stoop.]

DUCK-BILLED, duk'-bild, *adj.* Having a bill like a duck.

DUCKING-STOOL, duk'ing-stōōl, *n.* A stool or chair to which scolds were formerly tied and ducked in the water as a punishment.

DUCKLING, duk'ling, *n.* A young duck.

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DUCT, dukt, *n.* *That which conducts* or leads: a passage or tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants. [L. *ductus—duco*, to lead.]

DUCTILE, duk'til, *adj.* *That may be led:* easily led: yielding: capable of being drawn out into wires or threads. [L. *ductilis—duco, ductus*, to lead.]

DUCTILITY, duk-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being ductile: pliableness.

DUDGEON, duj'un, *n.* (*orig.*) The handle of a dagger: a small dagger. [Ger. *degen*, a sword.]

DUDGEON, duj'un, *n.* Grudge: resentment: ill-will: sullenness. [W. *dygen*, anger, *dygn*, painful.]

DUE, dū, *adj.* *Owed:* that ought to be paid or done to another: proper: appointed: exact: that ought to arrive.—*adv.* Exactly: directly.—*n.* That which is owed: what one has a right to: just title or privilege: fee, toll, or tribute: perquisite. [Fr. *dû*, pa.p. of *devoir*, L. *debeo*, to owe.]

DUE, dū, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To endue.

DUEFUL, dū'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Proper, fit.

DUEL, dū'el, *n.* A combat *between two* persons: single combat to decide a quarrel.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To attack or fight in single combat:—*pr.p.* dū'elling; *pa.p.* dū'elled. [Fr., It. *duello*—L. *duellum*, the orig. form of *bellum—duo*, two.]

DUELLING, dū'el-ing, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in duels.—*p.adj.* Used in fighting duels, applied to pistols.

DUELLIST, dū'el-ist, *n.* One who fights in duels.

DUELLO, dū-el'o, *n.* A duel: the laws which regulate duelling. [It.]

DUENNA, dū-en'a, *n.* An elderly lady who acts as guardian to a younger one. [Sp., a form of DONNA.]

DUET, dū-et', } *n.* A piece of music, vocal or in-
DUETTO, dū-et'o, } strumental, *for two* performers. [It. *duetto*—L. *duo*, two.]

DUFFEL, DUFFLE, duf'el, *n.* A thick, coarse woollen cloth, with a nap or frieze. [Prob. from *Duffel*, a town in Belgium.]

DUG, dug, *n.* The nipple or teat, esp. applied to that of the cow or other beast. [Sw. *dagga*, Dan. *dagge*, to suckle a child.]

DUG, dug, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of DIG.

DUGONG, dū-gong', *n.* A kind of herbivorous whale found in the Indian seas. [Malayan.]

DUKE, dūk, *n.* (*lit.* and in *B.*) *A leader*, a chieftain: the highest order of nobility, next in rank to the royal family. [Fr. *duc;* L. *dux, ducis*, a leader—*duco*, to lead.]

DUKEDOM, dūk'dum, *n.* The title, rank, or territories of a duke. [DUKE, and A.S. *dom*, power.]

DULCET, dul'set, *adj.* *Sweet* to the taste or to the ear: melodious: pleasing. [O. Fr. *dolcet*, dim. of *dols* = *doux*—L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DULCIMER, dul'si-mer, *n.* A triangular-shaped musical instrument strung with brass wires, which are struck with small rods—so named from the *sweetness* of its sound: a musical instrument mentioned in the Bible (Dan. iii. 5), the exact nature and form of which is not known.

DULL, dul, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Stupid, from wandering of the mind:* slow of hearing, of learning, &c.: insensible: wanting vivacity: sleepy: sad: not bright or clear: wanting sharpness.—*v.t.* To make dull: to dim: to blunt: to cloud.—*v.i.* to grow dull. [A.S. *dol—dwolian*, to err; D. *dol*, mad—*dolen*, to wander, to rave; Ger. *toll*, mad.]

DULLARD, dul'ard, *n.* A dull and stupid person: a dunce.

DULL-BRAINED, dul'-brānd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of dull brain or intellect: stupid.

DULL-BROWED, dul'-browd, *adj.* Of gloomy brow or look.

DULL-EYED, dul'-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having eyes dull or [wanting expression.

DULLISH, dul'ish, *adj.* Somewhat dull: wearisome.

DULLNESS, DULNESS, dul'nes, *n.* State of being dull: stupidity: slowness of perception: drowsiness.

DULL-WITTED, dul'-wit'ed, *adj.* Not smart: heavy.

DULLY, dul'li, *adv.* In a dull manner.

DULSE, duls, *n.* A kind of sea-weed of a reddish-brown colour which is eaten in some parts of Scotland and Ireland.

DULY, dū'li, *adv.* In a due or proper manner: at [the proper time.

DUMB, dum, *adj.* Silent: mute: unable to speak: without the power of speech: not using words: soundless.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To silence. [A.S. *dumb*, Ger. *dumpf*, dead (of sound), *dumm*, stupid.]

DUMB-BELLS, dum'-belz, *n.pl.* Short bars of iron having knobs (orig. bell-shaped) at each end, swung in the hands for exercise

Dumb-bell.

DUMBLY, dum'li, *adv.* In silence: mutely.

DUMBNESS, dum'nes, *n.* State of being dumb: inability to speak: silence.

DUMB-SHOW, dum'-shō, *n.* Gesture without words: [pantomime.

DUMB-WAITER, dum'-wāt'ėr, *n.* A movable platform used for conveying food, dishes, &c. from one story of a house to another.

DUMFOUND, dum'fownd, *v.t.* (*colloq.*) To strike dumb: [to confuse greatly.

DUMMY, dum'i, *n.* One who is dumb: a sham package in a shop: the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist.

DUMP, dump, *n.* *Dullness* or gloominess of mind, ill-humour, low spirits—now only used in the *pl.:* (*Shak.*) a melancholy tune or strain, any tune. [Ger. *dumpf*, gloomy—*dumm*, dull.]

DUMPISH, dump'ish, *adj.* Given to dumps: depressed in spirits: melancholy.

DUMPISHNESS, dump'ish-nes, *n.* State of being [dumpish.

DUMPLING, dump'ling, *n.* A round, *thick* sort of pudding made of paste, and generally enclosing fruit.

DUMPY, dump'i, *adj.* Short and thick. [Ice. *doomp*, a short, stout servant-maid—*dempa*, to check: or from DUB or DAB.]

DUN, dun, *adj.* Of a dark colour, partly brown and black: dark, gloomy. [A.S. *dun*, W. *dwn*, dusky; Gael. *don*, brown.]

DUN, dun, *v.t.* To demand payment of a debt with din or clamour: to solicit with importunity:—*pr.p.* dunn'ing; *pa.p.* dunned'.—*n.* One who duns: an importunate creditor: a demand for payment. [A.S. *dynian*, Ice. *dynia*, to clamour—A.S. *dyne*, Ice. *dyn*, noise.]

DUNCE, duns, *n.* One opposed to learning: one slow at learning: a stupid person: one of weak intellect. [From *Duns Scotus*, the leader of the schoolmen, from him called *Dunses*, who opposed classical studies at the revival of learning.]

DUNE, dōōn, *n.* A low *hill* of sand on the sea-shore. [A.S. and Gael. *dun*, a hill.]

DUNG, dung, *n.* The excrement of animals: anything filthy or rotten.—*v.t.* To manure with dung.—*v.i.* to void excrement. [A.S.]

DUNGEON, dun'jun, *n.* (*orig.*) *The commanding building of a fortress:* a close, dark prison: a gloomy cell underground. [From root of DONJON.]

DUNGHILL, dung'hil, *n.* A hill or heap of dung: any mean situation: (*Shak.*) a meanly born person, used in reproach.

DUNGY, dung'i, *adj.* Full of dung: filthy: worthless.

DUNLIN, dun'lin, *n.* A species of sandpiper, so called

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from its frequenting the *dunes* and *pools* by the seaside. [Gael. *dun*, a hill, and *linne*, a pool.]

DUNNISH, dun'ish, *adj.* Somewhat dun.

DUNT, dunt, *n.* A blow or stroke. [See DINT.]

DUODECAHEDRON, dū-o-dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* Same as DODECAHEDRON.

DUODECIMAL, dū-o-des'i-mal, *adj.* Computed *by twelves:* twelfth :—*pl.* A rule of arithmetic in which the denominations rise by twelve, used chiefly by artificers. [L. *duodecim*, twelve—*duo*, two, *decem*, ten.]

DUODECIMO, dū-o-des'i-mo, *adj.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make *twelve* leaves.—*n.* A book, or the size of a book, in which the sheet is folded into twelve leaves—usually written 12mo.

DUODENUM, dū-o-dē'num, *n.* The first of the small intestines, so called because about *twelve* fingers'-breadth in length. [of DOME.]

DUOMO, dū-ō'mo, *n.* (*Tenn.*) DOME. [It., from root

DUP, dup, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To do*, or open, *up.*

DUPE, dūp, *n.* One easily cheated: one who is deceived or misled.—*v.t.* To deceive, trick, or cheat :—*pr.p.* dūp'ing; *pa.p.* dūped'. [Fr. *dupe—duppe*, a hoopoe, a foolish bird; or corrupted from L. *decipio*, to catch.]

DUPLEX, dū'pleks, *adj. Twofold:* double. [L., from *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold.]

DUPLICATE, dū'pli-kāt, *adj. Double:* twofold.—*n.* Another thing of the same kind: a copy, transcript, counterpart.—*v.t.* To double: to fold :—*pr.p.* dū'plicāting; *pa.p.* dū'plicāted. [L. *duplico*, *duplicatum—duplex.*]

DUPLICATION, dū-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of duplicating or doubling: that which is doubled.

DUPLICATURE, dū'pli-ka-tūr, *n.* A doubling: anything doubled: the fold of a membrane.

DUPLICITY, dū-plis'i-ti, *n.* Doubleness: insincerity of heart or speech: deceit: artifice.

DURABILITY, dūr-a-bil'it-i, *n.* Quality of being durable: power of resisting decay.

DURABLE, dūr'a-bl, *adj.* Able to last or endure: hardy: lasting: permanent. [L. *durabilis.* See DURE.]

DURABLENESS, dūr'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being durable. [manner.

DURABLY, dūr'a-bli, *adv.* In a durable or lasting

DURAMEN, dū-rā'men, *n.* The hardened or fully-formed central layers of the wood of a tree. [L.—*durus*, hard.] [prisonment.

DURANCE, dūr'ans, *n.* Continuance: endurance: im-

DURATION, dū-rā'shun, *n.* Continuance in time: time indefinitely: length or power of continuance. [See DURE.]

DURBAR, dur'bär, *n.* Name given in the East Indies to an audience-room, esp. of a sovereign or viceroy. [Persian.]

DURE, dūr, *v.i.* (*obs.*) *To endure:* last, or continue. [L. *duro*, to last—*durus*, hard.]

DUREFUL, dūr'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Enduring, lasting.

DURESS, dūr'es, *n.* Hardship: constraint: imprisonment. [O. Fr. *duresse—dur*, L. *durus*, hard.]

DURETH, dūr'eth (*B.*), *3d pers. sing.* of obs. DURE.

DURING, dūr'ing, *prep.* For the time anything lasts. [Properly pr.p. of obs. DURE, to last.]

DURRA, dur'ra, *n.* A kind of millet much cultivated in Asia, Africa, and the south of Europe—also written *doura*, *dhura*, and *dura*. [Arab.]

DURST, durst, *pa.t.* of DARE. [A.S. *dorste*, pa.t. of *dear*, to dare.]

DUSK, dusk, *adj. Dull:* tending to darkness: of a dark colour.—*n.* Twilight: partial darkness: darkness of colour. [Sw. *dusk*, dull weather; Dan. *dulsk*, dull.]

DUSKINESS, dusk'i-nes, *n.* State of being dusky.

DUSKISH, dusk'ish, *adj.* Rather dusky: slightly dark or black. [oured: gloomy, sad.

DUSKY, dusk'i, *adj.* Dark or obscure: dark-col-

DUST, dust, *n.* Fine particles of anything like smoke or vapour: fine powder: earth: the grave, where the body becomes dust: a mean condition.—*v.t.* To free from dust: to sprinkle with dust. [A.S. *dust*, Ger. *dunst*, vapour; D. *donst*, vapour, flour.]

DUSTER, dust'ér, *n.* A utensil to clear from dust.

DUSTINESS, dust'i-nes, *n.* State of being dusty.

DUSTMAN, dust'man, *n.* One whose employment it is to carry away dust or refuse.

DUST-PAN, dust'-pan, *n.* A pan or shovel for removing dust swept from the floor. [dust: like dust.

DUSTY, dust'i, *adj.* Covered, filled, or sprinkled with

DUTCH, duch, *adj.* Belonging to Holland, or its people.—*n.* The people of Holland: the language spoken in Holland. [Ger. *deutsch—deut*, O. Ger. *diot*, A.S. *theod*, the people.]

DUTCHMAN, duch'man, *n.* A native of Holland.

DUTEOUS, dū'te-us, *adj.* Devoted to or enjoined by duty: obedient: subservient.

DUTEOUSLY, dū'te-us-li, *adv.* In a duteous manner.

DUTEOUSNESS, dū'te-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being duteous.

DUTIFUL, dū'ti-fool, *adj.* Attentive to duty: expressive of a sense of duty: obedient: respectful.

DUTIFULLY, dū'ti-fool-li, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.

DUTIFULNESS, dū'ti-fool-nes, *n.* Quality of being dutiful.

DUTY, dū'ti, *n. That which is due:* what one is bound by any obligation to do, or refrain from doing: obedience: act of regard: military service: one's proper business: tax on goods.

DUUMVIRATE, dū-um'vi-rāt, *n.* Supreme government of *two men* in the same office, as in ancient Rome. [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.]

DWARF, dwawrf, *n.* Anything *crooked* or deformed: an animal or plant that never attains the ordinary height: a diminutive person.—*v.t.* To stop the growth of: to stunt. [A.S. *dweorg—thwer*, crooked.]

DWARFISH, dwawrf'ish, *adj.* Like a dwarf: very small: despicable.

DWARFISHNESS, dwawrf'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being dwarfish: littleness.

DWELL, dwel, *v.i. To delay*, to linger: to abide in a place: to inhabit: (fol. by *on* or *upon*) to rest the attention, to continue long.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to inhabit:—*pr.p.* dwell'ing; *pa.t.* or *pa.p.* dwelled' or dwelt'. [A.S. *dwelan*, to wander; O. Sw. *dwaelias*, to delay.]

DWELLER, dwel'ér, *n.* One who dwells in a place: an inhabitant.

DWELLING, dwel'ing, *n.* The place in which one dwells: habitation: continuance.

DWELLING-HOUSE, dwel'ing-hows, *n.* A house used as a dwelling, in distinction from a place of business or other building. [residence.

DWELLING-PLACE, dwel'ing-plās, *n.* A place of

DWELT, dwelt, *pa.p.* of DWELL.

DWINDLE, dwin'dl, *v.i.* To waste away: to grow less: to grow feeble: to become degenerate.—*v.t.* to make less :—*pr.p.* dwin'dling; *pa.p.* dwin'dled. [A.S. *dwinan*, to fade; Dan. *tvine*, to pine away.]

DYE, dī, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as DIE, hazard.

DYE, dī, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To soak:* to stain: to give a new

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colour to by a chemical process:—*pr.p.* dye'ing; *pa.p.* dyed'.—*n.* Colour: stain: a colouring liquid. [A.S. *deagan*, to dye; Dan. *dygge*, to sprinkle with water; prob. allied to L. *tingo*, Gr. *tengō*, to wet.]

DYEING, dī'ing, *n.* The art or trade of colouring cloth, &c.

DYER, dī'ėr, *n.* One whose trade is to dye cloth, &c.

DYE-STUFF, dī'-*stuf*, *n.* Material used in dyeing.

DYE-WOOD, dī'-wood, *n.* Any wood from which material is obtained for dyeing.

DYING, dī'ing, *pr.p.* of DIE.—*adj.* Destined for death: mortal: occurring immediately before death.—*n.* Death: act of expiring.

DYKE, dīk, *n.* Same as DIKE.

DYNACTINOMETER, din-ak-tin-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring the actinic force* of light. [Gr. *dynamis*, force, *aktin*, *aktinos*, a ray, *metron*, a measure.]

DYNAMETER, dī-nam'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring the* magnifying *power* of a telescope. [Gr. *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, a measure.]

DYNAMETRICAL, din-a-met'rik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

DYNAMIC, -AL, dī-nam'ik, -al, *adj.* *Relating to power* or to dynamics. [Gr. *dynamikos—dynamis*, power—*dynamai*, to be able.]

DYNAMICS, dī-nam'iks, *n.* The science of forces producing motion in bodies.

DYNAMOMETER, din-am-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring strength* of any kind, esp. that of animals. [Gr. *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, a measure.]

DYNAMOMETRIC, -AL, din-a-mo-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Relating to a dynamometer.

DYNASTIC, di-nas'tik, *adj.* Belonging to a dynasty.

DYNASTY, dī'nas-ti or din'-, *n.* (*lit.*) *A lordship:* a succession of sovereigns of the same family. [Gr. *dynastēs*, a lord—*dynamai*, to be able.]

DYSENTERIC, dis-en-ter'ik, *adj.* Relating or affected with dysentery.

DYSENTERY, dis'en-tėr-i, *n.* *A disease of the entrails* or bowels, attended with pain and a discharge of mucus and blood. [Gr. *dysenteria—dys*, ill, *entera*, the entrails.]

DYSPEPSIA, dis-pep'si-a, } *n.* *Difficulty of digestion:*
DYSPEPSY, dis-pep'si, } indigestion. [Gr. *dyspepsia—dys*, hard, difficult, and *pessō*, *pepsō*, to digest.]

DYSPEPTIC, dis-pep'tik, *adj.* Afflicted with, pertaining to, or arising from indigestion.—*n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

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EACH, ēch, *adj.* Every one in any number considered separately. [A.S. *ælc—a*, *aa*, ever, and *lic*, like; Scot. *ilk*, *ilka*.]

EACHWHERE, ēch'hwār, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Everywhere.

EADISH, ēd'ish, *n.* Same as EDDISH.

EAGER, ē'gėr, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Sharp, keen, acid:* keenly desirous: earnest: impetuous: zealous: brittle. [O. E. *egre*, Fr. *aigre*—L. *acer*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp.]

EAGER, ē'gėr, *n.* Same as EAGRE.

EAGER-HEARTED, ē'gėr-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having a heart ardent in the pursuit of an object.

EAGERLY, ē'gėr-li, *adv.* With great ardour of desire: impetuously: earnestly: keenly.

EAGERNESS, ē'gėr-nes, *n.* The state of being eager or earnest: keenness of desire: impetuosity.

EAGLE, ē'gl, *n.* (*lit.*) *The swift one:* a genus of birds of prey containing the largest of the falcon family: a military standard, carrying the figure of an eagle, as the emblem of might and courage: a gold coin (U.S.) worth ten dollars or forty-three shillings. [Fr. *aigle*, Sp. *aguila*, L. *aquila*, from root *ak*, sharp, swift.]

EAGLE-EYED, ē'gl-īd, } *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having
EAGLE-SIGHTED, ē'gl-sīt'ed, } quick sight, like an eagle.

EAGLE-HAWK, ē'gl-hawk, *n.* A sub-genus of eagles.

EAGLE-OWL, ē'gl-owl, *n.* A genus of the owl family.

EAGLE-STONE, ē'gl-stōn, *n.* A variety of argillaceous oxide of iron occurring in egg-shaped masses.

EAGLET, ē'glet, *n.* A little or young eagle.

EAGLE-WINGED, ē'gl-winged, *adj.* Having the wings of an eagle, swift as an eagle.

EAGRASS, ē'gras, *n.* Same as EDDISH.

EAGRE, ē'gr, *n.* The tide in an estuary or river, after being kept back by the current, rushing up in a huge wave. [A.S. *eagor*, *egor*, water, sea.]

EAME, ēm, *n.* (*Spenser*). An uncle. [A.S. *eam*.]

EAN, ēn, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To bring forth young. [A.S. *eanian*; Gael. *uan*, a lamb.]

EANLING, ēn'ling, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lamb just dropped.

EAR, ēr, *n.* The spike or head of corn.—*v.i.* To put forth ears in growing, as corn. [A.S. *ear*, Ger. *ähre*.]

EAR, ēr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To plough* or till. [A.S. *erian*, L. *aro*, Gr. *aroō*—root *ar*, to plough.]

EAR, ēr, *n.* One of the organs of hearing: the external part of the organ: the sense or power of hearing: (*mus.*) a delicate and just appreciation of sound and measure: an attentive or favourable hearing: attention: a projecting part of anything like an ear. [A.S. *ear*, Ger. *ohr*, L. *auris*.]

EAR-ACHE, ēr'-āk, *n.* Pain in the ear.

EAR-DEAFENING, ēr'-def'ning, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Stunning the ears with noise.

EAR-DROP, ēr'-drop, *n.* A ring or ornament *drooping* or hanging from the ear.

EAR-DRUM, ēr'-drum, *n.* The drum or middle cavity of the ear.

EARINESS, ēr'i-nes, *n.* Fear or timidity, esp. when excited by the idea of an apparition. [Scot. *eery*, *eerie*, affected with fear; Ice. *ogra*, to be afraid.]

EARING, ēr'ing, *n.* (*B.*) Ploughing of land. [From EAR, to plough.]

EARL, ėrl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A chief, a count:* an English nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount. [A.S. *eorl*; Ice. *jarl*, a chief, noble, leader.]

EARLDOM, ėrl'dum, *n.* The dominion or dignity of an earl. [A.S. *eorl-dom—eorl*, earl, and *dom*, power.]

EARLESS, ēr'les, *adj.* Wanting ears: deaf or unwilling to hear.

EARLINESS, ėr'li-nes, *n.* The state of being early: promptness.

EARL-MARSHAL, ėrl'-mar'shal, *n.* An English officer of state, president of the Heralds' College.

EARLY, ėr'li, *adj.* (*comp.* EAR'LIER: *super.* EAR'LIEST). *Before*, in time: in good season: at or near the beginning of any period of time.—*adv.* Soon: in good season: betimes. [A.S. *ærlice—ær*, before.]

EARN, ėrn, *v.t.* To gain by labour: to acquire or obtain: to deserve. [A.S. *earnian*, to earn; O. Ger. *arnen*, to earn; D. *ernen*, to reap, *arne*, harvest—root *ar*, to plough.]

EARN, ėrn, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To yearn, to long.

EARNEST, ėr'nest, *adj.* Serious, not trifling: ardent in pursuit of an object: eager to obtain or realise some wish: intent, fixed: sincere, zealous.—*n.*

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Earnestness. [A.S. *eornest*, serious; D. *ernsten*, to endeavour; Ger. *ernst*, ardour, zeal, *gern*, willingly.]

IN EARNEST, determined, resolved.

EARNEST, ėr'nest, *n.* Money given in token of a bargain made: a pledge: first-fruits. [O. Fr. *ernes*, L. *arrha*, Gr. *arrahōn*; O. E. and Scot. *arles*.]

EARNESTLY, ėr'nest-li, *adv.* Eagerly: desirously: warmly: zealously.

EARNEST-MONEY, ėr'nest-mun'i, *n.* Same as EARNEST, money given in token, &c.

EARNESTNESS, ėr'nest-nes, *n.* The state of being earnest: eagerness: warmth: impetuosity: seriousness: anxiety: care.

EARNINGS, ėrn'ingz, *n.* What one has earned: [wages: reward.

EAR-PIERCING, ėr'-pėrs'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Very shrill.

EAR-RING, ėr'-ring, *n.* A ring hanging from the ear.

EAR-SHOT, ėr'-shot, *n.* Hearing distance.

EARST, ėrst, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as ERST.

EARTH, ėrth, *n.* (*lit.*) *The ploughed land:* the soil on the surface of the globe: the solid material of the globe, as opposed to water and air: the planet we inhabit: the inhabitants of the earth: a part of the globe, a region: the hole of a fox or badger: disintegrated earthy matter without organic mixture: one of a class of metallic oxides forming the basis of rocks and soils.—*v.t.* To hide in the earth: to bury.—*v.i.* to burrow. [A.S. *eorth*; Ger. *erde*; Gr. *era*, Sans. *ira*—root *ar*, to plough.]

EARTH-APPLE, ėrth'-ap'pl, *n.* A cucumber or a potato.

EARTH-BAG, ėrth'-bag, *n.* A bag filled with earth.

EARTH-BANK, ėrth'-bangk, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

EARTH-BOARD, ėrth'-bōrd, *n.* The board of a plough, or other implement, that turns over the earth.

EARTH-BORN, ėrth'-bawrn, *adj.* Earthly, human: (*Milton*) sprung originally from the earth.

EARTH-BOUND, ėrth'-bownd, *adj.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTH-BRED, ėrth'-bred, *adj.* Mean, grovelling.

EARTH-CREATED, ėrth'-kre-āt'ed, *adj.* Formed of earth.

EARTH-DRAKE, ėrth'-drāk, *n.* A dragon.

EARTHEN, ėrth'n, *adj.* Made of earth or of clay: earthly: frail.

EARTHENWARE, ėrth'n-wār, *n.* Utensils made of [clay: crockery.

EARTH-FED, ėrth'-fėd, *adj.* Low, abject.

EARTH-FLAX, ėrth'-flaks, *n.* Asbestos.

EARTH-FORK, ėrth'-fork, *n.* A fork with several prongs for turning up the earth.

EARTH-HOUSES, ėrth'-howz'ez, *n.pl.* Ancient underground dwellings in Ireland and Scotland, also called Picts'-houses.

EARTHINESS, ėrth'i-nes, *n.* The quality of containing earth: grossness: intellectual coarseness.

EARTHLINESS, ėrth'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being earthly: grossness: worldliness.

EARTHLING, ėrth'ling, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

EARTHLY, ėrth'li, *adj.* Belonging to the earth or to this world: corporeal, not mental or spiritual: carnal: base: worldly: vile.

EARTHLY-MINDED, ėrth'li-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having one's mind intent on earthly things.

EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS, ėrth'li-mīnd'ed-nes, *n.* Worldliness: sensuality.

EARTH-NUT, ėrth'-nut, *n.* The popular name of the tubers of certain umbelliferous plants.

EARTHQUAKE, ėrth'kwāk, *n.* A quaking or shaking of the earth, often accompanied by a rumbling noise, owing to some disturbance in the interior of the earth.

EARTHWARD, ėrth'ward, *adv.* Towards the earth.

EARTH-WORK, ėrth'-wurk, *n.* A general name for all military constructions, whether for attack or defence, in which the material employed is chiefly earth.

EARTH-WORM, ėrth'-wurm, *n.* A genus of worms including and all closely resembling the common worm.

EARTHY, ėrth'i, *adj.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling earth: inhabiting the earth: gross, unrefined.

EAR-TRUMPET, ėr'-trum'pet, *n.* A trumpet-shaped tube used by persons with defective hearing.

EAR-WAX, ėr'-wāks, *n.* The waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

EARWIG, ėr'wig, *n.* A genus of orthopterous insects, having their two sets of wings folded curiously under the very short wing cases. [A.S. *ear*, ear, and *wioga*, worm, so called from the erroneous notion that it crawls into the human ear.]

EAR-WITNESS, ėr'-wit'nes, *n.* One who attests a thing as heard by himself.

EASE, ēz, *n.* Quiet, rest: freedom from pain or disturbance: freedom from difficulty, harshness, formality, affectation, or constraint.—*v.t.* To give ease to: to free from pain, trouble, or anxiety: to relieve from toil or care, pressure or restraint: to remove or lessen, as a burden: (*B.*) to alleviate, to mitigate: to calm:—*pr.p.* eas'ing; *pa.p.* eased'. [A.S. *eath*, gentle, easy, *ead*, prosperity; Fr. *aise*, L. *otium*, ease.]

EASEFUL, ēz'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Quiet, fit for rest.

EASEL, ēz'l, *n.* A three-legged frame with movable cross-bars used by painters for supporting their canvas while painting. [Ger. *esel*, an ass.]

EASEMENT, ēz'ment, *n.* That which gives ease: assistance: support: accommodation: relief by evacuation: (*law*) a privilege without profit which the owner of one neighbouring tenement has of another by grant or prescription.

EASILY, ēz'i-li, *adv.* In an easy manner: with ease.

EASINESS, ēz'i-nes, *n.* Ease: flexibility: compliance.

EAST, ēst, *n.* That part of the heavens where the sun first *shines* or rises—properly, the point where it rises at the equinoxes: the one of the four cardinal points, on the right of one looking towards the north: the eastern parts of the earth: the countries to the east of Europe.—*adj.* From or towards the east. [A.S. *east*, Ger. *ost*; akin to Gr. *ōōs*, the dawn, Sans. *ushas*, the dawn—*ush*, to burn.]

EASTER, -DAY, ēs'tėr, -dā, *n.* The festival of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, held on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st of March. [A.S. *Easter*, from *Eastre*, a goddess, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated in April.]

EASTER-EGG, ēs'tėr-eg, *n.* Eggs stained of various colours with dye-woods or herbs, and given as presents on Easter.

EASTER-GIFT, ēs'tėr-gift, *n.* A gift presented at Easter, esp. small sums paid to the parochial clergy in England by their parishioners, as a compensation for personal tithes.

EASTERLING, ēst'ėr-ling, *n.* A native of a country lying to the east of us, esp. a trader from the shores of the Baltic.—*adj.* Pertaining to the money of the Baltic traders.

EASTERLY, ēst'ėr-li, *adj.* Coming from the eastward: looking or lying towards the east.—*adv.* On the east: towards the east.

EASTERN, ēst'ėrn, *adj.* Situated or dwelling in the east: going towards the east.

EASTING, ēst'ing, *n.* Distance eastward from a given [meridian.

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EASTWARD, ēst'ward, *adv.* Towards the east.

EASY, ēz'i, *adj.* At ease: free from pain, &c.: not difficult: not unwilling: unresisting: giving ease: smooth: not stiff: (*Milton*) having ease. [rest.

EASY-CHAIR, ēz'i-chār, *n.* An arm-chair for ease or

EAT, ēt, *v.t.* To chew and swallow, as food: to consume: to corrode.—*v.i.* to take food: to be maintained in food: to taste or relish: to gnaw or corrode:—*pr.p.* eat'ing; *pa.t.* eat or āte; *pa.p.* eat'en. [A.S. *etan*, Ger. *essen*, L. *edo*, *esse*, Gr. *edō*, Sans. *ad*, to eat.]

EATABLE, ēt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be eaten: fit to be eaten: proper for food.—*n.* Anything used as food.

EATER, ēt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which eats or corrodes.

EATH, ēth, *adj.* (*Spenser*). EASY. [See EASE.]

EATING-HOUSE, ēt'ing-hows, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed, and usually eaten on the premises.

EAU-DE-COLOGNE, ō'-de-ko-lōn', *n.* A celebrated perfume invented and originally made only in Cologne. [Fr., 'water of Cologne.']

EAU-DE-VIE, ō'-de-vē', *n.* The French name for brandy. [Fr. *eau*, water, *de*, of, *vie*, L. *vita*, life.]

EAVES, ēvz, *n.* The edge of a sloping roof which overhangs the wall for the purpose of throwing off the water. [A.S. *efese*, brink, eaves.]

EAVES-DROP, ēvz'-drop, *n.* The water that drops from the eaves of a house.—*v.i.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen.

EAVES-DROPPER, ēvz'-drop-ėr, *n.* One who stands under the eaves of a house to listen: one who tries to overhear private conversation.

EBB, eb, *n.* The flowing back of the tide towards the sea: declension, decay.—*v.i.* To flow back towards the sea: to sink, decline, or decay. [A.S. *ebba*, Ger. *ebbe*; perhaps conn. with Ger. *aben*, to fall off, to sink. See EVENING.]

EBB-TIDE, eb'-tīd, *n.* The ebbing or retiring tide.

EBON, eb'on, *adj.* Made of ebony: as black as ebony.

EBONISE, eb'on-īz, *v.t.* To make like ebony.

EBONY, eb'on-i, *n.* (*lit.*) A wood *hard as a stone*: a wood remarkable for its hardness, heaviness, and usually deep black colour. [Gr. *ebenos*, from Heb. *hobnim*, pl. of *hobni*, *obni*, stony—*oben*, *eben*, a stone.]

EBRIETY, e-brī'et-i, *n.* *Intoxication*: drunkenness. [L. *ebrietas—ebrius*, intoxicated.]

EBULLIENCE, e-bul'yens, } *n.* *A boiling over.*
EBULLIENCY, e-bul'yen-si, } [See EBULLIENT.]

EBULLIENT, e-bul'yent, *adj.* *Boiling over*: effervescing. [L. *ebulliens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ebullio—e*, out, and *bullio*, to boil—*bulla*, a bubble.]

EBULLITION, eb-ū-lish'un, *n.* *The act of boiling*: the agitation of a liquid owing to its rapid conversion into vapour by heat: agitation: any intestine commotion: a sudden or violent outbreak.

ECCENTRIC, **-AL**, ek-sen'trik, -al, *adj.* Deviating or departing *from the centre*: not having the same centre: pertaining to eccentricity or to an eccentric: out of the usual course or practice: irregular: singular.—*n.* ECCENTRIC, a circle not having the same centre as another: a wheel having its axis out of its centre, being a contrivance to take an alternating rectilinear motion from a revolving shaft: one who or that which deviates from regularity. [L. *ex*, out of, and *centrum*, centre.]

ECCENTRICALLY, ek-sen'trik-al-li, *adv.* With eccentricity: in an eccentric manner.

ECCENTRICITY, ek-sen-tris'i-ti, *n.* State of being eccentric: the distance of the centre of the orbit of a heavenly body from the centre of the body round which it revolves.

ECCHYMOSIS, ek-ki-mō'sis, *n.* A discoloration of the surface produced by blood *effused* below or in the texture of the skin. [Gr.—*ek*, out of, and *chyō*, to pour.]

ECCLESIARCH, ek-klē'zi-ārk, *n.* *A ruler of the church.* [Gr. *ekklēsia*, church, and *archos*, a ruler.]

ECCLESIASTES, ek-klē-zi-as'tēz, *n.* (*lit.*) *The preacher*: one of the books of the Old Testament, so called from the title in the Septuagint or Greek Version. [Gr.]

ECCLESIASTIC, **-AL**, ek-klē-zi-as'tik, -al, *adj.* Of or relating to the church.—*n.* ECCLESIASTIC, a priest, a clergyman. [Gr. *ekklēsiastikos—ekklēsia*, an assembly or congregation, the church—*ek*, out, and *kaleō*, to call.] [an ecclesiastical manner.

ECCLESIASTICALLY, ek-klē-zi-as'tik-al-li, *adv.* In

ECCLESIASTICISM, ek-klē-zi-as'ti-sizm, *n.* Attachment to ecclesiastical observances, &c.

ECCLESIASTICUS, ek-klē-zi-as'tik-us, *n.* The name of one of the books of the Apocrypha, so called because it was the chief of those uninspired books which were considered fit to be read in church. [See ECCLESIASTIC.]

ECCLESIOLOGY, ek-klē-zi-ol'o-ji, *n.* The study of church-building and decoration. [Gr. *ekklēsia*, the church, and *logos*, discourse.]

ECHE, ēk, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To eke out.

ECHELON, esh'e-long, *n.* An arrangement of troops in battalions or divisions receding from the front *like the steps of a stair*. [Fr., from *échelle*, a ladder or stair. See SCALE.]

ECHINATE, ek'in-āt, } *adj.* Prickly *like a*
ECHINATED, ek'in-āt-ed, } *hedgehog*: set with prickles or bristles. [From Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog.]

ECHINODERMATA, ek-in-o-dėr'ma-ta, *n.* (*lit.*) *Spiny-skinned* animals: a class of animals having the skin in some strengthened by calcareous plates, and in others covered with spikes. [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *derma*, skin.]

ECHINODERMATOUS, ek-in-o-dėr'ma-tus, *adj.* Relating to the Echinodermata.

ECHO, ek'o, *pl.* ECHOES (ek'ōz), *n.* The repetition of a sound, owing to the sound-waves being reflected by some object, as a wall, wood, &c.: the sound so reflected: (*arch.*) a vaulted place causing an echo: (*mus.*) the repetition of a melodic phrase: (*Milton*) a nymph regarded as repeating sounds.—*v.t.* To send back a sound: to return or repeat what has been uttered.—*v.i.* to give an echo: to be sounded back or repeated. [Gr. *ēchō*, sound, echo.]

ECHOMETER, e-kom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the length of *sounds*. [Gr. *ēchō*, sound, and *metron*, a measure.]

ECHOMETRY, e-kom'e-tri, *n.* The art of measuring the length of sounds: the art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, e-klār-sis'mong, *n.* The act of *clearing up* an affair: explanation. [Fr.—*éclaircir*, to clear up—*clair*, L. *clarus*, clear.]

ECLAT, e-klā', *n.* A striking effect: brilliancy of success: splendour: applause. [Fr.—O. Fr. *esclater*, to break, to shine; Gr. *klaō*, Ger. *schleissen*, to break.]

ECLECTIC, ek-lek'tik, *adj.* *Choosing out*: choosing at will from the tenets, works, &c. of others:—*n.* One who follows an eclectic method in science, religion, &c., esp. applied to those philosophers in ancient times who had no system of their own, but who professed to choose from all systems the parts they

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considered true. [Gr. *eklektikos—ek*, out, and *legō*, to choose.]

ECLECTICALLY, ek-lek'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an eclectic manner.

ECLECTICISM, ek-lek'ti-sizm, *n.* The practice or doctrine of an eclectic.

ECLIPSE, ek-lips', *n.* (*lit.*) *A defect* or *failure:* an obscuration of a heavenly body by the interposition of another, either between it and the spectator, or between it and the sun: loss of brilliancy, lustre, &c.: obscuration: darkness.—*v.t.* To hide or obscure a luminous body, either wholly or in part: to obscure or extinguish: to cloud: to put into the shade: to disgrace.—*v.i.* to suffer an eclipse. [Gr. *ekleipsis*, a failing—*ek*, out, *leipō*, to leave.]

ECLIPTIC, ek-lip'tik, *n.* The line in which eclipses take place: the great circle of the heavens round which the earth seems to travel, from west to east, in the course of a year: a great circle on the terrestrial globe in the plane of the celestial ecliptic.—*adj.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic.

ECLOGUE, ek'log, *n.* (*lit.*) *A selection:* a pastoral poem. [Gr. *eklogē—ek* and *legō*. See ECLECTIC.]

ECONOMIC, -AL, ek-o-nom'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to economy or household affairs, or to the science of economics: careful: thrifty: managed with frugality.

ECONOMICALLY, ek-o-nom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an economical manner: with frugality.

ECONOMICS, ek-o-nom'iks, *n.* The science of household management: political economy.

ECONOMISE, e-kon'o-mīz, *v.t.* To manage with economy: to spend money carefully.—*v.t.* to use with prudence: to spend with frugality:—*pr.p.* econ'omīsing; *pa.p.* econ'omised.

ECONOMIST, e-kon'o-mist, *n.* One who is economical: one who studies or teaches political economy.

ECONOMY, e-kon'o-mi, *n.* The management of a household or family, or of money-matters generally: a frugal and judicious use of money: the disposition and arrangement of any work: system of management, or of rules, rites, &c.: regular operations, as of nature. [Gr. *oikonomia—oikos*, a house, *nomos*, a law.]

ECSTASY, ek'sta-si, *n.* (*lit.*) *The state of being beside one's self:* a state of mind marked by mental alienation and altered or diminished consciousness: excessive joy: rapture: (*Shak.*) excessive grief or anxiety, distraction, madness. [Gr. *ekstasis—ek*, aside, and *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

ECSTATIC, -AL, ek-stat'ik, -al, *adj.* Causing ecstasy: in the highest degree delightful: rapturous.

ECSTATICALLY, ek-stat'ik-al-li, *adv.* Rapturously: ravishingly.

ECTOZOA, ek-to-zō'a, *n.* The name applied to those parasitic animals that live on the external parts of other animals, as opposed to Entozoa. [Gr. *ektos*, without, and *zōon*, an animal.]

ECUMENIC, -AL, ek-ū-men'ik, -al, *adj.* *Belonging to the whole inhabited world:* general, universal. [L. *œcumenicus*—Gr. *oikoumenē* (*gē*), the inhabited (world)—*oikeō*, to dwell.]

EDACIOUS, e-dā'shus, *adj.* *Eating:* greedy: voracious. [L. *edax, edacis—edo*, to eat.]

EDACIOUSLY, e-dā'shus-li, *adv.* Greedily: voraciously.

EDACIOUSNESS, e-dā'shus-nes, **EDACITY**, e-das'i-ti, *n.* Greediness: voracity: rapacity.

EDDA, ed'da, *n.* The name of two Scandinavian books, the one a collection of ancient mythological and heroic songs, the other a prose composition of the same kind. [Ice. 'grandmother'—*i.e.* of Scandinavian poetry.]

EDDISH, ed'dish, *n.* Pasturage, or the *eatable* growth of either grass or corn-field, prob. a corr. of *eatage.*—*Wedgwood.*

EDDY, ed'di, *n.* A current of air or water turned back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion: a whirlpool: a whirlwind.—*v.i.* To move round and round, as an eddy.—*v.t.* to collect into an eddy.—*adj.* Whirling round.

[A.S. *ed*, back, *ea*, a stream: acc. to Wedgwood, A.S. *yth*, rush of water—*ythean*, to overflow; Ice. *yda*, a whirlpool—*yda*, to rush.]

EDEN, ē'den, *n.* According to the Hebrew Scriptures, the first residence of man, somewhere on the Euphrates: a delightful region or residence. [Heb. 'delight, a place of pleasure.']

EDENTATA, e-den-tā'ta, *n.* An order of Mammalia characterised by having *no teeth* or only small teeth in the back part of the jaws. [L. *edentatus*, toothless—*e*, out of, from, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.]

EDENTATE, e-den'tāt, *adj.* *Deprived of* or wanting *teeth:* without front teeth.

EDGE, ej, *n.* The extreme border of anything: the margin, brink, or verge: the thin, cutting part of a blade: intenseness of desire: keenness: acrimony of temper.—*v.t.* To furnish with an edge: to sharpen: to border with anything, to fringe: to exasperate: to goad or urge on: to move by little and little.—*v.i.* to move sideways, gradually or indirectly: (*naut.*) to sail close to the wind:—*pr.p.* edg'ing; *pa.p.* edged'. [A.S. *ecg*, Ger. *ecke*, Ice. *egg*; L. *acies*, edge, Gr. *akē*, a point, edge—root *ak*, sharp.]

EDGE-BONE, ej'-bōn, *n.* A bone of the rump which in dressed beef is seen edgewise.

EDGELESS, ej'les, *adj.* Without an edge: blunt.

EDGE-TOOL, ej'-tōōl, *n.* A tool with a sharp edge.

EDGEWISE, ej'wīz, *adv.* In the direction of the edge: with the edge turned forward: sideways.

EDGING, ej'ing, *n.* That which is added to form the edge: a border: a fringe.

EDIBILITY, ed-i-bil'i-ti, **EDIBLENESS**, ed'i-bl-nes, *n.* The capability or fitness for being *eaten.*

EDIBLE, ed'i-bl, *adj.* *Eatable:* fit for food.

EDICT, ē'dikt, *n.* *Something uttered* or proclaimed by authority: an order signed and sealed by a despotic prince to serve as law to his subjects. [L. *edictum—e*, out, and *dico, dictum*, to say.]

EDIFICATION, ed-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of edifying: state of being edified: instruction: progress in knowledge or in goodness.

EDIFICE, ed'i-fis, *n.* *A building*, especially a large splendid one. [L. *ædificium—ædifico.* See EDIFY.]

EDIFIER, ed'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who builds: one who improves or instructs another.

EDIFY, ed'i-fī, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To build* or erect: to build up in knowledge and goodness: to improve the mind: to teach:—*pr.p.* ed'ifying; *pa.p.* ed'ified. [L. *ædifico—ædes*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]

EDILE, ē'dīl, *n.* A magistrate in ancient Rome who had the superintendence of public *buildings* and works. [L. *ædilis—ædes*, a building.]

EDILESHIP, ē'dīl-ship, *n.* The office of edile.

EDIT, ed'it, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To give out, to publish:* to superintend the publication of: to prepare for publication. [L. *edo, editum—e*, out, and *do*, to give.]

EDITION, e-dish'un, *n.* The publication of a book: the number of copies of a book printed at a time.

EDITOR, ed'i-tur, *n.* One who edits or superintends the publication of a book, periodical, or newspaper: —*fem.* ED'ITRESS.

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EDITORIAL, ed-i-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Of or relating to an editor or to his office.

EDITORIALLY, ed-i-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor.

EDITORSHIP, ed'i-tur-ship, *n.* The business or office [of an editor.

EDITRESS, ed'i-tres, *n.* Fem. of EDITOR.

EDUCATE, ed'ū-kāt, *v.t.* To *educe* or *draw out* and expand the mental powers of: to teach or instruct: to train: to indoctrinate:—*pr.p.* ed'ūcāting; *pa.p.* ed'ūcāted. [L. *educo, educatum*—*e*, out, *duco*, to lead.]

EDUCATION, ed-ū-kā'shun, *n.* The act of educating: the bringing up or training of a child: strengthening of the powers of mind and body: instruction.

EDUCATIONAL, ed-ū-kā'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to education or derived from it.

EDUCATIONIST, ed-ū-kā'shun-ist, *n.* One skilled in methods of educating or teaching: one who advocates or promotes. [educates.

EDUCATOR, ed'ū-kā-tor, *n.* One who or that which

EDUCE, e-dūs', *v.t.* *To lead or draw out:* to extract: to cause to appear, or bring to light:—*pr.p.* edūc'ing; *pa.p.* edūced'. [L. *educo*—*e*, out, and *duco*, to lead.]

EDUCIBLE, e-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being educed.

EDUCTION, e-duk'shun, *n.* The act of educing.

EDUCTOR, e-duk'tor, *n.* One who or that which educes.

EEK, EEKE, ēk, *v.t.* and *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as EKE.

EEL, ēl, *n.* A name popularly applied to all *serpent-shaped* fishes, but most commonly to fishes destitute of ventral fins, and having the body covered with a thick, soft, slimy skin. [A.S. *al*, Ger. *aal*; akin to L. *anguilla*, dim. of *anguis*, a snake.]

EELSPEAR, ēl'spēr, *n.* An instrument with several broad prongs for catching eels.

EEN, ēn, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Eyes. [A.S. *eyen*. See EYE.]

E'EN. A contraction of EVEN.

E'ER. A contraction of EVER.

EERIE, EERY, ēr'i, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Exciting fear: affected with fear: timorous. [Scotch.]

EFFACE, ef-fās', *v.t.* To destroy that which is painted or carved *on the face* of anything: to erase or rub out so as to render illegible or indistinguishable: to remove or wear away, as mental impressions. [L. *ef*, from, and *facies*, the face, form.] [effaced.

EFFACEABLE, ef-fās'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

EFFACEMENT, ef-fās'ment, *n.* The act of effacing.

EFFECT, ef-fekt', *n.* *A thing done:* that which is produced by an operating cause: consequence: purpose, meaning: completion: reality: power to produce results: the impression produced by the sight of a work of art:—*pl.* goods: property.—*v.t.* To produce or bring to pass: to accomplish or achieve: to fulfil. [L. *effectum*, pa.p. of *efficio*, to accomplish—*ex*, and *facio*, to do.]

EFFECTIBLE, ef-fekt'i-bl, *adj.* That may be effected or accomplished: practicable.

EFFECTIVE, ef-fekt'iv, *adj.* Having the power to effect: active, operative: producing effects, efficient: having the power of operation, useful.

EFFECTIVELY, ef-fekt'iv-li, *adv.* With effect: powerfully: thoroughly. [being effective.

EFFECTIVENESS, ef-fekt'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of

EFFECTLESS, ef-fekt'les, *adj.* Without effect, useless.

EFFECTUAL, ef-fekt'ū-al, *adj.* Producing an effect: having power to produce an intended effect: complete: (*Shak.*) expressive of facts, veracious.

EFFECTUALLY, ef-fekt'ū-al-li, *adv.* With effect: efficaciously: thoroughly.

EFFECTUATE, ef-fekt'ū-āt, *v.t.* To bring to pass: to accomplish:—*pr.p.* effect'ūating, *pa.p.* effect'ūated.

EFFEMINACY, ef-fem'in-a-si, *n.* State of being effeminate, or possessing the qualities of a woman: softness: unmanly delicacy.

EFFEMINATE, ef-fem'in-āt, *adj.* *Womanish:* having the qualities of or resembling the female sex: soft or delicate to an unmanly degree: weak: (*Shak.*) womanlike, tender.—*v.t.* To make womanish: to unman: to weaken.—*v.i.* to grow womanish or weak:—*pr.p.* effem'inating; *pa.p.* effem'inated. [L. *effemino, effeminatum*—*ex*, and *femina*, a woman.]

EFFEMINATELY, ef-fem'in-āt-li, *adv.* In an effeminate manner: (*Milton*) by means of a woman.

EFFEMINATENESS, ef-fem'in-āt-nes, *n.* Effeminacy.

EFFENDI, ef-fen'di, *n.* (*lit.*) *A master:* a title of honour among the Turks bestowed upon civil dignitaries. [Turk., modern Gr. *aphentes*—Gr. *authentes*, an absolute master.]

EFFERVESCE, ef-ėr-ves', *v.i.* *To boil up:* to bubble and hiss from the rapid escape of gas: to exhibit feelings that cannot be repressed:—*pr.p.* effervesc'ing; *pa.p.* effervesced'. [L. *effervesco*—*ex*, and *fervesco*, to become hot, to boil up—*ferveo*. See FERVENT.]

EFFERVESCENCE, EFFERVESCENCY, ef-ėr-ves'ens, ef-ėr-ves'en-si, *n.* The bubbling or frothing up of a liquid caused by the generation of gas.

EFFERVESCENT, ef-ėr-ves'ent, *adj.* Effervescing: boiling or bubbling from the generation of gas.

EFFERVESCIBLE, ef-ėr-ves'i-bl, *adj.* That has the quality of effervescing.

EFFETE, ef-fēt', *adj.* (*lit.*) Weakened *by bringing forth young:* barren: exhausted: worn out with age. [L. *effetus*—*ex* = an end or giving up, and *fetus*, pregnant, fruitful.]

EFFICACIOUS, ef-fi-kā'shus, *adj.* Having power to produce the effect or consequence intended: effectual: powerful. [L. *efficax, -acis*—*efficio*. See EFFECT.]

EFFICACIOUSLY, ef-fi-kā'shus-li, *adv.* In such a way as to produce the desired effect: effectually.

EFFICACIOUSNESS, ef-fi-kā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being efficacious.

EFFICACY, ef'i-ka-si, *n.* Power to produce the effect intended: virtue: force or energy.

EFFICIENCE, EFFICIENCY, ef-fish'ens, ef-fish'en-si, *n.* Quality of being efficient or of producing effects: power to produce the effect intended.

EFFICIENT, ef-fish'ent, *adj.* Causing effects: effective: competent: able.—*n.* He who or that which effects, causes, or produces. [effectively.

EFFICIENTLY, ef-fish'ent-li, *adv.* With efficiency:

EFFIERCE, ef-fērs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make fierce.

EFFIGIES, EFFIGY, ef-fij'i-ēz, ef'fi-ji, *n.* An image, figure, or likeness of a person or thing: resemblance: a representation either of the whole figure or of the head and face, as on a coin. [L. *effigies—effingo*, to form—*ex*, inten., and *fingo*, to fashion.]

EFFLORESCE, ef-flo-res', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To blossom:* to shew a white powdery appearance on the surface from losing the water of crystallisation: to throw out and become covered with minute spicular crystals:—*pr.p.* effloresc'ing; *pa.p.* effloresced'. [L. *effloresco*—*ex*, out, and *floresco*, incho. of *floreo*, to blossom—*flos*, a flower.]

EFFLORESCENCE, EFFLORESCENCY, ef-flo-res'ens, ef-flo-res'en-si, *n.* The appearance of a white incrustation on the surface of efflorescing bodies:

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(*med.*) an eruption or redness of the skin: the time of the first blossoming of plants.

EFFLORESCENT, ef-flo-res'ent, *adj.* Liable to effloresce on exposure to the air: covered with efflorescence.

EFFLUENCE, ef'flōō-ens, } *n.* A flowing out: that
EFFLUENCY, ef'flōō-en-si, } which flows out of anything: issue. [From EFFLUENT.]

EFFLUENT, ef'flōō-ent, *adj.* *Flowing out.*—*n.* A stream that flows out of another stream or a lake. [L. *effluens, -entis*, pr.p. of *effluo, effluxum*, to flow out—*ex*, out, and *fluo*, to flow.]

EFFLUVIAL, ef-flōō'vi-al, *adj.* Belonging to effluvia.

EFFLUVIUM, ef-flōō'vi-um, *pl.* EFFLU'VIA, *n.* The invisible exhalations from bodies: the vapours or gases arising from putrefying matter. [L.—*effluo.* See EFFLUENT.]

EFFLUX, ef'fluks, } *n.* *A flowing out* or
EFFLUXION, ef-fluk'shun, } forth: effusion: that which flows out. [See EFFLUENT.]

EFFORCE, ef-fōrs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To force, compel, constrain: oppose. [L. *ex*, inten., and FORCE.]

EFFORT, ef'ort, *n.* *A putting forth of strength:* exertion: endeavour: attempt. [L. *ex*, out, and *fortis*, strong.]

EFFORTLESS, ef'ort-les, *adj.* Making no effort.

EFFRONTERY, ef-frunt'er-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A pushing out of the front* or forehead: impudence or boldness: audacity: shamelessness. [L. *effrons, effrontis*, bold, impudent—*ex*, out, and *frons, frontis*, the forehead.]

EFFULGE, ef-fulj', *v.i.* *To shine forth:* to beam:—*pr.p.* effulg'ing; *pa.p.* effulged'. [L. *effulgo*—*ex*, out, and *fulgo*, to shine.]

EFFULGENCE, ef-ful'jens, *n.* The state of being effulgent: great lustre or brightness: a flood of light.

EFFULGENT, ef-ful'jent, *adj.* *Shining:* extremely bright: splendid.

EFFULGENTLY, ef-ful'jent-li, *adv.* In an effulgent manner.

EFFUSE, ef-fūz', *v.t.* *To pour out*, as a fluid: to pour forth, as words.—*v.i.* to issue:—*pr.p.* effūs'ing; *pa.p.* effūsed'.—*adj.* Spreading loosely: (*conch.*) having the lips separated by a groove.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Effusion, loss: [L. *effundo, effusum*—*ex*, out, and *fundo*, to pour.]

EFFUSION, ef-fū'zhun, *n.* *The act of pouring out:* that which is poured out or forth: (*med.*) the escape of a fluid from the vessel naturally containing it.

EFFUSIVE, ef-fū'siv, *adj.* Pouring forth abundantly.

EFT, eft, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Afterwards, again, forthwith, moreover. [A.S. *æft, eft*, after, again—*æf*, of, from.]

EFT, eft, *n.* (*lit.*) *A lizard:* the newt. [A.S. *efete;* perhaps akin to Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, Sans. *apada*, a reptile—*a*, neg., and *pad*, a foot.]

EFTSOONS, eft-soonz', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Soon afterwards, forthwith. [EFT, after, and SOON.]

EGAL, ē'gal, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Equal. [Fr.—L. *æquus*, equal.]

EGALITY, e-gal'i-ti, *n.* (*Tenn.*) *Equality.* [Fr. *égalité*—*égal*, L. *æquus*, equal.]

EGER, ē'gėr, *n.* Same as EAGRE.

EGG, eg, *n.* One of the spheroidal bodies formed in the female of certain animals, and from which, after they are ejected from the animal, their young are produced: anything resembling an egg in form. [A.S. *æg*, Ger. *ei*, L. *ovum*, Gr. *ōon*.]

EGG-CUP, eg'-kup, *n.* A cup for holding an egg at table.

EGG-GLASS, eg'-glas, *n.* A small sand-glass for regulating the boiling of eggs.

EGG-PLANT, eg'-plant, *n.* An annual, native of the East Indies, which produces a fruit very like a large hen's egg.

EGG-SHELL, eg'-shel, *n.* The shell or calcareous substance which covers the eggs of birds.

EGLANTERE, eg'lan-tēr, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Eglantine.

EGLANTINE, eg'lan-tīn, *n.* (*lit.*) *The prickly plant:* a name given to the Sweetbrier and some of the other smaller-flowered species of roses. [Fr. *églantine, glantier*, for *aiglantière—aiguille*, a needle—L., as if *aculentus*, prickly—*acus*, a needle.]

EGMA, eg'ma, *n.* (*Shak.*) A corruption of ENIGMA.

EGOISM, ē'go-izm, *n.* An excessive love of one's self: the doctrine of the EGOISTS. [From L. *ego*, I.]

EGOIST, ē'go-ist, *n.* One of a class of philosophers who refer the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence.

EGOISTIC, -AL, ē-go-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or manifesting egoism.

EGOTISE, ē'go-tīz, *v.t.* To talk much of one's self:—*pr.p.* ē'gotising; *pa.p.* ē'gotised.

EGOTISM, ē'go-tizm or eg'-, *n.* (*lit.*) *A frequent use of the pronoun I:* speaking much of one's self: self-exaltation.

EGOTIST, ē'go-tist or eg'-, *n.* One who speaks much of himself.

EGOTISTIC, -AL, eg-o-tist'ik, -al, *adj.* Shewing egotism: self-important: conceited.

EGREGIOUS, e-grē'ji-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Out of the flock:* unusual: remarkable: monstrous. [L. *ex*, out of, *grex, gregis*, a flock.]

EGREGIOUSLY, e-grē'ji-us-li, *adv.* Greatly: enormously.

EGREGIOUSNESS, e-grē'ji-us-nes, *n.* The state of being egregious.

EGRESS, ē'gres, *n.* *The act of going out:* departure.—*v.i.* To go out: to depart. [L. *egredior, egressus—ex*, out, and *gradior*, to go.]

EGRET, EGRETTE, ē'gret, *n.* A form of AIGRETTE.

EGYPTIAN, e-jip'shi-an, *adj.* Belonging to Egypt.—*n.* A native of Egypt: a gipsy. [Gr. *Aigyptos*, Egypt.]

EGYPTOLOGIST, e-jip-tol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in the antiquities of Egypt.

EGYPTOLOGY, e-jip-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science of Egyptian antiquities. [EGYPT, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

EH, ā, *int.* Expressing inquiry, surprise, or doubt, and esp. a desire for explanation or repetition.

EIDE, īd (*Spenser*). Eyed. [Past tense of EYE.]

EIDER, ī'dėr, *n.* A genus of oceanic ducks, remarkable for their fine gray down. [Ice. *ädur*, Sw. *ejder*, Ger. *eider;* prob. from O. Ger. *eiten*, to shine.]

EIDER-DOWN, ī'dėr-down, *n.* The down of the eider.

EIDER-DUCK, ī'dėr-duk, *n.* The eider.

EIDOGRAPH, ī'do-graf, *n.* An instrument for copying drawings. [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *graphō*, to write.]

EIDOLON, ī-dō'lon, *n.* *An image:* a phantom or apparition. [Gr.—*eidos*, form, shape.]

EIGHT, āt, *adj.* One more than seven, or twice four.—*n.* The figure or symbol denoting eight, 8, or viii. [A.S. *eahta*, Scot. *aucht*, Gael. *ocht*, Ger. *acht*, L. *octo*, Gr. *oktō*, Sans. *ashtan*.]

EIGHTEEN, āt'ēn, *adj.* Eight and ten, one more than seventeen, or twice nine.—*n.* The symbol denoting eighteen, 18, or xviii. [A.S. *eahta*, eight, and *tyn*, ten.]

EIGHTEENMO, āt'ēn-mō, *n.* Same as OCTODECIMO.

EIGHTEENTH, āt'ēnth, *adj.* Next in order after the seventeenth.—*n.* One of eighteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

EIGHTFOIL, āt'foil, *n.* (*her.*) An eight-leaved grass. [EIGHT, and L. *folium*, a leaf.]

EIGHTFOLD, āt'fōld, *adj.* Eight times any number [or quantity.

EIGHTH, āt'th, *adj.* Next in order after the seventh.

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—*n.* One of eight equal parts into which anything is divided: (*mus.*) the interval of an octave.

EIGHTHLY, āt'th-li, *adv.* In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, āt'i-eth, *adj.* The next in order after the seventy-ninth.—*n.* One of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided.

EIGHTY, āt'i, *adj.* Eight times ten.—*n.* The symbol denoting eighty, 80, or lxxx. [A.S. *eahta*, eight, and *tig* = tens.]

EIKON, ī'kon, *n.* *A likeness* or image: a statue. [Gr. *eikōn—eikō*, to be like.]

EINE, ēn, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Eyes. [See Een.]

EIRIE, ē'ri, *n.* Same as Eyry.

EITHER, ē'*th*ėr or ī'*th*ėr, *adj.* or *pron.* One of two: the one or the other: (*B.*) each of two.—*conj.* Correlative to or: (*B.*) or. [A.S. *ægther*, Ger. *jeder*.]

EJACULATE, e-jak'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To dart* or *throw out:* to utter with suddenness and energy.—*v.i.* to make short and sudden exclamations:—*pr.p.* ejac'ūlāting; *pa.p.* ejac'ūlāted. [L. *ex*, out, and *jaculor*, *jaculatus*, to dart—*jaculum*, a dart.]

EJACULATION, e-jak-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of ejaculating: a sudden exclamation.

EJACULATORY, e-jak'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Casting or throwing out: uttered in short, earnest sentences.

EJECT, e-jekt', *v.t.* *To throw out:* to cast forth or thrust out: to cast away or reject: to drive away: to expel: to dismiss: to dispossess of. [L. *ejicio*, *ejectum—ex*, out, and *jacio*, to throw.]

EJECTION, e-jek'shun, *n.* The act of casting out: discharge: expulsion: the state of being ejected: dispossession: that which is ejected.

EJECTMENT, e-jekt'ment, *n.* A casting out or expulsion: dispossession.

EJECTOR, e-jekt'or, *n.* One who ejects, esp. one who dispossesses another of his land.

EKE, ēk, *v.t.* To add to or increase: to supply deficiencies: to lengthen or protract (followed by *out*): —*pr.p.* ēk'ing; *pa.p.* ēked'.—*adv.* Also: likewise.—*n.* Something added to another. [A.S. *eacan—eac*, Ger. *auch*, also; akin to L. *augeo*, Gr. *auxō*, to increase.]

ELABORATE, e-lab'o-rāt, *v.t.* To produce with labour: to refine or improve by successive operations and endeavours: to take pains with:—*pr.p.* elab'orāting; *pa.p.* elab'orāted.—*adj.* *Wrought with labour:* done with fullness and exactness: highly finished: studied. [L. *e*, inten., and *laboro*, *laboratum*, to labour —*labor*, labour.]

ELABORATELY, e-lab'o-rāt-li, *adv.* With great labour.

ELABORATENESS, e-lab'o-rāt-nes, *n.* The quality of being wrought with great labour.

ELABORATION, e-lab-o-rā'shun, *n.* The act of elaborating: the state of being elaborated: refinement: the process by which certain substances are formed by the organs of animals or plants.

ELABORATOR, e-lab'o-rā-tor, *n.* One who elaborates.

ELANCE, e-lans', *v.t.* To throw out, as a lance. [Fr. *élancer*—root of Lance.]

ELAND, ē'land, *n.* A species of antelope of South Africa, resembling *the elk* in having a large protuberance on the throat. [D. *eland*, Ger. *elend*, the elk.]

ELAPSE, e-laps', *v.i.* *To slip* or glide *away:* to pass silently, as time:—*pr.p.* elaps'ing; *pa.p.* elapsed'. [L. *elabor*, *elapsus—ex*, out, and *labor*, to fall, to slide.]

ELASTIC, e-las'tik, *adj.* Springing back: having the quality of returning to its usual form on the cause of the alteration in form being removed: able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock. [L. *elasticus*—Gr. *elaunō*, *elasō*, to drive.]

ELASTICALLY, e-las'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an elastic manner: by an elastic power.

ELASTICITY, e-las-tis'i-ti, } *n.* The quality of be-
ELASTICNESS, e-las'tik-nes, } ing elastic: springiness: power to recover from depression.

ELATE, e-lāt', *v.t.* To lift up: to raise or swell, as the mind or spirits: to elevate, as with success: to make proud:—*pr.p.* elāt'ing; *pa.p.* elāt'ed.—*adj.* Elevated or lifted up: flushed, as with success: proud: exalted. [L. *effero*, *elatum*, to lift up—*ex*, out, up, and *fero*, to carry.]

ELATEDNESS, e-lāt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being [elated: elation.

ELATION, e-lā'shun, *n.* An inflation or elevation of the mind: pride or confidence arising from success.

ELBOW, el'bō, *n.* The joint at the middle of the arm where it *bows* or *bends:* any angle, as of a wall, esp. if obtuse: any sharp turn or bend.—*v.t.* To push with the elbow: to push: to encroach on.—*v.i.* to jut out into an angle: to jostle. [A.S. *elboga—eln* = L. *ulna*, the arm, and *boga*, a bend, *bugan*, to bend.]

ELBOW-CHAIR, el'bō-chār, *n.* An arm-chair.

ELBOW-ROOM, el'bō-rōōm, *n.* Room for motion or action.

ELD, eld, *n.* (*Spenser*). *Old age:* old times, antiquity. [A.S. *ældd*, *eld*, old age—*eald*, old.]

ELDER, eld'ėr, *adj.* *Older:* having lived a longer time: prior in origin.—*n.* One who is older: an ancestor: a person who claims respect or who is advanced to office on account of his age, experience, &c.: an office-bearer in Presbyterian churches. [A.S. *ealdor*, comp. of *eald*, old.]

ELDER, eld'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The hollow tree:* a genus of small trees, with a large spongy pith, and bearing purple berries. [A.S. *ellarn;* Ger. *holunder*, *holder—hohl*, hollow, and *tar*, tree.]

ELDERLY, eld'ėr-li, *adj.* *Somewhat old:* bordering [on old age.

ELDERSHIP, eld'ėr-ship, *n.* The state of being older: the office of an elder.

ELDEST, eld'est, *adj.* *Oldest.* [A.S. *ildest*, superl. of *eald*, old.]

ELECT, e-lekt', *v.t.* *To choose out:* to select from among a number: to choose for any office or use: (*theol.*) to choose as an object of salvation in Christ. —*adj.* Chosen: taken by preference from among others: chosen for an office, but not yet in it.—*n.* (*B.*) One chosen or set apart:—*pl.* those chosen for salvation. [L. *eligo*, *electum—ex*, out, and *lego*, to choose.]

ELECTICISM, e-lekt'i-sizm, *n.* Same as Eclecticism.

ELECTION, e-lek'shun, *n.* The act of electing or choosing: the public choice of a person for office: the power of choosing, freewill: (*theol.*) the predetermination of certain persons as objects of divine mercy, those who are thus elected.

ELECTIONEER, e-lek-shun-ēr', *v.i.* To use arts and practices to secure the election of a candidate.

ELECTIVE, e-lekt'iv, *adj.* Pertaining to, depending on, or exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, e-lekt'iv-li, *adv.* By choice.

ELECTOR, e-lekt'or, *n.* One who elects: one who has a vote at an election: one of the great princes of the German empire who had the right of electing the emperor or king.

ELECTORAL, e-lekt'or-al, *adj.* Pertaining to elections or electors: consisting of electors.

ELECTORATE, e-lekt'or-āt, *n.* The dignity or the territory of an elector.

ELECTORESS, e-lekt'or-es, *n.* Same as Electress.

ELECTORIAL, e-lek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Electoral.

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ELECTRESS, e-lekt'res, *n.* The wife or widow of an Elector in Germany.

ELECTRIC, -AL, e-lek'trik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, occasioned by, or containing electricity: capable of generating electricity.—*n.* ELECTRIC, a non-conductor of electricity employed to excite or accumulate electricity.

ELECTRICALLY, e-lek'trik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or by means of electricity.

ELECTRICIAN, e-lek-trish'yan, *n.* One who studies or is versed in the science of electricity.

ELECTRICITY, e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* A property or condition of matter produced either by friction or by chemical action, and manifested by the attraction of light bodies and in other ways: the science which investigates the phenomena of this property. [So called because first observed in amber, Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.]

ELECTRIFIABLE, e-lek-tri-fī'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of receiving or of being charged with electricity.

ELECTRIFICATION, e-lek-tri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of electrifying: the state of being charged with electricity.

ELECTRIFY, e-lek'tri-fī, *v.t.* To communicate electricity to: to charge or affect with electricity: to excite suddenly: to astonish.—*v.i.* to become electric:—*pr.p.* elec'trifying; *pa.p.* elec'trified.

ELECTRINE, e-lek'trin, *adj.* Belonging to or made of amber.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, e-lek'tro-bi-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of the electricity developed in *living* organisms: that view of animal magnetism according to which the actions, feelings, &c. of a person are controlled by the will of the operator. [Gr. *ēlektron*, *bios*, life, and *logos*, discourse.]

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, e-lek'tro-kem'is-tri, *n.* That branch of chemical science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes.

ELECTRODE, e-lek'trōd, *n.* Either of the surfaces or poles by which electricity passes out of or into other media. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *hodos*, a way.]

ELECTRO-DYNAMICS, e-lek'tro-di-nam'iks, *n.* The phenomena of electricity *in motion:* the branch of science which treats of electric currents. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and DYNAMICS.]

ELECTROLOGY, e-lek-trol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *logos*, discourse.]

ELECTROLYSIS, e-lek-trol'i-sis, *n.* The act or process of chemical decomposition by means of electricity. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *lysis*, dissolving—*lyō*, to loose, dissolve.]

ELECTROLYTE, e-lek'tro-līt, *n.* A body which admits of electrolysis. [electrolysis.

ELECTROLYTIC, e-lek-tro-lit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to

ELECTRO-MAGNET, e-lek'tro-mag'net, *n.* A piece of soft iron rendered magnetic by a current of electricity passing through a coil of wire wound round it.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, e-lek'tro-mag-net'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to electro-magnetism.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, e-lek'tro-mag'net-izm, *n.* Magnetism as produced by electricity.

ELECTRO-METALLURGY, e-lek'tro-met'al-ur-ji, *n.* The art of depositing, electro-chemically, a coating of metal on a surface prepared to receive it.

ELECTROMETER, e-lek-trom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity: an electroscope. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *metron*, a measure.]

ELECTRO-PLATE, e-lek'tro-plāt, *v.t.* To plate or cover with a coating of metal by electricity.—*n.* Articles electro-plated.

ELECTRO-PLATING, e-lek'tro-plāt'ing, *n.* The art of coating the baser metals with silver by the galvanic current.

ELECTROSCOPE, e-lek'tro-skōp, *n.* An instrument for detecting the kind of electricity that is present in bodies: an electrometer. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *skopeō*, to look at, examine.]

ELECTRO-STATICS, e-lek'tro-stat'iks, *n.* That branch of science which treats of electricity *at rest.* [Gr. *ēlektron*, and STATICS.] [means of galvanism.

ELECTRO-TINT, e-lek'tro-tint, *n.* A style of etching by

ELECTRO-TYPE, e-lek'tro-tīp, *n.* A copy or stereotype taken by electro-typy.—*v.t.* To take copies by electro-typy.

ELECTRO-TYPY, e-lek'tro-tīp'i, *n.* The art of copying engraved plates, ornaments, &c., by means of the galvanic current in metal, especially copper.

ELECTRUM, e-lek'trum, *n.* *Amber:* an alloy of gold and silver. [L.—Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.]

ELECTUARY, e-lek'tū-ar-i, *n.* A medicine *that is licked up*, being mixed in honey, syrup, &c.: a confection. [Low L. *electuarium;* L. *ecligma*, Gr. *ekleigma—ek*, out, and *leichō*, to lick.]

ELEEMOSYNARY, el-e-moz'i-nar-i, *adj.* Relating to charity or alms-giving: founded or supported by charity. [Gr. *eleēmosynē*, compassionateness—*eleos*, pity.]

ELEGANCE, el'e-gans, } *n.* The state or quality of
ELEGANCY, el'e-gan-si, } being elegant: the beauty of perfect propriety: refinement: that which is elegant.

ELEGANT, el'e-gant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Choice, select:* pleasing to good taste: graceful: refined and polished: pure, correct: nice, discriminating beauty, as taste. [L. *elegans, -antis—eligo.* See ELECT.]

ELEGANTLY, el'e-gant-li, *adv.* In such a manner as to please: neatly: nicely.

ELEGIAC, -AL, el-e-jī'ak, -al, or e-lē'-, *adj.* Belonging to elegy: expressing sorrow: mournful: used in elegies.

ELEGIAST, e-lē'ji-ast, } *n.* A writer of elegies.
ELEGIST, el'e-jist, }

ELEGY, el'e-ji, *n.* *A song of lamentation:* a funeral song. [L. *elegia*—Gr. *elegeion—elegos*, a lament.]

ELEMENT, el'e-ment, *n.* *A first principle:* one of the essential parts of anything: an ingredient: the proper state or sphere of any thing or being: (*Shak.*) the air:—*pl.* the rudiments of anything: (*chem.*) the simple bodies that have not been decomposed: (*B.*) the whole material composing the universe: fire, air, earth, and water, anciently supposed to be the constituents of all things: the essential points in any design: the bread and wine used at the Communion. [L. *elementum*, a first principle.]

ELEMENTAL, el-e-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to elements or first principles: belonging to or produced by elements or the elements.

ELEMENTARY, el-e-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Of a single element, uncompounded: pertaining to the elements, rudimentary: treating of elements or first principles.

ELENCHUS, e-lengk'us, *n.* Refutation: a sophism. [Gr. *elengchos—elengchō*, to shame, to refute.]

ELEPHANT, el'e-fant, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, the largest existing, characterised by their thick skin, long proboscis, and two ivory tusks in the upper jaw. [A.S. *elp*, Gr. *elephas, -antos;* from Sans. *ibha*, with Shemitic article *el.*]

ELEPHANTIAC, el-e-fan'ti-ak, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with elephantiasis.

ELEPHANTIASIS, el-e-fan-tī'a-sis, *n.* A term applied to two varieties of skin-disease, in which the limbs, from their enlargement and the changed condition of the skin, have a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.

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ELEPHANTINE, el-e-fan'tin, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the elephant: huge, immense.

ELEPHANTOID, el-e-fan'toid, *adj.* *Elephant-shaped.* [Gr. *elephantoeidēs—elephas*, and *eidos*, form.]

ELEPHANT'S-FOOT, el'e-fants-foot, *n.* A plant, of which the root-stock forms a large fleshy mass resembling an elephant's foot, used as food by the Hottentots.

ELEVATE, el'e-vāt, *v.t.* *To lift up:* to raise to a higher station, to promote: to dignify: to raise in mind and feelings: to animate: to raise to a higher pitch or to a louder tone:—*pr.p.* el'evāting; *pa.p.* el'evāted.—*adj.* Elevated, raised aloft. [L. *elevo*, *elevatum—ex*, out, up, and *levo*, to raise.]

ELEVATION, el-e-vā'shun, *n.* The act of elevating: the state of being elevated: exaltation: an elevated place or station: a geometrical view or draft of an object on a plane perpendicular to the horizon: (*astron.*) the distance of a celestial body above the horizon, measured on a vertical circle passing through it: the angle made by the line of direction of a gun with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVATOR, el'e-vā-tor, *n.* One who or that which elevates, raises, or exalts: a muscle for raising any part of the body.

ELEVATORY, el'e-vāt-or-i, *adj.* Able or tending to raise.—*n.* A surgical instrument for raising a depressed part of a bone.

ELEVEN, e-lev'n, *adj.* (*lit.*) *One left*, that is, after counting ten: ten and one.—*n.* The symbol denoting eleven, 11, or xi. [A.S. *endlefen—an*, one, and root of LEAVE.]

ELEVENTH, e-lev'nth, *adj.* Next in order after the tenth.—*n.* One of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided: (*mus.*) the interval of an octave and a fourth. [A.S. *endlefta*. See ELEVEN.]

ELF, elf, *n.* One of a class of diminutive supernatural beings, formerly supposed to haunt woods and wild places: a dwarf.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To entangle, as hair. [A.S. *ælf*, *elf*, Ger. *elfe*, *elbe*, Sw. *elf*, Ice. *alfr*; all allied to L. *albus*, white, and signifying a bright, benign spirit.]

ELF-CHILD, elf'-child, *n.* A child supposed to have been left by elves in place of one stolen by them.

ELFIN, elf'in, *adj.* Of or relating to elves.—*n.* A little elf: a child.

ELFISH, elf'ish, *adj.* Elf-like: mischievous: secret.

ELFLAND, elf'land, *n.* The land of the elves or fairies.

ELF-LOCKS, elf'-loks, *n.* (*Shak.*) Locks of hair clotted together, supposed to have been done by elves.

ELICIT, e-lis'it, *v.t.* *To draw out* or entice: to deduce: to bring to light. [L. *elicio*, *elicitum—ex*, out, and *lacio*, to draw.]

ELIDE, e-līd', *v.t.* *To strike out*, or cut off, as a syllable:—*pr.p.* elīd'ing; *pa.p.* elīd'ed. [L. *elido*, *elisum—ex*, out, and *lædo*, to strike.]

ELIGIBILITY, el-i-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* Fitness to be elected or chosen: the quality of being desirable or preferable to something else.

ELIGIBLE, el'i-ji-bl, *adj.* That may be elected or chosen: legally qualified: fit to be chosen: worthy of choice: desirable.

ELIGIBLENESS, el'i-ji-bl-nes, *n.* ELIGIBILITY.

ELIMINATE, e-lim'in-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To turn out of doors*, to thrust out: to leave out of consideration:—*pr.p.* elim'inating; *pa.p.* elim'inated. [L. *elimino*, *-atum—ex*, out, *limen*, *liminis*, a threshold.]

ELIMINATION, e-lim-in-ā'shun, *n.* The act of expelling or throwing off, or of discharging by the pores.

ELISION, e-lizh'un, *n.* The cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable. [From ELIDE.]

ELITE, ā-lēt', *n.* *A chosen* or select *part:* the best part of anything. [Fr.—L. *electus*, chosen, pa.p. of *eligo*. See ELECT.]

ELIXIR, e-liks'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The philosopher's stone:* a liquor once sought for by alchemists, and supposed to have the power of prolonging life, and of transmuting the baser metals into gold: the quintessence of anything: any liquid cordial: a compound tincture. [Fr., Sp., Port.—Ar. *al-iksir*.]

ELIZABETHAN, e-liz-a-beth'an or e-liz'-, *adj.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or to her times.

ELK, elk, *n.* The largest existing species of deer, found in the northern parts of Europe and America. [A.S. *elch*, Sw. *elg*, *ælg*, L. *alces*; Gr. *alkē*, perhaps from *alkē*, strength, or connected with *elaphos*, a stag.]

ELL, el, *n.* A measure of length, originally taken from *the arm*, equal to a yard and a quarter. [A.S. *eln*, Scot. *elne*, Fr. *aulne*, L. *ulna*—Gr. *ōlenē*, the elbow, the arm.]

ELLIPSE, el-lips', *n.* A geometrical figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through its sides: an oval. For Ill. see CONE. [A form of ELLIPSIS.]

ELLIPSIS, el-lips'is, *pl.* ELLIP'SES, *n.* (*lit.*) *A defect:* the omission of a word or part of a sentence, which is then understood or implied. [Gr. *elleipsis—en*, in, and *leipō*, to leave.]

ELLIPSOID, el-lips'oid, *n.* A solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. [Gr. *elleipsis*, ellipse, and *eidos*, form.]

ELLIPSOIDAL, el-lips'oid-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the form of an ellipsoid.

ELLIPTIC, -AL, el-lip'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the form of an ellipse: oval: defective, having a part omitted and implied.

ELLIPTICALLY, el-lip'tik-al-li, *adv.* In the form of an ellipse: (*gram.*) with a part omitted.

ELLIPTICITY, el-lip-tis'i-ti, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere: of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters.

ELM, elm, *n.* A genus of trees of temperate climates, which yield a valuable timber. [A.S. *ellm*, Ice. *almr*, Ger. *ulme*, L. *ulmus*.]

ELMY, elm'i, *adj.* Abounding with elms.

ELOCUTION, el-o-kū'shun, *n.* *The power of speaking* or expressing one's self: eloquence: distinct utterance: style or manner of speaking. [L. *elocutio—eloquor*. See ELOQUENCE.]

ELOCUTIONARY, el-o-kū'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to elocution.

ELOCUTIONIST, el-o-kū'shun-ist, *n.* [or teacher of elocution. A professor

ELOGE, ā-lōzh', *n.* A panegyric on the dead: a funeral oration. [Fr., from L. *elogium*. See ELOGIUM.]

ELOGIUM, e-lō'ji-um, **ELOGY**, el'o-ji, *n.* *What is said* about a person or thing, hence praise: panegyric. [L. *elogium*—Gr. *logos*, speech—*legō*, to say.]

ELOHIM, e-lō'him, *n.* Deity: God. [Heb. pl. of *Eloah*, might, power; in pl. highest power, gods, God.]

ELOHIST, e-lō'hist, *n.* The supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Old Testament.

ELOHISTIC, el-o-hist'ik, *adj.* Relating to Elohim—said of those passages in the Old Testament in which Elohim is used as the name for the Supreme Being instead of Jehovah.

ELOIGN, ELOIN, e-loin', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To convey

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to a distance, to separate and remove. [Fr. *éloigner*, low L. *elongare*. See ELONGATE.]

ELONGATE, e-long'gāt, *v.t.* To make longer: to extend: to stretch out.—*v.i.* to recede: to depart.—*adj.* Elongated: extended: long. [Low L. *elongo*, *elongatum*—*e*, out, *longus*, long.]

ELONGATION, e-long-gā'shun, *n.* The act of lengthening out: state of being stretched out: extension: distance: (*astron.*) the angular distance of a planet from the sun.

ELOPE, e-lōp', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To run away:* to escape privately, said esp. of a woman, married or unmarried, who leaves her guardians with a lover:—*pr.p.* elōp'ing; *pa.p.* elōped'. [A.S. *hleapan*, Goth. *hlaupan*, to leap, to run.]

ELOPEMENT, e-lōp'ment, *n.* Private departure from the place or station of one's duty: secret departure of a woman from her guardians with a lover.

ELOPS, ē'lops, *n.* (*Milton*) A certain kind of serpent: a fish found in the American seas. [Gr. *elops*, *ellops*, mute, an epithet applied to fish.]

ELOQUENCE, el'o-kwens, *n.* The utterance of strong emotion in expressive and fluent language: the art which produces fine speaking: persuasive speech: that which is eloquently uttered. [L. *eloquentia*—*eloquens*. See ELOQUENT.]

ELOQUENT, el'o-kwent, *adj.* Having the faculty of *speaking* with fluency and power: containing eloquence: persuasive: fluent. [L. *eloquens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *eloquor*, to speak out—*e*, out, and *loquor*, to speak.]

ELOQUENTLY, el'o-kwent-li, *adv.* In an eloquent manner: in a manner to please and persuade.

ELSE, els, *adj.* *Other:* one or something besides.—*adv.* Otherwise: if the fact were different: besides: except that mentioned. [A.S. *elles*, otherwise—*el*, other; O. Ger. *ali*, L. *alius*, Gr. *allos*, another.]

ELSEWHERE, els'hwār, *adv.* In any other place: in some other place: in other places. [otherwise.

ELSEWISE, els'wīz, *adv.* In a different manner:

ELUCIDATE, e-lū'si-dāt, *v.t.* To make lucid or clear: to throw light upon: to explain: to illustrate:—*pr.p.* elū'cidāting; *pa.p.* elū'cidāted.

ELUCIDATION, e-lū-si-dā'shun, *n.* The act of making a subject clear or intelligible: that which throws light upon or explains a subject: explanation: illustration. [ing to make clear.

ELUCIDATIVE, e-lū'si-dāt-iv, *adj.* Making or tend-

ELUCIDATOR, e-lū'si-dā-tor, *n.* One who elucidates or explains.

ELUDE, e-lūd', *v.t.* To escape or avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity: to mock, evade, or escape: to remain unseen or undiscovered by:—*pr.p.* elūd'ing; *pa.p.* elūd'ed. [L. *eludo*—*e*, out, away from, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play.]

ELUL, ē'lul, *n.* The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and sixth of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to our September. [Heb. *élal*, to gather, to reap.] [by artifice: evasion.

ELUSION, e-lū'zhun, *n.* The act of eluding: escape

ELUSIVE, e-lū'siv, *adj.* Eluding or tending to elude.

ELUSIVELY, e-lū'siv-li, *adv.* With or by elusion.

ELUSORY, e-lū'sor-i, *adj.* Tending to elude: evasive: deceitful.

ELVAN, elv'an, *adj.* Pertaining to elves: elfish.

ELVE, ELVE-LOCKS. Same as ELF, ELF-LOCKS.

ELVES, elvz, *n.* Plural of ELF.

ELYSIAN, e-lizh'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Elysium: exquisitely soothing or delightful.

ELYSIUM, e-lizh'i-um, *n.* (*myth.*) The abode of the blessed after death: any place exquisitely delightful. [L. *elysium*, Gr. *ēlysion*.]

ELZEVIR, el'ze-ver, *adj.* Published by the Elzevirs, a celebrated family of printers at Amsterdam and other places in Holland, whose beautiful editions were chiefly published between 1583 and 1680.

EMACIATE, e-mā'shi-āt, *v.t.* *To make* lean or meagre: to deprive of flesh gradually: to waste.—*v.i.* to lose flesh gradually: to grow or become lean: to waste or pine away:—*pr.p.* emā'ciāting; *pa.p.* emā'ciāted.—*adj.* Emaciated. [L. *emacio*, *emaciatum*—*e*, inten., and *macio*, to make lean, from *macies*, leanness.]

EMACIATION, e-mā-shi-ā'shun, *n.* Act of making lean: state of becoming lean: state of one who has become lean by a gradual wasting of flesh.

EMANATE, em'an-āt, *v.i.* *To flow out:* to issue from a source: to arise: to spring:—*pr.p.* em'anāting; *pa.p.* em'anāted. [L. *emano*, *emanatum*—*e*, out, and *mano*, to flow.]

EMANATION, em-an-ā'shun, *n.* The act of emanating: that which issues or proceeds from a source: an ancient doctrine which considered all things as flowing from a Supreme Principle.

EMANATIVE, em'an-āt-iv, *adj.* Issuing forth.

EMANCIPATE, e-man'si-pāt, *v.t.* To set free from servitude or slavery: to restore from bondage to freedom: to set free:—*pr.p.* eman'cipāting; *pa.p.* eman'cipāted.—*p.adj.* Set at liberty. [L. *e*, from, *mancipium*, the condition of a slave—*manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.]

EMANCIPATION, e-man-si-pā'shun, *n.* The act or state of being set free from slavery or bondage of any kind.

EMANCIPATIONIST, e-man-si-pā'shun-ist, *n.* An advocate of emancipation.

EMANCIPATOR, e-man-si-pāt'or, *n.* One who emancipates or frees from slavery.

EMARGINATE, e-mär'jin-āt, *v.t.* To take away the margin of.—*p.adj.* (*bot.*) Depressed and notched instead of pointed at the summit, as a leaf: (*mineral.*) having all the edges of the primitive form crossed by a face: (*zool.*) having the margin broken by a notch or segment of a circle. [L. *emargino*, *emarginatum*—*e*, out, and *margino*, to provide with a margin—*margo*, a margin.]

EMASCULATE, e-mas'kū-lāt, *v.t.* To deprive of the properties of a male, to castrate: to deprive of masculine strength or vigour: to render effeminate:—*pr.p.* emas'cūlāting; *pa.p.* emas'cūlāted.—*p.adj.* Deprived of virility: unmanned. [Low L. *emasculo*, *emasculatum*—L. *e*, out, and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.] [emasculating.

EMASCULATION, e-mas-kū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of

EMASCULATOR, e-mas'kū-lāt-or, *n.* One who or that which emasculates.

EMBACE, em-bās', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as EMBASE.

EMBALE, em-bāl', *v.t.* To make up, as into a bale: (*Spenser*) to bind up, to enclose. [Fr. *emballer*—*em* = L. *in*, and *balle*, a bale.]

EMBALL, em-bawl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To embrace or encircle. [See EMBALE.]

EMBALM, em-bäm', *v.t.* To anoint with balm: to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body: to perfume: to preserve with care and affection the memory of.

EMBANK, em-bangk', *v.t.* To enclose, surround, or defend with a bank or dikes.

EMBANKMENT, em-bangk'ment, *n.* The act of surrounding with a bank: a bank or mound.

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EMBAR, em-bär', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To shut in, to hinder or stop:—*pr.p.* embarr'ing; *pa.p.* embarred'.

EMBARCATION. Same as EMBARKATION.

EMBARGO, em-bär'go, *n.* A barring or shutting in: a prohibition of ships from leaving port: a stoppage of trade for a short time by authority.—*v.t.* To lay an embargo on. [Sp.—*embargar*, to impede, to restrain—*em*, inten., and *barra*, a bar.]

EMBARK, em-bärk', *v.t.* To put on board a bark or ship: to engage, enlist, or invest in any affair.—*v.i.* to go on board a ship: to engage in any business.

EMBARKATION, em-bärk-ā'shun, *n.* The act of putting or of going on board a ship.

EMBARRASS, em-bar'as, *v.t.* To put a bar or difficulty in the way of: to involve in difficulty, esp. in money matters: to hinder through perplexity: to distress or entangle: to render intricate: to confuse. [Fr. *embarrasser*—*em*, in, and low L. *barra*, a bar.]

EMBARRASSMENT, em-bar'as-ment, *n.* A state of perplexity or confusion: intricacy: difficulty, esp. in money-matters. [degrade. [*Em* and BASE.]

EMBASE, em-bās', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bring down: to

EMBASSADE, em'bas-sād, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Embassy.
EMBASSAGE, em'bas-sāj, }

EMBASSADOR, EMBASSADORIAL, &c. Same as AMBASSADOR, &c.

EMBASSY, em'bas-si, *n.* The charge or function of an ambassador: a public message: any solemn message: the person or persons sent as ambassadors: the residence or office of an ambassador. [Fr. *embassade, ambassade*. See AMBASSADOR.]

EMBATHE, em-bāth', *v.t.* To bathe.

EMBATTAIL (*Tenn.*) Same as EMBATTLE.

EMBATTLE, em-bat'l, *v.t.* To arrange in order of battle: to prepare or arm for battle: to furnish with battlements.—*v.i.* to be ranged in order of battle:—*pr.p.* embat'tling; *pa.p.* embat'tled.

EMBATTLED, em-bat'ld, *p.adj.* Indented like a battlement: (*her.*) having the outline like a battlement: having served as a battle-field.

EMBATTLEMENT, em-bat'l-ment, *n.* Same as BATTLEMENT.

EMBAY, em-bā', *v.t.* To enclose in a bay: to landlock.

EMBAY, em-bā', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bathe. [*Em*, in, and Fr. *baigner*. See BAGNIO.]

EMBAYMENT, em-bā'ment, *n.* A bay.

EMBED, em-bed', *v.t.* Same as IMBED.

EMBEDMENT, em-bed'ment, *n.* The act of imbedding: state of being imbedded.

EMBELLISH, em-bel'ish, *v.t.* *To make beautiful* with ornaments: to decorate: to make graceful or elegant: to illustrate pictorially, as a book. [Fr. *embellir, embellissant—em*, to make, *bel, beau*, beautiful.]

EMBELLISHMENT, em-bel'ish-ment, *n.* The act of embellishing or adorning: decoration: adornment.

EMBER-DAYS, em'bèr-dāz, *n.pl.* In R. C. and E. Ch., three fast-days *in each quarter*, namely, the Wed., Fri., and Sat. after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Whitsuntide, the 14th Sept., and the 13th Dec. [A corr. of Ger. *quatember*, a quarter, quarter-day—L. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons.]

EMBER-GOOSE, em'bèr-gōōs, *n.* The Great Northern Diver. [Ger. *imber*, Ice. *himbrime*.]

EMBERS, em'bèrz, *n.* Red-hot ashes: the smouldering remains of a fire. [A.S. *æmyrie*, Scot. *aumers, ameris*, Ice. *eimyrja, eldmyrja—eld*, fire.]

EMBER-WEEK, em'bèr-wēk, *n.* See EMBER-DAYS.

EMBEZZLE, em-bez'l, *v.t.* *To waste or dissipate:* to steal: to fraudulently appropriate what has been intrusted to one:—*pr.p.* embezz'ling; *pa.p.* embezz'led. [From BEZZLE.]

EMBEZZLEMENT, em-bez'l-ment, *n.* The act of embezzling or fraudulently appropriating what has been intrusted to one.

EMBITTER, EMBITTERMENT. Same as IMBITTER.

EMBLAZE, em-blāz', } *v.t.* To deck in *blazing* or
EMBLAZON, em-blā'zn, } glaring colours: to decorate: (*her.*) to blazon or adorn with figures. [*Em*, inten., and BLAZE or BLAZON.] [blazoning.

EMBLAZONMENT, em-blā'zn-ment, *n.* An em-

EMBLAZONRY, em-blā'zn-ri, *n.* The act or art of emblazoning or adorning: devices on shields.

EMBLEM, em'blem, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something inserted or inlaid:* an object or picture representing to the mind something different from itself: a pictorial enigma: an allusive picture: a type or symbol. [Fr. *emblème*—Gr. *emblēma*, inlaid work—*em*, in, and *ballō*, to lay.]

EMBLEMATIC, -AL, em-blem-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing emblems: allusive: representing.

EMBLEMATICALLY, em-blem-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of emblems: allusively.

EMBLEMATISE, em-blem'a-tīz, *v.t.* To represent by an emblem:—*pr.p.* emblem'atīsing; *pa.p.* emblem'atīsed. [ventor of emblems.

EMBLEMATIST, em-blem'a-tist, *n.* A writer or in-

EMBLEMENTS, em'bl-mentz, *n.* The produce of land which belongs to a tenant even although his lease expire before harvest. [O. Fr. *emblée*r, to sow with corn; Fr. *blé*, corn, grain.]

EMBLEMISE, em'blem-īz, *v.t.* Same as EMBLEMATISE.

EMBLOOM, em-blōōm', } *v.t.* To cover or enrich
EMBLOSSOM, em-blos'som, } with bloom: to adorn with blossoms.

EMBODIMENT, em-bod'i-ment, *n.* The act of embodying: the state of being embodied: that which is embodied.

EMBODY, em-bod'i, *v.t.* To form into a body: to make corporeal: to make tangible: to form or collect into a body or mass: to incorporate.—*v.i.* to unite in a body or mass:—*pr.p.* embod'ying; *pa.p.* embod'ied.

EMBOGUE, em-bōg', *v.t.* To discharge its waters into the sea or another river, as a river. [See EMBOGUING.]

EMBOGUING, em-bōg'ing, *n.* The mouth of a river. [Fr. *s'emboucher*, to discharge, as a river, *embouclure*, mouth of a river—*bouche*, O. Fr. *bouque, boche*, mouth, from L. *bucca*, cheek, mouth.]

EMBOIL, em-boil', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To burn with anger.—*v.t.* to cause to burn with anger: to irritate or vex.

EMBOLDEN, em-bōld'en, *v.t.* To make bold: to give boldness or courage to.

EMBOLISM, em'bol-izm, *n.* The *insertion* of days, months, or years in an account of time, in order to produce regularity. [Gr. *embolisma—em-ballō*, to throw in.]

EMBORDER, em-bor'dèr, *v.t.* To adorn with a border: to border. [*Em*, inten., and BORDER.]

EMBOS, em-bos', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To enclose, to surround. [O. Fr. *emboister*, to enclose in a box, from *em*, in, and *boiste*, low L. *buxis*, L. *puxis*, a box. See BOX.]

EMBOSOM, em-bōō'zum, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To take into the bosom, to receive into the affections: to enclose or surround. [*Em*, in, and BOSOM.]

EMBOSS, em-bos', *v.t.* To form bosses or protuberances upon: to engrave with relief or raised work.

EMBOSS, em-bos', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To enclose in a

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thicket, to plunge into the depths of a wood. [Prov. *emboscar*, It. *imboscare*, from *em*, in, and *bosco*, a wood. See AMBUSH.]

EMBOSS, em-bos', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To press hard, as a beast in hunting, so as to cause it to pant and foam. [From root of EMBOGUING.]

EMBOSSED, em-bost', *p.adj.* Formed or covered with bosses: (*bot.*) having a protuberance in the centre.

EMBOSSMENT, em-bos'ment, *n.* The act or art of forming bosses or raised figures: a figure in relief: raised work: a protuberance.

EMBOUCHURE, em-bōō-shōōr', *n.* The mouth of a river, cannon, &c.: the mouth-piece of a wind-instrument. [See EMBOGUE.]

EMBOUND, em-bownd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bound, enclose, shut in.

EMBOW, em-bō', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bend or arch.

EMBOWEL, em-bow'el, *v.t.* To remove the bowels or entrails from: (*Shak.*) to prepare for embalming, to embalm [in the preceding senses from *em*, priv., and BOWEL]: to enclose in the bowels or inside: to bury or imbed:—*pr.p.* embow'elling; *pa.p.* embow'elled. [*Em*, into, and BOWEL.]

EMBOWELMENT, em-bow'el-ment, *n.* The act of embowelling: the state of being embowelled.

EMBOWER, em-bow'ér, *v.t.* To place in or shelter with a bower: to shelter, as with trees.—*v.i.* to lodge or rest in a bower: (*Spenser*) to take shelter.

EMBRACE, em-brās', *v.t.* *To take in the arms:* to press to the bosom with affection: to seize or accept eagerly or willingly: to encircle or enclose: to comprise: to admit or receive: (*Spenser*) to protect.—*v.i.* to join in an embrace:—*pr.p.* embrāc'ing; *pa.p.* embrāced'.—*n.* The act of embracing: fond pressure in the arms. [Fr. *embrasser—em*, into, and *bras*, L. *brachium*, an arm.]

EMBRACE, em-brās', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To brace, to fasten, or bind:—*pr.p.* embrāc'ing; *pa.p.* embrāced'.

EMBRACEMENT, em-brās'ment, *n.* Embrace.

EMBRAID, em-brād', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To braid.

EMBRASURE, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* The widening of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall: an opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed. [Fr.—*embraser* = *ébraser*, to widen an opening.]

EMBRASURE, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) An embrace.

EMBRAVE, em-brāv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make brave or showy, to decorate.

EMBREAD, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Embraid.

EMBROCATE, em'bro-kāt, *v.t.* To moisten and rub, as a sore with a lotion. [Low L. *embroco*, *-atum*—Gr. *embrochē*, a lotion—*em*, into, and *brechō*, to wet.]

EMBROCATION, em-bro-kā'shun, *n.* The act of moistening and rubbing some part with a lotion: the lotion used: a liniment.

EMBROIDER, em-broid'ér, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To border:* to ornament with designs in needlework. [*Em*, on, O. E. *broider*, from root of BORDER.]

EMBROIDERY, em-broid'ér-i, *n.* The act or art of embroidering: figures made by needlework on cloth: ornamental needle-work: variegation or diversity: artificial ornaments.

EMBROIL, em-broil', *v.t.* To involve in a broil: to involve in trouble or perplexity by discord: to entangle: to disturb: to distract.—*n.* Embroilment.

EMBROILMENT, em-broil'ment, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion: disturbance.

EMBROWN, em-brown', *v.t.* Same as IMBROWN.

EMBRUE, em-brōō', *v.t.* Same as IMBRUE.

EMBRYO, em'bri-ō, *n.* The offspring of any animal while growing or *swelling* in the womb: the human fœtus before the fifth month of pregnancy: the part of a seed that forms the future plant: the first rudiments or beginning of anything.—*adj.* Of or relating to an embryo or the state of one: rudimentary. [Gr. *embryon—em*, in, and *bryō*, to swell.]

EMBRYON, em'bri-on, *n.* and *adj.* Same as EMBRYO.

EME, ēm, *n.* (*Spenser*). An uncle. [See EAME.]

EMEER, e-mēr', *n.* Same as EMIR.

EMEND, e-mend', *v.t.* *To remove faults* or blemishes *from:* to correct or improve. [L. *emendo*, *emendatum—e*, out, and *mendum*, a fault.]

EMENDABLE, e-mend'a-bl, *adj.* That may be emended or corrected.

EMENDATION, em-en-dā'shun, *n.* The act of emending or correcting: correction: the removal of errors and corruptions from a document.

EMENDATOR, em'en-dā-tor, *n.* One who emends: a corrector of errors in writing.

EMENDATORY, e-mend'a-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to emendation: contributing to correction.

EMERALD, em'ér-ald, *n.* A mineral and gem, generally regarded as a variety of the beryl, of a beautiful velvety-green colour: a printing-type in size between minion and nonpareil.—*adj.* Of a rich green colour like the emerald. [Fr. *émeraude*, O. Fr. *éméraulde*, It. *smeraldo*; Gr. *smaragdos*, *maragdos*, prob. from *marmarugē*, a sparkling.]

EMERAUD, em'ér-aud, *n.* (*Spenser*). An emerald.

EMERGE, e-mėrj', *v.i.* To rise out of a fluid or other substance: to issue or come forth: to reappear after being concealed:—*pr.p.* emerg'ing; *pa.p.* emerged'. [L. *emergo*, *emersum—e*, out, and *mergo*, to plunge.]

EMERGENCE, e-mėrj'ens, } *n.* The act of emerg-
EMERGENCY, e-mėrj'en-si, } ing: a sudden appearance: an unexpected occurrence: pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, e-mėrj'ent, *adj.* Emerging: suddenly appearing: arising unexpectedly: urgent.

EMERITUS, e-mer'i-tus, *adj.* Honourably discharged from the performance of public duty.—*n.* One who has been honourably discharged from public duties:—*pl.* EMER'ITI. [L. *emeritus*, having served one's time—*emereor*, to deserve, do one's duty—*e* = completeness, and *mereo*, to deserve.]

EMERODS, em'ér-odz, } *n.* A corr. of HEMORRHOIDS.
EMEROIDS, em'ér-oidz, }

EMERSION, e-mėr'shun, *n.* The act of emerging: (*astron.*) the reappearance of a heavenly body after being eclipsed by another or by the sun's brightness.

EMERY, em'ér-i, *n.* A very hard mineral used as a powder for grinding glass, polishing metals, &c. [Fr. *émeri*, *émeril*, It. *smeriglio*, Ger. *schmergel* (*stein*, stone), akin to *schmieren*, to smear.]

EMETIC, e-met'ik, *adj.* *Producing* or exciting *vomiting.*—*n.* A medicine which causes vomiting. [Gr. *emetikos—emeō*, to vomit.]

EMEU, EMEW, ē'mū, *n.* Same as EMU.

EMICTION, e-mik'shun, *n.* The discharging of urine: urine. [L. *e*, out, and *mingo*, *mictum*, to make water.]

EMIGRANT, em'i-grant, *adj.* Emigrating or having emigrated: pertaining to emigrants.—*n.* One who emigrates.

EMIGRATE, em'i-grāt, *v.i.* To migrate or remove from one's native country to another. [L. *emigro*, *emigratum—e*, out, and *migro*, to migrate.]

EMIGRATION, em-i-grā'shun, *n.* The act of emigrating: a body of emigrants.

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EMIGRATIONIST, em-i-grā'shun-ist, *n.* An advocate or promoter of emigration.

EMINENCE, em'i-nens, } *n.* The quality of being
EMINENCY, em'i-nen-si, } eminent: distinction: high rank: that which is eminent or exalted: a height or elevation: a title of honour, esp. applied to a cardinal in the R. C. Church.

EMINENT, em'i-nent, *adj.* *Projecting:* high, lofty: rising above others: conspicuous: distinguished: high in office, rank, or public estimation. [L. *eminens, -entis*, pr.p. of *emineo*—*e*, out, and *mineo*, to project.]

EMINENTLY, em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a manner to attract observation: in a high degree.

EMIR, ē'mir, *n.* (*lit.*) A *commander* or *ruler:* a title given in the East and in the north of Africa to all independent chieftains, and also to all the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima. [Ar. *emir;* Heb. *amar*, to command.]

EMISSARY, em'is-sar-i, *n.* One *sent out* on private messages: a secret agent: a spy: (*anat.*) a vessel or duct for conveying excretions.—*adj.* Looking about: prying: (*anat.*) conveying excretions. [L. *emissarius*—*emitto, emissum.* See EMIT.]

EMISSION, e-mish'un, *n.* The act of emitting: issue: that which is issued at one time.

EMISSIVE, e-mis'siv, *adj.* Emitting: sending out.

EMISSORY, e-mis'sor-i, *adj.* (*anat.*) Conveying excretions from the body.

EMIT, e-mit', *v.t.* *To send out:* to throw or give out: to discharge: to issue judicially: to issue or send abroad:—*pr.p.* emitt'ing; *pa.p.* emitt'ed. [L. *emitto, emissum*—*e*, out, and *mitto*, to send.]

EMITTENT, e-mit'ent, *adj.* Emitting: sending out.

EMMARBLE, em-mär'bl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To turn to marble, to petrify.

EMMET, em'met, *n.* (*lit.*) *The industrious animal:* the ant. [A.S. *æmete, æmetta*, Ger. *ameise—emsig*, diligent, Ice. *amr*, work.]

EMMOVE, em-mōōv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To move, to excite.

EMOLLIATE, e-mol'li-āt, *v.t.* *To soften:* to render effeminate. [L. *emollio—e*, inten., and *mollio*, to soften—*mollis*, soft.]

EMOLLIENT, e-mol'yent, *adj.* *Softening:* making supple.—*n.* (*med.*) A substance applied externally to soften the texture to which it is applied.

EMOLLITION, em-ol-lish'un, *n.* The act of softening or relaxing.

EMOLUMENT, e-mol'ū-ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *Labour accomplished:* profit arising from employment: gain or profit. [L. *emolumentum*, for *emolimentum—emolior*, to work out—*e* = completeness, and *molior*, to exert one's self, to toil.]

EMONG, e-mung',
EMONGST, e-mungst', } *prep.* (*Spenser*). Among.

EMOTION, e-mō'shun, *n.* *A moving* of the feelings: agitation of mind: vehemence of feeling: one of the three departments of the human mind, the other two being Volition and Intellect. [L. *emotio—e*, forth, and *moveo, motum*, to move.]

EMOTIONAL, e-mō'shun-al, } *adj.* Relating to or
EMOTIVE, e-mō'tiv, } attended by emotion.

EMOVE, e-mōōv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To move.

EMPAIR, em-pār', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To impair.

EMPALE, em-pāl', *v.t.* To fence in or fortify with pales or stakes: (*Spenser*) to enclose, to surround: to put to death by spitting on a stake.

EMPALEMENT, em-pāl'ment, *n.* The act of empaling: (*bot.*) the calyx of a plant which surrounds the other parts of fructification: (*her.*) a placing of coats of arms alongside of each other like pales.

EMPANEL, em-pan'el, *v.t.* Same as IMPANEL.

EMPARADISE, em-par'a-dīz, *v.t.* IMPARADISE.

EMPARK, em-pärk', *v.t.* Same as IMPARK.

EMPARLANCE, em-pär'lans, *n.* IMPARLANCE.

EMPART, em-pärt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). IMPART.

EMPASSION, em-pash'un, *v.t.* IMPASSION.

EMPASSIONATE, em-pash'un-āt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Strongly affected.

EMPAWN, em-pawn', *v.t.* To put in pawn: to pledge.

EMPEACH, em-pēch', *v.t.* Same as IMPEACH.

EMPEARL, em-pērl', *v.t.* To cover with pearls or anything like them.

EMPEOPLE, em-pē'pl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To form into a people or community: to fill with people.

EMPERIL, em-per'il, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To put in peril: to endanger.

EMPERISHED, em-per'isht, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Perished, decayed.

EMPEROR, em'pėr-or, *n.* (*orig.*) One who possessed the *imperium* or right to enforce his behests by physical force: the sovereign of an empire: a title of dignity superior to king. [Fr. *empereur*, O. Fr. *empereor*, from L. *imperator—imperium*, supreme power, the right of commanding—*impero*, to command.]

EMPERY, em'pėr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Empire, power. [L. *imperium.* See EMPEROR.]

EMPHASIS, em'fa-sis, *n.* Stress of the voice on syllables, words, or sentences, to increase their significance: impressiveness of expression or weight of thought:—*pl.* EM'PHASES (-sēz). [Gr.—*en*, inten., and *phainō*, to shew, make clear.]

EMPHASISE, em'fa-sīz, *v.t.* To utter or pronounce with emphasis: to make emphatic:—*pr.p.* em'phasising; *pa.p.* em'phasised.

EMPHATIC, -AL, em-fat'ik, -al, *adj.* Uttered with or requiring emphasis: forcible: earnest: impressive.

EMPHATICALLY, em-fat'ik-al-li, *adv.* With emphasis: in a striking manner: strongly.

EMPHATICALNESS, em-fat'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being emphatic: emphasis.

EMPIERCE, em-pērs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pierce, to penetrate.

EMPIGHT, em-pīt', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Fixed. See PIGHT.

EMPIRE, em'pīr, *n.* Supreme power or authority in governing: supreme control: rule: sway: the territory under the dominion of an emperor. [Fr.—L. *imperium.* See EMPEROR.]

EMPIRIC, em-pir'ik or em'-, *n.* One who follows an empirical method: one whose knowledge is got from experience only: a quack.

EMPIRIC, -AL, em-pir'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resting on *trial* or experiment: depending entirely on experience or observation without due regard to science. [Gr. *empeirikos—en*, in, and *peira*, trial.]

EMPIRICALLY, em-pir'ik-al-li, *adv.* By experiment or experience: without rational ground.

EMPIRICISM, em-pir'i-sizm, *n.* Dependence of a physician on his experience alone, without a regular medical education: ignorant and unscientific practice.

EMPIRICUTIC, em-pir-i-kū'tik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Empirical.

EMPLASTER, em-plas'tėr, *n.* Same as PLASTER.

EMPLASTIC, em-plas'tik, *adj.* Glutinous: adhesive.—*n.* A medicine causing constipation. [*Em*, inten., and PLASTIC.]

EMPLOY, em-ploy', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To infold* or *enclose:* to occupy the time, attention, and labour of: to

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busy or keep at work: to use, as an instrument, means, or material: to engage in one's service: to intrust with something: to apply or devote to an object: to occupy.—*n.* Employment. [Fr. *employer;* L. *implico—im,* in, and *plico,* to fold.]

EMPLOYABLE, em-ploy'a-bl, *adj.* That may be employed or used.

EMPLOYÉ, em-ploy-ā', **EMPLOYÉE,** em-ploy-ē', *n.* One who is employed. [Fr., pa.p. of *employer.*]

EMPLOYER, em-ploy'ėr, *n.* One who employs.

EMPLOYMENT, em-ploy'ment, *n.* The act of employing: the state of being employed: that which engages or occupies: occupation: object of industry or labour: (*Shak.*) business intrusted.

EMPLUNGE, em-plunj', *v.i.* Same as PLUNGE.

EMPOISON, em-poi'zn, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To poison.

EMPORIUM, em-pō'ri-um, *n.* A place of extensive *trade* or *commerce:* a mart. [Gr. *emporios,* belonging to commerce—*emporos,* a traveller, trader—*em,* in, and *poros,* a way, a path.]

EMPOVERISH, em-pov'ėr-ish, *v.t.* IMPOVERISH.

EMPOWER, em-pow'ėr, *v.t.* To give physical power or force to: to authorise or commission: to enable.

EMPRESS, em'pres, *n.* The wife or consort of an emperor: a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

EMPRISE, em-prīz', *n.* (*Spenser*). An enterprise: a hazardous undertaking. [O. Fr. *emprise—em,* inten., and *prise,* a taking—*prendre,* to take.]

EMPTINESS, emp'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being empty: a void space: want of substance or solidity: unsatisfactoriness: want of knowledge or sense.

EMPTY, emp'ti, *adj.* Containing nothing: unfurnished: without anything to carry: without force or effect: wanting real existence, unsubstantial: unsatisfactory: unfruitful: waste: destitute of knowledge, sense, &c.—*v.t.* To make empty: to exhaust.—*v.i.* to become empty:—*pr.p.* emp'tying: *pa.p.* emp'tied. [A.S. *æmtig,* empty, *æmtian,* to empty—*æmta,* leisure, rest.]

EMPUGN, em-pūn', *v.t.* Same as IMPUGN.

EMPURPLE, em-pur'pl, *v.t.* To make or dye purple:—*pr.p.* empur'pling; *pa.p.* empur'pled.

EMPYREAL, em-pir'e-al, *adj.* Same as EMPYREAN.

EMPYREAN, em-pi-rē'an, *adj.* *Formed of pure fire or light:* pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven: pure: ethereal.—*n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist. [Gr. *empyros,* in fire—*em,* in, and *pyr,* fire.]

EMRODS, em'rodz, *n.* Same as EMERODS.

EMU, ē'mū, *n.* A large bird of the ostrich family, found in the south of Australia.

EMULATE, em'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To strive to equal or excel: to imitate, with a view to equal or excel: to rival: (*Shak.*) to be equal to:—*pr.p.* em'ūlating; *pa.p.* em'ūlated.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Striving to excel, ambitious. [L. *æmulor, æmulatus—æmulus,* striving with.]

EMULATION, em-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of emulating: rivalry: desire of superiority: (*Shak.*) envious competition, contention, strife.

EMULATIVE, em'ū-lā-tiv, *adj.* Inclined to emulation, rivalry, or competition.

EMULATOR, em'ū-lā-tor, *n.* One who emulates: a rival.—*fem.* EM'ULATRESS.

EMULE, em'ūl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To emulate.

EMULGENT, e-mul'jent, *adj.* *Milking* or draining *out.* [L. *emulgens, -entis,* pr.p. of *emulgeo,* to milk.]

EMULOUS, em'ū-lus, *adj.* Eager to emulate: desirous of any excellence possessed by another: desirous of superiority: engaged in competition: (*Shak.*) contentious.

EMULOUSLY, em'ū-lus-li, *adv.* With desire of equalling or excelling others.

EMULOUSNESS, em'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The quality of being emulous.

EMULSINE, e-mul'sin, *n.* An albuminous or caseous substance found in almonds.

EMULSION, e-mul'shun, *n.* A *milky*-white opaque mixture of a gummy consistence, composed of oily particles floating in a mucilaginous or saccharine liquid. [L. *emulgeo, emulsum,* to milk.]

EMULSIVE, e-mul'siv, *adj.* Milk-like: yielding a milk-like substance: yielding oil when pressed.

EMUNCTORY, e-mungk'tor-i, *n.* An organ of the body that carries off waste: an excretory duct. [L. *emungo, emunctum,* to blow the nose, to cleanse.]

ENABLE, en-ā'bl, *v.t.* To make able: to supply with sufficient power, means, &c.: to authorise:—*pr.p.* enā'bling; *pa.p.* enā'bled.

ENACT, en-akt', *v.t.* To put into action: to perform: to act the part of: to make, as a law: to establish by authority: to decree.

ENACTIVE, en-akt'iv, *adj.* Having power to enact.

ENACTMENT, en-akt'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law: that which is enacted: a law: the acting as a character in a play.

ENACTOR, en-akt'or, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who practises or performs anything: one that forms decrees or establishes laws.

ENACTURE, en-akt'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Purpose, determination.

ENALLAGE, en-al'la-je, *n.* (*gram.*) Exchange of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice for another. [Gr.—*en,* in, and *allassō,* to change.]

ENAMEL, en-am'el, *n.* A kind of semi-opaque glassy substance applied to the surfaces of metals: any smooth hard coating, esp. the outer coating of the crown or visible part of the teeth: anything enamelled.—*adj.* Relating to the art of enamelling.—*v.t.* To coat with or paint in enamel: to form a glossy surface upon, like enamel.—*v.i.* to practise the art of enamelling:—*pr.p.* enam'elling; *pa.p.* enam'elled. [*En,* in, and O. E. *amel,* Fr. *émail, esmail,* Ger. *schmelz —schmelzen,* to melt.]

ENAMELLER, en-am'el-ėr, **ENAMELLIST,** en-am'el-ist, *n.* One who enamels.

ENAMOUR, en-am'ur, *v.t.* To inflame with love: to charm or captivate. [O. Fr. *enamourer—en,* in, and *amour,* L. *amor,* love.]

ENANTIOPATHY, en-an-ti-op'a-thi, *n.* Allopathy. [Gr. *enantios,* opposite, and *pathos,* suffering, affection.]

ENARCHED, en-ārcht', *adj.* (*her.*) Arched, having the form of an arch.

ENARMED, en-ārmd', *adj.* (*her.*) Having horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body.

ENAUNTER, en-ān'tėr, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Lest. [Contr. from *in adventure.*]

ENCAGE, en-kāj', *v.t.* To shut up or confine in a cage.

ENCAMP, en-kamp', *v.t.* To form into a camp.—*v.i.* to form a camp by pitching tents: to halt on a march.

ENCAMPMENT, en-kamp'ment, *n.* The act of encamping: the place where an army or company is encamped: a camp.

ENCARNALISE, en-kār'nal-īz, *v.t.* To make carnal.

ENCASE, en-kās', *v.t.* Same as INCASE.

ENCAUSTIC, en-kaws'tik, *adj.* Noting a species of painting among the ancients, in which the colours

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were united and fixed by wax softened by heat: noting a species of ornamental tiles. [Gr. *engkaustikos*—*en*, in, and *kaiō*, to burn.]

ENCAVE, en-kāv', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To hide in a cave or [recess.

ENCEINTE, ang-sānt', *n.* An enclosure, the wall or rampart which surrounds a place. [Fr.—*enceindre*, to surround—L. *in*, in, and *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird.]

ENCEINTE, ang-sānt', *adj.* *Not girt:* pregnant. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird.]

ENCEPHALIC, en-se-fal'ik, *adj.* *Belonging to the* head or *brain.* [From Gr. *engkephalon*, the brain—*en*, in, *kephalē*, the head.]

ENCEPHALITIS, en-sef-a-lī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the brain.

ENCHAFE, en-chāf', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To chafe.

ENCHAIN, en-chān', *v.t.* To put in chains: to hold fast: to link together.

ENCHAINMENT, en-chān'ment, *n.* The act of enchaining: the state of being enchained.

ENCHANT, en-chant', *v.t.* To act on *by songs* of sorcery: to subdue by charms or spells: to delight in a high degree: to charm, fascinate, enrapture. [Fr. *enchanter*, L. *incantare*, to sing a magic formula over—*in*, on, *canto*, to sing.]

ENCHANTED, en-chant'ed, *p.adj.* Under the power of enchantment: possessed by witches or spirits.

ENCHANTER, en-chant'ėr, *n.* One who enchants or deals in spells, sorcery, &c.: one who delights greatly, as by enchantments:—*fem.* ENCHANT'RESS.

ENCHANTINGLY, en-chant'ing-li, *adv.* With the force of enchantment: in a manner to charm or delight.

ENCHANTMENT, en-chant'ment, *n.* The act of enchanting: the use of magic arts, spells, and charms: that which enchants.

ENCHASE, en-chās', *v.t.* *To incase* or fix in a border or rim: to adorn with raised or embossed work: to adorn by being fixed upon: (*Spenser*) to infix, to engrave, to adorn with befitting terms:—*pr.p.* enchās'ing; *pa.p.* enchāsed'. [Fr. *enchâsser*—*en*, in, and *châsse* = *caisse*, a box, a case. See CHASE.]

ENCHEASON, en-chē'zn, *n.* (*Spenser*). Reason, cause, occasion. [O. Fr. *enchaison*—L. as if *incasio* for *occasio*. See OCCASION.]

ENCHEST, en-chest', *v.t.* To enclose in a chest.

ENCHIRIDION, en-ki-rid'i-on, *n.* A book to be carried in the hand: a manual. [Gr. *encheiridion*—*en*, in, and *cheir*, the hand.]

ENCHISEL, en-chiz'el, *v.t.* To cut with a chisel.

ENCHORIAL, en-kō'ri-al, **ENCHORIC**, en-kor'ik, *adj.* *Belonging to* or used in *a country:* used by the people, noting esp. the written characters used by the common people in Egypt as opposed to the hieroglyphics. [Gr. *enchōrios*—*en*, in, and *chōra*, a place, country.]

ENCINCTURE, en-singk'tūr, *n.* A cincture.

ENCIRCLE, en-sėr'kl, *v.t.* To enclose in a circle or ring: to embrace: to go round: to gather round:—*pr.p.* encir'cling; *pa.p.* encir'cled.

ENCLITIC, -AL, en-klit'ik, -al, *adj.* That inclines or leans upon.—*n.* (*gram.*) A particle or word so closely united to another, as to seem a part of it, and to throw its accent upon the preceding syllable. [Gr. *engklitikos*—*en*, in, and *klinō*, to bend.]

ENCLITICS, en-klit'iks, *n.* The art of declining and conjugating words. [From ENCLITIC.]

ENCLOISTER, en-kloi'stėr, *v.t.* To place or confine in a cloister.

ENCLOSE, ENCLOSURE. Same as INCLOSE, &c.

ENCLOTHE, en-klōth', *v.t.* To clothe.

ENCLOUD, en-klowd', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cover with clouds: to shade.

ENCOFFIN, en-kof'fin, *v.t.* To put in a coffin.

ENCOMIAST, en-kō'mi-ast, *n.* One who deals in encomium or who is addicted to praise.

ENCOMIASTIC, -AL, en-kō-mi-as'tik, -al, *adj.* Bestowing praise: praising.

ENCOMIUM, en-kō'mi-um (*pl.* ENCOMIUMS), *n.* High commendation: praise: panegyric. [L.—Gr. *engkōmion*, a song in praise of Bacchus—*en*, in, and *kōmos*, festivity.]

ENCOMPASS, en-kum'pas, *v.t.* To compass or go round: to enclose or surround: to shut in.

ENCOMPASSMENT, en-kum'pas-ment, *n.* The act of encompassing: state of being encompassed: (*Shak.*) circumlocution.

ENCORE, äng-kōr', *adv.* (*lit.*) *Till this hour:* again: once more.—*v.t.* To call for a repetition of:—*pr.p.* encōr'ing; *pa.p.* encōred'. [Fr.; It. *ancora*—L. *in hanc horam*, till this hour.]

ENCOUNTER, en-kown'tėr, *v.t.* *To run counter to* or against: to meet face to face, esp. suddenly or unexpectedly: to meet in a hostile manner: to rush against in conflict: to oppose, to oppugn: (*Shak.*) to meet with reciprocal kindness.—*v.i.* to meet unexpectedly: to rush together in hostile manner: to fight.—*n.* A meeting, esp. a sudden and accidental one: a battle in which the enemies rush upon each other: a skirmish: a duel: a sudden accosting: a casual incident: (*Shak.*) unexpected address, eager and warm conversation. [O. Fr. *encontrer*—L. *in*, in, and *contra*, against.]

ENCOURAGE, en-kur'āj, *v.t.* To give courage to: to inspire with spirit or hope: to embolden: to incite:—*pr.p.* encour'āging; *pa.p.* encour'āged.

ENCOURAGEMENT, en-kur'āj-ment, *n.* The act of encouraging: increase of confidence: that which encourages or incites: countenance, support.

ENCOURAGING, en-kur'āj-ing, *adj.* Giving ground to hope for success.

ENCOURAGINGLY, en-kur'āj-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to give courage to or to inspire with hope.

ENCRADLE, en-krā'dl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lay in a cradle.

ENCREASE, en-krēs', *v.* Same as INCREASE.

ENCRIMSON, en-krim'zn, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with a crimson colour.

ENCRINAL, en-krī'nal, **ENCRINIC**, en-krin'ik, **ENCRINITAL**, en-krin'it-al, *adj.* Relating to or containing encrinites.

ENCRINITE, en'kri-nīt, *n.* (*lit.*) *Stone-lilies:* the name given to the fossil Crinoidea, from the resemblance to a lily which many of them have when their rays are closed. [Gr. *en*, in, and *krinon*, a lily.]

ENCRINITIC, -AL, en-krin-it'ik, -al, *adj.* ENCRINAL.

ENCROACH, en-krōch', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To draw away *as by a hook:* to seize gradually on the rights of others: to intrude: to trespass. [O. Fr. *encrouer*, Fr. *accrocher*, to hook—Fr. *croc*, *crochet*, a hook.]

ENCROACHMENT, en-krōch'ment, *n.* The act of encroaching: that which is taken by encroaching.

ENCRUST, en-krust', *v.* Same as INCRUST.

ENCUMBER, en-kum'bėr, *v.t.* To impede the motion, action, or progress of, as with a burden: to embarrass: to load with debts. [Fr. *encombrer*, low L. *incombrare*—*combrus*, a mound—L. *cumulus*, a heap.]

ENCUMBERMENT, en-kum'bėr-ment, **ENCUMBRANCE**, en-kum'brans, *n.* That which encumbers or hinders: a legal claim on an estate.

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ENCYCLICAL, en-sik'lik-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *In a cycle* or circle: sent to many persons or places, as a letter: a circular. [Gr. *engkyklikos—en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle.]

ENCYCLOPÆDIA or **-PEDIA**, en-sī-klo-pē'di-a, *n.* [Same as CYCLOPÆDIA.

ENCYCLOPEDIAN, en-sī-klo-pē'di-an, *adj.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

ENCYCLOPEDIC, -AL, en-sī-klo-ped'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to an encyclopedia.

ENCYCLOPEDIST, en-sī-klo-pē'dist, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia.

ENCYSTED, en-sist'ed, *adj.* Enclosed in a cyst or bag.

END, end, *n.* The extreme point or part of anything which has more length than breadth: the extremity or last part: close, conclusion: final doom: death, destruction: that which causes death or destruction: consequence, result: purpose: a remnant or fragment.—*v.t.* To bring to an end: to finish: to destroy.—*v.i.* to come to an end or conclusion: to cease: to die. [A.S. and Ger. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, Sans. *anta*.]

AN END (*Spenser*) = ON END, erect.—THE ENDS, the remotest parts.—END-ALL (*Shak.*), the final close.

ENDAMAGE, en-dam'āj, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To damage.

ENDAMAGEMENT, en-dam'āj-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Damage, injury, loss.

ENDANGER, en-dān'jėr, *v.t.* To place in danger.

ENDANGERMENT, en-dān'jėr-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Hazard, peril.

ENDEAR, en-dēr', *v.t.* To make dear.

ENDEARMENT, en-dēr'ment, *n.* The state of being beloved: tender affection: that which incites or increases affection or love:—*pl.* caresses.

ENDEAVOR. The American spelling of ENDEAVOUR.

ENDEAVOUR, en-dev'ur, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To make it one's duty* to do a thing: to exert one's self to accomplish an object: to strive, attempt, try.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to attempt, to strive to achieve or reach.—*n.* Labour directed to a certain end: effort, attempt. [O. E. *endevor*—Fr. *en devoir—en*, in, and *devoir*, duty.]

ENDEAVOURMENT, en-dev'ur-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Endeavour.

ENDEMIAL, en-dē'mi-al, } *adj.* Peculiar to *a*
ENDEMIC, -AL, en-dem'ik, -al, } *people* or a district. [Gr. *endēmos, endēmios—en*, in, and *dēmos*, the people.]

ENDERMIC, en-dėrm'ik, *adj.* *Through* or applied directly to *the skin*. [Gr. *en*, in, and *derma*, the skin.]

ENDEW, en-dū', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To endow.

ENDING, end'ing, *n.* Termination: conclusion: result: (*gram.*) the last syllable or letters of a word as employed for rhyme.

ENDITE (*Spenser*). Same as INDITE.

ENDIVE, en'div, *n.* A plant of the same genus as chicory, used as a salad. [Fr.—L. *intubus*.]

ENDLESS, end'les, *adj.* Without end, either in length or duration: continual: objectless.

ENDLONG, end'long, *adv.* With the end forward.

ENDOCARP, en'do-kärp, *n.* The *inner* coat or shell of a *fruit*. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *karpos*, fruit.]

ENDOGEN, en'do-jen, *n.* A plant that *grows from within* or by additions to the inside of the stem, and does not attain beyond a certain thickness, as grasses, the palms, &c. [See ENDOGENOUS.]

ENDOGENOUS, en-doj'en-us, *adj.* Increasing by successive additions to the inside of the stem. [Gr. *endogenēs—endon*, within, and *gen*, root of *ginomai*, to be born, to grow.]

ENDORSE, ENDORSEMENT. Same as INDORSE, &c.

ENDOSMOSE, en'dos-mōs, } *n.* The passage of a
ENDOSMOSIS, en-dos-mō'sis, } fluid inwards through an organic membrane. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *ōsmos*. See OSMOSE.]

ENDOSMOTIC, en-dos-mot'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or [of the nature of endosmose.

ENDOSS, en-dos', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as INDORSE.

ENDOW, en-dow', *v.t.* To furnish with *a dower*: to settle a permanent provision or fund on: to enrich or provide with any gift, quality, or faculty. [Fr. *en*, in, and *douer*. See DOWRY.]

ENDOWMENT, en-dow'ment, *n.* The act of endowing: that which is bestowed on a person or institution: natural capacity.

ENDUE, en-dū', *v.t.* To invest or clothe with: to supply with: to endow:—*pr.p.* endū'ing; *pa.p.* endūed'. [See INDUE.] [endured or borne.

ENDURABLE, en-dūr'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

ENDURANCE, en-dūr'ans, *n.* The state of enduring or lasting, continuance: a suffering patiently without sinking: patience: (*Shak.*) delay, a waiting for.

ENDURE, en-dūr', *v.i.* To be durable, to last: to continue in the same state without perishing: to suffer without resistance or yielding.—*v.t.* to remain firm under: to bear with patience, or without opposition or sinking: (*Spenser*) to harden:—*pr.p.* endūr'ing; *pa.p.* endūred'. [Fr. *endurer*—L. *in*, inten., and *durare*, to harden, to hold out, to last.]

ENDWAYS, end'wāz, } *adv.* On the end: with the
ENDWISE, end'wīz, } end forward.

ENE, ēn, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Once.

ENEID, e-nē'id, *n.* Same as ÆNEID.

ENEMA, e-nē'ma, en'e-ma, *n.* A medicine or fluid substance conveyed into the body *by injection*, usually through the rectum or lower bowel. [Gr. *en*, in, and *hiēmi*, to send.]

ENEMY, en'e-mi, *n.* One who is *not amicable* or friendly: one who hates or dislikes: a foe, adversary, or opponent: the opposing armed force. [Fr. *ennemi*—L. *inimicus—in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly.]

ENERGETIC, -AL, en-ėr-jet'ik, -al, *adj.* Having or shewing energy: active: forcible: effective.

ENERGETICALLY, en-ėr-jet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an energetic or forcible manner.

ENERGISE, en'ėr-jīz, *v.t.* To give strength or active force to.—*v.i.* to act with energy or force:—*pr.p.* en'ergīsing; *pa.p.* en'ergīsed.

ENERGY, en'ėr-ji, *n.* Internal or inherent power or activity: power exerted: vigorous operation: force, vigour, efficacy: strength of expression: spirit, life. [Gr. *energeia—en*, in, and *ergon*, work.]

ENERVATE, e-nėrv'āt, *v.t.* To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage: to weaken:—*pr.p.* enerv'āting; *pa.p.* enerv'āted.—*adj.* Enervated.

ENERVATION, e-nėrv-ā'shun, *n.* The act of weakening: the state of being weakened: effeminacy.

ENERVE, e-nėrv', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To enervate.

ENFEEBLE, en-fē'bl, *v.t.* To make feeble: to weaken:—*pr.p.* enfee'bling; *pa.p.* enfee'bled.

ENFEEBLEMENT, en-fē'bl-ment, *n.* The act of enfeebling: weakness.

ENFELONED, en-fel'ond, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Fierce and cruel. [*En*, to make, and FELON.]

ENFEOFF, en-fef', *v.t.* To give a fief or feud to: (*law*) to invest with a possession in fee: (*Shak.*) to give up, to surrender. [*En*, into, and FEOFF.]

ENFEOFFMENT, en-fef'ment, *n.* FEOFFMENT.

ENFEST, en-fest', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as INFEST.

ENFETTER, en-fet'ėr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bind in fetters.

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ENFIERCE, en-fērs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make fierce.

ENFILADE, en-fi-lād', *n.* A file, line, or straight passage: a fire of musketry or artillery made lengthwise on a line of troops or line of rampart.—*v.t.* To rake with shot lengthwise, as a rampart or line of troops:—*pr.p.* enfilād'ing; *pa.p.* enfilād'ed. [Fr.—*enfiler*, to thread, go through, rake with shot—*en*, in, and *fil*, L. *filum*, a thread.]

ENFILED, en-fīld', *p.adj.* (*her.*) Thrust through some object. [See ENFILADE.]

ENFIRE, en-fīr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To set on fire, inflame.

ENFLOWER, en-flow'ėr, *v.t.* To cover with flowers.

ENFORCE, en-fōrs', *v.t.* To put force upon: to make or gain by force: to constrain: to urge with energy: to drive or propel: to give force to, to strengthen: to put in force, to give effect to:—*pr.p.* enfōrc'ing; *pa.p.* enfōrced'.—*n.* (*Milton*) Force, strength. [*En*, in, upon, and FORCE.]

ENFORCEDLY, en-fōrs'ed-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) By violence, [not by choice.

ENFORCEMENT, en-fōrs'ment, *n.* The act of enforcing: compulsion: a giving effect to: that which enforces: (*Shak.*) a pressing exigency.

ENFOREST, en-for'est, *v.t.* To turn into forest.

ENFORM, en-form', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To form, fashion, or direct.

ENFOULDERED, en-fowl'dėrd, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Mixed with lightning or fire. [*En*, in, and Fr. *foudre*, O. Fr. *fouldre*—L. *fulgur*, lightning—*fulgere*, to flash.]

ENFRANCHISE, en-fran'shiz, *v.t.* To set free: to admit to civil or political privileges:—*pr.p.* enfran'chising; *pa.p.* enfran'chised. [*En*, to make, and FRANCHISE.]

ENFRANCHISEMENT, en-fran'shiz-ment, *n.* The act of releasing from prison or slavery: admission to civil or political privileges.

ENFREE, en-frē', } *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To set free,
ENFREEDOM, en-frē'dum, } to give freedom to.

ENFREEZE, en-frēz', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To freeze, turn to ice:—*pr.p.* enfreez'ing; *pa.p.* enfrōz'en, enfrōz'ened.

ENGAGE, en-gāj', *v.t.* To bind *by a gage* or pledge: to make liable for a debt to a creditor: to impawn, to stake: to embark in: to attract and fix, to gain: to employ: to appropriate: to fight: to betroth.—*v.i.* to pledge one's word: to become bound: to undertake: to embark in any business: to join battle or enter into conflict:—*pr.p.* engāg'ing; *pa.p.* engāged'. [*En*, in, and GAGE.]

ENGAGED, en-gājd', *p.adj.* Pledged: promised, esp. in marriage: greatly interested.

ENGAGEMENT, en-gāj'ment, *n.* The act of engaging: the state of being engaged: that which is pledged: that which engages, obligation: employment: a fight.

ENGAGING, en-gāj'ing, *p.adj.* Tending to draw the attention or affections: winning: attractive.

ENGAOL, en-jāl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put in gaol.

ENGARLAND, en-gär'land, *v.t.* To encircle with a garland.

ENGENDER, en-jen'dėr, *v.t.* To gender or beget between the sexes: to breed: to sow the seeds of: to produce or generate: to cause—*v.i.* to be caused or produced.

ENGILD, en-gild', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To gild.

ENGINE, en'jin, *n.* An ingenious or skilful contrivance: any complicated mechanical contrivance: a machine in which two or more of the simple mechanical powers are combined: (*Shak.*) an instrument of torture, the rack: anything used to effect a purpose: means to an end: (*Spenser*) contrivance, wiles, deceit. [Fr. *engin*—L. *ingenium*, skill.]

ENGINEER, en'ji-nēr, *n.* An engine-maker or manager: one who has charge of military works and engines.—*v.t.* To plan and superintend as an engineer.

CIVIL ENGINEER, one who plans and superintends the construction of public works.

ENGINEERING, en-jin-ēr'ing, *n.* The art or profession of an engineer.

ENGINERY, en'jin-ri, *n.* The art or business of managing engines: engines collectively.

ENGIRD, en-gėrd, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To gird, encircle.

ENGIRDLE, en-gėrd'l, } *v.t.* To surround, as with a
ENGIRT, en-girt', } girdle: to encircle.

ENGLE, eng'gl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A favourite or lover. [O. E. *enghle*, to coax. See ANGLE.]

ENGLISH, ing'glish, *adj.* Belonging to England or its inhabitants.—*n.* The language or the people of England.—*v.t.* To turn into English. [A.S. *Englisc*, from *Engle*, *Angle*, from the Angles, who settled in Britain.]

ENGLISHMAN, ing'glish-man, *n.* A native or naturalised inhabitant of England. [lish descent.

ENGLISHRY, ing'glish-ri, *n.* The population of Eng-

ENGLUT, en-glut', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To glut, to fill: (*Shak.*) to swallow.

ENGORE, en-gōr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To gore, to pierce.

ENGORGE, en-gorj', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To devour, to glut.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to feed voraciously.

ENGORGEMENT, en-gorj'ment, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily: (*med.*) an obstruction of the vessels in some part of the system.

ENGRAFF, en-graf', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as INGRAFT.

ENGRAIL, en-grāl', *v.t.* To spot, as with hail: (*her.*) to indent with curved lines.—*v.i.* to form an edging or border: to run in indented lines. [Fr. *engrêler*—*grêle*, hail. See GRAIL.]

ENGRAILMENT, en-grāl'ment, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal: (*her.*) indentation in curved lines.

ENGRAIN, en-grān', *v.t.* Same as INGRAIN.

ENGRASP, en-grasp', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To grasp.

ENGRAVE, en-grāv', *v.t.* To cut in: to make by incision: to cut out with a graver a representation of anything on wood, steel, &c.: to mark, as wood or stone: to impress deeply: to imprint:—*pr.p.* engrāv'ing; *pa.p.* engrāved'. [*En*, in, and GRAVE.]

ENGRAVE, en-grāv', *v.t.* To deposit in the grave.

ENGRAVER, en-grāv'ėr, *n.* A cutter of letters, devices, &c., on wood, stone, and other materials.

ENGRAVING, en-grāv'ing, *n.* The act or art of cutting designs on wood, &c.: an impression taken from an engraved plate: a print.

ENGRIEVE, en-grēv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To grieve.

ENGROSS, en-grōs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) To make gross or large: to fatten: to take or occupy the whole of: to swallow up: to purchase in large quantities to create a demand, and sell again dear: to copy in a large hand or in distinct characters.

ENGROSSER, en-grōs'ėr, *n.* One who buys large quantities to raise the price and then sell at a high price: one who copies a writing in large characters: one who occupies wholly.

ENGROSSMENT, en-grōs'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of engrossing: exorbitant acquisition of things.

ENGUARD, en-gärd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To guard or defend.

ENGULF, en-gulf', *v.t.* Same as INGULF.

ENHANCE, en-hans', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To put forward*, elevate: to advance or heighten: to add to: to increase.—*v.i.* to be raised; to swell or increase;

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—*pr.p.* enhanc'ing; *pa.p.* enhanced'. [Prov. *enansar*—*enans*, forward—*ans*, L. *ante*, before.]

ENHANCEMENT, en-hans'ment, *n.* Act of enhancing: state of being enhanced: aggravation.

ENHYDROUS, en-hī'drus, *adj.* *Containing* drops of *water* or other fluid. [Gr. *en*, in, and *hydōr*, water.]

ENIGMA, e-nig'ma, *n.* A statement *with a hidden meaning* to be guessed: an obscure question: a riddle: anything difficult of explanation. [Gr. *ainigma*—*ainissomai*, to speak darkly—*ainos*, a tale.]

ENIGMATIC, -AL, e-nig-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to, containing, or resembling an enigma: darkly or ambiguously expressed: obscure.

ENIGMATICALLY, e-nig-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an enigmatic or obscure manner.

ENIGMATISE, e-nig'ma-tīz, *v.t.* To utter or deal in enigmas or riddles:—*pr.p.* enig'matīsing; *pa.p.* enig'matīsed.

ENIGMATIST, e-nig'ma-tist, *n.* One who makes or [who talks in enigmas.

ENISLED, en-īld', *p.adj.* Severed as an island, isolated.

ENJOIN, en-join', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fasten* or *put upon*: to lay upon, as a command: to order with authority or urgency: to charge: to prescribe. [Fr. *enjoindre*—L. *injungo*—*in*, on, and *jungo*, to join.]

ENJOY, en-joy', *v.t.* To have joy or delight in: to feel or perceive with pleasure: to possess or use with satisfaction: to please or delight: (*Shak.*) to have sexual intercourse with.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to live in happiness. [*En*, in, and JOY.]

ENJOYABLE, en-joy'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being enjoyed or of giving joy.

ENJOYMENT, en-joy'ment, *n.* The state or condition of enjoying: satisfactory possession or use of anything: pleasure: gratification.

ENKINDLE, en-kin'dl, *v.t.* To kindle or set on fire: to excite: to stimulate.

ENLARD, en-lärd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To grease, to baste.

ENLARGE, en-lärj', *v.t.* To make larger: to make greater in quantity, bulk, or appearance: to increase in magnitude, to extend: to expand: (*B.*) to set free.—*v.i.* to grow large or larger: to be diffuse in speaking or writing:—*pr.p.* enlarg'ing; *pa.p.* enlarged'.

ENLARGEMENT, en-lärj'ment, *n.* The act of enlarging: state of being enlarged: increase: extension: diffuseness of speech or writing: release.

ENLARGEN, en-lärj'en, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). ENLARGE.

ENLIGHT, en-līt', *v.t.* Same as ENLIGHTEN.

ENLIGHTEN, en-līt'en, *v.t.* To supply with light, to illuminate: to shed light upon: to make clear to the mind: to impart knowledge to: to elevate by knowledge or religion.

ENLIGHTENMENT, en-līt'en-ment, *n.* The act of enlightening: the state of being enlightened.

ENLINK, en-lingk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To connect, as by links, to chain to.

ENLIST, en-list', *v.t.* To enter on a list: to enroll: to engage to serve in the army: to employ in advancing some object.—*v.i.* to engage in the public service: to enter heartily into a cause.

ENLISTMENT, en-list'ment, *n.* The act of enlisting: the state of being enlisted.

ENLIVEN, en-līv'n, *v.t.* To put life into: to excite or make active: to make sprightly or cheerful.

ENLOCK, en-lok', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lock up, enclose.

ENLUMINE, en-lū'min, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). ILLUMINE.

ENMARBLE, en-mär'bl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To turn to marble, to harden.

ENMESH, en-mesh', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To catch in a mesh [or net, to entangle.

ENMEW, en-mū, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To coop up, as in a mew or cage.

ENMITY, en'mi-ti, *n.* The quality of being an enemy: unfriendliness: ill-will: hostility.

ENMOSSED, en-most', *p.adj.* Covered with moss.

ENMOVE, en-mōōv', *v.t.* Same as EMMOVE.

ENNOBLE, en-nō'bl, *v.t.* To make noble, to raise to nobility: to make illustrious: to elevate, dignify, or exalt:—*pr.p.* ennō'bling; *pa.p.* ennō'bled.

ENNOBLEMENT, en-nō'bl-ment, *n.* The act of making noble: that which ennobles.

ENNUI, än'nwē, *n.* (*lit.*) *Annoyance:* a feeling of weariness and disgust arising from the want of due mental excitement. [Fr.; Sp. *enojo;* from root of ANNOY.]

ENORM, e-norm', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as ENORMOUS.

ENORMITY, e-nor'mi-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being enormous: that which is enormous: an atrocious crime: excessive wickedness.

ENORMOUS, e-nor'mus, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Out of rule*, irregular: beyond the usual rule or measure: huge, vast, excessive: prodigious: heinous. [L. *enormis*—*e*, out of, and *norma*, rule.]

ENORMOUSLY, e-nor'mus-li, *adv.* Beyond measure: [excessively.

ENOUGH, e-nuf', *adj.* Satisfying desire: giving content: sufficient.—*adv.* In a sufficient degree: to satisfaction: fully, quite: tolerably.—*n.* Sufficiency: as much as satisfies desire or want.—*int.* It is enough. [A.S. *genoh*, *genog*, *nog;* Ger. *genug;* Ice. *nug.*]

ENOUNCE, e-nowns', *v.t.* To enunciate: to announce: to utter or articulate. [Fr. *énoncer*—L. *enuncio.* See ENUNCIATE.]

ENOW, e-now' (*Shak.*) Same as ENOUGH.

ENPIERCE, en-pērs', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pierce.

ENQUIRE, ENQUIRER, &c. Same as INQUIRE, &c.

ENRAGE, en-rāj', *v.t.* To fill with rage: to irritate:—*pr.p.* enrāg'ing; *pa.p.* enraged'.

ENRAGEMENT, en-rāj'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). The act of enraging or state of being enraged, excitement.

ENRANGE, en-rānj', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To arrange, to rove over. [or in order.

ENRANK, en-rangk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place in rank

ENRAP, en-rap', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To throw into an ecstasy, to transport with enthusiasm:—*pr.p.* enrapp'ing; *pa.p.* enrapped', enrapt'. [*En*, in, and RAPT.]

ENRAPTURE, en-rap'tūr, *v.t.* To put in rapture: to transport with pleasure or delight:—*pr.p.* enrap'tūring; *pa.p.* enrap'tūred.

ENREGISTER, en-rej'is-tėr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To register, to enrol.

ENRICH, en-rich', *v.t.* To make rich: to fertilise: to supply with any desirable or ornamental addition.

ENRICHMENT, en-rich'ment, *n.* The act of enriching or adorning: that which enriches.

ENRIDGE, en-rij', *v.t.* To form into ridges.

ENRING, en-ring', *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To encircle.

ENRIVE, en-rīv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To rive or cleave.

ENROBE, en-rōb', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To dress, clothe, or invest.

ENROL, en-rōl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To roll* or *envelop:* to insert one's name in a roll or register: to record: to leave in writing:—*pr.p.* enrōll'ing; *pa.p.* enrōlled'.

ENROLMENT, en-rōl'ment, *n.* The act of enrolling: that in which anything is enrolled. [implant.

ENROOT, en-rōōt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fix by the root, to

ENROUND, en-rownd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To surround.

ENSAMPLE, en-sam'pl. Same as EXAMPLE.

ENSANGUINE, en-sang'gwin, *v.t.* To stain or cover with blood. [*En*, in, and SANGUINE.]

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ENSCHEDULE, en-shed'ūl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To insert in a schedule.

ENSCONCE, en-skons', *v.t.* To cover or protect as with a sconce or fort: to hide securely:—*pr.p.* ensconc'ing; *pa.p.* ensconced'.

ENSEAM, en-sēm', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To enclose as by a seam, to contain. [in, and SEAM.]

ENSEAM, en-sēm', *v.t.* To cover with grease. [*En*,

ENSEAR, en-sēr', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sear, to cauterise.

ENSEW (*Spenser*). Same as ENSUE.

ENSHIELD, en-shēld', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To shield or protect.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Shielded or protected.

ENSHRINE, en-shrīn', *v.t.* To enclose in a shrine: to preserve as sacred or with care and affection:—*pr.p.* enshrīn'ing; *pa.p.* enshrīned'. [to cover up.

ENSHROUD, en-shrowd', *v.t.* To enclose in a shroud:

ENSIFORM, en'si-form, *adj.* Having the shape of a sword. [L. *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form.]

ENSIGN, en'sīn, *n.* A badge or mark of distinction: the flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment: the lowest commissioned officer in an infantry regiment, who carries the regimental ensign or colours. [Fr. *enseigne*, L. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, a distinctive mark—*in*, on, and *signum*, a mark.]

ENSIGNCY, en'sīn-si, } *n.* The office or rank of
ENSIGNSHIP, en'sīn-ship, } an ensign.

ENSKY, en-skī', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place in the sky.

ENSLAVE, en-slāv', *v.t.* To make a slave of: to deprive of liberty: to subject to the influence of something:—*pr.p.* enslāv'ing; *pa.p.* enslāved'. [*En*, to make, and SLAVE.]

ENSLAVEMENT, en-slāv'ment, *n.* The act of enslaving: the state of being enslaved: slavery: bondage.

ENSNARE, en-snār', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as INSNARE.

ENSNARL, en-snārl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To entangle. [*En*, in, and SNARL.]

ENSTEEP, en-stēp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as INSTEEP.

ENSUE, en-sū', *v.t.* To follow or pursue.—*v.i.* to follow or come after: to follow as a consequence: to succeed in a train of events or in course of time:—*pr.p.* ensū'ing; *pa.p.* ensūed'. [O. Fr. *ensuir*, Fr. *ensuivre*, Prov. *enseguir*—L. *in*, after, and *sequor*, to follow.]

ENSURE, en-shōōr, *v.t.* Same as INSURE.

ENTABLATURE, en-tab'la-tūr, } *n.* The part of an
ENTABLEMENT, en-tā'bl-ment, } order that surmounts the capital of the column, consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice (for Ill. see COLUMN). [Fr. *entablement*, O. Fr. *entablature*—L. *in*, in the manner of, *tabula*, a table.]

ENTAIL, en-tāl', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To curtail* or limit: to limit the succession to an estate on a particular heir or series of heirs: to cause or bring on as an inevitable consequence: (*Spenser*) to carve.—*n.* An entailed estate: the rule of descent of an estate: (*Spenser*) carving. [Fr. *entailler*, to cut into—*en*, into, and *tailler*, to cut—L. *talea*, a cutting.]

ENTAILMENT, en-tāl'ment, *n.* The act of entailing: the condition of being entailed.

ENTAME, en-tām', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To tame.

ENTANGLE, en-tang'gl, *v.t.* To twist *into a tangle*, or so as not to be easily separated: to involve in anything from which escape is difficult: to ensnare by artful talk: to confuse or bewilder:—*pr.p.* entan'gling; *pa.p.* entan'gled.

ENTANGLEMENT, en-tang'gl-ment, *n.* The state of being entangled: a confused state: perplexity.

ENTASIS, en'ta-sis, *n.* The swelling outline of the shaft of a column. [Gr. *en*, in, *teinō*, to stretch.]

ENTER, en'tėr, *v.t.* *To go* or come *into*: to penetrate: to begin: to initiate in a business, method, or society: to engage or become involved in: to join or become a member of: to set down in writing, as in a book: (*law*) to take possession of, to place in regular form before the court.—*v.i.* to go or come in: to penetrate: to engage: to take the first step. [Fr. *entrer*, L. *intrare*, to go into—*intro*, within.]

ENTERDEAL, en'tėr-dēl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Reciprocal transactions. [*Enter* = Fr. *entre*, L. *inter*, between, and DEAL.]

ENTERIC, en-ter'ik, *adj.* *Belonging to the intestines.* [Gr. *enterikos—enteron*, intestine.]

ENTERITIS, en-tėr-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the bowels, and esp. of their muscular and serous coat.

ENTEROCELE, en-ter'o-sēl, *n.* A rupture in the groin. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *kēlē*, tumour.]

ENTEROLOGY, en-tėr-ol'o-ji, *n.* A treatise on the internal parts of the body. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *logos*, discourse.]

ENTEROTOMY, en-tėr-ot'o-mi, *n.* *Dissection* or incision *of the intestines.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *tomos*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

ENTERPRISE, en'tėr-prīz, *n.* That which is undertaken or attempted, esp. that which is arduous or hazardous: an adventure: daring.—*v.t.* To undertake or attempt: to venture upon: (*Spenser*) to entertain:—*pr.p.* en'terprīsing; *pa.p.* en'terprīsed. [Fr. *entreprise*, pa.p. of *entreprendre—entre*, in, into, and *prendre*, to take—L. *prehendo*, to seize.]

ENTERPRISING, en'tėr-prīz-ing, *p.adj.* Forward in undertaking: adventurous: bold, resolute.

ENTERTAIN, en-tėr-tān', *v.t.* *To keep in one's service:* to receive and treat hospitably: to supply with provisions, &c.: to hold the attention of agreeably, to amuse: to receive and take into consideration: to keep or hold in the mind.—*v.i.* to receive guests.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Entertainment. [Fr. *entretenir—entre*, between, and *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

ENTERTAINING, en-tėr-tān'ing, *adj.* Affording entertainment: amusing.

ENTERTAINMENT, en-tėr-tān'ment, *n.* The act of entertaining: that which entertains: the provisions of the table: a banquet: amusement: a performance which delights. [tain.

ENTERTAKE, en-tėr-tāk', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To enter-

ENTERTISSUED, en-tėr-tis'sūd, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Interwoven with various colours.

ENTHRAL, en-thrawl', *v.t.* Same as INTHRAL.

ENTHRONE, en-thrōn', *v.t.* To place on a throne: to exalt to the seat of royalty: to install as a bishop:—*pr.p.* enthrōn'ing; *pa.p.* enthrōned'.

ENTHRONEMENT, en-thrōn'ment, *n.* The act of enthroning or of being enthroned.

ENTHRONISATION, en-thrōn-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of enthroning, esp. a bishop.

ENTHUSIASM, en-thū'zi-azm, *n.* (*lit.*) *Inspiration* by *a divine power:* the belief of private revelation: heat of imagination: exaltation of ideas: ardent and imaginative zeal or interest. [Gr. *enthousiasmos—enthousiazō*, to be inspired by a god—*en*, in, and *theos*, a god.]

ENTHUSIAST, en-thū'zi-ast, *n.* One inspired with enthusiasm: one who admires or loves intensely.

ENTHUSIASTIC, **-AL**, en-thū-zi-as'tik, -al, *adj.* Filled with enthusiasm: visionary: ardent, zealous.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, en-thū-zi-as'tik-al-li, *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner: with enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEME, en'thi-mēm, *n.* (*rhet.*) An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent

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and a consequent: a syllogism in which the major proposition is suppressed. [Gr. *enthymēma*, a consideration—*enthymeomai*, to consider—*en*, in, and *thymos*, the mind.]

ENTICE, en-tīs′, *v.t.* To incite or draw by exciting hope or desire: to lead astray: to allure or decoy: to induce:—*pr.p.* entic′ing; *pa.p.* enticed′. [Fr. *attiser*, O. Fr. *entiser*, *enticher*, to stir, excite—*tison*, It. *tizzo*, L. *titio*, a firebrand.]

ENTICEABLE, en-tīs′a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being enticed.

ENTICEMENT, en-tīs′ment, *n.* The act of enticing: that which entices or tempts: allurement.

ENTICINGLY, en-tīs′ing-li, *adv.* In an enticing or winning manner: charmingly.

ENTIRE, en-tīr′, *adj.* *Untouched:* whole, undivided, without defect: full: unmixed: in full strength or power: firm, sure: (*bot.*) consisting of a single piece, not divided at the edge. [Fr. *entier*, It. *intero*—L. *integer*, whole—*in*, neg., and *tago*, *tango*, to touch.]

ENTIRELY, en-tīr′li, *adv.* Completely: wholly.

ENTIRENESS, en-tīr′nes, **ENTIRETY**, en-tīr′ti, *n.* The state of being entire: completeness: fullness.

ENTITLE, en-tī′tl, *v.t.* To give a title or name to: to style: to give a claim or right: to dispose of by giving a title:—*pr.p.* enti′tling; *pa.p.* enti′tled.

ENTITY, en′ti-ti, *n.* *Being:* existence: a real being: a reality. [Fr. *entité*—L. *ens*, *entis*, pr.p. of *esse*, to be.]

ENTOIL, en-toil′, *v.t.* To bring into toils or nets: to entangle or insnare.

ENTOMB, en-tōōm′, *v.t.* To place in a tomb, to bury.

ENTOMBMENT, en-tōōm′ment, *n.* The act of entombing, burial.

ENTOMOLOGICAL, en-to-mo-loj′ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the science of entomology.

ENTOMOLOGIST, en-to-mol′o-jist, *n.* One learned in entomology.

ENTOMOLOGY, en-to-mol′o-ji, *n.* The part of zoology which treats of insects. [Gr. *entoma*, insects (animals nearly cut in two—*en*, in, and *temnō*, to cut), and *logos*, discourse.]

ENTOMOSTOMATA, en-to-mo-stom′a-ta, *n.* A family of mollusca. [Gr. *entomos*, cut into—*en*, in, *temnō*, to cut, and *stoma*, a mouth.]

ENTOMOSTRACA, en-to-mos′tra-ka (*sing.* ENTOMOSTRACAN), *n.* A division of the crustaceans, so called because the shell of most of them consists of two pieces, divided like insects. [Gr. *entomos*, cut in—*en*, in, *temnō*, to cut, and *ostrakon*, a shell.]

ENTOPHYTE, en′to-fīt, *n.* A parasitic plant which grows in a living animal. [Gr. *enton*, within, and *phyton*, a plant.]

ENTOZOA, en-to-zō′a (*sing.* ENTOZO′ON), *n.* Animals that live in the natural cavities or the solid tissues of other animals. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zōon*, an animal.]

ENTRAIL, en-trāl′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To interlace, entwine, or twist.—*n.* (*Spenser*). Twisting, entanglement. [*En*, in, and Fr. *treillis*, lattice. See TRELLIS.]

ENTRAILS, en′trālz, *n.* The internal parts, esp. of animals: the intestines, bowels. [Fr. *entrailles*—Gr. *entera*, intestines—*entos*, within—*en*, in.]

ENTRALL, en-trawl′, *n.* (*Spenser*). A form of ENTRAILS, applied to the sea.

ENTRAMMEL, en-tram′el, *v.t.* To trammel.

ENTRANCE, en′trans, *n.* The act or right of entering: the passage by which a place is entered: beginning: initiation.

ENTRANCE, en-trans′, *v.t.* To put into a trance:—*pr.p.* entranc′ing; *pa.p.* entranced′.

ENTRANT, en′trant, *n.* One who enters.

ENTRAP, en-trap′, *v.t.* To insnare or catch in a trap: to involve unexpectedly in difficulties: to entangle.

ENTREASURE, en-trezh′ūr, *v.t.* To lay up as in a treasury.

ENTREAT, en-trēt′, *v.t.* To treat or deal with: to petition: to beg: (*Shak.*) to entertain or amuse: (*Spenser*) to entertain or receive.—*v.i.* to offer a treaty or compact: to make an earnest petition or prayer. [ing manner: with solicitation.

ENTREATINGLY, en-trēt′ing-li, *adv.* In an entreat-

ENTREATMENT, en-trēt′ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Entreaty, discourse.

ENTREATY, en-trēt′i, *n.* Treatment, reception: earnest prayer or request: solicitation: importunity.

ENTREE, äng-trā′, *n.* Entrance: freedom of access: one of the first dishes placed on the table. [Fr. *entrée*—*entrer*, to enter.]

ENTRENCH, en-trensh′, *v.t.* Same as INTRENCH.

ENTREPOT, äng′tr-pō, *n.* A store-house: a bonded warehouse: a seaport through which exports and imports pass. [Fr.—*entre*, L. *inter*, between, and L. *pono*, *positum*, to place.]

ENTRUST, en-trust′, *v.t.* Same as INTRUST.

ENTRY, en′tri, *n.* The act of entering: entrance: the passage by which a place is entered: the act of committing to writing: the thing entered or written: the registry of a ship or goods at the custom-house: the taking possession of a property.

ENTWINE, en-twīn′, *v.t.* To twine: to twist together.—*v.i.* to be inserted by being wreathed or twisted.

ENTWIST, en-twist′, *v.t.* To twist round.

ENUMERATE, e-nū′mėr-āt, *v.t.* To count the number of or reckon up singly: to mention or repeat separately:—*pr.p.* enū′merāting; *pa.p.* enū′merāted. [L. *e*, out, and *numero*, *numeratum*, to number.]

ENUMERATION, e-nū-mėr-ā′shun, *n.* The act of numbering or counting over: a detailed account.

ENUMERATIVE, e-nū′mėr-ā-tiv, *adj.* Counting or reckoning up one by one. [merates.

ENUMERATOR, e-nū′mėr-ā-tor, *n.* One who enu-

ENUNCIABLE, e-nun′shi-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being enunciated.

ENUNCIATE, e-nun′shi-āt, *v.t.* *To utter* or pronounce: to make a formal statement: to declare:—*pr.p.* enun′ciāting; *pa.p.* enun′ciāted. [L. *enuncio*, *-atum*—*e*, out, and *nuncio*, to tell.]

ENUNCIATION, e-nun-shi-ā′shun, *n.* The act of enunciating: manner of uttering or pronouncing: declaration: statement.

ENUNCIATIVE, e-nun′shi-ā-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing enunciation: declarative.

ENUNCIATOR, e-nun′shi-ā-tor, *n.* One who enunciates or proclaims.

ENUNCIATORY, e-nun′shi-a-tor-i, *adj.* ENUNCIATIVE.

ENVEIGLE, en-vē′gl, *v.t.* Same as INVEIGLE.

ENVELOP, en-vel′up, *v.t.* To cover by wrapping and folding: to surround: to involve: to hide. [Fr. *envelopper*; from L. *involvo*—*in*, in, and *volvo*, to roll: or conn. with O. E. *wlap*, E. LAP.]

ENVELOPE, en′ve-lōp, *n.* That which envelops, wraps, or covers, esp. the cover of a letter: the nebulous covering of the nucleus of a comet: (*fort.*) a mound of earth raised to cover some weak part.

ENVELOPMENT, en-vel′up-ment, *n.* The act of envelopment: that which envelops or surrounds.

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ENVENOM, en-ven'um, *v.t.* To put venom into: to poison: to make odious: to enrage or exasperate.

ENVERMEIL, en-vėr'mil, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To dye red, to give a red colour to.—*adj.* Red-coloured. [Fr. *en*, in, and *vermeil*, red, vermilion.]

ENVIABLE, en'vi-a-bl, *adj.* That excites envy: [very desirable.

ENVIABLENESS, en'vi-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being enviable.

ENVIABLY, en'vi-a-bli, *adv.* In an enviable manner.

ENVIER, en'vi-ėr, *n.* One who envies.

ENVIOUS, en'vi-us, *adj.* Feeling or actuated by envy: tinctured with envy: excited or directed by envy: (*Spenser*) inspiring envy.

ENVIOUSLY, en'vi-us-li, *adv.* In an envious manner: with malignity or ill-will.

ENVIOUSNESS, en'vi-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being envious.

ENVIRON, en-vī'run, *v.t.* To surround or encompass: to involve or envelop: to besiege or invest. [Fr. *environner*, from root of VEER.]

ENVIRONMENT, en-vī'run-ment, *n.* The act of environing: the state of being environed: that which environs.

ENVIRONS, en'vi-runz or en-vī'-, *n.* The places lying around or adjacent to another part: the outskirts of a city: neighbourhood.

ENVOY, en'voy, *n.* One sent *on his way*, a messenger: a minister sent on a special and temporary mission to a foreign prince or government. [Fr. *envoyé—envoyer*, to send—*en*, on, and *voie*, L. *via*, a way.]

ENVY, en'vi, *v.t.* *To look upon* with a grudging eye: to hate on account of excellence, happiness, or success: to desire strongly, to covet: (*Spenser*) to emulate.—*v.i.* to feel pain at the sight of excellence or happiness: (*Spenser*) to be angry:—*pr.p.* en'vying; *pa.p.* en'vied.—*n.* Pain felt at another's excellence, success, or happiness: an object of envious feeling. [Fr. *envie; envier*, to envy; L. *invidia—in*, on, and *video*, to look.]

ENVYING, en'vi-ing, *n.* (*B.*) Ill-will, malice.

ENWALL, en-wawl', *v.t.* Same as INWALL.

ENWALLOW, en-wawl'ō, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To roll about, to wallow.

ENWHEEL, en-hwēl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To encircle.

ENWOMB, en-wōōm', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make pregnant: to bury or hide.

ENWRAP, en-rap', *v.t.* Same as INWRAP.

EOCENE, ē'o-sēn, *adj.* (*geol.*) Noting the Lower Tertiary strata, from the idea that the fossil shells of that period contain a very small proportion of living species. [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *kainos*, new, recent.]

EOLIAN, ē-ō'li-an, **EOLIC**, ē-ol'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to ancient *Æolia* in Asia Minor, or to the Greek dialect spoken there: Æolian.

EOLIPILE, e-ol'i-pīl, *n.* Same as ÆOLIPILE.

EON, ē'on, *n.* Same as ÆON.

EPACT, ē'pakt, *n.* The excess of the solar month or year over the lunar synodical month or year. [Gr. *epaktos*, brought on, added—*epi*, upon, *agō*, to bring.]

EPANTHOUS, ep-an'thus, *adj.* Growing *upon flowers*. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *anthos*, a flower.]

EPARCH, ep'ärk, *n.* The governor of a province. [Gr. *eparchos—epi*, upon, and *archē*, dominion.]

EPARCHY, ep'ärk-i, *n.* The province or territory ruled over by an eparch.

EPAULEMENT, e-pawl'ment, *n.* A side-work of a battery or earthwork to protect it from a flanking fire. [Fr.—*épaule*, shoulder, L. *spatula*, shoulder-blade.]

EPAULET, **EPAULETTE**, ep'awl-et, *n.* *A shoulder-knot* worn by commissioned officers in the navy. [Fr.—*épaule*, shoulder.]

EPERGNE, ā-pārn', *n.* An ornamental stand for a dish in the centre of a table. [Fr. *épargne*, saving—*épargner*, to save, spare; Ger. *sparen*, to spare.]

EPHA, **EPHAH**, e'fa, *n.* A Hebrew measure equal, according to Josephus, to about eight gallons and a half, or a bushel and one-twelfth. [Heb.]

EPHEMERA, e-fem'ėr-a, *n.* A genus of insects, allied to the Dragon-flies, and so called from their brief existence in the perfect state: a fever of one day's continuance. [See EPHEMERAL.]

EPHEMERAL, **EPHEMEROUS**, e-fem'ėr-al, e-fem'ėr-us, *adj.* Existing or lasting only for a day: daily: short-lived, transient. [Gr. *ephēmeros—epi*, upon, *hēmera*, a day.]

EPHEMERIS, e-fem'ėr-is (*pl.* EPHEMER'IDES, *n.* An account of daily transactions: a journal: an almanac, esp. astronomical tables giving the daily places of the sun, moon, and planets, and other phenomena of the heavens. [Gr.—*ephēmeros*. See EPHEMERAL.]

EPHOD, ef'od, *n.* A vest worn by priests among the Jews. [Heb.—*aphad*, to put on.]

EPIC, ep'ik, *adj.* *Containing narration:* noting a species of poetry which has outward things for its subject, of which it gives an imaginative narrative.—*n.* A narrative poem. [Gr. *epikos—epos*, a tale.]

EPICARP, ep'i-kärp, *n.* (*bot.*) The outermost layer of the pericarp or fruit. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *karpos*, fruit.]

EPICENE, ep'i-sēn, *adj.* *Common* to both sexes: (*gram.*) of either gender. [Gr. *epikoinos—epi*, upon, and *koinos*, common.]

EPICURE, ep'i-kūr, *n.* A follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who taught that happiness or pleasure was the chief good: one given to sensual enjoyment, esp. one devoted to the luxuries of the table.

EPICUREAN, ep-i-kū-rē'an or -kū', *adj.* Pertaining to Epicurus or to his doctrines: luxurious: sensual.—*n.* A disciple of Epicurus: one given to the luxuries of the table.

EPICUREANISM, ep-i-kū-rē'an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Epicurus: attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.

EPICURISM, ep'i-kūr-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Epicurus: sensual enjoyment: luxury.

EPICYCLE, ep'i-sī-kl, *n.* A circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle on which it moves. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *kyklos*, a circle.]

EPICYCLOID, ep-i-sī'kloid, *n.* A curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle moving on the convex circumference of another circle. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *hypo*, under, and CYCLOID.]

EPIDEMIC, **-AL**, ep-i-dem'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Upon the people:* affecting great numbers of people at one period: generally prevailing.—*n.* EPIDEM'IC, a disease which attacks a great many persons in one place, at the same time, or in succession, and which prevails only for a time. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *dēmos*, the people.]

EPIDERMAL, **EPIDERMIC**, **EPIDERMIDAL**, ep-i-dėrm'al, ep-i-dėrm'ik, ep-i-dėrm'i-dal, *adj.* Of or relating to the epidermis.

EPIDERMIS, ep-i-dėrm'is, *n.* (*lit.*) That which lies

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on the dermis or true skin: the cuticle or scarf skin of animals. [Gr.—*epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin.]

EPIGASTRIC, ep-i-gas'trik, *adj.* Pertaining to the epigastrium.

EPIGASTRIUM, ep-i-gas'tri-um, *n.* The part of the abdomen in which the stomach lies, the pit of the stomach. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gastēr*, the stomach.]

EPIGLOTTIS, ep-i-glot'is, *n.* The cartilaginous valve that *falls upon* or closes *the glottis* or entrance of the larynx when one is swallowing. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and GLOTTIS.]

EPIGRAM, ep'i-gram, *n.* (*lit.*) *An inscription:* a very short poem containing a witty or ingenious thought expressed in pointed language. [Gr. *epigramma—epi*, upon, and *graphō*, to write.]

EPIGRAMMATIC, -AL, ep-i-gram-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Writing or dealing in epigrams: relating to or like an epigram: concise and pointed.

EPIGRAMMATICALLY, ep-i-gram-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an epigrammatic style.

EPIGRAMMATISE, ep-i-gram'ma-tīz, *v.t.* To make an epigram on: to represent by epigrams:—*pr.p.* epigram'matising; *pa.p.* epigram'matised.

EPIGRAMMATIST, ep-i-gram'ma-tist, *n.* One who composes or deals in epigrams.

EPIGRAPH, ep'i-graf, *n.* A short *inscription* on a building or monument to explain its use, and often worked into an ornamental design: a citation or motto at the beginning of a book or its parts. [Gr. *epigraphē—epi*, upon, and *graphō*, to write.]

EPILEPSY, ep'i-lep-si, *n.* A disease characterised by *sudden insensibility*, with convulsive movements of the muscles, and occasionally arrest of the breathing. [Gr. *epilepsia—epi*, upon, and *lambanō*, fut. *lēpsomai*, to seize, Sans. *labh*, to get.]

EPILEPTIC, -AL, ep-i-lep'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, affected by, or consisting of epilepsy.—*n.* EPILEPTIC, one affected with epilepsy.

EPILOGUE, ep'i-log, *n.* A short speech, in prose or verse, which used to be made after the conclusion of a play: (*rhet.*) the summing up or conclusion of a discourse. [Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, upon, in addition, and *logos*, speech—*legō*, to speak.]

EPIPHANY, e-pif'an-i, *n.* A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas (January 6), in commemoration of the *appearance* of Christ upon earth, and especially of his being seen and worshipped by the Eastern Magi. [Gr. *epiphaneia—epi*, upon, and *phainō*, to shew.]

EPIPHYTE, ep'i-fit, *n.* One of a species of plants attached to trees, and deriving their nourishment from the decaying portions of the bark, and perhaps also from the air. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant.]

EPISCOPACY, e-pis'ko-pas-i, *n.* The government of the church *by bishops*. [L. *episcopatus—episcopus*, Gr. *episkopos*, a bishop. See BISHOP.]

EPISCOPAL, e-pis'ko-pal, *adj.* Governed by bishops: belonging to or vested in bishops.

EPISCOPALIAN, e-pis-ko-pā'li-an, *adj.* Belonging to bishops or to government by bishops.—*n.* An adherent to the episcopal form of church government.

EPISCOPALIANISM, e-pis-ko-pā'li-an-izm, *n.* Episcopalian government and doctrine.

EPISCOPALLY, e-pis'ko-pal-li, *adv.* In an episcopal manner: by episcopal authority.

EPISCOPATE, e-pis'ko-pāt, *n.* The office and dignity of a bishop: a bishopric: the order of bishops.—*v.i.* To act as a bishop.

EPISCOPY, e-pis'ko-pi, *n.* (*Milton*). Survey, superintendence. [Gr. *episkopia—episkopos*. See BISHOP.]

EPISODE, ep'i-sōd, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything *brought in besides:* an incident or story introduced into a narrative or poem for the purpose of giving variety: an incidental narrative or digression. [Gr. *epeisodion—epi*, upon, *eis*, in, and *hodos*, a way.]

EPISODIAL, ep-i-sōd'i-al, **EPISODIC**, -AL, ep-i-sod'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or contained in an episode: brought in as a digression.

EPISPERM, ep'i-spėrm, *n.* The outer integument of a seed. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, seed.]

EPISTLE, e-pis'l, *n.* A writing *sent* to some one: a letter.—*v.t.* To write or communicate by writing. [Gr. *epistolē—epi*, upon, and *stellō*, to send.]

EPISTOLARY, e-pis'to-lar-i, *adj.* Pertaining or suitable to letters: contained in or carried on by letters.

EPISTOLIC, -AL, ep-is-tol'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to epistles or letters: noting the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

EPISTYLE, ep'i-stil, *n.* Same as ARCHITRAVE. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stylos*, a pillar.]

EPITAPH, ep'i-taf, *n.* An inscription *on a tomb* or on a monument in honour of the dead. [Gr. *epitaphion—epi*, upon, *taphos*, a tomb.]

EPITHALAMIC, ep-i-tha-lam'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or intended for an epithalamium.

EPITHALAMIUM, ep-i-tha-lā'mi-um, *n.* A nuptial song, originally sung when the bride was being led to the bridal chamber. [Gr. *epithalamion*, a bridal song—*epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, a bed-chamber.]

EPITHELIUM, ep-i-thē'li-um, *n.* The thin cuticle which covers the mucous membranes. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *thēlē*, nipple.]

EPITHET, ep'i-thet, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something added to:* a word or term expressing some quality or attribute: a title or name. [Gr. *epithetos*, added—*epi*, upon, and *tithēmi*, to place.]

EPITHETON, ep-ith'e-ton, *n.* (*Shak.*) EPITHET.

EPITOME, e-pit'o-me, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is cut short:* a compendium in which all the essential contents of a work are contained in smaller compass: an abridgment. [Gr.—*epitemnō*, to cut upon, cut short—*epi*, upon, *temnō*, to cut.]

EPITOMISE, e-pit'o-mīz, *v.t.* To make an epitome of: to shorten or abridge: to condense:—*pr.p.* epit'omising; *pa.p.* epit'omised.

EPITOMIST, e-pit'o-mist, *n.* One who makes an epitome or abridgment.

EPIZOAN, ep-i-zō'an, **EPIZOON**, ep-i-zō'on, *pl.* EPIZO'A, *n.* A parasitic animal that *lives on* the bodies of other animals, and derives its nourishment from the skin. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *zōon*, an animal.]

EPIZOOTIC, ep-i-zō-ot'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to epizoa: (*geol.*) containing fossil remains: epidemic, as applied to animals.

EPOCH, ep'ok or ē'pok, *n.* A fixed point of time made remarkable by some great event, from which dates are reckoned: the commencement of an era: (*astron.*) the mean heliocentric longitude of a planet in its orbit at any given time. [Gr. *epochē—epechō*, to stop—*epi*, upon, and *echō*, to have, hold.]

EPODE, ep'ōd, *n.* (*lit.*) *An added song:* the third and last part of a choral ode, sung after the strophe and antistrophe: a kind of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. [Gr. *epōdos—epi*, upon, and *ōdē*. See ODE.]

EPONYM, **EPONYME**, ep'o-nim, *n.* A name, as of a country or people, derived from that of an individual. [Gr. *epi*, upon, to, and *onoma*, name.]

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EPONYMOUS, e-pon'i-mus, *adj.* Giving one's name to a people or country.

EPOPEE, ep-o-pē' or ep'-, *n.* (*lit.*) *The making* or writing *of epic poetry:* an epic poem: the subject of an epic poem. [Gr. *epopoiia—epos*, a word, an epic poem, and *poieō*, to make.]

EQUABILITY, ē-kwa-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being equable: evenness or uniformity.

EQUABLE, ē'kwa-bl, *adj.* Equal and uniform: smooth: not variable. [equable.

EQUABLENESS, ē'kwa-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being

EQUABLY, ē'kwa-bli, *adv.* In an equable manner: uniformly: evenly.

EQUAL, ē'kwal, *adj.* *One* or the same in regard to any quality, or in quantity, degree, value, &c.: adequate, fit: uniform, even: in just proportion: impartial, just: being upon the same terms.—*n.* One not inferior or superior to another: (*B.*) one of the same age: (*Spenser*) the state of being equal.—*v.t.* To be, become, or make equal to: to rise to the same state with: to recompense fully: to compare or regard as equals:—*pr.p.* ē'qualling; *pa.p.* ē'qualled. [L. *æqualis—æquus;* Sans. *ēka*, one.]

EQUALISATION, ē-kwal-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of making equal: the state of being equalised.

EQUALISE, ē'kwal-īz, *v.t.* To make equal: to pronounce or compare as equal: to be equal to:—*pr.p.* ē'qualising; *pa.p.* ē'qualised.

EQUALITY, e-kwol'i-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being equal: likeness in regard to anything compared: the same degree of dignity: sameness, uniformity: evenness.

EQUALLY, ē'kwal-li, *adv.* In an equal manner or degree: in just proportion: evenly, uniformly: impartially, justly.

EQUALNESS, ē'kwal-nes, *n.* The state of being equal: evenness: uniformity.

EQUANIMITY, e-kwa-nim'i-ti, *n.* Equality or evenness of mind or temper. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, the mind.]

EQUATE, e-kwāt', *v.t.* To make equal: to reduce to an average or to a common standard of comparison:—*pr.p.* equāt'ing; *pa.p.* equāt'ed. [L. *æquo, æquatum—æquus.* See EQUAL.]

EQUATION, e-kwā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A making equal:* (*alg.*) a statement of the equality of two expressions.

EQUATOR, e-kwā'tor, *n.* (*geog.*) A great circle on the terrestrial globe everywhere equally distant from the poles, and *dividing* the earth *into two equal parts* or hemispheres: (*astron.*) a great circle in the celestial sphere, the plane of which coincides with the plane of the terrestrial equator, or is perpendicular to the axis of the earth.

EQUATORIAL, ē-kwa-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the equator.—*n.* An astronomical instrument by which a celestial body may be observed at any point of its diurnal course.

EQUATORIALLY, ē-kwa-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* So as to have motion or direction parallel to the equator.

EQUERY, ē'kwer-i or e-kwer'i, *n.* *One who has* **EQUERRY**, *the care of horses:* in England, an officer under the master of the horse: a large stable. [Low L. *equarius*—L. *equus*, a horse.]

EQUESTRIAN, e-kwes'tri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship: riding or sitting on horseback: performed on horseback.—*n.* One who rides on horseback: a horseman or rider. [L. *equester, equestris—eques*, a horseman—*equus*, a horse.]

EQUESTRIANISM, e-kwes'tri-an-izm, *n.* Horsemanship.

EQUESTRIENNE, e-kwes'tri-en, *n.* A lady who rides on horseback: a female skilled in equestrianism.

EQUIANGULAR, ē-kwi-ang'gū-lar, *adj.* Having equal angles.

EQUIBALANCE, ē-kwi-bal'ans, *n.* Equal weight.

EQUIDIFFERENT, ē-kwi-dif'ér-ent, *adj.* Having equal differences. [equal distance.

EQUIDISTANT, ē-kwi-dis'tant, *adj.* Being at an

EQUIFORM, ē'kwi-form, *adj.* Of equal or like form.

EQUIFORMITY, ē-kwi-form'i-ti, *n.* Uniform equality: uniformity.

EQUILATERAL, ē-kwi-lat'ér-al, *adj.* Having all the sides equal. [L. *æquus*, equal, and LATERAL.]

EQUILIBRATE, ē-kwi-lī'brāt, *v.t.* To balance equally:—*pr.p.* equilī'brāting; *pa.p.* equilī'brāted. [L. *æquus*, equal, and LIBRATE.]

EQUILIBRIUM, ē-kwi-lib'ri-um, *n.* Equal balancing: a state of rest from the disturbing forces counteracting each other: equality of weight or force, or of evidence, motives, or powers: (*art*) just poise of figures and effects. [L.—*æquus*, equal, and *libra*, a balance.]

EQUIMULTIPLE, ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl, *adj.* Multiplied by the same number.—*n.* One of the products of two or more numbers or quantities all multiplied by the same number. [L. *æquus*, equal, and MULTIPLE.]

EQUINAL, ē-kwī'nal, **EQUINE**, ē'kwīn, } *adj.* Pertaining to a horse.

EQUINOCTIAL, ē-kwi-nok'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator.—*n.* The celestial equator, so called because when the sun crosses it the days and nights are equal. [L. *æquinoctialis—æquinoctium.* See EQUINOX.] [direction of the equinox.

EQUINOCTIALLY, ē-kwi-nok'shal-li, *adv.* In the

EQUINOX, ē'kwi-noks, *n.* The time when the sun crosses the equator, making *the night equal* in length to the day, which happens twice a year, about the 21st of March and the 23d of September. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox, noctis*, night.]

EQUIP, ē-kwip', *v.t.* To fit out *as a ship* for sea: to furnish with everything needed for any service or work: to dress or fit out, to adorn:—*pr.p.* equipp'ing; *pa.p.* equipped'. [Fr. *équiper*, for *esquipper*, to attire, from root of SHIP.]

EQUIPAGE, ek'wi-pāj, *n.* That with which one is equipped: furniture required for any service, esp. the accoutrements of a soldier, the furniture of an army, of a vessel, including her crew, &c.: carriage of state, attendants, retinue.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To equip.

EQUIPMENT, ē-kwip'ment, *n.* The act of equipping: the state of being equipped: the things used in equipping: furniture necessary for any service.

EQUIPOISE, ē'kwi-poiz, *n.* Equality of weight or force: the state of a balance when the two weights are equal: equilibrium. [L. *æquus*, equal, and POISE.]

EQUIPOLLENT, ē-kwi-pol'lent, *adj.* Having equal power or force: equivalent. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pollens, -entis*, pr.p. of *polleo*, to be able.]

EQUIPONDERANT, ē-kwi-pon'dér-ant, *adj.* Having equal weight. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *ponderans, -antis*, pr.p. of *pondero, ponderatum*, to weigh—*pondus, ponderis*, weight.]

EQUIPONDERATE, ē-kwi-pon'dér-āt, *v.i.* To be equal in weight: to balance.—*v.t.* to be equal to in weight: to counterbalance:—*pr.p.* ēquipon'dérating; *pa.p.* ēquipon'dérated.

EQUISETUM, ek-wi-sē'tum, *n.* A genus of plants having a leafless, jointed stem, each joint terminating in a membranous sheath with a fringe

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somewhat resembling *horse-hair*. [L.—*equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.]

EQUITABLE, ek'wi-ta-bl, *adj.* Impartial, just: doing justice: giving to each his due, fair, just: (*law*) held or exercised in equity. [From EQUITY.]

EQUITABLY, ek'wi-ta-bli, *adv.* In an equitable manner: justly: impartially.

EQUITATION, ek-wi-tā'shun, *n.* The act of riding on horseback: horsemanship. [L. *equitatio—equito, equitatum*, to ride, from *equus*, a horse.]

EQUITY, ek'wi-ti, *n.* Equality or rightness: right as founded on the laws of nature: fairness: justice: (*law*) an equitable claim, also those principles of natural justice that are permitted to modify the rigour of positive law. [L. *æquitas—æquus*, equal.]

EQUIVALENCE, ē-kwiv'a-lens, *n.* The state of being equivalent: equal value.

EQUIVALENT, ē-kwiv'a-lent, *adj.* *Equal in power*, value, effect, &c.: having the same meaning: (*geom.*) equal in dimensions: (*geol.*) contemporaneous in origin but separately situated.—*n.* A thing equal in power, &c., to another: (*chem.*) the definite proportion in which a substance combines with others, forming new compounds referable to a common standard. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens, -entis*, pr.p. of *valeo*, to be strong.]

EQUIVALENTLY, ē-kwiv'a-lent-li, *adv.* In an equal manner.

EQUIVOCAL, ē-kwiv'o-kal, *adj.* *Meaning equally* two or more things: capable of a double interpretation: of doubtful meaning: capable of being ascribed to different motives. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *vocalis*, speaking—*vox, vocis*, the voice.]

EQUIVOCALLY, ē-kwiv'o-kal-li, *adv.* In an equivocal or ambiguous manner.

EQUIVOCATE, ē-kwiv'o-kāt, *v.i.* To use words of double or of doubtful meaning in order to mislead.—*v.t.* to render equivocal:—*pr.p.* ēquiv'ocāting; *pa.p.* ēquiv'ocāted.

EQUIVOCATION, ē-kwiv-o-kā'shun, *n.* The use of words of an equivocal or doubtful meaning in order to mislead.

EQUIVOCATOR, ē-kwiv'o-kāt-or, *n.* One who equivocates.

EQUIVOCATORY, ē-kwiv'o-ka-tor-i, *adj.* Containing or characterised by equivocation.

EQUIVOKE, ek'wi-vōk, *n.* An equivocal expression: a quibble. [Fr. *équivoque.*]

ERA, ē'ra, *n.* A series of years reckoned from a particular point. [Low L. *æra;* allied to A.S. *gear*, a year.]

ERADIATE, e-rā'di-āt, *v.i.* To shoot *out like a ray* of light:—*pr.p.* erā'diāting; *pa.p.* erā'diāted. [L. *e*, out, *radius*, a ray.]

ERADIATION, e-rā-di-ā'shun, *n.* The act of eradiating: emission of radiance.

ERADICABLE, e-rad'i-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be eradicated.

ERADICATE, e-rad'i-kāt, *v.t.* To pull up *by the roots:* to destroy completely:—*pr.p.* erad'icāting; *pa.p.* erad'icāted. [L. *eradico, -atum*, to root out—*e*, out, and *radix, radicis*, a root.]

ERADICATION, e-rad-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of eradicating: state of being eradicated.

ERADICATIVE, e-rad'i-kāt-iv, *adj.* Serving to eradicate or drive thoroughly away.

ERASE, e-rāz', *v.t.* To rub or *scrape out:* to efface: to obliterate:—*pr.p.* erās'ing; *pa.p.* erāsed'. [L. *eradо—e*, out, and *rado, rasum*, to scrape.]

ERASED, e-rāst', *p.adj.* Rubbed out: effaced: (*her.*) torn off, so as to leave jagged edges.

ERASEMENT, e-rās'ment, *n.* The act of erasing: obliteration.

ERASER, e-rās'ėr, *n.* One who or that which erases.

ERASION, e-rā'zhun, *n.* The act of erasing: a rubbing out.

ERASTIAN, e-rast'yan, *n.* A follower of Thomas *Erastus*, a German physician, who maintained that the church is wholly dependent on the state for its existence and authority.—*adj.* Relating to the Erastians or to their doctrines.

ERASTIANISM, e-rast'yan-izm, *n.* The principles of the Erastians.

ERASURE, e-rā'zhōōr, *n.* The act of erasing: obliteration.

ERE, ār, *adv.* Before: sooner than.—*prep.* Before. [A.S. *ær*, Goth. *air*, early.]

EREBUS, er'e-bus, *n.* The region of darkness: the lower world, hell. [L.—Gr. *Erebos.*]

ERECT, e-rekt', *adj.* *Upright:* directed upward: unshaken: bold.—*v.t.* To set upright: to raise, to build: to found, to establish: to exalt.—*v.i.* to rise upright. [L. *erectus—erigo*, to set upright—*e*, out, and *rego, rectum*, to make straight.]

ERECTILE, e-rekt'il, *adj.* That may be erected.

ERECTION, e-rek'shun, *n.* Act of erecting or raising: state of being erected, established, or founded: exaltation: anything erected: a building of any kind.

ERECTLY, e-rekt'li, *adv.* In an erect manner or posture.

ERECTNESS, e-rekt'nes, *n.* The state of being erect: uprightness.

ERELONG, ār-long', *adv.* Before long, soon.

EREMITE, er'e-mīt, *n.* Old form of HERMIT.

EREWHILE, ār-hwīl', **EREWHILES**, ār-hwīlz, *adv.* Sometime ago.

ERGOT, ėr'got, *n.* A disease, consisting of a parasitical fungus, found on the seed of certain plants, esp. rye, and some other grasses. [Fr. *ergot*, blight.]

ERGOTISM, ėr'got-izm, *n.* Poisoning caused by eating bread made of rye diseased with ergot.

ERICA, e-rī'ka, *n.* A genus of beautiful flowering plants, embracing the heaths, so called on account of the brittleness of their branches. [Gr. *ereikē—ereikō*, to break.]

ERICACEOUS, er-i-kā'shus, *adj.* Belonging to plants of the genus *Erica.*

ERINACEOUS, er-i-nā'shus, *adj.* Belonging to or *like a hedgehog.* [L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog.]

ERINGO, e-ring'go, *n.* Same as ERYNGO.

ERINITE, er'i-nīt, *n.* Native arseniate of copper, so called from *Erin* or Ireland where it occurs.

ERMELIN, ERMILIN, ėr'mi-lin, *n.* (*Spenser*). ERMINE.

ERMINE, ėr'mīn, *n.* A northern animal of the weasel tribe valued for its fur: the fur of the ermine, the emblem or dignity of judges and magistrates, whose robes are lined with it. [Usually given from L. *mus Armenius*, the Armenian rat, but perh. from Fr. *hermine*, Ger. *hermchen*, a weasel.]

ERMINED, ėr'mind, *adj.* Adorned with ermine.

ERN, ERNE, ėrn, *n.* The sea-eagle or ospray. [A.S. *earn.*]

ERNE, ėrn, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To yearn.

ERODE, e-rōd', *v.t.* *To eat away:* to corrode:—*pr.p.* erōd'ing; *pa.p.* erōd'ed. [L. *e*, away, *rodo, rosus*, to gnaw.]

EROSION, e-rō'zhun, *n.* The act of eroding or eating away: the state of being eaten away.

EROSIVE, e-rō'siv, *adj.* Having the property of eroding or eating away.

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EROTIC, -AL, e-rot'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to love. [Gr. *erōtikos—erōs, erōtos,* love.]

ERR, er, *v.i.* *To wander* or stray: to commit mistakes: to sin. [L. *erro,* to wander.]

ERRAND, er'and, *n.* A message: anything to be told or done by a messenger: purpose in going anywhere. [A.S. *ærend—ar,* Ice. *âri,* Goth. *airus,* a messenger.]

ERRANT, er'ant, *adj.* Erring or wandering: roving: [wild.

ERRANTRY, er'ant-ri, *n.* An errant or wandering state: the employment of a knight-errant.

ERRATA, er-ā'ta, *pl.* of ERRATUM.

ERRATIC, -AL, er-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Wandering: having no certain course: not stationary: (*geol.*) removed from the original resting-place, as *erratic blocks.* [L. *erraticus—erro,* to wander.]

ERRATICALLY, er-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an erratic manner.

ERRATUM, er-ā'tum, *n.* An error in writing or printing:—*pl.* ERRATA.

ERRONEOUS, er-ō'ne-us, *adj.* Full of error: wrong: mistaken. [mistake.

ERRONEOUSLY, er-ō'ne-us-li, *adv.* In error: by

ERRONEOUSNESS, er-ō'ne-us-nes, *n.* State of being erroneous: deviation from right.

ERROR, er'or, *n.* *A wandering* or deviation from truth, justice, or right: a mistake in judgment: a blunder: a fault: a sin. [L.—*erro,* to wander.]

ERSE, ėrs, *n.* The name given by the Lowland Scots to the language of the people of the W. Highlands, as being of Irish origin.—*adj.* Pertaining to the people of the W. Highlands of Scotland. [A corr. of *Irish.*]

ERST, ėrst, *adv.* First: at first: formerly. [A.S. [*ærest,* superl. of *ær,* early.]

ERUBESCENCE, er-ōō-bes'ens, } *n.* The act of be-
ERUBESCENCY, er-ōō-bes'en-si, } coming red: redness. [See ERUBESCENT.]

ERUBESCENT, er-ōō-bes'ent, *adj.* *Growing red:* red or reddish: blushing. [L. *erubescens, -entis,* pr.p. of *erubesco,* to grow red—*e,* and *ruber,* red.]

ERUCTATE, e-ruk'tāt, *v.t.* To belch, or throw out, as wind from the stomach. [L. *eructo, eructatus—e,* and *ructo,* to belch forth.]

ERUCTATION, e-ruk-tā'shun, *n.* The act of eructating: a violent ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.

ERUDITE, er'ū-dīt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Freed from rudeness:* polished: well instructed: learned. [L. *erudio, eruditum,* to free from rudeness—*e,* from, and *rudis,* rude.]

ERUDITELY, er'-ū-dīt-li, *adv.* With erudition.

ERUDITION, er-ū-dish'un, *n.* State of being erudite or learned: knowledge gained by study: learning, esp. in literature.

ERUGINOUS, e-rōō'ji-nus, *adj.* *Of* or resembling *the rust of copper:* rusty. [L. *æruginosus—ærugo,* copper rust—*æs, æris,* metal, copper.]

ERUPTED, e-rupt'ed, *adj.* Suddenly and forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano.

ERUPTION, e-rup'shun, *n.* *A breaking* or bursting *forth:* that which bursts forth: a breaking out of a rash on the skin. [L. *eruptio—erumpo, eruptum—e,* out, and *rumpo,* to break.]

ERUPTIVE, e-rupt'iv, *adj.* Breaking forth: attended by or producing eruption: produced by eruption.

ERYNGO, e-ring'go, *n.* A genus of evergreen plants resembling thistles. [L. *eryngo,* Gr. *ēryngos.*]

ERYSIPELAS, er-i-sip'e-las, *n.* An inflammatory disease of the skin, attended by diffused redness and swelling, chiefly on the face. [Gr.—*erythros,* red, and *pella,* skin.]

ESCALADE, es-ka-lād', *n.* The scaling of the walls of a fortress in an assault, *by means of ladders.*—*v.t.* To scale, as a wall by ladders:—*pr.p.* escalād'ing; *pa.p.* escalād'ed. [Fr.—L. *scala,* a ladder.]

ESCALOP, es-kol'up, *n.* Same as SCALLOP.

ESCAPADE, es-ka-pād', *n.* The fling or irregular motion of a horse: an impropriety of speech or behaviour of which the individual is unconscious: a wild frolic. [Fr.—It. *scappata—scappare,* E. SKIP.]

ESCAPE, es-kāp', *v.t.* To flee from or shun: to pass unobserved or unharmed: to evade, elude.—*v.i.* to flee from danger: to be passed without harm:—*pr.p.* escāp'ing; *pa.t.* (*Spenser*) escāp'en; *pa.p.* escāped'.—*n.* Act of escaping: flight from danger or from imprisonment. [Fr. *échapper,* It. *scappare.*]

ESCAPEMENT, es-kāp'ment, *n.* The part of a timepiece which connects the wheel-work with the pendulum, so called because it allows a tooth to escape at each vibration.

ESCARP, es-kärp', *v.t.* To make into a scarp or sudden slope.—*n.* A scarp or steep slope: (*fort.*) the sloping side of the ditch next the rampart. [Fr. *escarper,* to cut steep, from root of SCARP.]

ESCARPMENT, es-kärp'ment, *n.* A steep declivity: the precipitous side of any hill or rock.

ESCHALOT, esh-a-lot', *n.* A kind of small onion formerly found at Ascalon in Palestine. [Fr. *échalotte, escalotte*—L. *Ascalonius,* of Ascalon.]

ESCHAR, es'kär, *n.* A scab or crust of dead or disorganised matter, generally applied to scabs produced by the application of caustics. [Gr. *eschara,* a scab.]

ESCHAROTIC, es-kar-ot'ik, *adj.* Tending to form an eschar: caustic.—*n.* A substance which forms an eschar: a caustic.

ESCHEAT, es-chēt', *n.* Property which falls to the lord of the manor, or to the state by the failure of heirs or by forfeiture.—*v.i.* To fall to the lord of the manor or to the state. [O. Fr. *escheate;* low L. *escheta—escado*—L. *ex,* out, and *cado,* to fall.]

ESCHEW, es-chōō', *v.t.* To avoid or shun: to flee from. [O. Fr. *eschever;* Ger. *scheuen.*]

ESCORT, es'kort, *n.* (*lit.*) *A guide:* a guard: a body of armed men acting as a guard: safe conduct. [Fr. *escorte;* It. *scorta,* a guide—*scorgere,* to guide—L. *ex,* and *corrigere,* to set right.] [accompany.

ESCORT, es-kort', *v.t.* To attend as a guard: to

ESCOT, es-kot', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pay a reckoning for, to maintain. [O. Fr. *escot,* Fr. *écot.* See SCOT, a tax.]

ESCRITOIRE, es-kri-twor', *n.* A writing-desk. [Fr. *écritoire;* O. Fr. *escriptoire;* low L. *scriptorium—scribo, scriptum,* to write.]

ESCULAPIAN, es-kū-lā'pi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Esculapius, the god of the healing art: hence, relating to the art of healing: medical.

ESCULENT, es'kū-lent, *adj.* *Eatable:* fit to be used for food by man.—*n.* Something that is eatable. [L. *esculentus,* eatable—*esca,* food—*edo,* to eat.]

ESCUTCHEON, es-kuch'un, *n.* *A shield* on which a coat of arms is represented: a family shield: (*fig.*) family honour or character: the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name. [O. Fr. *escusson;* It. *scudo;* L. *scutum,* a shield.] [escutcheon.

ESCUTCHEONED, es-kuch'und, *adj.* Having an

ESLOIN, es-loin', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To remove to a distance, to banish. [O. Fr. *esloigner*—L. *ex,* and *longe,* far.]

ESOPHAGUS, e-sof'a-gus, *n.* The passage through which food is carried to the stomach: the gullet. [Fr. *œsophage;* Gr. *oisophagos—oisō,* fut. of *pherō,* to carry, and *phagō,* to eat.]

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ESOTERIC, es-o-ter'ik, *adj.* *Inner:* secret: mysterious: (*anc. phil.*) taught to a select few—opposed to *exoteric.* [Gr. *esōterikos—esōteros*, inner—*eisō*, from *eis*, into.]

ESOTERICALLY, es-o-ter'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

ESPALIER, es-pal'yėr, *n.* A frame or lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees: a row of trees so trained. [Fr.—*épaule*, O. Fr. *espalde*, It. *spalla*—L. *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, the shoulder-blade.]

ESPARTO, es-pär'to, *n.* A strong kind of grass found in the south of Europe, esp. in Spain, used for making baskets, cordage, paper, &c. [Sp.]

ESPECIAL, es-pesh'al, *adj.* Special: particular: principal: distinguished.

ESPECIALLY, es-pesh'al-li, *adv.* In an especial manner.

ESPERANCE, es'pėr-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Hope. [Fr.—L. *sperans*, pr.p. of *spero*, to hope.]

ESPIAL, es-pi'al, *n.* The act of espying: (*Shak.*) a spy. [From ESPY.]

ESPIONAGE, es'pi-on-āj, *n.* The practice or employment of spies: secret watching.

ESPLANADE, es-pla-nād', *n.* A plane or level space between a citadel and the town: the glacis of the counterscarp: any open public space for walking or driving in. [Fr.—*esplaner*, to lay level—L. *planus*, plane, even.]

ESPOUSAL, es-powz'al, *n.* The act of espousing or betrothing: the taking upon one's self, as a cause: —*pl.* a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

ESPOUSE, es-powz', *v.t.* To give as spouse or betrothed: to take as spouse: to wed: to take with a view to maintain: to adopt or embrace as a cause: —*pr.p.* espous'ing; *pa.p.* espoused'. [Fr. *épouser*, O. Fr. *espouser*—L. *spondeo, sponsum*, to promise solemnly.]

ESPY, es-pī', *v.t.* To see at a distance: to catch sight of: to examine, as a spy: to discover unexpectedly. —*v.i.* to look about: to watch narrowly:—*pr.p.* espy'ing; *pa.p.* espied'. [O. Fr. *espier*, from root of SPY.]

ESQUIMAU, es'ki-mō, *n.* One of a tribe of Indians inhabiting the northern part of North America and Greenland:—*pl.* ESQUIMAUX (es'ki-mōz).

ESQUIRE, es-kwir', *n.* (*orig.*) *The squire or shield-bearer* of a knight: a title of dignity next below a knight: a title given to younger sons of noblemen: a general title of respect in addressing letters. [O. Fr. *escuyer—escu*, Fr. *écu*, L. *scutum*, a shield.]

ESSAY, es-sā', *v.t.* To try: to attempt: to make experiment of: to assay. [Fr. *essayer;* from root of ASSAY.]

ESSAY, es'sā, *n.* A trial, experiment: a written composition less elaborate than a treatise.

ESSAYER, es-sā'ėr, **ESSAYIST**, es'sā-ist, *n.* One who writes essays.

ESSENCE, es'ens, *n.* *Being:* a being, an existing person or substance: the species or quality of being: the qualities which make any object what it is: the cause of being: constituent substance: the extracted virtues of any drug: perfume, or the volatile matter of which it is composed.—*v.t.* To perfume, to scent. [Fr.—L. *essentia—essens, essentis*, old pr.p. of *esse*, A.S. *wesan*, Sans. *as*, to be.]

ESSENES, es-sēnz', *n.pl.* A small religious sect among the ancient Jews leading retired ascetic lives and holding peculiar doctrines. [From the Heb. *asā*, to heal, because they practised medicine.]

ESSENTIAL, es-sen'shal, *adj.* Relating to or containing the essence: absolutely necessary to the existence of a thing: indispensable: important in the highest degree: highly rectified, pure.—*n.* (*Milton*) Existence, being: something essential or necessary: a leading principle.

ESSENTIALITY, es-seṇ-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being essential: an essential part.

ESSENTIALLY, es-sen'shal-li, *adv.* In an essential manner: by essence: in reality.

ESSOIN, es-soin', *n.* (*Spenser*) Excuse: (*law*) exemption on just cause for not appearing. [O. Fr. *essoine*, Fr. *exoine*, perh. from low L. *exonia—sunnis*, an impediment.]

ESTABLISH, es-tab'lish, *v.t.* To make stable or firm: to settle or fix: to confirm: to ordain: to found: to set up, as in business. [O. Fr. *establir*—L. *stabilis*, firm—*sto*, to stand.]

ESTABLISHED, es-tab'lisht, *p.adj.* Fixed: ratified: instituted by law.

ESTABLISHMENT, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of establishing: fixed state: that which is established: one's residence, and style of living: the church, as established by law.

ESTATE, es-tāt', *n.* *A standing:* state: condition: property, esp. landed property: fortune: an order or class of men in the body-politic:—*pl.* possessions: the legislature—king, lords, and commons.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To settle, as a fortune. [Fr. *état*, O. Fr. *estat*—L. *status*, a standing—*sto*, to stand.]

ESTEEM, es-tēm', *v.t.* To set an estimate or value on: to value highly: to regard with respect or friendship: to consider or think.—*v.i.* to consider as of value.—*n.* Estimate, reckoning: high estimation or value: favourable regard. [See ESTIMATE.]

ESTHETIC, es-thet'ik, **ESTHETICS**, es-thet'iks. Same as ÆSTHETIC, ÆSTHETICS.

ESTIMABLE, es'tim-a-bl, *adj.* That can be estimated or valued: worthy of esteem or honour: deserving our good opinion.

ESTIMABLY, es'tim-a-bli, *adv.* In an estimable manner.

ESTIMATE, es'tim-āt, *v.t.* To reckon the value of *in money:* to judge of the worth of a thing: to calculate or compute: to prize, appreciate:—*pr.p.* es'timating; *pa.p.* es'timated.—*n.* A valuing in the mind: computation: judgment or opinion of the worth or size of anything: a rough calculation. [Fr. *estimer—æstimo, æstimatum*, to value—*æs*, copper, money.]

ESTIMATION, es-tim-ā'shun, *n.* Act of estimating: a reckoning of value: judgment formed: esteem, honour, regard.

ESTIVAL, esti'val, **ESTIVATION**, es-ti-vā'shun. Same as ÆSTIVAL, ÆSTIVATION.

ESTOP, es-top', *v.t.* (*leg.*) To stop or bar by one's own act:—*pr.p.* estop'ping; *pa.p.* estop'ped. [O. Fr. *estoper.* See STOP.]

ESTOPPEL, es-top'l, *n.* An impediment or bar to a legal process, so called because a man's own previous act has stopped his mouth from alleging the truth.

ESTOVERS, es-tō'vėrz, *n.pl.* Necessaries allowed by law, as wood to a tenant for necessary repairs, &c. [Low L. *estoverium*, O. Fr. *estovoir*, necessaries.]

ESTRANGE, es-trānj', *v.t.* To make strange, to keep at a distance: to alienate: to withdraw the affections: to divert from its original use or possessor: —*pr.p.* estrāng'ing; *pa.p.* estranged'. [O. Fr. *estranger*, from root of STRANGE.]

ESTRANGEMENT, es-trānj'ment, *n.* Act of estranging: state of being estranged: alienation.

ESTREAT, es-trēt', *n.* (*law*). A true *extract* or copy of some original document or record, esp. of fines and amercements to be levied by the bailiff or other officer.—*v.t.* To extract from the records of a court,

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as a forfeited recognisance: to levy fines under an estreat. [O. Fr. *estraite*, L. *extractus*. See EXTRACT.]

ESTRICH, es'trich, **ESTRIDGE**, es'trij, } *n.* (*Shak.*) The ostrich.

ESTUARY, es'tū-ar-i, *n.* A narrow passage, as the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current, so called from *the boiling* or foaming caused by their meeting: an arm of the sea. [L. *æstuarium—æstuo*, to boil up—*æstus*, a burning.]

ETCH, ech, *v.t.* To make designs on metal, glass, &c. by *eating* out the lines with an acid: to sketch. —*v.i.* to practise etching. [Ger. *ätzen*, to corrode by acid; Goth. *atjan*, Sans. *ad*, to eat.]

ETCHING, ech'ing, *n.* The art or act of etching or engraving: an impression from an etched plate.

ETCHING-NEEDLE, ech'ing-nēd'l, *n.* A fine-pointed steel instrument used in etching.

ETERNAL, e-tėr'nal, *adj.* *Throughout all time:* everlasting: without beginning or end of existence: immortal: ceaseless: unchangeable.—*n.* THE ETERNAL, an appellation of God: that which is endless. [Fr. *éternel*; L. *æternus, æviternus—ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, a period of time, an age.]

ETERNALLY, e-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* Without beginning or end: unchangeably: perpetually.

ETERNE, e-tėrn', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Eternal.

ETERNISE, e-tėr'nīz, *v.t.* To make eternal: to immortalise: to perpetuate:—*pr.p.* eter'nising; *pa.p.* eter'nised.

ETERNITY, e-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* Eternal duration or existence: the state or time after death.

ETESIAN, e-tē'zhan, *adj.* *Yearly:* periodical: blowing at stated seasons, as certain winds. [Fr. *étésien*, L. *etesius*, Gr. *etēsios*, annual—*etos*, a year.]

ETHE, ēth, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Easy. [A.S. *eath*.]

ETHER, ē'thėr, *n.* The clear, upper air: the highly attenuated matter supposed to fill all space above the atmosphere: a light, volatile, inflammable fluid, obtained by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid. [Fr. *éther*; L. *æther*; Gr. *aithēr—aithō*, to light up.]

ETHEREAL, e-thē're-al, *adj.* Consisting of ether: [heavenly: spirit-like.

ETHEREALISE, e-thē're-al-īz, *v.t.* To convert into ether: to render spirit-like:—*pr.p.* ethē'realising; *pa.p.* ethē'realised.

ETHEREALISM, e-thē're-al-izm, *n.* The quality of [being ethereal.

ETHEREALLY, e-thē're-al-li, *adv.* In an ethereal manner.

ETHEREOUS, e-thē're-us, *adj.* (*Milton*). Ethereal.

ETHERISE, ē'thėr-īz, *v.t.* Same as ETHEREALISE.

ETHIC, **-AL**, eth'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to manners or morals: treating of morality or duty. [Gr. *ēthikos—ēthos*, custom.]

ETHICALLY, eth'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to ethics.

ETHICS, eth'iks, *n.* The doctrines of morality: the science of duty: a system of principles and rules concerning duty. [From ETHIC.]

ETHIOP, ē'thi-op, **ETHIOPIAN**, ē-thi-ō'pi-an, } *n.* A native of Ethiopia, a name given to the countries south of Egypt inhabited by the *negro* races: a blackamoor. [Gr. *Aithiops*, Ethiopian, sunburned—*aithō*, to burn, *ōps*, the face.]

ETHIOPIAN, ē-thi-ō'pi-an, **ETHIOPIC**, ē-thi-op'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.

ETHMOID, eth'moid, **ETHMOIDAL**, eth-moid'al, } *adj.* *Resembling a sieve:* (*anat.*) applied to one of the bones of the head which is pierced by a number of holes. [Gr. *ēthmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, form.]

ETHNIC, **-AL**, eth'nik, -al, *adj.* *Relating to a nation* or people: relating to ethnology: heathen, as opposed to Jewish. [L. *ethnicus*, Gr. *ethnikos—ethnos*, a nation.]

ETHNOGRAPHER, eth-nog'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed [in ethnography.

ETHNOGRAPHIC, **-AL**, eth-no-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to ethnography.

ETHNOGRAPHY, eth-nog'ra-fi, *n.* A description and classification of the nations of the earth. [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, *graphō*, to describe.]

ETHNOLOGIC, **-AL**, eth-no-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to ethnology. [ethnology.

ETHNOLOGIST, eth-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in

ETHNOLOGY, eth-nol'o-ji, *n.* The science that treats of the varieties in the human race, their physical and mental differences, geographical distribution, history, and languages. [Gr. *ethnos*, a race, *logos*, an account—*legō*, to speak.]

ETHOLOGIC, **-AL**, eth-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to ethology: treating of morality.

ETHOLOGIST, e-thol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in ethology or ethics.

ETHOLOGY, e-thol'o-ji, *n.* A discourse on ethics: the science of character. [Gr. *ēthos*, custom, *logos*, a discourse.]

ETHYL, ē'thil, *n.* A gaseous substance, the supposed *base of ether* and its compounds. [Gr. *aithēr*, ether, *hylē*, base.]

ETIOLATE, ē'ti-o-lāt, *v.i.* To become white or whiter: to be blanched by exclusion from air and light: to become pale from chronic disease or absence of light.—*v.t.* to blanch: to cause to grow pale:—*pr.p.* ē'tiolating; *pa.p.* ē'tiolated. [Fr. *étioler*, O. Fr. *estioler*, to become slender, prob. from Ger. *stiel*, a stalk.]

ETIOLATION, ē-ti-o-lā'shun, *n.* The state or process of being blanched by excluding the light of the sun, said of certain plants, as celery.

ETIOLOGY, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the causes of anything, particularly of disease. [Gr. *aitia*, a cause, *logos*, an account—*legō*, to speak.]

ETIQUETTE, et-i-ket', *n.* (*orig.*) *A ticket* on which the forms to be observed at court on particular occasions were inscribed: the forms of manners and behaviour required by good-breeding: ceremony. [Fr. See TICKET.] [to etymology.

ETYMOLOGICAL, et-i-mo-loj'i-kal, *adj.* Relating

ETYMOLOGICALLY, et-i-mo-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* According to etymology.

ETYMOLOGISE, et-i-mol'o-jīz, *v.i.* To give, or search into, the etymology of a word.

ETYMOLOGIST, et-i-mol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in, or a writer on, etymology.

ETYMOLOGY, et-i-mol'o-ji, *n.* An account of the etymons or true origin of words: the part of philology which treats of the origin and history of words: the part of grammar which relates to inflection. [Gr. *etymon*, and *logos*, an account.]

ETYMON, et'i-mon, *n.* *The true* origin of a word: a root or primitive word: the literal sense of a word. [Gr.—*etymos, etyos*, true.]

EUCHARIST, ū'ka-rist, *n.* (*orig.*) *The giving of thanks:* the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. [Gr. *eucharistia—eu*, well, and *charis*, grace, thanks.]

EUCHARISTIC, **-AL**, ū-ka-rist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the eucharist.

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EUCHOLOGION, ū-ko-lō'ji-on, } *n.* A formulary of
EUCHOLOGY, ū-kol'o-ji, } prayers, particularly of the Greek Church. [Gr. *euchologion—euchē*, a prayer, and *logos—legō*, to say, speak.]

EUCRASY, ū'kra-si, *n.* A good crasis or healthy state of the body. [Gr. *eu*, well, and CRASIS.]

EUDIOMETER, ū-di-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the purity of, or the quantity of oxygen contained in, the air. [Gr. *eudia*, clear air—*eudios*, clear, said of air, and *metron*, measure.]

EUGH, ū, *n.* (*Spenser*). The yew. [See YEW.]

EUGHEN, ū'en, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Made of yew.

EULOGISE, ū'lo-jīz, *v.t.* *To speak well of:* to praise, extol:—*pr.p.* eū'logising; *pa.p.* eū'logised. [See EULOGIUM.] [another.

EULOGIST, ū'lo-jist, *n.* One who praises or extols

EULOGISTIC, ū-lo-jist'ik, *adj.* Full of eulogy or praise.

EULOGISTICALLY, ū-lo-jist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a eulogistic manner.

EULOGIUM, ū-lō'ji-um, } *n.* *A speaking well of:*
EULOGY, ū'lo-ji, } praise: a speech or writing in commendation of any one. [Gr. *eulogia—eu*, well, *logos*, a writing.]

EUNUCH, ū'nuk, *n.* (*lit.*) *The guardian of the couch:* a castrated man appointed to that office in the East. [Gr. *eunouchos—eunē*, a couch, and *echō*, to have charge of.] [eunuch.

EUNUCHISM, ū'nuk-izm, *n.* The state of being a

EUPEPSY, ū-pep'si, *n.* *Good digestion*—opposed to *dyspepsy*. [Gr. *eupepsia—eu*, well, and *pepsis*, digestion—*pesso*, *peptō*, to digest.]

EUPEPTIC, ū-pep'tik, *adj.* Having good digestion.

EUPHEMISE, ū'fem-īz, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To express by a euphemism: to use euphemistic terms.

EUPHEMISM, ū'fem-izm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A speaking well:* (*rhet.*) a soft or pleasing term used to express what is disagreeable. [Gr. *euphēmismos—eu*, well, and *phēmi*, to speak.]

EUPHEMISTIC, -AL, ū-fem-is'tik, -al, *adj.* Relating to or containing euphemism.

EUPHONIC, -AL, ū-fon'ik, -al, } *adj.* Having eu-
EUPHONIOUS, ū-fō'ni-us, } phony: agreeable in sound. [ous manner.

EUPHONIOUSLY, ū-fō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a euphoni-

EUPHONISM, ū'fo-nizm, *n.* A euphonious sound.

EUPHONY, ū'fo-ni, *n.* *An agreeable sound:* a pleasing, smooth enunciation of sounds. [Fr. *euphonie*, Gr. *euphonia—eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound.]

EUPHRASY, ū'fra-zi, *n.* The plant eye-bright, formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eyes. [Gr. *euphrasia—euphrainō*, to cheer.]

EUPHUISM, ū'fū-izm, *n.* An affectation of excessive refinement in the use of words or language: a high-flown expression.

[From *Euphues*, a book by Lyly in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which brought the style into vogue—Gr. *euphuēs*, graceful—*eu*, well, *phuē*, growth—*phuō*, to produce.]

EUPHUIST, ū'fū-ist, *n.* One given to the use of euphuism or high-flown diction. [phuism.

EUPHUISTIC, ū-fū-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to eu-

EURASIAN, ū-rā'shan, *n.* A descendant of a European on the one side, and an Asian on the other. [A contr. of *European* and *Asian*.]

EUREKA, ū-rē'ka, *n.* (*lit.*) *I have found:* a discovery.

[Gr., perf. indic. of *euriskō*, to find: said to have been uttered by Archimedes when he discovered a method of detecting the adulteration of Hiero's crown.]

EUROCLYDON, ū-rok'li-don, *n.* A tempestuous easterly wind in the Mediterranean. [Gr.]

EUROPEAN, ū-ro-pē'an, *adj.* Belonging to Europe. —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.

EUTERPEAN, ū-tėr'pe-an, *adj.* Relating to Euterpe, the muse who presided over music: hence, relating to music. [Gr. *Euterpē—eu*, well, and *terpō*, to delight.]

EUTHANASIA, ū-than-ā'zi-a, } *n.* *An easy* or pleas-
EUTHANASY, ū-than'a-si, } ant mode of *death*. [Gr. *euthanasia—eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.]

EVACUATE, e-vak'ū-āt, *v.t.* *To make* vacant or *empty:* to throw out the contents of: to withdraw from:—*pr.p.* evac'ūāting; *pa.p.* evac'ūāted. [L. *e*, out, *vacuo*, *vacuatum*, to empty—*vaco*, to be empty.]

EVACUATION, e-vak-ū-ā'shun, *n.* Act of emptying out: a withdrawing from: that which is evacuated.

EVADE, e-vād', *v.t.* *To go away from:* to escape by dexterity or artifice: to avoid cunningly.—*v.i.* to escape or slip away: to equivocate:—*pr.p.* evād'ing; *pa.p.* evād'ed. [L. *evado—e*, out, *vado*, to go.]

EVANESCENCE, ev-an-es'ens, *n.* The act of vanishing: disappearance.

EVANESCENT, ev-an-es'ent, *adj.* Vanishing: liable to pass quickly away: fleeting: imperceptible. [L. *evanescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *evanesco—e*, out, and *vanesco*, to vanish—*vanus*, empty.]

EVANGEL, e-van'jel, *n.* *Good tidings:* the Gospel. [Gr. *euanggelion—eu*, well, *anggellō*, to bring news.]

EVANGELIC, -AL, ē-van-jel'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to or consisting of good tidings: consonant to the gospel, or to a particular view of it: adhering strictly to the truth taught in the gospel.

EVANGELICAL, ē-van-jel'ik-al, *n.* One whose principles are evangelical.

EVANGELICALISM, ē-van-jel'ik-al-izm, *n.* Evangelical principles or adherence to them.

EVANGELICALLY, ē-van-jel'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a manner that is evangelical, or according to the gospel. [of evangelising.

EVANGELISATION, ē-van-jel-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act

EVANGELISE, e-van'jel-īz, *v.t.* To instruct in the gospel: to convert to Christianity.—*v.i.* to preach the gospel:—*pr.p.* evan'gelising; *pa.p.* evan'gelised.

EVANGELIST, e-van'jel-ist, *n.* One who evangelises: one of the four writers of the gospels: one authorised to preach. [intended to evangelise.

EVANGELISTIC, ē-van-jel-ist'ik, *adj.* Tending or

EVANGELY, e-van'jel-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Good tidings, the Gospel.

EVANISH, e-van'ish, *v.i.* To vanish.

EVAPORABLE, e-vap'or-a-bl, *adj.* That may evaporate: easily dissipated by evaporation.

EVAPORATE, e-vap'or-āt, *v.i.* To fly off in vapour: to pass away gradually and imperceptibly: to be dissipated.—*v.t.* to convert into vapour or gas:—*pr.p.* evap'orāting; *pa.p.* evap'orāted. [L. *e*, off, *vaporo*, *-atum—vapor*, vapour.] [evaporating.

EVAPORATION, ē-vap-or-ā'shun, *n.* The act of

EVASION, e-vā'zhun, *n.* Act of evading: an attempt to elude the force of an argument or accusation: an insufficient excuse.

EVASIVE, e-vā'siv, *adj.* That evades or seeks to evade: not straightforward: shuffling.

EVASIVELY, e-vā'siv-li, *adv.* In an evasive manner.

EVASIVENESS, e-vā'siv-nes, *n.* State of being evasive.

EVE, ēv, *n.* The going away of the day: the night before a day of note: the time just preceding a

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great event. [A.S. *æfen;* D. *avend;* Ger. *abend*, the decline of the day, from *ab*, away.]

EVECTION, e-vek'shun, *n.* *A carrying out* or up: exaltation: (*astron.*) a certain irregularity of the moon's motion. [L. *evectio—e*, out, and *veho, vectum*, to carry.]

EVEN, ēv'n, *n.* Evening.

EVEN, ēv'n, *adj.* *Equal:* level: smooth: not easily ruffled, as the temper: parallel: fair: equal on both sides: not odd, capable of being divided into equal parts.—*v.t.* To make even or smooth: to make equal.—*v.i.* to be equal.—*adv.* Noting equality: exactly: at the very time: notwithstanding: so much as: likewise: still. [A.S. *æfen*, D. *even;* Ger. *eben—ebenen*, to make smooth; allied to L. *æquus*, equal.]

EVENFALL, ēv'n-fawl, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Evening.

EVEN-HANDED, ēv'n-hand'ed, *adj.* With an even, fair, or impartial hand: just.

EVENING, ēv'ning, *n.* The close of the day: the decline or latter part of life. [See EVE.]

EVENLY, ēv'n-li, *adv.* In an even, smooth, or level manner. [or calm mind: equable.

EVEN-MINDED, ēv'n-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having an even

EVENNESS, ēv'n-nes, *n.* State of being even: uniformity: equanimity.

EVEN-SONG, ēv'n-song, *n.* The evening service in church, so called because formerly chanted or sung: the evening.

EVENT, e-vent', *n.* *That which comes out* or happens: any incident or occurrence: the consequence of an action: result. [L. *eventus—e*, out, and *venio, ventum*, to come.] [events or incidents.

EVENTFUL, e-vent'fool, *adj.* Full or fruitful of

EVENTIDE, ēv'n-tīd, *n.* The tide or time of evening.

EVENTUAL, e-vent'ū-al, *adj.* Happening as a consequence: ultimate, final. [From EVENT.]

EVENTUALITY, e-vent-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* (*phren.*) The propensity to take notice of events, changes, or facts.

EVENTUALLY, e-vent'ū-al-li, *adv.* In the event, result, or consequence.

EVER, ev'ér, *adv.* (*lit.*) *During an age:* always: eternally: at any time or period: in any degree. [A.S. *æfer*, always; Ice. *æfi*, L. *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, an age.]

EVER AND ANON, now and then.

EVERGREEN, ev'ér-grēn, *adj.* Ever or always green: retaining leaves throughout the whole year, as certain plants.—*n.* A plant that retains its leaves all the year.

EVERLASTING, ev-ér-last'ing, *adj.* Lasting for ever: endless: perpetual: eternal.—*n.* Eternity: (*Shak.*) God, the Eternal Being.

EVERLASTINGLY, ev-ér-last'ing-li, *adv.* Eternally: without end.

EVERMORE, ev-ér-mōr', *adv.* Always: for ever.

EVERY, ev'ér-i, *adv.* Each one of a number: all taken separately. [A.S. *æfer*, ever, *æle*, each.]

EVERY-WHERE, ev'ér-i-hwār, *adv.* In every place.

EVICT, e-vikt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To conquer completely:* to dispossess by law: to expel from. [L. *e*, inten., and *vinco, victum*, to conquer.]

EVICTION, e-vik'shun, *n.* The act of evicting from house or lands: the lawful recovery of lands.

EVIDENCE, ev'i-dens, *n.* State of being evident: that which makes evident: proof or testimony: a witness.—*v.t.* To render evident: to prove:—*pr.p.* ev'idencing; *pa.p.* ev'idenced.

EVIDENT, ev'i-dent, *adj.* That is visible or can be seen: clear to the mind: obvious: manifest. [L. *evidens, -entis—e*, and *video*, to see.]

EVIDENTIAL, ev-i-den'shal, } *adj.* Furnishing
EVIDENTIARY, ev-i-den'shi-ar-i, } evidence: tending to prove. [ner: obviously: visibly.

EVIDENTLY, ev'i-dent-li, *adv.* In an evident man-

EVIL, ē'vl, *adj.* Having bad qualities: sinful: mischievous: unfortunate: (*Spenser*) unskilful.—*n.* That which produces unhappiness, suffering, or calamity: mischief: harm: deviation from rectitude or duty: wickedness: depravity.—*adv.* Not well, happily, or kindly: unfortunately. [A.S. *yfel;* D. *evel;* Ger. *übel.*]

EVIL-EYED, ē'vl-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Possessed of an evil eye, having a malignant look.

EVIL-FAVOURED, ē'vl-fā'vurd, *adj.* Of evil favour or countenance. [ugliness, deformity.

EVIL-FAVOUREDNESS, ē'vl-fā'vurd-nes, *n.* In *B.*

EVILLY, ē'vl-li, *adv.* In an evil manner: not well.

EVIL-MINDED, ē'vl-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Inclined to evil: malicious: wicked.

EVILNESS, ē'vl-nes, *n.* State of being evil: wickedness.

EVIL-SPEAKING, ē'vl-spēk'ing, *n.* The speaking of evil: slander.

EVIL-STARRED, ē'vl-stärd, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Born (according to the old superstition) under the influence of an unpropitious star, unfortunate.

EVINCE, e-vins', *v.t.* (*Milton*) *To conquer completely*, to subdue: to prove beyond doubt: to shew clearly: to manifest:—*pr.p.* evinc'ing; *pa.p.* evinced'. [L. *evinco—e*, inten., and *vinco*, to conquer.]

EVINCIBLE, e-vins'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being evinced or made evident. [demonstrate.

EVINCIVE, e-vins'iv, *adj.* Tending to evince or

EVISCERATE, e-vis'sér-āt, *v.t.* To tear out the viscera or bowels:—*pr.p.* evis'cerating; *pa.p.* evis'cerated. [L. *e*, out, *viscera*, the bowels.]

EVISCERATION, ē-vis-sér-a'shun, *n.* The act of eviscerating.

EVITATE, ev'i-tāt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To shun*, avoid. [L. *evito, -atum—e*, and *vito*, to shun.] [avoidance.

EVITATION, ev-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of shunning:

EVOKE, e-vōk', *v.t.* *To call out:* to draw out or bring forth:—*pr.p.* evōk'ing; *pa.p.* evōked'. [L. *evoco—e*, out, and *voco*, to call.]

EVOLUTE, ev'o-lūt, *n.* An original curve from which another curve (the *involute*) is described by the end of a thread gradually evolved or unwound from the former. [From EVOLVE.]

EVOLUTION, ev-o-lū'shun, *n.* The act of evolving or unrolling: gradual working out or development: a series of things unfolded: (*arith.* and *alg.*) the extraction of roots—opposed to *involution:* the movement by which a body of troops or ships of war change their position. [ing to evolution.

EVOLUTIONARY, ev-o-lū'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Pertain-

EVOLUTIONIST, ev-o-lū'shun-ist, *n.* One skilled in evolutions of military movements.

EVOLVE, e-volv', *v.t.* *To roll out* or unroll: to disclose: to develop: to unravel: to emit.—*v.i.* to disclose itself:—*pr.p.* evolv'ing; *pa.p.* evolved'. [L. *evolvo, evolutum—e*, out, *volvo*, to roll.]

EVULSION, e-vul'shun, *n.* *A plucking* or tearing *out.* [L. *e*, out, and *vello, vulsum*, to pluck.]

EWE, ū, *n.* A female sheep. [A.S. *eowu;* L. *ovis*, Gr. *ois*, Sans. *avi*, a sheep.]

EWER, ū'ér, *n.* A large jug belonging to a washstand, used for holding water. [A.S. *ǽwer;* Fr. *aiguière*, a water-vessel—L. *aqua*, water.]

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EWFT, eft, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as ET, *n.*

EXACERBATE, egz-as'ér-bāt, *v.t.* *To make bitter* or harsh: to imbitter: to provoke: to increase the severity of, as a disease:—*pr.p.* exac'erbāting; *pa.p.* exac'erbāted. [L. *exacerbo, exacerbatum—ex*, inten., *acerbo—acerbus*, bitter. See ACERBITY.]

EXACERBATION, egz-as'ér-bā'shun, *n.* Increase of irritation or violence, esp. the increase of a disease.

EXACT, egz-akt', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pressed out* so as to agree with a certain standard: precise: careful: punctual: true.—*v.t.* To force from: to compel payment of: to demand of right or urgently: to extort.—*v.i.* to practise extortion. [L. *exigo, exactum*, to drive out, to demand—*ex*, out, and *ago*, to drive, to do.]

EXACTING, egz-akt'ing, *p.adj.* Compelling full payment of: unreasonable in making demands.

EXACTION, egz-ak'shun, *n.* The act of exacting or demanding strictly: an unjust demand: that which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute.

EXACTLY, egz-akt'li, *adv.* In an exact manner: accurately: nicely: precisely.

EXACTNESS, egz-akt'nes, *n.* The quality of being exact: precision: accuracy: scrupulousness.

EXACTOR, egz-akt'or, *n.* One who exacts authoritatively or unreasonably.

EXAGGERATE, egz-aj'ér-āt, *v.t.* To heap up: to magnify unduly: to overstate: to represent too strongly:—*pr.p.* exagg'erāting; *pa.p.* exagg'erāted. [L. *exaggero, -atum—ex*, and *agger*, a heap.]

EXAGGERATION, egz-aj-ér-ā'shun, *n.* The act of exaggerating: extravagant representation: a statement in excess of the truth.

EXAGGERATIVE, egz-aj'ér-āt-iv, *adj.* Containing exaggeration or tending to exaggerate.

EXALT, egz-awlt', *v.t.* To raise very high: to elevate in power, dignity, &c.: to elate or fill with joy or confidence: to praise or extol: (*chem.*) to refine or purify. [L. *exalto—ex*, and *altus*, grown great by nourishing, high—*alo*, to nourish.]

EXALTATION, egz-awlt-ā'shun, *n.* The act of exalting: elevation in rank or dignity: high estate: (*chem.*) the act of refining or purifying: (*astrol.*) the position of a planet in which it was supposed to exert its greatest influence.

EXALTED, egz-awlt'ed, *p.adj.* Elevated: lofty: [dignified.

EXAMINATION, egz-am-in-ā'shun, *n.* Act of examining by question or experiment: careful search or inquiry: trial: investigation.

EXAMINATOR, egz-am'in-ā-tor, *n.* An examiner.

EXAMINE, egz-am'in, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To test by a balance:* to test: to inspect carefully: to scrutinise: to inquire into: to try by question:—*pr.p.* exam'ining; *pa.p.* exam'ined. [L. *examino*, to weigh, examine—*examen*, the tongue of a balance.]

EXAMINER, egz-am'in-ér, *n.* One who examines.

EXAMINING, egz-am'in-ing, *p.adj.* That examines, or is appointed to examine. [example.

EXAMPLARY, egz-am'plar-i, *adj.* Serving for an

EXAMPLE, egz-am'pl, *n.* That which is taken out as a sample of the whole: an illustration of a rule: a person or thing to be imitated or avoided: a pattern: a warning.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To set an example to: (*Spenser*) to exemplify:—*pr.p.* exam'pling; *pa.p.* exam'pled. [L. *exemplum—ex*, out of, and *emo*, to take.]

EXANIMATE, egz-an'i-māt, *adj.* (*Spenser*) *Lifeless:* spiritless: depressed. [L. *exanimatus—ex*, priv., and *animus*, spirit, life.]

EXARCH, eks'ārk, *n.* *A leader:* name formerly given to the vicegerent of the Byzantine empire in Italy: a bishop: in the Greek Church, an ecclesiastical inspector. [Gr. *exarchos—ex*, and *archō*, to lead.]

EXASPERATE, egz-as'pér-āt, *v.t.* To make very rough, harsh, or angry: to irritate in a high degree: to imbitter:—*pr.p.* exas'perāting; *pa.p.* exas'perāted. [L. *ex*, inten., and *asper*, rough.]

EXASPERATION, egz-as-pér-ā'shun, *n.* Act of exasperating or irritating: great provocation: rage: aggravation, as of a disease.

EXCAMBION, eks-kam'bi-on, *n.* Legal term for the exchange of lands. [Low L. *excambio*, to exchange.]

EXCAVATE, eks'ka-vāt, *v.t.* To make a cavity in: to hollow out:—*pr.p.* ex'cavāting; *pa.p.* ex'cavāted. [L. *excavo, -atum—ex*, out, and *cavus*, hollow.]

EXCAVATION, eks-ka-vā'shun, *n.* The act of excavating: a hollow or cavity made by excavating.

EXCAVATOR, eks'ka-vāt-or, *n.* One who or that which excavates.

EXCEED, eks-sēd', *v.t.* To go beyond the limit or measure of: to surpass or excel.—*v.i.* to go beyond a given or proper limit: to go too far. [L. *ex*, beyond, *cedo, cessum*, to go.]

EXCEEDING, -LY, eks-sēd'ing, -li, *adv.* In an excessive degree: very much: greatly: unusually.

EXCEL, eks-sel', *v.t.* To go beyond: to surpass, esp. in good qualities: to exceed.—*v.i.* to have good qualities in a high degree: to be superior or distinguished:—*pr.p.* excell'ing; *pa.p.* excelled'. [L. *excello—ex*, out, up, and root *cello*, same as Gr. *kellō*, to urge.]

EXCELLENCE, ek'sel-lens, } *n.* State or quality of
EXCELLENCY, ek'sel-len-si, } being excellent: great merit: any excellent quality: worth: greatness: a title of honour given to persons high in rank or office, as viceroys, ambassadors, &c.

EXCELLENT, ek'sel-lent, *adj.* Excelling: surpassing others in some good quality: of great virtue, worth, &c.: superior: valuable: (*Shak.*) extreme.

EXCELLENTLY, ek'sel-lent-li, *adv.* In an excellent manner: very well: in a high degree.

EXCEPT, ek-sept', *v.t.* *To take* or leave *out:* to exclude.—*v.i.* to object.—*prep.* Leaving out: not including: but.—*conj.* Unless. [L. *excipio, exceptum—ex*, out, and *capio*, to take.]

EXCEPTING, ek-sept'ing, *prep.* Leaving out: excluding. [Prop. a *participle*.]

EXCEPTION, ek-sep'shun, *n.* Act of excepting: that which is excepted: exclusion of anything from a general law: objection on a point of law: peevish dislike, offence. [exception: objectionable.

EXCEPTIONABLE, ek-sep'shun-a-bl, *adj.* Liable to

EXCEPTIONAL, ek-sep'shun-al, *adj.* Forming an exception: peculiar.

EXCEPTIVE, ek-sept'iv, *adj.* Including, being, or making an exception. [ception, usual.

EXCEPTLESS, ek-sept'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without ex-

EXCERPT, ek-sérpt', *n.* A passage *picked out* or selected from a book: an extract. [L. *excerpo, excerptum—ex*, out, and *carpo*, to pick.]

EXCESS, ek-ses', *n.* State of exceeding: that which exceeds: the degree by which one thing exceeds another.

EXCESSIVE, ek-ses'iv, *adj.* Being in excess: beyond the ordinary limit or proportion: beyond what is right or proper: immoderate.

EXCESSIVELY, ek-ses'iv-li, *adv.* In an excessive or immoderate degree: exceedingly. [excessive.

EXCESSIVENESS, ek-ses'iv-nes, *n.* State of being

EXCHANGE, eks-chānj', *v.t.* *To change from one to another:* to give or leave one place or thing for

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another: to give and take reciprocally: to barter.—*v.i.* to pass in change for:—*pr.p.* exchāng'ing; *pa.p.* exchānged'.—*n.* Act of exchanging: barter: the thing exchanged: process by which accounts between distant parties are settled by bills instead of money: the difference between the value of money in different nations: the place where merchants meet for transacting business. [Fr. *échanger*—L. *ex*, from, and root of CHANGE.]

EXCHANGEABILITY, eks-chānj-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being exchangeable.

EXCHANGEABLE, eks-chānj'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being exchanged: fit to be exchanged.

EXCHANGER, eks-chānj'ėr, *n.* One who exchanges or practises exchange: (*B.*) a money-changer.

EXCHEAT, eks-chēt', *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as ESCHEAT.

EXCHEQUER, eks-chek'ėr, *n.* A superior court which formerly exercised jurisdiction only over matters connected with the revenue, now also a court of common law—said to be so named from the *checkered* cloth which once covered the table, and on which the accounts were reckoned.—*v.t.* To proceed against a person in the Court of Exchequer. [Fr. *échiquier*, from root of CHECK.]

EXCIPIENT, eks-sip'i-ent, *n.* One who excepts: the vehicle or that which is used to give form to the other ingredients in preparing medicines. [L. *excipiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *excipio*. See EXCEPT.]

EXCISABLE, eks-sīz'a-bl, *adj.* Liable to excise duty.

EXCISE, eks-sīz', *n.* (*lit.*) A part *cut off*: a tax on certain commodities produced and consumed within the country, and also on licences for certain trades.—*v.t.* To subject to excise duty:—*pr.p.* excīs'ing; *pa.p.* excised'. [L. *excido, excisum—ex*, off, and *cædo*, to cut.]

EXCISEMAN, eks-sīz'man, *n.* An officer charged [with collecting the excise.

EXCISION, eks-sizh'un, *n.* A cutting out or off: extirpation: destruction.

EXCITABILITY, ek-sīt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being excitable: (*med.*) a disposition to increased vital action.

EXCITABLE, ek-sīt'a-bl, *adj.* Easily excited.

EXCITANT, ek-sīt'ant or ek'-, *n.* That which excites or increases the vital activity of the body: a stimulant.—*adj.* Tending to excite.

EXCITATION, ek-si-tā'shun, *n.* Act of exciting.

EXCITATIVE, ek-sīt'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending to excite.

EXCITE, ek-sīt', *v.t.* *To call out* or *forth*: to call into activity: to rouse or stir up: to raise: to irritate: to inflame, as the passions:—*pr.p.* excīt'ing; *pa.p.* excīt'ed. [L. *ex*, out, and root of CITE.]

EXCITEMENT, ek-sīt'ment, *n.* Act of exciting: state of being excited: that which excites.

EXCITING, ek-sīt'ing, *p.adj.* Tending to excite.

EXCLAIM, eks-klām', *v.i.* *To cry out*: to call aloud: to utter or speak vehemently. [L. *exclamo—ex*, out, and *clamo*, to shout.]

EXCLAMATION, eks-kla-mā'shun, *n.* Act of exclaiming: vehement utterance: outcry: a sentence vehemently uttered: a mark (!) expressing surprise, wonder, &c.: an interjection.

EXCLAMATORY, eks-klam'a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing or expressing exclamation.

EXCLUDE, eks-klōōd', *v.t.* *To* close or *shut out*: to thrust out: to hinder from entrance: to debar, preclude: to except:—*pr.p.* exclūd'ing; *pa.p.* exclūd'ed. [L. *excludo—ex*, out, and *claudo*, to shut.]

EXCLUSION, eks-klōō'zhun, *n.* Act of excluding: state of being excluded: ejection: exception.

EXCLUSIONIST, eks-klōō'zhun-ist, *n.* One who excludes another from a privilege.

EXCLUSIVE, eks-klōō'siv, *adj.* Excluding: able or tending to exclude: debarring from participation: sole: not including.—*n.* One of a number who exclude others from their society.

EXCLUSIVELY, eks-klōō'siv-li, *adv.* In an exclusive manner: solely.

EXCLUSIVENESS, eks-klōō'siv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being exclusive.

EXCOGITATE, eks-koj'i-tāt, *v.t.* *To think out*: to discover by thinking: to contrive:—*pr.p.* excog'itāting; *pa.p.* excog'itāted. [L. *excogito—ex*, out, and COGITATE.]

EXCOGITATION, eks-koj-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act of excogitating: invention: discovery.

EXCOMMUNICATE, eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v.t.* To put out of or expel from the communion of the church': to deprive of church privileges:—*pr.p.* excommū'nicāting; *pa.p.* excommū'nicāted.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Deprived of church privileges. [L. *ex*, out of, and COMMUNICATE.]

EXCOMMUNICATION, eks-kom-mū-ni-kā'shun, *n.* Act of excommunicating: exclusion from church privileges.

EXCORIATE, eks-kō'ri-āt, *v.t.* *To strip the skin from*:—*pr.p.* excō'riāting; *pa.p.* excō'riāted. [L. *excorio, excoriatum—ex*, from, and *corium*, the skin.]

EXCORIATION, eks-kō-ri-ā'shun, *n.* The act of excoriating, or state of being excoriated.

EXCREMENT, eks'kre-ment, *n.* That which is excreted: matter discharged from the animal system: dung. [L. *excrementum—excerno*. See EXCRETE.]

EXCREMENTAL, eks-kre-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, eks-kre-men-tish'us, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing excrement.

EXCRESCENCE, eks-kres'ens, *n.* *That which grows out* unnaturally from anything else: a superfluous part. [L. *excresco—ex*, out, and *cresco*, to grow.]

EXCRESCENT, eks-kres'ent, *adj.* Growing out: superfluous.

EXCRETE, eks-krēt', *v.t.* *To separate from*, or discharge: to throw off, eject:—*pr.p.* excrēt'ing; *pa.p.* excrēt'ed. [L. *excerno, excretum—ex*, from, and *cerno*, to separate.]

EXCRETION, eks-krē'shun, *n.* The act or process of excreting: that which is excreted.

EXCRETIVE, eks-krē'tiv, *adj.* Having the power to excrete.

EXCRETORY, eks-krē'tor-i, *adj.* Having the quality of excreting.—*n.* A duct or vessel which receives and transmits the matter secreted by a gland.

EXCRUCIATE, eks-krōō'shi-āt, *v.t.* To torture as if on a *cross*: to afflict with extreme pain:—*pr.p.* excrū'ciāting; *pa.p.* excrū'ciāted. [L. *ex*, out of, and *crucio, cruciatum*, to crucify—*crux, crucis*, a cross.]

EXCRUCIATING, eks-krōō'shi-āt-ing, *p.adj.* Extremely painful: racking: torturing.

EXCRUCIATION, eks-krōō-shi-ā'shun, *n.* Act of excruciating: torture: vexation.

EXCULPATE, eks-kul'pāt, *v.t.* To clear from the charge of a fault or crime:—*pr.p.* excul'pāting; *pa.p.* excul'pāted. [L. *exculpo, -atus—ex*, from, and *culpa*, a fault.]

EXCULPATION, eks-kul-pā'shun, *n.* Act of exculpating or excusing: excuse.

EXCULPATORY, eks-kul'pa-tor-i, *adj.* Exculpating or clearing from imputed fault or crime.

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EXCURSION, eks-kur'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A running forth:* an expedition: a trip or short tour for pleasure or health: a wandering from the main subject: digression. [L. *excursio—ex*, out, and *curro, cursum*, to run.]

EXCURSIONIST, eks-kur'shun-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion or pleasure trip.

EXCURSIVE, eks-kur'siv, *adj.* Prone to make excursions: rambling: deviating.

EXCURSIVELY, eks-kur'siv-li, *adv.* In an excursive or rambling manner. [to wander.

EXCURSIVENESS, eks-kur'siv-nes, *n.* Disposition

EXCUSABLE, eks-kūz'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being excused: admitting of justification: pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, eks-kūz'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being excusable. [manner.

EXCUSABLY, eks-kūz'a-bli, *adv.* In an excusable

EXCUSATORY, eks-kūz'a-tor-i, *adj.* Making or containing excuse.

EXCUSE, eks-kūz', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To free from a cause* or *accusation:* to free from blame or guilt: to forgive and overlook: to free from an obligation: to make an apology or ask pardon for:—*pr.p.* excūs'ing; *pa.p.* excūsed'. [L. *excuso—ex*, from, and *causor*, to plead—*causa*, a cause, an accusation.]

EXCUSE, eks-kūs', *n.* Act of excusing or apologising: that which excuses: a plea offered in extenuation of a fault.

EXECRABLE, eks'e-kra-bl, *adj.* Deserving of execration: detestable: abominable: accursed.

EXECRABLY, eks'e-kra-bli, *adv.* In a manner deserving of execration.

EXECRATE, eks'e-krāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To exclude from what is sacred:* to curse: to denounce evil against: to detest utterly: to render hateful:—*pr.p.* ex'ecrāting; *pa.p.* ex'ecrāted. [L. *exsecror, exsecratum*, to curse—*ex*, from, and *sacer*, sacred.]

EXECRATION, eks-e-krā'shun, *n.* Act of execrating: a curse pronounced: that which is execrated.

EXECUTANT, eks-ek'ū-tant, *n.* One who executes or performs.

EXECUTE, eks'e-kūt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To follow out:* to complete: to give effect to: to carry into effect the sentence of the law: to put to death according to judicial sentence:—*pr.p.* ex'ecūting; *pa.p.* ex'ecūted. [Fr. *exécuter;* L. *exsequor, exsecutus—ex*, out, and *sequor*, to follow.]

EXECUTION, eks-e-kū'shun, *n.* The act of executing: accomplishment: completion: carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law, esp. the infliction of capital punishment: (*Shak.*) destruction, slaughter, that which is executed, effect: (*Scot. law*) an affidavit of service of a writ or summons.

EXECUTIONER, eks-e-kū'shun-ėr, *n.* The official who inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, egz-ek'ū-tiv, *adj.* Having the power of executing or performing: active, not legislative. —*n.* The power or authority in government that carries the laws into effect: the person or persons who administer the government.

EXECUTOR, egz-ek'ū-tor, *n.* One who executes or performs: a person appointed by a testator to see his will carried into effect: (*Shak.*) an executioner.

EXECUTORY, egz-ek'ū-tor-i, *adj.* Same as EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTRESS, egz-ek'ū-tres, } *n.* A woman ap-
EXECUTRIX, egz-ek'ū-triks, } pointed by a testator to see his will carried into effect.

EXEGESIS, eks-e-jē'sis, *n.* *A leading* or bringing *out* of the meaning, exposition: the science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. [Gr.—*ex*, out, and *hēgeomai*, to lead.]

EXEGETICAL, eks-e-jet'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to exegesis: expository: explanatory.

EXEGETICALLY, eks-e-jet'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of explanation. [or interpretation.

EXEGETICS, eks-e-jet'iks, *n.* The science of exegesis

EXEGETIST, eks-e-jē'tist, *n.* One versed in the science of interpretation.

EXEMPLAR, egz-em'plar, *n.* An example: a person or thing to be imitated: the ideal model of an artist. [L.—*exemplum.* See EXAMPLE.]

EXEMPLARINESS, egz-em'plar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

EXEMPLARY, egz'em-plar-i, *adj.* Serving for an example: worthy of imitation or notice: commendable.

EXEMPLIFICATION, egz-em-pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of exemplifying: that which exemplifies: an illustrative example: a copy.

EXEMPLIFY, egz-em'pli-fī, *v.t.* To give an example of: to shew or illustrate by example: to copy or transcribe: to shew by an attested copy:—*pr.p.* exem'plifying; *pa.p.* exem'plified. [L. *exemplum*, example, and *facio*, to make.]

EXEMPT, egz-empt', *v.t.* To *buy* or take *out:* to free or grant immunity from something: to privilege.—*adj.* Free by privilege: not subject or liable: not included.—*n.* One not subject. [L. *eximo, exemptum* —*ex*, out, and *emo*, to take, to buy.]

EXEMPTION, egz-emp'shun, *n.* The act of exempting: the state of being exempted: freedom from any duty, service, &c.: immunity.

EXEQUATUR, eks-e-kwā'tur, *n.* An official recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the government of the country in which he is to be. [L. *exequatur*—let (——) execute, the first word of the document. See EXECUTE.]

EXEQUY, eks'e-kwi (only in *pl.* EXEQUIES, eks'e-kwiz), *n.* (*lit.*) *The following a corpse:* funeral rites or ceremonies. [L. *exequiæ—ex*, out, *sequor*, to follow.]

EXERCISE, eks'ėr-sīz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To drive out*, to drive on: to set in action, employ: to train by use: to keep busy: to task, to afflict: to practise or perform: to put in use: to exert, to practise: to discipline:—*pr.p.* ex'ercising; *pa.p.* ex'ercised.—*n.* The act of exercising: motion, labour, or exertion of the body: preparatory practice in order to acquire skill: practice, use: that which one has to perform, a task: a lesson or example for practice, a trial: (*Shak.*) religious meditation or devotion. [L. *exerceo* —*ex*, out, and *arceo*, to drive.]

EXERT, egz-ėrt', *v.t.* *To thrust out:* to bring out: to put forth: to bring into active operation: to use with effort: to enforce: to do or perform. [L. *exero, exertum—ex*, out, and *sero*, to join.]

EXERTION, egz-ėr'shun, *n.* The act of exertion: a bringing into active operation: effort: attempt.

EXERTIVE, egz-ėrt'iv, *adj.* Having the power or tendency to exert: using exertion.

EXFOLIATE, eks-fō'li-āt, *v.i.* To separate and come off in scales:—*pr.p.* exfō'liating; *pa.p.* exfō'liated. [L. *exfolio, -atum*, to strip off leaves—*ex*, off, *folium*, a leaf.]

EXHALANT, egz-hā'lant, *adj.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

EXHALATION, egz-ha-lā'shun, *n.* The act or process of exhaling: evaporation: that which is exhaled: vapour, steam: effluvium.

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EXHALE, egz-hāl', *v.t.* *To breathe out:* to emit or send out, as vapour: to draw out in fume or vapour: to evaporate.—*v.i.* to rise or be given off, as vapour: —*pr.p.* exhāl'ing; *pa.p.* exhāled'. [L. *exhalo—ex-halatum—ex*, out, and *halo*, to breathe.]

EXHAUST, egz-hawst', *v.t.* *To draw out* or drain off *completely:* to empty by drawing out: to use or expend the whole of: to wear or tire out.—*adj.* Exhausted: drained: worn out. [L. *exhaurio, exhaustum —ex*, out, and *haurio*, to draw.] [exhausted.

EXHAUSTIBLE, egz-hawst'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

EXHAUSTION, egz-hawst'yun, *n.* The act of exhausting: the state of being exhausted:—*pl.* a method of proving mathematical propositions regarding quantities by continually taking away parts of them.

EXHAUSTIVE, egz-hawst'iv, *adj.* Serving to exhaust.

EXHAUSTLESS, egz-hawst'les, *adj.* That cannot be exhausted.

EXHIBIT, egz-hib'it, *v.t.* *To hold out* or forth: to offer to view: to present for inspection: to administer.—*n.* Any paper exhibited or formally produced: a voucher: a document produced and proved: a thing exhibited. [L. *exhibeo, exhibitum—ex*, out, and *habeo*, to have or hold.]

EXHIBITER, egz-hib'it-ėr, *n.* One who exhibits: (*Shak.*) one who presents a petition or charge.

EXHIBITION, eks-hi-bish'un, *n.* The act of exhibiting: display: that which is exhibited: a public show, esp. of works of art, &c.: an allowance or bounty for the maintenance of scholars in a university: a pension: (*Shak.*) maintenance, allowance.

EXHIBITIONER, eks-hi-bish'un-ėr, *n.* One who holds an exhibition or allowance for maintenance in a university. [bition: representative.

EXHIBITIVE, egz-hib'i-tiv, *adj.* Serving for exhi-

EXHIBITOR, egz-hib'it-or, *n.* One who exhibits.

EXHILARANT, egz-hil'ar-ant, *adj.* Exhilarating: exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.—*n.* That which exhilarates.

EXHILARATE, egz-hil'ar-āt, *v.t.* To make hilarious or merry: to enliven: to cheer:—*pr.p.* exhil'arāting; *pa.p.* exhil'arāted. [L. *exhilaro, exhilaratum—ex*, inten., and *hilaris*, cheerful. See HILARIOUS.]

EXHILARATION, egz-hil-ar-ā'shun, *n.* The act of exhilarating: the state of being exhilarated: joyousness: gladness.

EXHORT, egz-hort', *v.t.* To urge strongly by words or good advice: to animate: to advise, warn, or caution.—*v.i.* to incite to good deeds by words. [L. *exhortor, exhortatus—ex*, inten., and *hortor*, to urge.]

EXHORTATION, eks-hor-tā'shun, *n.* The act or practice of exhorting: language intended to exhort: good advice.

EXHORTATIVE, egz-hor'ta-tiv, } *adj.* Tending
EXHORTATORY, egz-hor'ta-tor-i, } to exhort: containing or serving for exhortation.

EXHUMATION, eks-hūm-ā'shun, *n.* The act of exhuming: disinterment.

EXHUME, eks-hūm', *v.t.* To take out of the ground or place of burial: to disinter:—*pr.p.* exhūming; *pa.p.* exhūmed'. [L. *ex*, out of, and *humus*, the ground.]

EXIGENCE, eks'i-jens, } *n.* The state of being
EXIGENCY, eks'i-jen-si, } exigent or urgent: pressing necessity: urgent need: distress: emergency.

EXIGENT, eks'i-jent, *adj.* *Exacting* or requiring immediate attention or action: pressing.—*n.* (*Shak.*) An emergency, end. [L. *exigens, -entis*, pr.p. of *exigo*. See EXACT.]

EXILE, eks'īl, *n.* The state of being expelled from one's country or place of residence: banishment: a person banished, or who is away from his country or home.—*v.t.* To expel from one's country or home: to banish:—*pr.p.* ex'īling; *pa.p.* ex'īled. [L. *exsilium*, banishment, *exul*, an exile—*ex*, out of, and *solum*, soil, land: or from *ex* and root *sol* = *sed*, seat or abode.]

EXIST, egz-ist', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To come forth*, become: to have an actual being: to live: to continue to be. [L. *existo—ex*, out, and *sisto*, to set, place.]

EXISTENCE, egz-ist'ens, } *n.* The state of existing
EXISTENCY, egz-ist'en-si, } or being: continuance in being: life: duration: anything that exists: a being.

EXISTENT, egz-ist'ent, *adj.* Having existence, being, or essence: occurring now.

EXIT, eks'it, *n.* (*lit.*) *He goes out*, originally a direction in play-books to an actor to go off the stage: the departure of a player from the stage: any departure: quitting the stage of this life, decease: a way of departure: a passage out. [L.—*exeo*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *eo, itum*, to go.]

EXODUS, eks'o-dus, *n.* *A going out*, departure, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses: the second book of the Old Testament narrating the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. [L.—Gr. *exodos—ex*, out, and *hodos*, a way.]

EXOGEN, eks'o-jen, *n.* A plant belonging to the great class in which the woody substance of the stem increases by layers *growing on the outside*, the stem consisting of pith, wood, and bark. [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *gen*, root of *ginomai*, to grow.]

EXOGENOUS, eks-oj'en-us, *adj.* Growing by successive layers added to the outside.

EXON, eks'on, *n.* An officer of the yeomen of the Royal Guard.

EXONERATE, egz-on'ėr-āt, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To disburthen, unload:* to free from, relieve of: to clear of:—*pr.p.* exon'erāting; *pa.p.* exon'erāted. [L. *exonero, exoneratum—ex*, from, and *onus, oneris*, a burden, load.]

EXONERATION, egz-on-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of exonerating: the state of being exonerated.

EXONERATIVE, egz-on'ėr-a-tiv, *adj.* Tending to exonerate: freeing from a burden or obligation.

EXORBITANCE, egz-or'bi-tans, } *n.* The state of
EXORBITANCY, egz-or'bi-tan-si, } being exorbitant: enormity: deviation from rule or right: extravagance.

EXORBITANT, egz-or'bi-tant, *adj.* *Going out of the orbit* or usual track: going beyond the usual limits: unreasonable, excessive: anomalous. [L. *exorbitans, -antis*, pr.p. of *exorbito—ex*, out of, and *orbita*. See ORBIT.]

EXORCISE, eks'or-sīz, *v.t.* *To adjure* by some holy name: to call forth and drive away, as a spirit: to deliver from evil spirits:—*pr.p.* ex'orcīsing; *pa.p.* ex'orcīsed. [Gr. *exorkizō—ex*, out, and *horkizō*, to bind by an oath—*horkos*, an oath.]

EXORCISM, eks'or-sizm, *n.* The act of expelling evil spirits from persons or places by conjurations and ceremonies.

EXORCIST, eks'or-sist, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits by prayers and conjurations, &c.

EXORDIAL, egz-or'di-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the exordium: introductory.

EXORDIUM, egz-or'di-um, *n.* (*lit.*) *The warp of a web*, the beginning: the introductory part of a discourse or composition: a preface. [L.—*exordior*, to begin a web—*ex*, out, and *ordior*, to weave.]

EXOSMOSE, eks'os-mōz, } *n.* The passage out-
EXOSMOSIS, eks-os-mō'sis, } ward of fluids, gases,

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&c., through porous media, esp. living animal membranes. [L. *ex*, out, and OSMOSE.]

EXOSTOME, eks'os-tōm, *n.* The small opening in the outer coating of the ovule of a plant. [Gr. *exō*, without, and *stoma*, a mouth.]

EXOTERIC, -AL, eks-o-ter'ik, -al, *adj.* *External*, public: fit to be imparted to the multitude, as opposed to ESOTERIC. [Gr. *exōterikos—exō*, without.]

EXOTERICISM, eks-o-ter'i-sizm, *n.* Exoteric doctrines or principles.

EXOTIC, -AL, egz-ot'ik, -al, *adj.* Introduced from *without*, that is from a foreign country: foreign, not native.—*n.* EXOTIC, anything of foreign origin: something not native to a country, as a plant, &c. [Gr. *exōtikos—exō*, without.]

EXPAND, eks-pand', *v.t.* *To spread out:* to open or lay open: to enlarge in bulk or surface: to dilate: to extend.—*v.i.* to open, dilate, or enlarge. [L. *expando, expansum—ex*, out, and *pando*, to spread.]

EXPANSE, eks-pans', *n.* That which is expanded or spread out: a wide extent: the firmament.

EXPANSIBILITY, eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capacity or possibility of being expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, eks-pan'si-bl, } *adj.* Capable of being
EXPANSILE, eks-pan'sil, } expanded or extended.

EXPANSION, eks-pan'shun, *n.* The act of expanding: the state of being expanded: enlargement: extension, space: that which is expanded: increase of trade or liabilities: increase of circulating notes.

EXPANSIVE, eks-pan'siv, *adj.* Able or tending to expand: widely extending: diffusive.

EXPANSIVENESS, eks-pan'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being expansive.

EXPATIATE, eks-pā'shi-āt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To range at large:* to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing.—*v.t.* to extend, to diffuse:—*pr.p.* expā'tiating; *pa.p.* expā'tiated. [L. *expatior, expatiatus—ex*, out, and *spatior*, to walk about—*spatium*, space.]

EXPATIATION, eks-pā-shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of expatiating.

EXPATRIATE, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v.t.* *To send out of one's fatherland* or native country: to exile:—*pr.p.* expā'triating; *pa.p.* expā'triated. [L. *ex*, out of, *patria*, one's native land—*pater*, father.]

EXPATRIATION, eks-pā-tri-ā'shun, *n.* Exile, voluntary or compulsory.

EXPECT, eks-pekt', *v.t.* *To look out* or wait for: to look forward to as something about to happen: to have a previous apprehension of either good or evil: to anticipate: to require or demand.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Expectation. [L. *expecto, expectatum—ex*, out, and *specto*, inten. of *specio*, to look.]

EXPECTANCE, eks-pekt'ans, } *n.* The act or state
EXPECTANCY, eks-pekt'an-si, } of expecting: that which is expected or hoped for.

EXPECTANT, eks-pekt'ant, *adj.* Expecting: waiting, looking for.—*n.* One who expects: one who is looking or waiting for some benefit.

EXPECTATION, eks-pek-tā'shun, *n.* The act or state of expecting: the state of being expected: that which is expected: the ground or warrant for anticipating future benefits or excellence: the prospect of good to come: mean duration of life according to annuity-tables: the value of a future contingency: (*med.*) the treatment of disease without active remedies, by observing its progress, and averting its consequences through physiological causes.

EXPECTATION-WEEK, eks-pek-tā'shun-wēk, *n.* The period between Ascension Day and Whitsunday, so called because during this time the Apostles continued praying in expectation of the Comforter.

EXPECTER, eks-pekt'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who waits for something or for another person.

EXPECTORANT, eks-pek'tor-ant, *adj.* Tending to promote expectoration.

EXPECTORATE, eks-pek'tor-āt, *v.t.* *To expel from the breast* or lungs by coughing, &c.; to spit forth.—*v.i.* to eject phlegm from the throat by coughing and spitting:—*pr.p.* expec'torāting; *pa.p.* expec'torāted. [L. *expectoro, expectoratum—ex*, out of, from, and *pectus, pectoris*, the breast.]

EXPECTORATION, eks-pek-tor-ā'shun, *n.* The act of expectorating: that which is expectorated, phlegm.

EXPEDIENCE, eks-pē'di-ens, } *n.* The state or
EXPEDIENCY, eks-pē'di-ens-i, } quality of being expedient: fitness: desirableness: self-interest: (*Shak.*) despatch, haste, an expedition, adventure.

EXPEDIENT, eks-pē'di-ent, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Expeditious or hastening forward, quick: tending to promote an object: suitable: profitable: conducive or tending to self-interest.—*n.* That which serves to promote: means suitable to accomplish an end or used in an emergency: a contrivance or shift. [L. *expediens, -entis*, pr.p. of *expedio*. See EXPEDITE.]

EXPEDIENTLY, eks-pē'di-ent-li, *adv.* Suitably: conveniently: (*Shak.*) quickly, hastily.

EXPEDITE, eks'pe-dīt, *v.t.* *To free from impediments:* to accelerate the motion or progress of: to hasten: to send forth:—*pr.p.* ex'pediting; *pa.p.* ex'pedited.—*adj.* Free from impediment: quick, active. [L. *expedio, expeditum*, to free the feet from a snare, to extricate—*ex*, out, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

EXPEDITION, eks-pe-dish'un, *n.* The quality of being expedite or speedy: promptness: speed: a sending forth for the execution of some object: the persons who set out to accomplish some important undertaking: (*Shak.*) the condition of being set in motion or put in action.

EXPEDITIOUS, eks-pe-dish'us, *adj.* Possessed of or characterised by expedition or quickness: prompt.

EXPEDITIOUSLY, eks-pe-dish'us-li, *adv.* In an expeditious manner.

EXPEDITIOUSNESS, eks-pe-dish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being expeditious: quickness.

EXPEL, eks-pel', *v.t.* *To drive* or throw *out:* to banish: to turn out: (*Spenser*) to reject, refuse: (*Shak.*) to keep off, exclude:—*pr.p.* expell'ing; *pa.p.* expelled'. [L. *expello, expulsum—ex*, out, and *pello*, to drive.]

EXPEND, eks-pend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To weigh out:* to lay out: to apply or consume in any way: to spend. [L. *expendo, expensum—ex*, out, *pendo*, to weigh.]

EXPENDITURE, eks-pend'i-tūr, *n.* The act of expending or laying out: that which is expended.

EXPENSE, eks-pens', *n.* The act or habit of expending: that which is expended: outlay: cost: charges.

EXPENSIVE, eks-pens'iv, *adj.* Causing or calling for a large outlay: costly: lavish in the use of money: extravagant. [or outlay.

EXPENSIVELY, eks-pens'iv-li, *adv.* At a great cost

EXPENSIVENESS, eks-pens'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being expensive: costliness: extravagance.

EXPERIENCE, eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* *Trial of:* practical acquaintance with any matter, gained by trial: repeated trial: long and varied observation: wisdom gained by the changes and trials of life: (*Spenser*) experiment.—*v.t.* To make trial of or practical acquaintance with: to prove or know by use: to suffer:—*pr.p.* expē'riencing; *pa.p.* expē'rienced. [L. *experientia—ex*, inten., and old verb *perior*, to try.]

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EXPERIENCED, eks-pē'ri-enst, *p.adj.* Taught by experience: skilful: wise.

EXPERIENTIAL, eks-pē-ri-en'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to or derived from experience.

EXPERIMENT, eks-per'i-ment, *n.* A trial: an act or operation to discover some unknown fact, principle, or effect, or to establish or demonstrate it when discovered: a trial to confirm or disprove something doubtful.—*v.i.* To make experiments or trials. [L. *experimentum—experior.* See EXPERIENCE.]

EXPERIMENTAL, eks-per-i-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to, founded on, or known by experiment: taught by experiment or experience.

EXPERIMENTALIST, eks-per-i-ment'al-ist, *n.* One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTALLY, eks-per-i-ment'al-li, *adv.* By experience or trial.

EXPERIMENTATION, eks-per-i-men-tā'shun, *n.* The act of making experiments.

EXPERT, eks-pėrt', *adj.* *Experienced:* taught or rendered skilful by practice: having a familiar knowledge: skilful, adroit.—*n.* One who is experienced or skilled in any art or science: a scientific or professional witness.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To experience. [L. *expertus*, pa.p. of *experior.* See EXPERIENCE.]

EXPERTLY, eks-pėrt'li, *adv.* In a skilful or dexterous manner.

EXPERTNESS, eks-pėrt'nes, *n.* Skill derived from experience or practice: dexterity.

EXPIABLE, eks'pi-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being expiated, atoned for, or done away.

EXPIATE, eks'pi-āt, *v.t.* To annul guilt by subsequent acts of piety or self-sacrifice: to make satisfaction or reparation for:—*pr.p.* ex'piāting; *pa.p.* ex'piāted. [L. *expio, expiatum—ex*, inten., and *pio*, to appease, atone for—*pius*, pious, devout.]

EXPIATION, eks-pi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of expiating or atoning for: the means by which atonement is made.

EXPIATOR, eks'pi-ā-tor, *n.* One who expiates.

EXPIATORY, eks'pi-a-tor-i, *adj.* Having the power to make expiation or atonement.

EXPIRATION, eks-pi-rā'shun, *n.* The act or movements by which the air is expelled from the lungs: evaporation, exhalation: the last emission of breath, death: cessation, conclusion, end: that which is expired or exhaled. [From EXPIRE.]

EXPIRE, eks-pīr', *v.t.* *To breathe out:* to emit or throw out from the lungs: to emit in minute particles: to exhale: (*Shak.*) to bring to a close.—*v.i.* to emit the last breath, to die: to come to an end:—*pr.p.* expīr'ing; *pa.p.* expīred'. [L. *expiro—ex*, out, *spiro*, to breathe.]

EXPIRING, eks-pīr'ing, *p.adj.* Dying: pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.

EXPISCATE, eks-pis'kāt, *v.t.* *To fish out* or ascertain by artful means:—*pr.p.* expis'cāting; *pa.p.* expis'cāted. [L. *expiscor, expiscatus—ex*, out, and *piscor*, to fish—*piscis*, a fish.]

EXPLAIN, eks-plān', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *obs.*) *To spread out, and so make plain or flat:* to make plain or intelligible.—*v.i.* to give explanations. [L. *explano—ex*, out, and *plano*, to make plain—*planus*, plain.]

EXPLAINABLE, eks-plān'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being explained or interpreted.

EXPLAINER, eks-plān'ėr, *n.* One who explains: an interpreter, expositor, or commentator.

EXPLANATION, eks-plan-ā'shun, *n.* The act of explaining or making intelligible: that which explains: the sense put upon anything by one who expounds it: a mutual clearing up of matters, a reconciliation.

EXPLANATORY, eks-plan'a-tor-i, *adj.* Serving to explain or clear up: containing explanation.

EXPLETIVE, eks'ple-tiv, *adj.* *Filling up:* added merely to fill up or for ornament.—*n.* A word or syllable unnecessary to the sense, but added for euphony or ornament. [L. *expletivus—ex* = completeness, and *pleo*, to fill.]

EXPLICABLE, eks'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* Capable of being explicated or explained.

EXPLICATE, eks'pli-kāt, *v.t.* *To unfold,* expand, or lay open: to explain: to interpret:—*pr.p.* ex'plicāting; *pa.p.* ex'plicāted. [L. *explico, explicatum* or *explicitum—ex*, out, and *plico*, to fold.]

EXPLICATION, eks-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of explicating or explaining: exposition: interpretation.

EXPLICIT, eks-plis'it, *adj.* *Unfolded* or explained: not implied merely, but distinctly stated: plain in language: clear, unambiguous: unreserved. [L. *explicitus*, pa.p. of *explico.* See EXPLICATE.]

EXPLICITLY, eks-plis'it-li, *adv.* In an explicit manner: plainly: directly.

EXPLICITNESS, eks-plis'it-nes, *n.* The quality of being explicit: clearness.

EXPLODE, eks-plōd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To drive off by clapping of hands,* to hoot off: to bring into disrepute, and reject: to drive out with violence and noise.—*v.i.* to burst with a loud report, as gunpowder or anything filled with gunpowder:—*pr.p.* explōd'ing; *pa.p.* explōd'ed. [L. *explodo, explosum—ex*, out, and *plaudo*, to clap the hands.]

EXPLOIT, eks-ploit', *n.* (*lit.*) Something *unfolded* or openly done: a deed, act, or achievement, especially a heroic one: a successful attempt: a feat. [Fr. *exploit*—L. *explicitum.* See EXPLICATE.]

EXPLORATION, eks-plo-rā'shun, *n.* The act of exploring or searching thoroughly.

EXPLORATORY, eks-plor'a-tor-i, *adj.* Serving to explore.

EXPLORE, eks-plōr', *v.t.* To seek or search for *by calling* upon: to spy out: to search into: to examine by trial: to search through for the purpose of discovery:—*pr.p.* explōr'ing; *pa.p.* explōred'. [L. *explore, exploratum—ex*, out, and *ploro*, to cry out.]

EXPLORER, eks-plōr'ėr, *n.* One who explores.

EXPLORING, eks-plōr'ing, *p.adj.* Employed in or intended for exploration.

EXPLOSION, eks-plō'zhun, *n.* The act of exploding: a sudden violent burst with a loud report: a violent outburst of passionate feeling.

EXPLOSIVE, eks-plō'siv, *adj.* Liable to or causing explosion: bursting out with violence and noise.

EXPONENT, eks-pō'nent, *n.* The person or thing that points out or represents: (*alg.*) a figure, letter, or quantity to shew how often another quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as a^3 or a^n, where 3 and x are the exponents: the leader or representative of a party. [L. *exponens, -entis*, pr.p. of *expono.* See EXPOSE.]

EXPONENTIAL, eks-po-nen'shal, *adj.* (*alg.*) Pertaining to or involving exponents.

EXPORT, eks-pōrt', *v.t.* *To carry* or send *out* of a country, as goods in commerce. [L. *exporto, exportatum—ex*, out, and *porto*, to carry.]

EXPORT, eks'pōrt, *n.* The act of exporting: that which is exported: a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another in commerce.

EXPORTABLE, eks-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being exported.

EXPORTATION, eks-por-tā'shun, *n.* The act of conveying goods from one country to another.

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EXPORTER, eks-pōrt'ér, *n.* One who sends goods to a foreign market.

EXPOSE, eks-pōz', *v.t.* *To place* or lay *out* to view: to disclose, lay open, or uncover: to make bare: to make liable: to put in danger: to publish, to explain: to exhibit:—*pr.p.* expōs'ing; *pa.p.* expōsed'. [L. *expono, expositum—ex*, out, and *pono*, to place.]

EXPOSÉ, eks-po-zā', *n.* An exposing or disclosing: a formal recital or exposition. [Fr.]

EXPOSEDNESS, eks-pōz'ed-nes, *n.* The act of exposing: the state of being exposed.

EXPOSITION, eks-po-zīsh'un, *n.* The act of exposing or laying open: a setting out to public view, a public exhibition: the act of expounding: explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITIVE, eks-poz'i-tiv, *adj.* Serving to expose or explain: explanatory: exegetical.

EXPOSITOR, eks-poz'i-tor, *n.* The person or thing that expounds or explains: an interpreter.

EXPOSITORY, eks-poz'i-tor-i, *adj.* Intended or serving to expound or explain: explanatory.

EXPOSTULATE, eks-pos'tū-lāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To demand urgently:* (*Shak.*) to discuss or examine.—*v.i.* to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety: to remonstrate in a friendly manner:—*pr.p.* expos'tūlāting; *pa.p.* expos'tūlāted. [L. *expostulo, expostulatum—ex*, inten., and *postulo*, to demand.]

EXPOSTULATION, eks-pos-tū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of expostulating: friendly remonstrance.

EXPOSTULATOR, eks-pos'tū-lāt-or, *n.* One who expostulates.

EXPOSTULATORY, eks-pos'tū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Containing expostulation or remonstrance.

EXPOSTURE, eks-pos'tūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Exposure.

EXPOSURE, eks-pō'zhōōr, *n.* The act of exposing or laying open or bare: the state of being exposed: openness to danger: position or situation with regard to the sun, climate, &c.

EXPOUND, eks-pownd', *v.t.* *To expose* or lay open: to lay open the meaning of, to make clear: to explain. [O. Fr. *expondre*—L. *expono*. See EXPOSE.]

EXPOUNDER, eks-pownd'ér, *n.* One who expounds: an interpreter.

EXPRESS, eks-pres', *v.t.* *To press* or squeeze *out:* to represent in words or language: to utter or declare: to denote or designate: to shew or make known in any manner: to resemble.—*adj.* Copied: exactly representing: explicit: plain: intended for a particular purpose: special.—*n.* A messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand: a regular and quick conveyance. [L. *exprimo, expressum—ex*, out, and *primo*. See PRESS.]

EXPRESSIBLE, eks-pres'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being [expressed.

EXPRESSION, eks-presh'un, *n.* The act of expressing: representation of meaning, &c., by language, art, the features, &c.: that which is expressed: a look: a mode of speech or phrase: elocution: (*mus.*) tone and modulation.

EXPRESSIVE, eks-pres'iv, *adj.* Serving to express or indicate: representing vividly or strongly: significant: emphatic.

EXPRESSIVELY, eks-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an expressive manner: vividly.

EXPRESSIVENESS, eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being expressive: vividness.

EXPRESSLY, eks-pres'li, *adv.* In an express or direct manner: plainly.

EXPRESSURE, eks-presh'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of expressing, expression.

EXPULSE, eks-puls', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To expel.

EXPULSION, eks-pul'shun, *n.* The act of expelling: the state of being expelled.

EXPULSIVE, eks-puls'iv, *adj.* Having the power or serving to expel.

EXPUNGE, eks-punj', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To prick out:* to blot or rub out: to obliterate: to efface or wipe out:—*pr.p.* expung'ing; *pa.p.* expunged'. [L. *expungo—ex*, out, and *pungo*, to prick.]

EXPURGATE, eks-pur'gāt or eks'-, *v.t.* *To purge out* or render pure: to free from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous. [L. *expurgo, expurgatum—ex*, out of, and *purgo*, to purge, cleanse.]

EXPURGATION, eks-pur-gā'shun, *n.* The act of expurgating: freeing from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous. [who expurgates.

EXPURGATOR, eks'pur-gāt-or or eks-pur'-, *n.* One

EXPURGATORIAL, eks-pur-ga-tō'ri-al, } *adj.* Tending
EXPURGATORY, eks-pur'ga-tor-i, } ing or serving to expurgate.

EXQUISITE, eks'kwi-zit, *adj.* *Sought out* or selected with care: excellent: of extreme delicacy of perception or discrimination: nice, exact, fastidious: very sensibly felt: exceeding.—*n.* One exquisitely nice or refined in dress: a fop. [L. *exquisitus—ex*, out, and *quæro, quæsitum*, to seek.]

EXQUISITELY, eks'kwi-zit-li, *adv.* In an exquisite manner: perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, eks'kwi-zit-nes, *n.* The state of being exquisite: nicety: perfection: keenness.

EXSANGUINOUS, eks-san'gwin-us, } *adj.* Destitute
EXSANGUIOUS, eks-san'gwi-us, } or deficient of red blood, as certain animals. [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *sanguis, sanguinis*, blood.]

EXSUFFLICATE, eks-suf'fli-kāt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Puffed out*, contemptible, abominable. [Prob. from L. *ex*, out, and *sufflo*, to blow out—*sub*, under, and *flo*, to blow.]

EXTANT, eks'tant, *adj.* *Standing out* or above the rest: still standing or existing: now in being: not suppressed or lost. [L. *exstans, -antis*, pr.p. of *exsto—ex*, out, and *sto*, to stand.]

EXTASY, EXTATIC. Same as ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, eks-tem-po-rā'ne-us, *adj.* Done at the time or without preparation: off-hand. [See EXTEMPORE.]

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, eks-tem-po-rā'ne-us-li, *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner: without previous preparation. [poraneous.

EXTEMPORARY, eks-tem'po-rar-i, *adj.* Extem-

EXTEMPORE, eks-tem'po-re, *adv.* *Out of* or at *the time:* on the spur of the moment: without preparation: suddenly.—*adj.* Done or uttered without preparation. [L. *ex*, out of, and *tempus, temporis*, time.]

EXTEMPORISATION, eks-tem-po-ri-zā'shun, *n.* The act of extemporising.

EXTEMPORISE, eks-tem'po-rīz, *v.i.* To speak extempore or without previous preparation.—*v.t.* to prepare in haste and with scanty materials:—*pr.p.* extem'porising; *pa.p.* extem'porised.

EXTEND, eks-tend', *v.t.* *To stretch out:* to prolong: to enlarge, expand, or dilate: to lengthen: to offer or impart: to diffuse.—*v.t.* to stretch or reach: to be continued in length or breadth. [L. *extendo, extentum* and *extensum—ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

EXTENDANT, eks-tend'ant, *adj.* (*her.*) Displayed.

EXTENSIBILITY, eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being extensible.

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EXTENSIBLE, eks-ten'si-bl, } *adj.* Capable of being
EXTENSILE, eks-ten'sil, } extended or enlarged.

EXTENSION, eks-ten'shun, *n.* The act of extending: the state of being extended: continuation, enlargement, prolongation: that property of a body by which it occupies space.

EXTENSIVE, eks-ten'siv, *adj.* Having a great extent or extension: wide, large: comprehensive.

EXTENSIVELY, eks-ten'siv-li, *adv.* To a great extent: widely: largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, eks-ten'siv-nes, *n.* The state of being extensive: wideness: largeness.

EXTENSOR, eks-ten'sor, *n.* A muscle which extends or straightens any part of the body.

EXTENT, eks-tent', *n.* The space or degree to which a thing is extended: size, bulk: compass.

EXTENUATE, eks-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.* *To make thin*, lean, or slender: to lessen: to weaken the force of: to palliate:—*pr.p.* exten'ūating; *pa.p.* exten'ūated. [L. *extenuo*, *-atum*—*ex*, inten., and *tenuo*, to make thin—*tenuis*, thin.]

EXTENUATION, eks-ten-ū-ā'shun, *n.* The act of extenuating: palliation: mitigation.

EXTENUATORY, eks-ten'ū-a-tor-i, *adj.* Serving to extenuate or palliate.

EXTERIOR, eks-tē'ri-or, *adj.* *On* or *from the outside:* pertaining to the outside or outer surface: outward: external: extrinsic: foreign.—*n.* The outward part or surface: outward form or deportment: appearance. [L., comp. of *exter*, outward—*ex*, out.]

EXTERIORLY, eks-tē'ri-or-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Outwardly.

EXTERMINATE, eks-tėr'min-āt, *v.t.* *To drive out of the boundaries* of a place: to drive away: to destroy utterly: to put an end to: to extirpate or root out: (*alg.*) to eliminate:—*pr.p.* exter'minating; *pa.p.* exter'minated. [L. *extermino*, *exterminatum*—*ex*, out of, and *terminus*, a boundary.]

EXTERMINATION, eks-tėr-min-ā'shun, *n.* The act of exterminating: complete destruction.

EXTERMINATOR, eks-tėr'min-āt-or, *n.* One who or that which exterminates.

EXTERMINATORY, eks-tėr'min-a-tor-i, *adj.* Serving or tending to exterminate.

EXTERMINE, eks-tėr'min, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exterminate.

EXTERN, eks-tėrn', *adj.* (*Shak.*) External, outward.—*n.* Exterior: a pupil who lives outside the walls of a seminary.

EXTERNAL, eks-tėr'nal, *adj.* *Exterior, outward:* of or relating to the body: not intrinsic or essential: accidental, irrelevant: foreign. [L. *externus*—*exter*. See EXTERIOR.]

EXTERNALITY, eks-tėr-nal'i-ti, *n.* External character: state of being external to anything.

EXTERNALLY, eks-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* Outwardly: in appearance: visibly.

EXTERNALS, eks-tėr'nals, *n.* The outward parts: outward forms, rites, or ceremonies.

EXTERRANEOUS, eks-ter-rā'ne-us, *adj.* Belonging to or coming from abroad, foreign. [L. *exterraneus*—*ex*, out of, and *terra*, the earth, land.]

EXTINCT, eks-tingkt', *adj.* *Extinguished:* quenched: at an end: no longer existing.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To quench, destroy. [L. *extinctus*, pa.p. of *extinguo*. See EXTINGUISH.]

EXTINCTION, eks-tingk'shun, *n.* The act of extinguishing: the state of being extinguished: destruction: suppression.

EXTINGUISH, eks-ting'gwish, *v.t.* To put out, to quench: to suppress, to destroy: to put an end to: to cloud. [L. *extinguo*, *extinctum*—*ex*, out, *stinguo*, to quench, to prick—root *stig*, to prick.]

EXTINGUISHABLE, eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being extinguished, destroyed, or suppressed.

EXTINGUISHER, eks-ting'gwish-ėr, *n.* The person or thing that extinguishes: a small hollow conical instrument for putting out a candle.

EXTINGUISHMENT, eks-ting'gwish-ment, *n.* The act of extinguishing: (*law*) putting an end to a right by consolidation or union.

EXTIRP, eks-tėrp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as EXTIRPATE.

EXTIRPATE, eks-tėr'pāt, *v.t.* *To root out:* to destroy totally: to remove completely, to expel: to exterminate:—*pr.p.* extir'pating; *pa.p.* extir'pated. [L. *extirpo*, *extirpatum*—*ex*, out, and *stirps*, a root.]

EXTIRPATION, eks-tėr-pā'shun, *n.* The act of extirpating: total destruction: extermination.

EXTOL, eks-tol', *v.t.* *To lift up* or raise on high: to exalt in words, to praise: to celebrate:—*pr.p.* extoll'ing; *pa.p.* extolled'. [L. *extollo*—*ex*, out, up, and *tollo*, to lift, to raise.]

EXTOLMENT, eks-tol'ment, *n.* The act of extolling: the state of being extolled.

EXTORSIVE, eks-tor'siv, *adj.* Serving or tending to extort.

EXTORT, eks-tort', *v.t.* *To twist* or wrench *out:* to draw by compulsion or violence.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to practise extortion.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Extorted. [L. *extorqueo*, *extortum*—*ex*, out, *torqueo*, to twist.]

EXTORTION, eks-tor'shun, *n.* The act of extorting: illegal exaction: oppression: that which is extorted.

EXTORTIONARY, eks-tor'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or practising extortion.

EXTORTIONATE, eks-tor'shun-āt, *adj.* Characterised by extortion: oppressive.

EXTORTIONER, eks-tor'shun-ėr, *n.* One who practises extortion.

EXTRA, eks'tra, *adj.* *Beyond* what is necessary, expected, or due: extraordinary: additional.—*n.* Something over and above (usually in *pl.*) [L. *extra*, beyond, outside of, contracted from *extera*—*exter*. See EXTERIOR.]

EXTRACT, eks-trakt', *v.t.* *To draw out* by force or otherwise: to draw out by distillation: to select and abstract.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Descended. [L. *extraho*, *extractum*—*ex*, out, and *traho*, to draw.]

EXTRACT, eks'trakt, *n.* That which is extracted or drawn from something else: a passage selected from a book or writing: anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, &c., as an essence: an abstract or epitome: a copy of a writing.

EXTRACTABLE, eks-trakt'a-bl, } *adj.* Capable of
EXTRACTIBLE, eks-trakt'i-bl, } being extracted.

EXTRACTION, eks-trak'shun, *n.* The act or operation of extracting: derivation from an origin: birth, descent, lineage: that which is extracted.

EXTRACTIVE, eks-trakt'iv, *adj.* Capable of being extracted: tending or serving to extract.—*n.* An extract: an organic substance found in soils during the decay of vegetable matter.

EXTRADITION, eks-tra-dish'un, *n.* *A delivering up* by one government to another of fugitives from justice. [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *traditio*, a delivering up. See TRADITION.]

EXTRA-JUDICIAL, eks'tra-jōō-dish'al, *adj.* Out of the proper court or beyond the usual course of legal proceedings.

EXTRA-MUNDANE, eks'tra-mun'dān, *adj.* Beyond the material world.

EXTRA-MURAL, eks'tra-mū'ral, *adj.* Without or beyond the walls.

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EXTRANEOUS, eks-trā'ne-us, *adj.* Lying *without* or beyond: external: foreign: not belonging to or forming part of a thing. [L. *extraneus—extra.*]

EXTRAORDINARILY, eks-tror'di-nar-i-li, *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary method: remarkably: eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, eks-tror'di-nar-i-nes, *n.* Uncommonness: remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, eks-tror'di-nar-i, *adj.* Beyond ordinary: unusual or irregular: more than common, remarkable, eminent: special.

EXTRA-PAROCHIAL, eks'tra-pa-rō'ki-al, *adj.* Beyond the limits of a parish.

EXTRAUGHT, eks-trawt' (*Shak.*), *pa.p.* of EXTRACT.

EXTRAVAGANCE, eks-trav'a-gans, } *n.* The act
EXTRAVAGANCY, eks-trav'a-gans-i, } of wandering beyond proper limits: irregularity: excess: lavish expenditure, waste.

EXTRAVAGANT, eks-trav'a-gant, *adj.* *Wandering beyond bounds:* irregular: unrestrained: excessive: unreasonable: prodigal. [L. *extra*, beyond (see EXTRA), and *vagans, -antis*, pr.p. of *vagor*, to wander.]

EXTRAVAGANTLY, eks-trav'a-gant-li, *adv.* In an extravagant manner: unreasonably: expensively.

EXTRAVAGANZA, eks-trav-a-gan'za, *n.* An extravagant or wild and irregular piece of music. [It.]

EXTRAVASATE, eks-trav'a-sāt, *v.t.* *To let out of the proper vessels*, as blood:—*pr.p.* extrav'asāting; *pa.p.* extrav'asāted. [L. *extra*, out of, *vas*, a vessel.]

EXTRAVASATION, eks-trav-a-sā'shun, *n.* The act of extravasating: the state of being extravasated.

EXTREAT, eks-trēt', *n.* (*Spenser*). Extraction.

EXTREME, eks-trēm', *adj.* *Outermost:* at the outmost point or border: most remote: highest in degree: greatest: most violent: most urgent: rigorous, strict.—*n.* The utmost point or verge: end: utmost or highest limit or degree: great necessity:—*pl.* such points, things, or qualities as are at the greatest distance from each other: (*logic*) the predicate and subject: (*math.*) the first and last terms of a proportion of two ratios. [L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter*. See EXTRA.]

EXTREMELY, eks-trēm'li, *adv.* In an extreme manner: in the utmost degree: very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, eks-trem'i-ti, *n.* That which is extreme: the utmost limit, point, or portion: the utmost point or highest degree: greatest necessity, emergency, or distress. [extricated.

EXTRICABLE, eks'tri-ka-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

EXTRICATE, eks'tri-kāt, *v.t.* *To free from hinderances*, difficulties, or perplexities: to disentangle or disembarrass: to emit or set free:—*pr.p.* ex'tricāting; *pa.p.* ex'tricāted. [L. *extrico, extricatum—ex*, out, and *tricæ*, trifles, hinderances.]

EXTRICATION, eks-tri-kā'shun, *n.* The act of extricating.

EXTRINSIC, -AL, eks-trin'sik, -al, *adj.* On the outside or outward: external: not contained in or belonging to a body: foreign. [L. *extrinsecus—exter*, outward (see EXTRA), and *secus—sequor*, to follow.]

EXTRUDE, eks-trōōd', *v.t.* *To thrust* or press *out:* to expel: to drive away:—*pr.p.* extrūd'ing; *pa.p.* extrūd'ed. [L. *extrudo, extrusum—ex*, out, and *trudo*, to thrust.] [ing: expulsion.

EXTRUSION, eks-trōō'zhun, *n.* The act of extrud-

EXUBERANCE, eks-ū'bėr-ans, } *n.* The state of
EXUBERANCY, eks-ū'bėr-ans-i, } being exuberant: an overflowing quantity: richness: superfluousness.

EXUBERANT, eks-ū'bėr-ant, *adj.* Exceedingly abundant or rich: overflowing: luxuriant or plenteous in a high degree. [L. *exuberans, -antis*, pr.p. of *exubero—ex*, inten., and *uber*, rich, abundant.]

EXUBERANTLY, eks-ū'bėr-ant-li, *adv.* In an exuberant degree: abundantly.

EXUDATE, eks-ū'dāt, *v.t.* and *i.* Same as EXUDE.

EXUDATION, eks-ū-dā'shun, *n.* The act of exuding: that which is exuded.

EXUDE, eks-ūd', *v.t.* To discharge through pores or incisions, *as sweat*, &c.—*v.i.* to flow out of a body through pores, &c.:—*pr.p.* exūd'ing; *pa.p.* exūd'ed. [L. *exudo, exudatum—ex*, out, and *sudo*, to sweat.]

EXUL, eks'ul, *n.* (*Spenser*). An exile.

EXULT, egz-ult', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To leap* for joy: to rejoice exceedingly: to triumph. [L. *exulto, exultatum*, inten. of *exsilio—ex*, out, and *salio*, to leap.]

EXULTANT, egz-ult'ant, *adj.* Exulting or inclined to exult: characterised by or expressing exultation.

EXULTATION, egz-ul-tā'shun, *n.* The act of exulting: lively joy or triumph: rapturous delight.

EXULTINGLY, egz-ult'ing-li, *adv.* In an exulting manner.

EXUVIÆ, eks-ū'vi-ē, *n.* *Cast-off* skins, shells, or other coverings of animals: (*geol.*) fossil shells and other remains of animals. [L. *exuo*, to draw or put off.]

EXUVIATE, eks-ū'vi-āt, *v.i.* To lay aside an old covering or condition for a new one. [See EXUVIÆ.]

EXUVIATION, eks-ū-vi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of exuviating.

EYALET, ī'a-let, *n.* A division of the Turkish empire, next in importance to a province, ruled over by a pasha or viceroy.

EYAS, ī'as, *n.* An unfledged hawk.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Unfledged, applied to a hawk. [Perhaps = one newly out of the egg, a nestling. See EYE, a brood.]

EYAS-MUSKET, ī'as-mus'ket, *n.* An unfledged male hawk: (*Shak.*) a child. [EYAS and *musket*, O. Fr. *mouschet*, a sparrow-hawk.]

EYE, ī, *n.* A brood. [O. E. *eye*, an egg. See EGG.]

EYE, ī, *n.* The organ of sight or vision, more correctly the globe or movable part of it: the power of seeing: sight, view: power of perception: aspect, regard: notice, observation: inspection: anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle.—*v.t.* To fix the eye or look on: to observe or watch closely.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to appear:—*pr.p.* ey'ing or eye'ing; *pa.p.* eyed'.

[A.S. *eage*, Ger. *auge*, Slav. *oko*; L. *oculus*, evidently dim. of an orig. *ocus*; conn. with Gr. *ossomai*, Sans. *akshi*, to see.]

EYEBALL, ī'bawl, *n.* The ball or globe of the eye.

EYE-BEAM, ī'-bēm, *n.* A glance of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, ī'brīt, *n.* A genus of plants formerly used as a remedy for inflamed eyes. [ing of the sight.

EYE-BRIGHTENING, ī'-brīt'en-ing, *n.* (*Milton*). A clear-

EYEBROW, ī'brow, *n.* The hairy overhanging arch above the eye.

EYED, īd, *p.adj.* Having eyes.

EYE-DROP, ī'-drop, *n.* (*Shak.*) A tear.

EYEGLASS, ī'glas, *n.* A glass to assist the sight: the eye-piece of a telescope and like instrument.

EYE-GLUTTING, ī'-glut'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). A feasting of the eyes.

EYELASH, ī'lash, *n.* The fringe of hairs on the edge of the eyelid. [EYE, and Ger. *lasche*, Ice. *laska*, a flap.]

EYELESS, ī'les, *adj.* Wanting eyes or sight.

EYELET, ī'let, } *n.* *A little eye* or hole to
EYELET-HOLE, ī'let-hōl, } receive a lace, cord, &c. [EYE, and dim. term. *let.*] [*œillade—œil*, the eye.]

EYELIAD, ī'li-ad, *n.* (*Shak.*) A glance of the eye. [Fr.

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EYELID, ī'lid, *n.* The portion of movable skin by which the eye is opened or closed at pleasure.

EYE-PIECE, ī'-pēs, *n.* The lens or combination of lenses at the eye-end of a telescope.

EYE-SALVE, ī'-säv, *n.* Salve or ointment for the eyes.

EYE-SERVANT, ī'-sėrv'ant, *n.* A servant who does his duty only when under the eye of his master.

EYE-SERVICE, ī'-sėrv'is, *n.* Service performed only under the eye of one's master.

EYE-SHOT, ī'-shot, *n.* The distance one can see.

EYE-SIGHT, ī'-sīt, *n.* The power of seeing: view, observation. [to the eye or sight.

EYE-SORE, ī'-sōr, *n.* Something that is sore or offensive

EYE-SPOTTED, ī'-spot'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Marked with spots like eyes.

EYE-STONE, ī'-stōn, *n.* A small calcareous stone used for removing substances from under the eyelid, by being inserted under the lid at one corner, and allowed to work its way out to the other. [eyelid.

EYE-STRING, ī'-string, *n.* The muscle which raises the

EYE-TOOTH, ī'-tooth, *n.* One of the two teeth in the upper jaw, between the incisors and the molars, with a long fang pointing towards the eye.

EYE-WATER, ī'-waw'tėr, *n.* A lotion for the eyes.

EYE-WINK, ī'-wingk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A rapid lowering and raising of the eyelid: a hint or token.

EYE-WITNESS, ī'-wit'nes, *n.* One who sees a thing done.

EYN, EYNE, īn, *n.* Old plural of EYE.

EYOT, ī'ot, *n.* A little island. [A.S. *ig*, an island, and Fr. dim. term. *ot* = E. *et*.]

EYRE, ār, *n.* *A journey* or circuit: a court of itinerant judges. [O. Fr. *erre*—L. *iter*, a journey—*eo*, *itum*, to go.]

EYRIE, EYRY, ā'ri, *n.* A place where a bird of prey builds its nest.

[O. E. *eyren*, eggs, Teut. *ey*, A.S. *œg*, an egg, thus = an eggery: or A.S. *ari*, Ger. *aar*, an eagle, and suffix *ry* = a collection: or Fr. *aire*—low L. *ærea*—L. *area*, an open space, or from L. *ær*, the air.]

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FABIAN, fā'bi-an, *adj.* Delaying: avoiding battle, cautious. [L. *Fabianus*, pertaining to Fabius, a Roman general surnamed the Delayer, from the tactics he followed in fighting against Hannibal.]

FABLE, fā'bl, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is *spoken* or told: a feigned tale or narrative intended to inculcate some maxim of morality, prudence, &c.: the plot or series of events narrated in an epic or dramatic poem: fiction, falsehood.—*v.t.* To feign: to invent. —*v.i.* to write or relate fiction:—*pr.p.* fā'bling; *pa.p.* fā'bled. [L. *fabula*—*fari*, to speak.]

FABLER, fā'blėr, *n.* A writer or narrator of fictions.

FABRIC, fab'rik or fā'brik, *n.* *Workmanship*, texture, structure: anything framed by art and labour: any system of connected parts: a building: manufactured cloth. [L. *fabrica*—*faber*, a workman.]

FABRICATE, fab'ri-kāt, *v.t.* To form or produce by art and labour: to construct or build: to manufacture: to invent or devise falsely:—*pr.p.* fab'ricāting; *pa.p.* fab'ricāted. [L. *fabrico*, *fabricatum*—*fabrica*. See FABRIC.]

FABRICATION, fab-ri-kā'shun, *n.* The act of fabricating: that which is fabricated.

FABRICATOR, fab'ri-kāt-or, *n.* One who fabricates.

FABULISE, fab'ū-līz, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To invent, write, or relate fables:—*pr.p.* fab'ūlising; *pa.p.* fab'ūlised.

FABULIST, fab'ū-list, *n.* One who invents, writes, or narrates fables.

FABULOUS, fab'ū-lus, *adj.* Feigned, as a fable: related in fable: fictitious, false.

FAÇADE, fa-sād', *n.* The face or front of a building. [Fr.—L. *facies*. See FACE.]

FACE, fās, *n.* The outside *make*, form, or appearance: the part or surface of anything that presents itself to a spectator: a side or superficies: the front or fore-part: the visible fore-part of the head, the countenance: cast of features, look: appearance, condition: state of affairs: presence: confidence, effrontery: (*B.*) favour or anger.—*v.t.* To meet in the face or in front: to stand opposite to: to confront, to oppose: to put an additional face or surface on: to cover in front.—*v.i.* to turn the face in any direction: (*Spenser*) to carry a false appearance:—*pr.p.* fāc'ing; *pa.p.* fāced'. [L. *facies*, form, face—*facio*, to make.]

FACE-CLOTH, fās'-kloth, *n.* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse. [guard or protect the face.

FACE-GUARD, fās'-gārd, *n.* A kind of mask to

FACELESS, fās'les, *adj.* Without a face.

FACER, fās'ėr, *n.* One who puts on a false show: a bold-faced person.

FACET, fas'et, *n.* A little face or plain surface. [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*.] [facets.

FACETED, fas'et-ed, *adj.* Having or formed into

FACETIÆ, fa-sē'shi-ē, *n.pl.* Witty or humorous sayings or writings. [L.—*facetus*, elegant, courteous, merry, witty.] [ous, witty.

FACETIOUS, fa-sē'shus, *adj.* Gay, cheerful: humor-

FACETIOUSLY, fa-sē'shus-li, *adv.* Gayly, humorously, wittily. [being facetious: humour: wit.

FACETIOUSNESS, fa-sē'shus-nes, *n.* The state of

FACETTE, fa-set', *n.* Same as FACET.

FACIAL, fā'shi-al, *adj.* Of or relating to the face.

FACILE, fas'il, *adj.* Easily done, surmounted, or overcome: easy of access or converse: courteous: easily persuaded, yielding. [L. *facilis*—*facio*, to do.]

FACILITATE, fa-sil'i-tāt, *v.t.* To make easy or less difficult: to lessen the labour of:—*pr.p.* facil'itāting; *pa.p.* facil'itāted.

FACILITY, fa-sil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being facile or easily done: readiness, dexterity: easiness to be persuaded, pliancy: easiness of access, affability:—*pl.* FACILITIES, means that render anything easy to be done: advantages or opportunities.

FACING, fās'ing, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or for protection:—*pl.* the movements of soldiers in turning on their heels to the right, left, &c.

FACINOROUS, fa-sin'o-rus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Atrociously wicked. [L. *facinorosus*—*facinus*, a crime.]

FAC-SIMILE, fak-sim'i-le, *n.* That which is made similar: an exact copy. [L. *fac*, contr. of *factum*, made, and *similis*, like.]

FACT, fakt, *n.* *Something done:* anything that comes to pass: reality, truth: the assertion of a thing done. [L. *factum*—*facio*, to do.]

FACTION, fak'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A doing:* a party or company of persons associated together in opposition to the government: dissension, discord, tumult. [L. *factio*—*facio*, to do.] [faction.

FACTIONARY, fak'shun-ar-i, *n.* A member of a

FACTIOUS, fak'shus, *adj.* Given to faction: turbulent: disloyal: pertaining to or proceeding from faction.

FACTITIOUS, fak-tish'us, *adj.* Made by art in opposition to what is natural: artificial. [L. *factitius*—*facio*, to make.]

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FACTITIVE, fak'ti-tiv, *adj.* (*gram.*) Pertaining to an action which produces some change on the object. [L. *facio, factum*, to make.] [make.

FACTIVE, fak'tiv, *adj.* Making: having power to

FACTOR, fak'tor, *n.* *A doer* or transactor of business for another: a mercantile agent who transacts business for others on commission: (*Scot.*) a steward or bailiff of an estate: one of two or more quantities, which, when multiplied together, form a product. [L.—*facio, factum*, to do.] [of a factor.

FACTORAGE, fak'tor-āj, *n.* The fees or commission

FACTORSHIP, fak'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a factor.

FACTORY, fak'tor-i, *n.* The place of business of a factor or factors: the body of factors in a place: a manufactory.

FACTOTUM, fak-tō'tum, *n.* A person employed *to do all kinds of work.* [L. *facio*, to do, and *totus*, the whole.] [of, or containing facts.

FACTUAL, fak'tū-al, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting

FACULTY, fak'ul-ti, *n.* Ability or power to perform: an original power of the mind: a personal endowment: disposition or habit: natural efficacy: power: right to act: a body of men to whom a certain right is granted: the members of a profession: the professors and masters constituting a department in a university. [L. *facultas—facul*, easily—*facilis*, easy.]

FADE, fād, *v.i.* To become insipid or weak: to lose strength, freshness, or colour gradually: to wither or decay: to die away gradually.—*v.t.* to cause to wither: to deprive of freshness or vigour:—*pr.p.* fād'ing; *pa.p.* fād'ed. [O. E. *fade*, Fr. *fade*, insipid; L. *fatuus*, silly, insipid.]

FADGE, faj, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To be correspondent with, to suit:—*pr.p.* fadg'ing; *pa.p.* fadged'. [A.S. *fegan*, to join or fit together.]

FADING, fād'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The burden of a song.

FÆCES, fē'sēz, *n.* *Sediment* after infusion or distillation: excrement. [L. pl. of *fæx, fæcis*, grounds.]

FAERY, fā'ėr-i, *n.* Same as FAIRY.

FAG, fag, *v.i.* To become weary or tired out: to work as a fag.—*v.t.* to cause to labour like a drudge: to exhaust by labour:—*pr.p.* fagg'ing; *pa.p.* fagged'. —*n.* One who labours like a drudge: a school-boy who does menial services for another in a higher class. [A.S. *fæge*, Ger. *feige*, dying, weak; low Ger. *fakk*, wearied.]

FAG-END, fag'-end, *n.* The end of a web of cloth, which is not properly woven: the refuse or meaner part of anything.

FAGGING, fag'ing, *n.* Laborious drudgery: acting as a menial to another boy in a higher class in an English school.

FAGOT, fag'ut, *n.* A bundle of sticks bound together: anything like a fagot.—*v.t.* To form into fagots, to tie or bundle together: to collect promiscuously. [W. *ffagod; ffasgu*, to bind; akin to Gr. *phakelos*, a bundle, L. *fax, facis*, a torch.]

FAHRENHEIT, far'en-hīt, *n.* The name applied to a thermometer in which the freezing-point is marked at 32, and the boiling-point at 212 degrees from the zero. [Named after the inventor.]

FAIL, fāl, *v.i.* To fall short, to be deficient: to cease from former plenty: to decay, decline, languish: to perish, to die: to cease: to miss or miscarry: to become insolvent.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to deceive: to be wanting to: to neglect to aid or supply: to desert or disappoint: to omit.—*n.* Failure, miscarriage: death. [Fr. *faillir*, It. *fallire*—L. *fallo*, Gr. *sphallō*, to deceive; akin to W. *ffaelu*, Ger. *fehlen*, to fail.]

FAILING, fāl'ing, *n.* Deficiency, imperfection: a fault, weakness, or foible.

FAILURE, fāl'ūr, *n.* A failing or cessation: omission: decay: bankruptcy.

FAIN, fān, *adj.* *Joyful*, glad: eager: inclined: content to accept of or do something for want of better. —*adv.* With pleasure, gladly.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To wish, desire fondly. [A.S. *fægen*, joyful; Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice; Ice. *fagna*, to be glad.]

FAIN, fān, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as FEIGN.

FAINT, fānt, *adj.* Weak: languid: exhausted: dejected, spiritless: cowardly, timorous: not vigorous: not distinct or loud: not bright, forcible, or striking. —*v.i.* To become feeble: to swoon: to lose strength, courage, &c.: to become dejected: to decay or fade away: to disappear.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to enfeeble, depress, or deject.

[In the sense of losing the powers of life, Fr. *se faner*, to fade, *s'evanouir*, to faint, *vain*, L. *vanus*, empty, Gael. *fann*, weak; in the other senses, Fr. *se feindre*, L. *fingere*, to feign, to do a thing not heartily; thus connected with FEIGN, FEINT.]

FAINT-HEARTED, fānt'-härt'ed, *adj.* Cowardly: timorous.

FAINTISH, fānt'ish, *adj.* Slightly or somewhat faint.

FAINTLY, fānt'li, *adv.* Feebly, languidly: timorously: dejectedly.

FAINTNESS, fānt'nes, *n.* The state of being faint: feebleness, want of strength: (*Spenser*) inactivity, want of vigour: timorousness: dejection.

FAIR, fār, *adj.* Clear or free from blemish, pure: pleasing to the eye: of a light colour or shade: free from clouds or rain: favourable: likely to succeed: unobstructed, open: direct, just: upright: gentle, civil: liberal: middling.—*adv.* Happily, successfully: civilly, complaisantly: gently, agreeably.—*n.* A fair woman: fairness, beauty. [A.S. *fæger*, Ice. *fagr*, bright; Dan. *fauer, faur*, fair.]

THE FAIR, the female sex.

FAIR, fār, *n.* *A feast, fast*, or *holiday:* a periodical market. [O. Fr. *feire*, from L. *feriæ*, holidays; connected with *festus*, festive.]

FAIR-HAIRED, fār'-hārd, *adj.* Having fair or light-coloured hair.

FAIR-HAND, fār'-hand, *adj.* Having a fair appearance.

FAIRHOOD, fār'hood, *n.* Fairness, beauty.

FAIRILY, fār'i-li, *adv.* In the manner of a fairy.

FAIRING, fār'ing, *n.* A present given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fār'li, *adv.* In a fair manner: openly, honestly: justly, impartially: favourably, pleasantly: without blots: completely.

FAIRNESS, fār'nes, *n.* The state of being fair: clearness: honesty: candour.

FAIR-PLAY, fār'-plā, *n.* Honest dealing: justice.

FAIR-SEEMING, fār'-sēm'ing, *adj.* Appearing fair.

FAIR-SPOKEN, fār'-spōk'en, *adj.* Bland and civil in language and address.

FAIR-WAY, fār'-wā, *n.* The part of a river, roadstead, &c., by which vessels enter or leave—properly *fare-way*, the way by which they fare or pass.

FAIR-WEATHER, fār'-weth'ėr, *adj.* Made in fair weather or in favourable circumstances.

FAIRY, fār'i, *n.* An imaginary, diminutive, supernatural being, supposed occasionally to assume the human form, and to influence the fate of man: an enchantress.—*adj.* Pertaining or belonging to fairies. [Fr. *féerie*, O. Fr. *faerie*, enchantment; Fr. *fée*, fated; L. *fatum*, fate.]

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FAIRY-LAND, fār'i-land, *n.* The imaginary abode of the fairies. [like fairies.

FAIRYLIKE, fār'i-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like or acting

FAIRY-STONE, fār'i-stōn, *n.* A fossil echinite which is found abundantly in chalk-pits.

FAITH, fāth, *n.* Trust or confidence in any person: assent of the mind to the truth of what is advanced by another: belief in the truth of revealed religion: trust in God: reliance on Christ as the Saviour: that which is believed, the object of belief: any system of religious belief: fidelity to one's promises: honesty, veracity: word or honour pledged.—*int.* By my faith: in truth. [O. E. *fay, fayeth, feith,* O. Fr. *feid, foit,* It. *fede,* L. *fides—fido,* to trust.]

FAITHED, fāthd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Honest, sincere.

FAITHFUL, fāth'fool, *adj.* Full of faith: firm in adherence to promises, duty, allegiance, &c.: conformable to truth: worthy of belief, true.

FAITHFULLY, fāth'fool-li, *adv.* In a faithful manner.

FAITHFULNESS, fāth'fool-nes, *n.* The quality or character of being faithful: honesty: veracity: fidelity, constancy: truth.

FAITHLESS, fāth'les, *adj.* Without faith or belief: not believing, especially in God or Christianity: not adhering to promises, allegiance, or duty: delusive.

FAITHLESSLY, fāth'les-li, *adv.* In a faithless manner.

FAITHLESSNESS, fāth'les-nes, *n.* Unbelief in God or Christianity: perfidy, treachery, inconstancy.

FAITOR, fā'tor, } *n.* An evil-doer, a scoundrel, a
FAITOUR, fā'toor, } rascal. [O. Fr. *faiteur,* Prov. *faitor,* L. *factor.* See FACTOR.]

FAKIR, fā'kėr or fa-kēr', *n.* A member of a religious order of mendicants in India and the neighbouring countries. [Ar. *fakhar,* poor.]

FALCADE, fal-kād', *n.* The motion of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches in a very quick curvet. [Fr.—L. *falx, falcis,* a scythe.]

FALCATE, fal'kāt, } *adj.* Bent *like a* hook or
FALCATED, fal'kāt-ed, } *sickle.* [L. *falcatus—falx, falcis,* a scythe or sickle.]

FALCHION, fawl'shun, *n.* A short sword *falcated* or bent like a sickle. [It. *falcione,* low L. *falcio*—L. *falx, falcis,* a sickle.]

FALCON, faw'kn, *n.* A family of birds of prey with a short *hooked* beak, curved from the base, and strong, curved claws: a hawk trained to the pursuit of game. [Low L. *falco*—L. *falx, falcis,* a sickle.]

FALCONER, faw'kn-ėr, *n.* One who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for taking wild-fowl.

FALCONRY, faw'kn-ri, *n.* The art of training or hunting with hawks.

FALDISTORY, fawld'is-tor-i, *n.* The throne or seat of a bishop. [Low L. *faldistorium,* from O. Ger. *faldstuol.* See FALDSTOOL.]

FALDSTOOL, fawld'stōōl, *n.* A *folding* or camp *stool:* a bishop's seat within the altar: a small desk at which the litany is sung or said: a kind of stool for the king to kneel on at his coronation. [A.S. *fald,* fold, and STOOL.]

FALERNIAN, fa-ler'ni-an, *adj.* Of or from Mount [Falernus in Italy.

FALL, fawl, *v.i.* To drop down from a higher position to a lower: to descend by the force of gravity: to drop from an erect to a prone posture: to be born, as the young of certain animals: to move down a descent or discharge itself, as a river: to drop down dead, to perish: to decline in power, wealth, value, or reputation: to depart from faith or goodness, to become degraded: to enter into any state worse than the former: to enter into any new state of the body or mind: to happen, to befall: to come by chance, to light on: to come forcibly and irresistibly, to rush: to be dropped or uttered carelessly.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to drop or let fall, to bring forth: to diminish or lower:—*pr.p.* fall'ing; *pa.t.* fell; *pa.p.* fallen (fawln). [A.S. *feallan,* Ger. *fallen;* akin to L. *fallo,* Gr. *sphallō,* to cause to fall, Sans. *sphal,* to tremble.]

FALL AWAY, to decline gradually, to languish: to grow lean: to perish, be lost: to revolt or apostatise.—FALL IN, to concur or agree: to comply: to place themselves in order, as soldiers.—FALL OFF, to separate or be broken: to die away, to perish: to revolt or apostatise.—FALL ON, to begin eagerly: to make an attack.—FALL OUT, to quarrel: to happen or befall.—FALL SHORT, to be deficient.—FALL TO, to begin hastily and eagerly: to apply one's self to.—FALL UPON, to attack: to attempt: to rush against.

FALL, fawl, *n.* The act of falling, in any of its senses: descent by gravity: a dropping down: overthrow, death: descent from a better to a worse position, degradation: diminution, depreciation: sinking of the voice: slope or declivity: descent of water: the outlet of a river: the distance which anything falls: that which falls: the time when the foliage falls off the trees, Autumn: a lapse into sin, esp. that of Adam and Eve, called THE FALL.

FALLACIOUS, fal-lā'shus, *adj. Deceptive,* misleading: not well founded: mocking expectation: containing or embodying a fallacy. [From L. *fallax, fallacis,* deceitful—*fallo,* to deceive.]

FALLACIOUSLY, fal-lā'shus-li, *adv.* With purpose to deceive: sophistically.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fal-lā'shus-nes, *n.* The state of being fallacious: tendency to deceive or mislead.

FALLACY, fal'la-si, *n.* Deceitful or false appearance: deceitfulness: an apparently genuine but really illogical argument. [From L. *fallax, fallacis,* deceitful.]

FALLIBILITY, fal-li-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being fallible: liability to err.

FALLIBLE, fal'li-bl, *adj.* Liable to deceive or to be deceived: liable to error or mistake. [Low L. *fallibilis*—L. *fallo,* to deceive.]

FALLIBLY, fal'li-bli, *adv.* In a fallible manner.

FALLING, fawl'ing, *n.* That which falls.

FALLING-SICKNESS, fawl'ing-sik'nes, *n.* Epilepsy.

FALLING-STAR, fawl'ing-stär, *n.* A meteor.

FALLING-STONE, fawl'ing-stōn, *n.* A portion of an exploded meteor.

FALLOPIAN, fal-lō'pi-an, *adj.* Noting two tubes or ducts through which the ova pass from the ovary to the uterus in the human subject. [So called because supposed to have been discovered by Fallopius, an Italian physician.]

FALLOW, fal'lō, *adj. Pale yellow* or red: ploughed but not sown: uncultivated: unoccupied, neglected.—*n.* Land which has been ploughed without being sown: land lying at rest.—*v.t.* To plough and break up without sowing, as land. [A.S. *fealo,* Ger. *falb, fahl;* L. *pallidus,* pale, *fulvus,* yellow.]

FALLOW-CROP, fal'lō-krop, *n.* A green crop, as turnips, the growing of which is considered to clean the land in the same way as fallow.

FALLOW-DEER, fal'lō-dēr, *n.* A species of deer, common in Britain, of a *yellowish-brown* colour with pale spots. [So called from its colour. See FALLOW.]

FALLOWNESS, fal'lō-nes, *n.* The state of being fallow: exemption from bearing fruit: barrenness.

FALSE, fawls, *adj.* Deceptive or deceiving: dishonest, untruthful: unfaithful to obligations, treacherous: untrue: not according to rule or propriety:

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not well founded: not genuine or real: (*mus.*) not in tune.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Falsely.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A falsehood.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To mislead or deceive, to balk, evade:—*pr.p.* fals'ing; *pa.p.* falsed'. [A.S. *false*, Ger. *falsch*, L. *falsus*, pa.p. of *fallo*, to deceive.]

FALSE-FACED, fawls'-fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hypocritical.

FALSE-HEARTED, fawls'-härt'ed, *adj.* Treacherous, deceitful.

FALSEHOOD, fawls'hood, *n.* The state or quality of being false: want of honesty: want of truth or integrity: false appearance, counterfeit: an untrue assertion, a lie. [treacherously.

FALSELY, fawls'li, *adv.* Deceitfully, perfidiously,

FALSENESS, fawls'nes, *n.* The state of being false: treachery, perfidy: contrariety to truth.

FALSER, fawls'ėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A deceiver, a liar.

FALSETTE, fawl-set', } *n.* A false or artificial
FALSETTO, fawl-set'to, } voice: that part of the voice which is above its natural compass. [It. *falsetto*, from root of FALSE.]

FALSIFICATION, fawl-si-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of making false: the giving to a thing the appearance of something which it is not.

FALSIFIER, fawls'i-fi-ėr, *n.* One who falsifies or gives to a thing a false appearance.

FALSIFY, fawls'i-fī, *v.t.* To make false, to forge or counterfeit: to prove to be false or untrustworthy: to violate, by falsehood.—*v.i.* to tell lies:—*pr.p.* fals'ifying; *pa.p.* fals'ified. [L. *falsus*, false, and *facio*, to make.]

FALSITY, fawls'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being false: a statement from ignorance or mistake of that which is not: contrariety to truth: a falsehood.

FALTER, fawl'tėr, *v.i.* To hesitate or stutter in speech: to tremble or totter: to be feeble or unsteady: to be irresolute. [From root of FAULT: or from the halting or stammering sound.]

FALTERING, fawl'tėr-ing, *n.* Feebleness, deficiency.

FALTERINGLY, fawl'tėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a faltering or hesitating manner.

FAME, fām, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bringing to light* or making known: celebrity, renown: public rumour or report.—*v.t.* To report: to make famous. [L. *fama*, Gr. *phēmē*, from *phēmi*, to say, make known—*phaō*, to bring to light, Sans. *bhā*, to shine.]

FAMED, fāmd, *p.adj.* Having fame: renowned.

FAMELESS, fām'les, *adj.* Without renown.

FAMILIAR, fa-mil'yar, *adj.* Pertaining to a family, domestic: well acquainted or intimate: shewing the manner of an intimate: affable, easy in conversation: well known or understood: accustomed: free: common: noting a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call.—*n.* An intimate: one long acquainted: an evil spirit supposed to attend at call. [L. *familiaris—familia*. See FAMILY.]

FAMILIARISE, fa-mil'yar-īz, *v.t.* To make familiar: to make thoroughly acquainted: to accustom: to make easy by practice or study.

FAMILIARITY, fa-mil-yi-ar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being familiar: intimate acquaintanceship: freedom from constraint.

FAMILIARLY, fa-mil'yar-li, *adv.* In a familiar manner: without restraint or ceremony: commonly.

FAMILY, fam'i-li, *n.* (*lit.*) The whole collection of *servants* under one master: the household, or all those who live in one house under one head: the descendants of one common progenitor: a course of lineage: noble or honourable descent: a group or class of individuals more comprehensive than a genus. [L. *familia—famulus*, a slave, a servant.]

FAMINE, fam'in, *n.* (*lit.*) *Hunger:* general scarcity of food: a dearth. [L. *fames*, hunger; akin to Gr. *phagō*, Sans. *bhaksh*, to eat.]

FAMISH, fam'ish, *v.t.* To kill with hunger, to starve: to exhaust the strength of by hunger: to kill by deprivation of anything necessary to life.—*v.i.* to die of hunger: to suffer extreme hunger: to suffer from the want of anything essential.

FAMOUS, fā'mus, *adj.* Known to or by fame: renowned, celebrated: noted.

FAMOUSED, fā'must, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Renowned.

FAMOUSLY, fā'mus-li, *adv.* With great renown: notoriously.

FAMULIST, fam'ū-list, *n.* A collegian of inferior position. [From L. *famulus*, a servant.]

FAN, fan, *n.* An instrument for producing a current of air by means of a broad, flat surface, and used for various purposes, as by ladies for cooling themselves, for winnowing corn, &c.: anything by which the air is moved: anything spread out like a lady's fan: anything that strengthens or inflames, as a fan quickens burning.—*v.t.* To move as with a fan: to cool and refresh by the use of a fan: to ventilate: to winnow: to strengthen or inflame:—*pr.p.* fann'ing; *pa.p.* fanned'. [A.S. *fann*; Ger. *wanne*, L. *vannus*; akin to L. *ventus*, the wind.]

FANATIC, -AL, fa-nat'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pertaining to a fane* or temple, hence, inspired by a divinity, as the priests in heathen temples: wild and extravagant in opinions, esp. in religious matters: excessively enthusiastic: superstitious.—*n.* FANATIC, a person frantically enthusiastic, esp. in religious matters. [L. *fanaticus—fanum*, a temple.]

FANATICALLY, fa-nat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a wild enthusiastic manner. [religious frenzy.

FANATICISM, fa-nat'i-sizm, *n.* Wild enthusiasm:

FANCIED, fan'sid, *p.adj.* Formed or conceived by the fancy: imagined.

FANCIER, fan'si-ėr, *n.* One who fancies or has a special liking: hence, in compounds, one who keeps for sale: one who is governed by fancy.

FANCIFUL, fan'si-fool, *adj.* Full of fancy: guided by fancy rather than reason: dictated by fancy: imaginative, whimsical.

FANCIFULLY, fan'si-fool-li, *adv.* In a fanciful manner: wildly: whimsically. [being fanciful.

FANCIFULNESS, fan'si-fool-nes, *n.* The quality of

FANCY, fan'si, *n.* (*orig.*) *Fantasy:* the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of persons or things: an image or representation thus formed: an unreasonable or capricious opinion: a whim: capricious inclination or liking: (*Shak.*) love: something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.—*adj.* Adapted to please the fancy or taste: guided by fancy or caprice.—*v.t.* To form a fancy or conception of: to imagine: to have a fancy or liking for: to be pleased with:—*pr.p.* fan'cying; *pa.p.* fan'cied. [Contracted from FANTASY.]

THE FANCY, sporting men generally.

FANCY-FREE, fan'si-frē, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Free from the power of love.

FANCY-MONGER, fan'si-mung'gėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FAND, fand (*Spenser*), *past tense* of FIND.

FANDANGO, fan-dang'go, *n.* An old Spanish dance in ¾ time. [Sp.]

FANE, fān, *n.* A place *dedicated* or consecrated to a deity: a temple. [L. *fanum—fari*, to speak.]

FANFARE, fan'fār, *n.* A flourish of trumpets: a

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boast: a bravado. [Fr.; Sp. *fanfarria;* from the sound.] [or bravado: a boaster: a bully.

FANFARON, fan'fa-ron, *n.* One who uses fanfare

FANFARONADE, fan-far-on-ād', *n.* Boasting or swaggering: bluster.

FANG, fang, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which seizes* or clutches: a long pointed tooth: the tusk of a ravenous beast: a claw or talon. [A.S. *fang*, a seizing—*fangan*, to seize; Ger. *fangen*, to catch.]

FANGED, fangd, *p.adj.* Having fangs, clutches, or anything resembling them.

FANGLED, fang'gld, *adj.* Newly made, new fashioned: showy, gaudy. [From obs. *fangle*, an attempt, an undertaking, from A.S. *fangan*, to seize, to take.]

FANGLENESS, fang'gl-nes, *n.* The quality of being fangled or decorated. [toothless.

FANGLESS, fang'les, *adj.* Having no fangs or tusks:

FANLIGHT, fan'līt, *n.* A fan-shaped window.

FANNER, fan'nėr, *n.* The person or thing that fans: a machine with revolving fans for winnowing corn, or producing a current of air for various purposes.

FAN-PALM, fan'-pām, *n.* The popular name of certain species of palm, which have fan-shaped leaves.

FAN-TAIL, fan'-tāl, *n.* A bird whose tail when spread out is fan-shaped, especially applied to a variety of the domestic pigeon.

FANTASIA, fan-tā'zi-a, *n.* A fantastical musical composition, not governed by the ordinary rules of musical design. [It. See FANTASY.]

FANTASIED, fan'ta-sid, *adj.* Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

FANTASM, fan'tazm, *n.* Same as PHANTASM.

FANTASTIC, -AL, fan-tas'tik, -al, *adj.* Produced by or existing only in the fancy or imagination: imaginary: capricious, whimsical: irregular.—*n.* FANTASTIC (*Milton*) A fantastic person, a fop.

FANTASTICALLY, fan-tas-tik'al-li, *adv.* In a fantastic manner.

FANTASTICO, fan-tas'ti-kō, *n.* (*Shak.*) A person who dresses and conducts himself fantastically. [It.]

FANTASY, fan'ta-si, *n.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) Fancy: (*Spenser*) apprehension. [Fr. *fantasie*, Gr. and L. *phantasia—phantazō*. See PHANTASM.]

FANTOCCINI, fan-to-chē'nē, *n.pl.* Puppets worked by machinery: dramatic performances by puppets. [It. pl. of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio*, a puppet—*fante*, L. *infans*, a child.]

FANTOM, fan'tom, *n.* Same as PHANTOM.

FAN-WHEEL, fan'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel with fans on its rim for producing a current of air.

FAP, fap, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Fuddled, drunk.

FAQUIR, fa-kēr', *n.* Same as FAKIR.

FAR, fär, *adj.* Distant, remote: more or most distant of two: remote from or contrary to purpose or design: estranged, alienated.—*adv.* To a great distance in time, space, or proportion: in great part: very much: to a certain point, degree, or distance. [A.S. *feor;* Ger. *fern;* allied to Gr. *porrō*, at a distance, *pro*, Sans. *pra*, before; and perhaps to A.S. *faran*, Ger. *fahren*, to go.]

FARCE, färs, *n.* *Stuffing*, as of fowls: anything stuffed: a style of comedy stuffed with low humour and extravagant wit: anything absurdly exaggerated or nonsensical. [L. *farcio*, to stuff.]

FARCICAL, färs'ik-al, *adj.* Of or relating to a farce: ludicrous.

FARDEL, fär'del, *n.* A bundle or pack: (*Shak.*) a burden. [Sp. *fardillo*, dim. of *fardo*, a pack; of Arabic origin.]

FARE, fär, *v.i.* *To go, to travel:* to be in any state, good or bad: to proceed in a train of consequences: to feed, to be treated or entertained at table: to happen well or ill:—*pr.p.* fär'ing; *pa.p.* färed'.—*n.* (*orig.*) A journey or passage: the price of passage or of conveyance on a journey: the person carried: provisions, food: (*Shak.*) condition or state of things. [A.S. *faran*, Ger. *fahren*, to go. See FAR.]

FAREWELL, fär-wel', *int.* May you fare well! an affectionate prayer for good fortune at parting: adieu, good-bye.

FAREWELL, fär'wel or fär-wel', *n.* A wish of good fortune at parting: the act of departing.—*adj.* FARE'WELL, parting: valedictory.

FARFET, fär'fet, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Farfetched.

FARFETCHED, fär'fecht, *adj.* Fetched or brought from far, or from a remote place: forced, unnatural.

FARFORTH, fär'fōrth, *adv.* (*Spenser.*) Very far.

FARINA, fa-rī'na, *n.* The meal or flour of any kind of corn: starch: the pollen of plants. [L.—*far*, a kind of grain.]

FARINACEOUS, far-i-nā'shus, *adj.* Consisting of or containing meal or flour: like or pertaining to meal: yielding meal or flour.

FARM, färm, *n.* A portion of land, with suitable buildings, set apart for cultivation: ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner.—*v.t.* To yield the use of, for agricultural purposes, to another man for a certain rent: to give up to another on condition of receiving a percentage of the profits: to take on lease, as a tract of land: to cultivate, as land.

[A.S. *feorm, fearme*, food, goods; rent being originally paid in kind: the word *fearme*, Latinised into *firma*, was next applied to the money paid, and then to the land rented.]

FARMER, färm'ėr, *n.* One who farms or cultivates land: the tenant of a farm: one who collects taxes, &c. for a certain sum.

FARM-HOUSE, färm'-hows, *n.* A house attached to a farm in which the farmer lives.

FARMING, färm'ing, *n.* The cultivation of land.

FARM-OFFICES, färm'-of'is-ez, *n.pl.* The offices or outbuildings on a farm.

FARMOST, fär'mōst, *adj.* Most distant or remote.

FARMSTEAD, färm'sted, *n.* A farm with the buildings belonging to it.

FARM-YARD, färm'-yärd, *n.* The yard or enclosure attached to a barn or surrounded by the farm buildings.

FARNESS, fär'nes, *n.* The state of being far: remoteness, distance.

FARO, fär'ō, *n.* A game at cards, of the nature of hazard. [Also spelled PHARO, said to be so called because one of the cards used had a figure of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, on the back.]

FARRAGO, far-rā'go, *n.* (*lit.*) *Mixed fodder* for animals: a confused mass, a medley. [L.—*far*, a species of grain.]

FARRIER, far'ri-ėr, *n.* A blacksmith, or *worker in iron*, esp. one who shoes horses: a veterinary surgeon. [O. Fr. *ferrier;* Fr. *ferrer*, to shoe a horse—*fer*, L. *ferrum*, iron.]

FARRIERY, far'ri-ėr-i, *n.* The business of a farrier: the art of curing the diseases of horses and cattle.

FARROW, far'rō, *n.* (*Shak.*) A litter of pigs.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* To bring forth pigs, as a sow. [A.S. *fearh*, a pig; Dan. *fare*, to farrow; Ger. *ferkel*, akin to L. *porcus*, a pig, and *verres*, a boar.]

FARROW, far'rō, *adj.* Not producing young in a

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given time, said of cows. [A.S. *fear*, Ger. *farre*, O. Ger. *far*, *farro*, a bull, an ox.]

FAR-SIGHTED, fär'-sīt'ed, *adj.* Seeing to a great distance: having defective eye-sight for near objects.

FARTHER, fär'*thėr*, *adj.* (*comp.* of FAR). More far or distant: tending to a greater distance: longer: additional.—*adv.* At or to a greater distance: more remotely: beyond: moreover.—*v.t.* See FURTHER. [A.S. *fyrre*, comp. of *feor*, the euphonic *th* being inserted from the analogy of FURTHER.]

FARTHEST, fär'*thest*, *adj.* (*superl.* of FAR). Most far, distant, or remote.—*adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [A.S. *feorræst*, *fyrrest*, superl. of *feor*.]

FARTHING, fär'*thing*, *n.* *The fourth part* of a penny, a small copper coin. [A.S. *feorthling*, *feorthung*, a fourth part—*feortha*, the fourth—*feor*, four.]

FARTHINGALE, fär'*thing*-gāl, *n.* A kind of crinoline made of whalebone for distending the dress, introduced by Queen Elizabeth. [Fr. *vertugade*, *verdugalle*, Sp. *verdugado*—*verdugo*, a rod, a plait.]

Fasces.

FASCES, fas'sēz, *n.* A bundle of rods with an axe in the middle, borne before the magistrates of ancient Rome as a badge of their authority, and of their power to scourge and take life. [L. *fascis*, a bundle.]

FASCICLE, fas'si-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little bundle:* (*bot.*) a close cluster with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william. [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle.]

FASCICULATE, fas-sik'ū-lāt, } *adj.* Growing
FASCICULATED, fas-sik'ū-lāt-ed, } in bundles or bunches.

FASCINATE, fas'in-āt, *v.t.* *To bewitch by spells*, the evil eye, &c.: to fix or control by the glance: to act on by some secret influence: to captivate or charm: —*pr.p.* fas'cināting; *pa.p.* fas'cināted. [L. *fascino*, *fascinatum*, Gr. *baskainō*, to bewitch, akin to Sans. *bhāsh*, to speak.]

FASCINATION, fas-in-ā'shun, *n.* The act of fascinating or charming: supposed power to harm by looks or spells: mysterious attractive power exerted by one's looks or manner: irresistible power of alluring.

FASCINE, fas-sēn' or fas'-, *n.* (*fort.*) One of the fagots, made of branches, &c. about a foot in diameter and of various lengths, used in the construction of temporary works, for filling ditches, &c. [L. *fascina*—*fascis*, a bundle.]

FASHION, fash'un, *n.* The *make*, form, cut, or workmanship of anything: form or pattern: the prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress: a prevailing custom or conventional usage: genteel society: (*Shak.*) way or manner.—*v.t.* To make, form, or mould: to fit or adapt: to make according to the rule prescribed by custom: (*Shak.*) to counterfeit. [Fr. *façon*, L. *factio*—*facio*, to make.]

FASHIONABLE, fash'un-a-bl, *adj.* Made according to the fashion: prevailing or in use at any period: observant of the fashion in dress or living: mixing with high society: genteel, well bred.—*n.* A fashionable person.

FASHIONABLENESS, fash'un-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being fashionable: appearance according to the prevailing custom. [conformable to custom.

FASHIONABLY, fash'un-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner

FASHIONER, fash'un-ėr, *n.* A maker of anything.

FASHION-MONGERING, fash'un-mung'gėr-ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Behaving like a fashion-monger or fop.

FAST, fast, *adj.* Firm, immovable: fixed, adhering: strong, impregnable: firm in adherence, steadfast: deep, sound, as sleep.—*adv.* Firmly, immovably: closely, nearly: soundly or sound (asleep). [A.S. *fæst*, Ger. *fest*; allied to *fassen*, to seize.]

FAST, fast, *adj.* Quick in motion, swift, rapid: rash: dissipated.—*adv.* Quickly, swiftly: in rapid succession: extravagantly, wildly. [W. *fest*, quick, *ffestu*, to hasten; L. *festino*, to hasten.]

FAST, fast, *v.i.* *To keep from food:* to go hungry: to abstain from food, in whole or in part, as a religious duty.—*n.* Abstinence from food: voluntary religious abstinence: the time of fasting. [A.S. *fæstan*; Goth. *fastan*, to keep; allied to FAST, firm.]

FAST-DAY, fast'-dā, *n.* A day of religious fasting.

FASTE, fāst, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Having a face.

FASTEN, fas'n, *v.t.* To make fast, firm, or secure: to fix or hold together: to cement or link: to bar or lock.—*v.i.* to fix itself: to take hold.

FASTENING, fas'n-ing, *n.* That which fastens.

FASTIDIOUS, fas-tid'i-us, *adj.* Feeling disgust or pain at trifling defects: difficult to please: squeamish: disdainful. [L. *fastidiosus*—*fastidium*, loathing —*fastus*, pride.] [contemptuously.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fas-tid'i-us-li, *adv.* Disdainfully:

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fas-tid'i-us-nes, *n.* Squeamishness: disdainfulness.

FASTLY, fast'li, *adv.* Firmly: surely.

FASTNESS, fast'nes, *n.* The state of being fast or firm: security: a stronghold, fortress, or castle.

FAT, fat, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Fed:* fleshy, corpulent: oily, greasy: coarse, gross: dull, stupid: fruitful, as soil.—*n.* An oily concrete substance deposited in the cells of the adipose membrane in various parts of animal bodies: the best or richest productions: the best part.—*v.t.* To fatten.—*v.i.* to grow fat:—*pr.p.* fatt'ing; *pa.p.* fatt'ed. [A.S. *fett*—*fedan*, to feed; Ger. *fett*.]

FAT, fat, *n.* Same as VAT.

FATAL, fā'tal, *adj.* Appointed by fate or destiny: causing destruction or death: mortal: calamitous.

FATALISM, fā'tal-izm, *n.* The doctrine that all events are subject to fate and happen by inevitable necessity.

FATALIST, fā'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

FATALISTIC, fa-tal-ist'ik, *adj.* Belonging to or partaking of fatalism.

FATALITY, fa-tal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being fatal: inevitable necessity: a decree of fate: fixed tendency to mortality or death: mortality.

FATALLY, fā'tal-li, *adv.* By the decree of fate: destructively: mortally. [hension.

FATBRAINED, fat'brānd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dull of appre-

FATE, fāt, *n.* *The thing spoken* by a prophet or oracle: destiny: inevitable necessity: the will of God, providence: appointed lot: event predetermined: final lot: death, destruction: cause of death:—*pl.* the three mythological goddesses of fate, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who were supposed to determine the birth, life, and death of man. [L. *fatum*—*fari*, *fatus*, to speak.]

FATED, fāt'ed, *adj.* Decreed by fate: doomed: destined: (*Shak.*) invested with the power of fatal determination.

FATHER, fā'*thėr*, *n.* (*lit.*) *The nourisher:* a male parent: a male ancestor, esp. a first ancestor: one who exercises paternal care: an old man, used as a title of respect: one of the early ecclesiastical writers: a dignitary of the church: a Roman Catholic priest: one who originates anything: an author,

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founder, or instructor: the Supreme Being: the first person of the Trinity.—*v.t.* To beget: to adopt: to assume as one's own work: to ascribe to some one as his production: to furnish with a father. [A.S. *fæder*, L. *pater*, Gr. *patēr*, Sans. *pitri*, from root *pa*, to feed.]

FATHERHOOD, fä'*thėr*-hood, *n.* The state of being a father: fatherly authority.

FATHER-IN-LAW, fä'*thėr*-in-law, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.

FATHER-LAND, fä'*thėr*-land, *n.* The land of one's fathers or ancestors.

FATHERLESS, fä'*thėr*-les, *adj.* Destitute of a living father: without a known author.

FATHERLINESS, fä'*thėr*-li-nes, *n.* The tenderness of a father: parental kindness.

FATHERLY, fä'*thėr*-li, *adj.* Like a father: tender and careful: pertaining to a father.—*adv.* In the manner of a father.

FATHOM, fa*th*'um, *n.* The distance between the extremities of both arms *extended:* a nautical measure = 6 feet: (*Shak.*) measure of one's capacity, compass of thought.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To encompass with the arms: to measure or sound the depth of: to get to the bottom of, to comprehend. [A.S. *fæthm*, Dutch *vadem;* Dutch *vatten*, Ger. *fassen*, to hold; L. *pateo*, to extend.]

FATHOMABLE, fa*th*'um-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being fathomed.

FATHOMLESS, fa*th*'um-les, *adj.* That cannot be fathomed.

FATHOM-LINE, fa*th*'um-līn, *n.* A sailor's line and lead for taking soundings.

FATIDICAL, fa-tid'ik-al, *adj.* Having power to foretell future events: prophetical. [L. *fatidicus—fatum.* See FATE.]

FATIGATE, fat'i-gāt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Fatigued, wearied. [L. *fatigatus*, pa.p. of *fatigo*, to fatigue, weary.]

FATIGUE, fa-tēg', *v.t.* To weary with labour or exertion: to tire: to harass with toil:—*pr.p.* fatigu'ing; *pa.p.* fatigued'.—*n.* Weariness from exertion of body or mind: the cause of weariness, labour, toil: military work, as distinct from the use of arms. [Fr.—L. *fatigo*, to fatigue.]

FATLING, fat'ling, *n.* A young animal fattened for slaughter.

FATNESS, fat'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fat: fullness of flesh: richness, fertility: oiliness, greasiness: that which makes fat.

FATTEN, fat'n, *v.t.* To make fat or fleshy by high feeding: to make fertile and fruitful.—*v.i.* to grow fat or fleshy: to be pampered.

FATTINESS, fat'i-nes, *n.* The state of being fat: fullness: grossness.

FATTY, fat'i, *adj.* Having the qualities of fat.

FATUITOUS, fa-tū'it-us, *adj.* Same as FATUOUS.

FATUITY, fa-tū'i-ti, *n.* Weakness or imbecility of mind: foolishness. [L. *fatuitas—fatuus*, foolish.]

FATUOUS, fat'ū-us, *adj.* Feeble in mind: silly, foolish, stupid: deceptive, like the ignis-fatuus: unreal, impotent. [L. *fatuus*, foolish.]

FAT-WITTED, fat'-wit'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Heavy, dull, stupid.

FAUBOURG, fō'bōōrg, *n.* (*lit.*) *False town:* a suburb or a district recently included within a city. [Fr.—*faux*, false, and *bourg*, a town. See BOROUGH.]

FAUCAL, faw'kal, *adj.* Produced in the fauces, as certain sounds.

FAUCES, faw'sēz, *n.* The upper part of the throat from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet: (*bot.*) the throat of a calyx, corolla, &c. [L.]

FAUCET, faw'set, *n.* A pipe inserted in a barrel to draw liquid. [Fr. *fausset—fausser*, to pierce.]

FAUGH, faw, *int.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust.

FAULCHION, fawl'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) FALCHION.

FAULT, fawlt, *n.* A want, defect, or absence: a failing or blemish: error, offence, or slight crime: puzzle, difficulty: (*Shak.*) a cold scent, in hunting: (*geol.*) a displacement of strata or veins at a fissure.—*v.t.* To fail or be deficient: (*Spenser*) to offend, be in error. [From L. *fallo*, to deceive.]

FAULTFUL, fawlt'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full of faults or crimes.

FAULTILY, fawlt'i-li, *adv.* In a faulty manner: improperly: erroneously.

FAULTINESS, fawlt'i-nes, *n.* The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous: badness: viciousness: a defect.

FAULTLESS, fawlt'les, *adj.* Without fault, defect, or blemish: perfect.

FAULTLESSLY, fawlt'les-li, *adv.* In a faultless manner.

FAULTLESSNESS, fawlt'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

FAULTY, fawlt'i, *adj.* Containing faults or defects: imperfect: guilty of a fault: blamable.

FAUN, fawn, *n.* In Roman mythology, one of the deities that *protected* or presided over agriculture and shepherds, and represented with horns and goats' feet. [L. *faunus—faveo, fautum*, to favour.]

FAUNA, fawn'a, *n.pl.* The animals of any region or era of time, so called because protected by the fauns.

FAVOR, FAVORABLE, FAVORITE, &c., American spellings.

FAVOUR, fā'vur, *n.* Kind regard, countenance, kindness: support, patronage: leave, good-will: partiality: lenity: a kind act: the object of regard: anything worn openly as a token: a letter: (*Shak.*) appearance, countenance.—*v.t.* To regard with good-will: to countenance or support: to assist with advantages: to resemble: to conduce or contribute. [L. *favor—faveo*, to favour, befriend.]

FAVOURABLE, fā'vur-a-bl, *adj.* Full of favour, kind, friendly: conducive to, advantageous, convenient: (*Spenser*) well-favoured, beautiful.

FAVOURABLY, fā'vur-a-bli, *adv.* In a favourable manner.

FAVOURED, fā'vurd, *p.adj.* Having a certain favour or appearance, featured—used in composition.

FAVOURER, fā'vur-ėr, *n.* One who favours: one who regards with kindness or tenderness: a well-wisher, a friend.

FAVOURITE, fā'vur-it, *n.* A person or thing regarded with favour: one unduly loved.—*adj.* Esteemed, regarded with favour: preferred.

FAVOURITISM, fā'vur-it-izm, *n.* The practice of favouring or shewing partiality.

FAVOURLESS, fā'vur-les, *adj.* Without favour: (*Spenser*) not favouring.

FAWN, fawn, *n.* (*lit.*) *The young of an animal:* a young deer.—*adj.* Of the colour of a fawn.—*v.i.* To bring forth a fawn. [Fr. *faon*, perh. through obs. *feon, fedon*, from L. *fœtus*, offspring.]

FAWN, fawn, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To rejoice:* to cringe to in order to gain favour: (fol. by *upon*) to flatter in a servile way.—*n.* Act of fawning: a servile cringe or bow: mean flattery. [O. E. *fawhne*, A.S. *fægenian*, to rejoice.]

FAWNER, fawn'ėr, *n.* One who flatters to gain favour.

FAWNING, fawn'ing, *n.* Mean flattery: sycophancy.

FAWNINGLY, fawn'ing-li, *adv.* In a fawning manner.

FAY, fā, *n.* A fairy.

FAY, fā, *n.* (*Shak.*) Faith.

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FAYTOUR, fā'tōōr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as FAITOUR.

FEALTY, fē'al-ti or fēl'ti, *n.* *Fidelity* or faithfulness: the oath taken by a vassal to be faithful to his feudal lord: loyalty. [O. Fr. *fealté*; L. *fidelitas—fidelis*, faithful—*fido*, to trust.]

FEAR, fēr, *n.* An uneasy or painful emotion excited by danger: apprehension of danger or pain: anxiety: alarm: the cause or object of fear: deep reverence toward God: due respect.—*v.t.* To regard with fear: to be afraid of: to stand in awe of: to reverence: (*Shak.*) to terrify.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be afraid. [A.S. *faer*, fear; Ger. *gefahr*, Sw. *fara*, danger.]

FEAR, fēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A companion. [See FERE.]

FEARFUL, fēr'fool, *adj.* Full of fear: timorous: exciting or causing intense fear: terrible: awful.

FEARFULLY, fēr'fool-li, *adv.* In a fearful manner.

FEARFULNESS, fēr'fool-nes, *n.* State or quality of being fearful.

FEARLESS, fēr'les, *adj.* Without fear: daring: brave.

FEARLESSLY, fēr'les-li, *adv.* In a fearless manner: daringly.

FEARLESSNESS, fēr'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being fearless: intrepidity.

FEASIBILITY, fēz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being feasible.

FEASIBLE, fēz'i-bl, *adj.* *That can be* effected or *done:* practicable. [Fr. *faisable*, that can be done—*faire*, *faisant*, L. *facere*, to do.]

FEASIBLENESS, fēz'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being feasible.

FEAST, fēst, *n.* *A holiday:* a day of unusual *solemnity* or joy: a rich and abundant repast: a banquet: rich enjoyment for the mind or heart.—*v.i.* To hold a feast: to eat sumptuously: to be highly delighted.—*v.t.* to entertain sumptuously: to delight greatly. [O. Fr. *feste*, L. *festum*, a holiday—*festus*, solemn.]

FEASTFUL, fēst'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Festive, joyful, luxurious.

FEAST-RITE, fēst'-rīt, *n.* A rite or custom observed at feasts.

FEAST-WON, fēst'-wun, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Won or bribed by feasting.

FEAT, fēt, *n.* *Something done:* an act of extraordinary strength, skill, or cunning.—*adj.* Ready: dexterous: neat.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fashion, to make neat. [Fr. *fait*; O. Fr. *faict*, L. *factus*, done—*facio*, to do.]

FEATEOUS, fēt'yus, *adj.* Dexterous: neat. [From root of FEAT.]

FEATEOUSLY, fēt'yus-li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Dexterously.

FEATHER, *feth'*ér, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which flutters:* one of the growths, generally formed of a quill with a vane or beard on each side, which form the covering of birds: any feather-like ornament: kind, species.—*v.t.* To dress in or furnish with feathers: to adorn. [A.S. *fyther*; Ger. *feder*; D. *veder*, a feather, *vledern*, to flutter: conn. with L. *penna*, old form *petna*, Gr. *pteron*, Sans. *patatra—pat*, to fly.]

TO BE IN HIGH FEATHER, to be greatly elated or in high spirits.—TO SHEW THE WHITE FEATHER, to shew signs of cowardice—a white feather in a game-cock's tail being considered as a sign of degeneracy.—TO FEATHER ONE'S NEST, to accumulate wealth.—TO FEATHER AN OAR, to turn the blade of the oar horizontally, as it comes out of the water, thus lessening the resistance of the air.

FEATHERED, *feth'*érd, *p.adj.* Covered or fitted with feathers, or anything feather-like: like the flight of a feathered animal, swift: smoothed, as with feathers.

FEATHER-EDGE, *feth'*ér-ej, *n.* An edge of a board or plank thinner than the other edge.

FEATHER-GRASS, *feth'*ér-gras, *n.* A perennial grass, so called from the feathery appearance of its awns.

FEATHERING, *feth'*ér-ing, *n.* (*arch.*) An arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting cusps, frequently forming the feather-like ornament on the inner moulding of arches.

FEATHERY, *feth'*ér-i, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers.

FEATLY, [fēt'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Neatly, dexterously. [From FEAT.]

FEATURE, fēt'ūr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The make or fashion of a thing:* the marks by which anything is recognised: any single lineament: the make or cast of the face: the prominent traits or parts of anything:—*pl.* the countenance. [O. Fr. *faicture—faict*. See FEAT.]

FEATURED, fēt'ūrd, *adj.* Having features or well-marked features.

FEATURELESS, fēt'ūr-les, *adj.* Destitute of distinct features.

FEBLESSE, fē'bles, *n.* (*Spenser*). Feebleness.

FEBRIFIC, fe-brif'ik, *adj.* *Producing fever.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *facio*, to make.]

FEBRIFUGE, feb'ri-fūj, *n.* A medicine *for removing* or allaying *fever.* [L. *febris*, fever, *fugo*, to drive away.]

FEBRILE, fē'bril or feb'ril, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or indicating *fever.* [Fr. *fébrile—L. febris*, fever.]

FEBRUARY, feb'rōō-ar-i, *n.* The second month of the year, so called because it was the month when the ancient Romans (with them the last month of the year) held the festival of *expiation and purification.* [L. *Februarius—februa*, the festival of expiation—*februo*, to purify.]

FECAL, fē'kal, *adj.* Relating to or consisting of fæces or excrement.

FECULA, fek'ū-la, *n.* The substance which falls to the bottom after breaking down certain plants or seeds in water: starch. [L. *fæcula*, dim. of *fæx*. See FÆCES.]

FECULENCE, fek'ū-lens, *n.* The quality of being feculent: that which is feculent: dregs.

FECULENT, fek'ū-lent, *adj.* Containing fæces or sediment: muddy: foul.

FECUND, fek'und or fē'-, *adj.* *Fruitful:* fertile: prolific. [L. *fecundus*—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]

FECUNDATE, fek'un-dāt, *v.t.* *To make fruitful:* to impregnate:—*pr.p.* fec'undāting; *pa.p.* fec'undāted.

FECUNDATION, fek-un-dā'shun, *n.* The act of impregnating: state of being impregnated.

FECUNDITY, fe-kund'i-ti, *n.* Fruitfulness: fertility: power of bringing forth in abundance, esp. applied to female animals.

FED, fed, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FEED.

FEDARY, fed'ar-i (*Shak.*) FEUDARY.

FEDERAL, fed'ér-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or consisting of *a treaty* or contract: founded upon mutual agreement: confederate. [Fr. *fédéral*—L. *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a treaty, akin to *fido*, to trust.]

FEDERALISM, fed'ér-al-izm, *n.* The principles or cause maintained by federalists.

FEDERALIST, fed'ér-al-ist, *n.* A supporter of a federal constitution or union, as that of the United States, Switzerland, &c.

FEDERARY, fed'ér-ar-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) A confederate.

FEDERATE, fed'ér-āt, *adj.* United by league: confederated.

FEDERATION, fed-ér-ā'shun, *n.* The act of uniting in league: a federal union.

FEDERATIVE, fed'ér-a-tiv, *adj.* Uniting in or forming a league.

FEE, fē, *n.* (*lit.*) *Cattle or money:* a grant of land for

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feudal service: a kind of tenure: property: a charge: recompense for services, as to a lawyer or physician.—*v.t.* To pay a fee to: to hire: to bribe: —*pr.p.* fee'ing; *pa.p.* feed'. [A.S. *feoh*, cattle, money; Fr. *fief*, fee, *fiéffer*, to give in fee; allied to L. *pecus*, cattle, *pecunia*, money.]

FEE-SIMPLE, an estate of inheritance either absolutely free or at the entire disposal of the owner.—FEE-TAIL, an entailed estate, which must descend in a particular line.

FEEBLE, fē'bl, *adj.* *Weak:* wanting in strength of body: shewing weakness or incapacity: faint: dull. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To enfeeble, weaken. [Fr. *faible*, O. Fr. *floible;* L. *flebilis*, lamentable, sometimes equivalent to *debilis*, weak.]

FEEBLE-MINDED, fē'bl-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Feeble in mind: without firmness: irresolute.

FEEBLENESS, fē'bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being feeble: want of strength.

FEEBLY, fē'bli, *adv.* In a feeble manner: weakly.

FEED, fēd, *v.t.* To give food to: to nourish: to supply with anything constantly needed: to fatten. —*v.i.* to take food: to nourish one's self by eating: to pasture:—*pr.p.* feed'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fed.—*n.* That which is eaten, esp. by a beast: the quantity allotted for food at one time: (*Milton*) act of eating; a meal. [A.S. *fedan*, to feed—*foda*, food.]

FEEDER, fēd'ėr, *n.* One who feeds: he who excites or encourages: that which supplies: (*Shak.*) a servant, a menial. [eaten: pasture.

FEEDING, fēd'ing, *n.* Act of eating: that which is

FEED-PIPE, fēd'-pīp, *n.* A pipe for supplying a boiler or cistern with water.

FEED-PUMP, fēd'-pump, *n.* A force-pump for supplying a steam-engine boiler with water.

FEEL, fēl, *v.t.* To perceive by the *touch:* to handle: to be conscious of: to be keenly sensible of, as pleasure or pain: to experience: to know: (*Shak.*) to try or sound.—*v.i.* to know by the touch: to have the emotions excited: to appear to the touch: —*pr.p.* feel'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* felt.—*n.* The sense of feeling: touch. [A.S. *felan*, to feel; Ger. *fühlen;* Ice. *fialla*, to touch with the palm of the hand.]

FEELER, fēl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which feels: a remark or action, apparently casual, intended to sound the opinions of others:—*pl.* the organs of touch, called *antennæ*, in the heads of insects, &c.

FEELING, fēl'ing, *n.* The sense of touch: perception of objects by touch: consciousness of pleasure or pain: tenderness: emotion:—*pl.* the affections or passions.—*adj.* Expressive of great sensibility: easily affected: deeply felt. [affectingly.

FEELINGLY, fēl'ing-li, *adv.* In a feeling manner:

FEEND, fēnd, *n.* (*Spenser*). FIEND.

FEERE, fēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as FERE.

FEE-SIMPLE, FEE-TAIL. See under FEE.

FEET, fēt, plural of FOOT.

FEETLESS, fēt'les, *adj.* Without feet.

FEIGN, fān, (*lit.*) *To form or fashion:* to invent: to make a show or pretence of: (*Spenser*) to dissemble.—*v.i.* to relate falsely: to imagine. [Fr. *feindre*, pr.p. *feignant*, to feign—L. *fingo*, *fictum*, to form.]

FEIGNED, fānd, *adj.* Pretended: simulating.

FEIGNEDLY, fān'ed-li, *adv.* In a feigned or pretended manner: not truly.

FEIGNEDNESS, fān'ed-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being feigned: fiction.

FEINT, fānt, *n.* Something feigned: a false appearance: a pretence: a mock attack or assault.—*adj.* Feigned. [Fr. *feint*, pa.p. of *feindre*. See FEIGN.]

FELDSPAR, feld'spär, } *n.* Same as FELSPAR,
FELDSPATH, feld'spath, } FELSPATH.

FELICITATE, fe-lis'i-tāt, *v.t.* *To make happy:* to congratulate:—*pr.p.* felic'itāting; *pa.p.* felic'itāted. —*adj.* (*Shak.*) Made happy. [Low L. *felicito*, *-atum* —*felix*, *felicis*, happy.]

FELICITATION, fe-lis-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of felicitating or congratulating.

FELICITOUS, fe-lis'i-tus, *adj.* *Happy:* prosperous: delightful: appropriate. [See FELICITATE.]

FELICITOUSLY, fe-lis'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a felicitous or happy manner.

FELICITY, fe-lis'i-ti, *n.* *Happiness:* delight: bliss: a happy event. [See FELICITATE.]

FELINE, fē'līn, *adj.* *Pertaining to the cat* or the cat-kind: like a cat. [L. *felinus*—*feles*, a cat.]

FELL, fel, *pa.t.* of FALL.

FELL, fel, *v.t.* *To cause to fall:* to knock or cut down:—*pr.p.* fell'ing; *pa.p.* felled'. [A.S. *fellan*—*feallan*, to fall. See FALL.]

FELL, fel, *adj.* *Bad:* cruel: fierce: bloody.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) Cruelly. [A.S. *fell;* Dutch *fel;* It. *fello:* prob. from Celt. *fall*, bad, wicked.]

FELL, fel, *n.* (*Shak.*) *The skin.* [A.S. *fell*, D. *vel*, L. *pellis*.]

FELL, fel, *n.* (*Spenser*). Gall, anger. [A.S.]

FELLER, fel'ėr, *n.* One who fells: a cutter of wood.

FELLNESS, fel'nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). State of being cruel or fell: cruelty.

FELLOE, fel'lō, *n.* See FELLY. [FELL.

FELLONOUS, fel'lon-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Superl. of

FELLOW, fel'lō, *n.* (*lit.*) *A partner in goods:* an associate: a companion and equal: one of a pair: one of the same kind: a member of a university who enjoys a fellowship: a member of a scientific or other society: a term of familiarity or contempt: a worthless person.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To suit or pair with, to match. [O. E. *felawe;* A.S. *felaw;* Ice. *felagi*, a partner in goods—*fe*, money, goods, and *lag*, society, community.] [to the same city.

FELLOW-CITIZEN, fel'lō-sit'i-zen, *n.* One belonging

FELLOW-CREATURE, fel'lō-krē'tūr, *n.* One of the same race. [tween fellows: sympathy.

FELLOW-FEELING, fel'lō-fēl'ing, *n.* Feeling be-

FELLOWLY, fel'lō-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Like a fellow or companion: companionable.

FELLOWSHIP, fel'lō-ship, *n.* The state of being a fellow or partner: friendly intercourse: social pleasure: an association: an endowment in a university enjoyed by a fellow: (*arith.*) the proportional division of profit and loss among partners in business.

FELLY, fel'i, **FELLOE**, fel'lō, *n.* One of the curved pieces of wood forming the outer rim of a wheel. [A.S. *felg*, *fælge*.] [barously. [See FELL, *adj.*]

FELLY, fel'li, *adv.* In a fell or cruel manner: bar-

FELON, fel'on, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wicked, cruel person:* one guilty of felony.—*adj.* Cruel: fierce: traitorous. [From FELL, *adj.*]

FELONIOUS, fe-lō'ni-us, *adj.* Pertaining to felony: wicked: depraved: done with the deliberate intention to commit crime. [manner.

FELONIOUSLY, fe-lō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a felonious

FELONIOUSNESS, fe-lō'ni-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being felonious.

FELONOUS, fel'on-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). FELONIOUS.

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FELONY, fel'on-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A fell* or wicked *action:* orig. a crime punished by total forfeiture of land and goods: a crime punishable by imprisonment or death.

FELSPAR, fel'spär, } *n. Field spar:* a crystalline
FELSPATH, fel'spath, } mineral usually of a foliated structure, found in granite, &c. [Ger. *feld*, a field, *spath*, spar.]

FELSPATHIC, fel-spath'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or [consisting of felspar.

FELT, felt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FEEL.

FELT, felt, *n.* A cloth made of wool, formed by pressure, &c., without weaving.—*v.t.* To work up wool, &c., into felt: to cover with felt or a felt-like substance. [Ger. *filz*, woollen cloth, allied to Gr. *pilos*, wool wrought into felt, L. *pileus*, a felt hat.]

FELTER, felt'ėr, *v.t.* To clot or mat together like felt.

FELTING, felt'ing, *n.* The art or process of making felt: the substance of which felt is made.

FELUCCA, fe-luk'ka, *n.* A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, and having a helm that may be applied either to the head or stern, much used in the Mediterranean. [It. *feluca;* Fr. *félouque*, from Ar. *fulk*, a ship.]

FEMALE, fē'māl, *adj.* Belonging to the sex *that brings forth* young: feminine: (*bot.*) having a pistil or fruit-bearing organ.—*n.* One of the sex which produces young. [Fr. *femelle*, dim. of L. *femina*, a woman—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]

FEMINALITY, fem-i-nal'i-ti, *n.* The female nature.

FEMINEITY, fem-i-nē'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being female.

FEMININE, fem'i-nin, *adj.* Pertaining to women: becoming a woman, tender, delicate: womanly: (*gram.*) the gender denoting the female sex.

FEMININELY, fem'i-nin-li, *adv.* In a feminine manner.

FEMININITY, fem-i-nin'i-ti, } *n.* The character
FEMINITY, fem-in'i-ti (*Spenser*), } or nature of the female sex.

FEMORAL, fem'or-al, *adj. Belonging to the thigh.* [L. *femoralis—femur, femoris*, the thigh.]

FEN, fen, *n.* Low land covered with *mud* from the overflowing of water: a morass or bog: a moor. [A.S. *fenn*, Ice. *fen*, Goth. *fani*, mud.]

FENCE, fens, *n. That which fends* or guards: something that encloses land, as a hedge, wall, &c.: the art of fencing: skill in defence.—*v.t.* To enclose with a fence: to protect: to fortify.—*v.i.* to practise fencing: to guard against:—*pr.p.* feno'ing; *pa.p.* fenced'. [See FEND.]

FENCELESS, fens'les, *adj.* Without fence or en- [closure, open.

FENCER, fens'ėr, *n.* One who practises or teaches fencing.

FENCIBLE, fens'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of defence or of [being defended.

FENCIBLES, fens'i-blz, *n.pl.* Volunteer soldiers or militia raised for the defence of the country, and liable only for home service.

FENCING, fens'ing, *n.* The act of one who fences: the art of attack and defence with a small sword or foil. [teaches fencing.

FENCING-MASTER, fens'ing-mas'tėr, *n.* One who

FEND, fend, *v.t. To ward off, defend:* to shut out.—*v.i.* to shift off or parry. [Obs. L. *fendo*, root of *defendo*, to fend or ward off.]

FENDER, fend'ėr, *n.* Anything that fends or defends: a metal guard before a fire to confine the ashes: a protection for a ship's side.

FENESTRAL, fe-nes'tral, *adj. Belonging to windows.* [L. *fenestralis—fenestra*, a window, allied to Gr. *phainō*, to shine.]

FENESTRATE, fe-nes'trāt, *adj.* Noting naked transparent spots, like windows, on the wings of some insects.

FENIAN, fēn'yan, *n.* One of a society, whose object is to overthrow the ascendency of English rule in Ireland. [From *Finn* or *Fionn*, a legendary Irish hero.] [acts of the Fenians.

FENIANISM, fēn'yan-izm, *n.* The organisation and

FENNEL, fen'el, *n.* An umbelliferous aromatic plant, cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally. [A.S. *fenol;* Ger. *fenchel;* allied to L. *fœniculum*, fennel—*fenum*, hay.]

FENNISH, fen'ish, } *adj.* Abounding in, pertaining
FENNY, fen'i, } to, or having the nature of, a fen. [drawn from a fen or marsh.

FEN-SUCKED, fen'-sukt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Sucked or

FEOD, fūd, **FEODAL**, fūd'al, **FEODARY**, fūd'ar-i. Same as FEUD, FEUDAL, FEUDARY.

FEOFF, fef, *n.* A fief.—*v.t.* To invest with or put in possession of a fee or fief. [See FEE.]

FEOFFMENT, fef'ment, *n.* The act of granting possession of a fief: the fief granted.

FERE, fēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A mate, companion, equal. [A.S. *fera, gefera—fær*, a going together.]

FERETORY, fer'e-tor-i, *n.* The place in a church where the *bier* is set. [L. *feretrum—fero*, to bear.]

FERIAL, fē'ri-al, *adj. Pertaining to holidays* or festivals. [Fr. *férial*—L. *feria*, a holiday.]

FERINE, fē'rīn, *adj. Pertaining to* or like *a wild beast:* savage: cruel. [L. *ferinus—fera*, a wild beast: akin to Gr. *thēr*, Ger. *thier*, a beast.]

FERM, fėrm, *n.* A farm: (*Spenser*) abode, lodging.

FERMENT, fėr'ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which causes to boil:* that which produces fermentation, as yeast: internal motion of the parts of a fluid: agitation: tumult. [L. *fermentum*, for *fervimentum—ferveo*, to boil.]

FERMENT, fer-ment', *v.t.* To produce fermentation in: to set in motion: to inflame.—*v.i.* to undergo the process of fermentation: to work, said of wine, &c.: to be in excited action: to be stirred with anger. [bility of being fermented.

FERMENTABILITY, fer-ment-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capa-

FERMENTABLE, fer-ment'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fėr-ment-ā'shun, *n.* The act or process of fermenting: the spontaneous change which takes place in certain substances under the influence of air, warmth, and moisture: restless action of the mind or feelings.

FERMENTATIVE, fer-ment'a-tiv, *adj.* Causing, or consisting in, fermentation.

FERMENTATIVENESS, fer-ment'a-tiv-nes, *n.* Capability of fermenting.

FERN, fėrn, *n.* One of an order of cryptogamous plants producing feather-like leaves called fronds. [A.S. *fearn.*]

FERNERY, fėrn'ėr-i, *n.* A place for rearing ferns.

FERNY, fėrn'i, *adj.* Full of or overgrown with ferns.

FEROCIOUS, fe-rō'shus, *adj. Wild:* rapacious: inclined to savage fierceness: indicating great cruelty. [Fr. *féroce*—L. *ferox, ferocis—ferus*, wild.]

FEROCIOUSLY, fe-rō'shus-li, *adv.* In a ferocious manner.

FEROCIOUSNESS, fe-rō'shus-nes, } *n.* The quality
FEROCITY, fe-ros'i-ti, } of being ferocious: savage fierceness.

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FERREOUS, fer're-us, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or made of *iron.* [L. *ferreus—ferrum*, iron.]

FERRET, fer'ret, *n.* A tame animal of the weasel kind employed in unearthing rabbits.—*v.t.* To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does a rabbit: to search out carefully and minutely. [Fr. *furet—fureter*, to ferret, to search carefully.]

FERRET, fer'ret, *n.* A kind of narrow ribbon woven from spun silk or cotton. [Fr. *fleuret*, coarse silk thread.]

FERRIAGE, fer'ri-āj, *n.* Fare paid for conveyance [over a ferry.

FERRIC, fer'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or obtained from *iron:* noting an acid compounded of iron and oxygen. [From L. *ferrum*, iron.]

FERRIFEROUS, fer-rif'ér-us, *adj.* *Producing* or yielding *iron.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *fero*, to bear.]

FERRUGINOUS, fer-rōō'jin-us, *adj.* Of the colour *of rusty iron:* impregnated with iron. [L. *ferrugineus—ferrugo*, iron-rust—*ferrum*, iron.]

FERRULE, fer'rōōl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bracelet:* a metal ring put round anything to keep it from splitting. [Fr. *virole*, L. *viriola*, a bracelet.]

FERRY, fer'ri, *v.t.* *To carry* or convey over water in a boat.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to pass over water in a boat:—*pr.p.* fer'rying; *pa.p.* fer'ried.—*n.* A place of passage across a water: the right of conveying passengers and goods across a water: a ferry-boat. [A.S. *ferian*, to convey, *faran*, to go; Ger. *fähre*, a ferry—*fahren*, to go, to carry.]

FERRY-BOAT, fer'ri-bōt, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers, &c. across a ferry. [ferry.

FERRY-MAN, fer'ri-man, *n.* A man employed at a

FERTILE, fėr'til, *adj.* *Bearing* fruit: able to produce abundantly: rich in resources: inventive. [L. *fertilis—fero*, to bear.]

FERTILISATION, fėr-til-ɪz-ā'shun, *n.* The act or [process of fertilising.

FERTILISE, fėr'til-ɪz, *v.t.* To make fertile or fruitful: to enrich:—*pr.p.* fer'tilising; *pa.p.* fer'tilised.

FERTILISER, fėr'til-ɪz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which fertilises.

FERTILITY, fer-til'i-ti, *n.* The state of being fertile: fruitfulness: richness.

FERULACEOUS, fer-oo-lā'shus, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or resembling *canes* or reeds. [L. *ferula*, a cane.]

FERULE, fer'ōōl, *n.* A rod used in the punishment of children. [L. *ferula*, a cane—*ferio*, to strike.]

FERVENCY, fėr'ven-si, *n.* State of being fervent: heat of mind: eagerness: warmth of devotion.

FERVENT, fėr'vent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Heated, boiling:* ardent: vehement: zealous: warm in feeling. [L. *ferveo*, to boil, akin to Gr. *therō*, to heat, E. and Ger. *warm*, Sans. *gharma*, heat.]

FERVENTLY, fėr'vent-li, *adv.* In a fervent manner: with great warmth of feeling.

FERVID, fėr'vid, *adj.* *Boiling:* fiery: very hot: ardent: glowing. [L. *fervidus—ferveo.* See FERVENT.]

FERVIDLY, fėr'vid-li, *adv.* In a fervid manner.

FERVIDNESS, fėr'vid-nes, *n.* Quality of being fervid.

FERVOR, American spelling of FERVOUR.

FERVOUR, fėr'vur, *n.* State of being fervid: heat: great warmth of feeling: zeal. [From FERVENT.]

FESCUE, fes'kū, *n.* A genus of grasses, many species of which form valuable pasture and fodder grasses: a small *straw* or wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read. [O. Fr. *festu*, L. *festuca*, a straw.]

FESSE, fes, *n.* (*her.*) *A band* or belt over the middle of an escutcheon, and comprising in breadth the third part of it. [Fr. *fasce*—L. *fascia*, a band.]

FESTAL, fes'tal, *adj.* *Pertaining to a feast* or holiday: joyous: gay. [See FEAST.]

FESTER, fes'tėr, *v.i.* To corrupt or rankle: to suppurate: to become malignant.—*v.t.* to cause to fester.—*n.* A sore discharging corrupt matter. [Said to be a modification of FOSTER, to feed, to nourish.]

FESTINATE, fes'ti-nāt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Hurried*, hasty. [L. *festino*, *-atum*, to hurry.]

FESTINATELY, fes'ti-nāt-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Hastily.

FESTIVAL, fes'ti-val, *adj.* *Pertaining to feasts:* festive: joyous.—*n.* A festive day: a joyful celebration: a feast. [See FEAST.]

FESTIVE, fes'tiv, *adj.* *Relating to* or like *a feast:* convivial: mirthful. [L. *festivus.* See FEAST.]

FESTIVELY, fes'tiv-li, *adv.* In a festive manner.

FESTIVITY, fes-tiv'i-ti, *n.* Social mirth at a feast: joyfulness, gaiety: a festival.

FESTOON, fes-tōōn', *n.* An ornament used in the celebration of a *feast:* a garland or wreath suspended between two points: (*arch.*) an ornament of carved work like a wreath of flowers, &c. suspended by the ends.—*v.t.* To adorn with festoons. [Fr. *feston*—L. *festum.* See FEAST.]

Festoon.

FET, FETT, fet, *v.t.* Obs. form of FETCH.

FETAL, fē'tal, *adj.* Pertaining to a fetus.

FETCH, fech, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To seize:* to bring: to bring or obtain, as a price: to reach or attain: to perform, make.—*v.i.* to turn or change: (*naut.*) to arrive at. [A.S. *fetian*, to fetch; Ger. *fassen*, to seize.]

FETCH, fech, *n.* *A trick*, stratagem, artifice. [A.S. *facen*, deceit; Ger. *faizen, faxen*, tricks.]

FETCH, fech, } *n.* The apparition of a living person: an appearance at night as of a moving light or candle, supposed to portend a death. [Prob. from Norwegian *vætte-lys*, the Vœtt's or goblin's candle = *ignis-fatuus.*]
FETCH-CANDLE, fech'-kan'dl, }
FETCH-LIGHT, fech'-lit, }

FETE, fāt, *n.* *A feast:* a holiday: a showy festivity.—*v.t.* To honour with a festive entertainment. [Fr. See FEAST.]

FETICH, fē'tish, *n.* Anything in nature or art to which a magical power is ascribed, and which is superstitiously worshipped, as among certain African tribes. [Fr. *fétiche*—Port. *feitiçao*, magic—L. *factícius*, made by art—*facio, fecio*, to do, to make.]

FETICHISM, fē'tish-izm, } *n.* The worship of a fetich.
FETICISM, fē'tis-izm, }

FETID, fet'id or fē'-, *adj.* *Stinking:* having a strong, offensive smell. [L. *fœtidus—fœteo*, to stink.]

FETIDNESS, fet'id-nes, *n.* The quality of being fetid or stinking.

FETLOCK, fet'lok, *n.* The tuft of hair that grows behind above the foot of a horse: the part of the leg where the hair grows. [FEET and LOCK.]

FETTER, fet'ėr, *n.* A chain or shackle *for the feet:* anything that restrains or confines:—used chiefly in *pl.*—*v.t.* To put fetters on: to restrain. [A.S. *fetor*—*fet*, feet. See FOOT.]

FETTERED, fet'ėrd, *adj.* Bound by fetters: (*zool.*) applied to the feet of animals which bend backwards and seem unfit for walking. [restrained.

FETTERLESS, fet'ėr-les, *adj.* Without fetters: un-

FETUS, fē'tus, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bringing forth:* the young

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in the womb, or in the egg, esp. in its advanced stages. [L.—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]

FEU, fū, *n.* (*lit.*) Land held on *feudal* tenure: in Scotland, a tenure in which the vassal, in place of military service, makes a return in grain or in money: a sale of land for a stipulated annual payment. [Low L. *feudum*—root of FEE.]

FEUAR, fū'ar, *n.* In Scotland, one who holds real estate in consideration of a payment called *feu-duty*.

FEUD, fūd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Revenge, hatred:* an inveterate and bitter quarrel between tribes or families: a bloody strife. [A.S. *fǽhth*; Ger. *fehde*; low L. *faida*; A.S. *fean*, to hate.]

FEUD, fūd, *n.* *A fief*, or land held of a superior on condition of service. [Low L. *feudum*—root of FEE.]

FEUDAL, fūd'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the nature of a feud or fief.

FEUDALISM, fūd'al-izm, *n.* The system during the middle ages by which vassals held lands from lords-superior on condition of military service.

FEUDALITY, fūd-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being feudal: the feudal system.

FEUDARY, fūd'ar-i, } *adj.* Holding lands in
FEUDATORY, fūd'a-tor-i, } feudal tenure.—*n.* One who holds lands in feudal tenure.

FEUDIST, fūd'ist, *n.* A writer on feuds: one versed in the laws of feudal tenure.

FEUTER, FEWTRE, fū'tėr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To set close, to fix in rest, as a spear. [Fr. *feutrer*, to pack—*feutre*, felt, something worked into a close mass.]

FEVER, fē'vėr, *n.* A disease marked by great bodily heat, quickening of the pulse, thirst, &c.: extreme excitement of the passions: a painful degree of anxiety.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put into a fever.—*v.i.* to become fevered. [Fr. *fièvre*, Ger. *fieber*, L. *febris*—prob. from *ferveo*, to be hot.]

FEVER-FEW, fē'vėr-fū, *n.* A kind of plant allied to camomile, so called from its supposed power as a *febrifuge*. [A.S. *feferfuge* = FEBRIFUGE.]

FEVERISH, fē'vėr-ish, *adj.* Slightly affected with fever: indicating fever: fidgety: fickle.

FEVERISHLY, fē'vėr-ish-li, *adv.* In a feverish manner.

FEVERISHNESS, fē'vėr-ish-nes, *n.* State of being feverish: restless anxiety.

FEVEROUS, fē'vėr-us, *adj.* Feverish: of the nature of fever.

FEW, fū, *adj.* *Small* in number: not many. [A.S. *feaw*; Goth. *favs*; Fr. *peu*; L. *paucus*, small.]

IN FEW = in a few (words), briefly.

FEWNESS, fū'nes, *n.* State of being few: smallness of number: (*Shak.*) conciseness.

FEWTRE, fū'tėr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). See FEUTER.

FIARS, fī'arz, *n.pl.* In Scotland, the prices of grain legally fixed for the year to regulate the payment of stipend, rent, &c. [Fr. *feurs*, money for tillage: or Ice. *fe*, *fiar*, money.]

FIAT, fī'at, *n.* (*lit.*) *Let it be done:* a formal or peremptory command: a decree. [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *fio*, pass. of *facio*, to do.]

FIAUNT, fī'ânt, *n.* (*Spenser*). FIAT.

FIB, fib, *n.* (*lit.*) *A fable* or story: a softened expression for a lie.—*v.i.* To tell a fib or lie: to speak falsely:—*pr.p.* fibb'ing; *pa.p.* fibbed'. [It. *fiaba*, a story, from root of FABLE.]

FIBRE, fī'bėr, *n.* A fine, slender, *thread-like* substance, forming a constituent part of animal and vegetable structures: any fine thread or thread-like substance. [L. *fibra*, conn. with *filum*, a thread.]

FIBRED, fī'bėrd, *adj.* Having fibres.

FIBRELESS, fī'bėr-les, *adj.* Destitute of fibres.

FIBRIL, fī'bril, *n.* *A small fibre:* one of the extremely minute threads composing an animal fibre. [Low L. *fibrilla*, dim. of L. *fibra*, a thread.]

FIBRILLOUS, fī-bril'lus, *adj.* Pertaining to fibres: formed of small fibres.

FIBRINE, fī'brin, *n.* An organic compound resembling albumen, composed of thready fibres, found in animals and plants.

FIBRINOUS, fī'brin-us, *adj.* Of or like fibrine.

FIBROUS, fī'brus, *adj.* Composed of or containing fibres.

FICKLE, fik'l, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Moving quickly to and fro:* of a changeable mind: inconstant: capricious. [A.S. *ficol*; Ger. *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro.]

FICKLENESS, fik'l-nes, *n.* The quality of being fickle: inconstancy.

FICO, fī'ko, *n.* (*Shak.*) A contemptuous expression = '*a fig* for you,' a contemptuous motion of the fingers. [It.—L. *ficus*, a fig. See FIG.]

FICTILE, fik'til, *adj.* *Formed by art:* fashioned by the potter: earthen. [L. *fictilis*—*fingo*, *fictum*, to make. See FEIGN.]

FICTION, fik'shun, *n.* The art of feigning or inventing: a feigned or false story: a falsehood: fictitious literature, as novels. [L. *fictio*—*fingo*. See FEIGN.]

FICTITIOUS, fik-tish'us, *adj.* Feigned: imaginary: not genuine: forged.

FICTITIOUSLY, fik-tish'us-li, *adv.* In a fictitious [or false manner.

FICTIVE, fik'tiv, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Feigned: fictitious.

FID, fid, *n.* A large pointed pin, with an eye at the thick end, used by sailors in separating and interlacing the strands of which a rope is composed. [From L. *findo*, *fidi*, to divide.]

FIDDLE, fid'l, *n.* A *stringed* musical instrument, also called a *violin*.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To play on a fiddle: to move the hands often without accomplishing anything, to trifle:—*pr.p.* fidd'ling; *pa.p.* fidd'led. [A.S. *fithele*; Ger. *fiedel*; L. *fides*, Gr. *sphidē*, string.]

FIDDLER, fid'lėr, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle.

FIDELITY, fi-del'i-ti, *n.* *Faithfulness:* faithful performance of duty: honesty: loyalty. [L. *fidelitas*—*fidelis*, faithful—*fido*, to trust.]

FIDGET, fij'et, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To make quick movements:* to be unable to keep still: to move uneasily.—*n.* Irregular uneasy motion:—*pl.* general nervous restlessness, with a desire of changing the position. [Swiss *fitschen*, to flutter, *figgen*, to fidget; Ger. *ficken*, to move to and fro: conn. with FICKLE.]

FIDGETY, fij'et-i, *adj.* Having fidgets: restless: uneasy.

FIDUCIAL, fi-dū'shi-al, *adj.* *Shewing confidence* or reliance: trustful: of the nature of a trust. [L. *fiducia*, confidence—*fido*, to trust.]

FIDUCIARY, fi-dū'shi-ar-i, *adj.* *Confident:* firm: held in trust.—*n.* One who holds anything in trust: (*theol.*) one who depends for salvation on faith without works, an Antinomian. [L. *fiduciarius*—*fiducia*.]

FIE, fī, *int.* An exclamation denoting disapprobation or disgust. [Ger. *pfui!* Fr. *fi!* the sound instinctively emitted in presence of a bad smell.]

FIEF, fēf, *n.* Land held of a superior *in fee* or on condition of military service: a feud. [See FEE.]

FIELD, fēld, *n.* The open, level country, as opposed to the town: a piece of ground, generally enclosed, devoted to tillage or pasture: the locality of military operations: a battle: room or scope for action: a wide expanse: the background on which figures are drawn: (*her.*) the whole surface of a shield. [A.S. and Ger. *feld*; D. *veld*, the open

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country; prov. Dan. *falle*, the green-sward; Scot. *fale, feal*, Gael. *fal*, turf.]

FIELD-BOOK, fēld'-book, *n.* A book in which measurements, &c., taken in surveying a field are entered.

FIELD-DAY, fēld'-dā, *n.* A day when troops are brought out for instruction in field exercises.

FIELDED, fēld'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Being in field of battle.

FIELDFARE, fēld'fār, *n.* A species of thrush having a reddish *yellow* throat and breast spotted with black. [A.S. *fealvor, feala-for—feala, fealo*, yellow, fallow.]

FIELDING, fēld'ing, *n.* The acting in the field at cricket as distinguished from *batting*.

FIELD-MARSHAL, fēld'-mär'shal, *n.* An officer who commands an army: the highest rank of general officer in the British army. [lives in the fields.

FIELD-MOUSE, fēld'-mows, *n.* A species of mouse that

FIELD-OFFICER, fēld'-of'i-sėr, *n.* A military officer above the rank of a captain, and competent to command a battalion.

FIELD-PIECE, fēld'-pēs, *n.* A small cannon or piece of artillery used in the field of battle, not in sieges.

FIELD-SPORTS, fēld'-spōrts, *n.pl.* Sports of the field, as hunting, racing, &c.

FIELD-TRAIN, fēld'-trān, *n.* A division of the artillery responsible for the safety and supply of ammunition during war.

FIELD-WORKS, fēld'-wurks, *n.pl.* Temporary works thrown up by troops in the field, either for protection or to cover an attack upon a fortress.

FIEND, fēnd, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hater, an enemy:* the devil: one actuated by intense wickedness or hate. [A.S. *feond—fian*, to hate.]

FIENDISH, fēnd'ish, *adj.* Like a fiend: malicious.

FIENDISHNESS, fēnd'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being fiendish. [fiendish.

FIEND-LIKE, fēnd'-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a fiend:

FIERCE, fērs, *adj.* *Ferocious:* savage: violent: excessive. [Fr. *fier, féroce*. See FEROCIOUS.]

FIERCELY, fērs'li, *adv.* In a fierce manner.

FIERCENESS, fērs'nes, *n.* The quality of being fierce: ferocity: vehemence.

FIERINESS, fīr'i-nes or fī'ėr-, *n.* The quality of being fiery: heat: vehemence.

FIERY, fīr'i or fī'ėr-i, *adj.* Consisting of or like fire: ardent: impetuous: irritable: heated, as by fire.

FIERY-FOOTED, fī'ėr-i-foot'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Swift or impetuous in motion.

FIFE, fif, *n.* A small shrill-toned pipe used in military music, and played in the manner of the flute.—*v.i.* To play on a fife:—*pr.p.* fīf'ing; *pa.p.* fīfed' (fift). [Ger. *pfeife;* It. *pifara;* L. *pipo*, Gr. *pippizō*, to peep or chirp—from the sound.]

FIFE-MAJOR, fif'-mā'jur, *n.* The chief fifer in a regiment.

FIFER, fif'ėr, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

FIFTEEN, fif'tēn, *adj.* and *n.* Five and ten. [A.S. *fiftyne—fif*, five, *tyn*, ten.]

FIFTEENTH, fif'tēnth, *adj.* The fifth after the tenth: noting one of fifteen equal parts.—*n.* One of fifteen equal parts: (*mus.*) an interval consisting of two octaves. [A.S. *fifteotha—fif*, five, *teotha*, a tenth.]

FIFTH, fifth, *adj.* The next after the fourth: noting one of five equal parts.—*n.* One of five equal parts: (*mus.*) an interval of three and a half tones. [A.S. *fifta*, the fifth.]

FIFTHLY, fifth'li, *adv.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, fif'ti-eth, *adj.* The ordinal of fifty.—*n.* One of fifty equal parts. [A.S. *fiftigotha.*]

FIFTY, fif'ti, *adj.* Five times ten.—*n.* Five tens. [A.S. *fiftig—fif*, five, *tig*, ten.]

FIG, fig, *n.* A tree or its fruit, a native of warm climates: a thing of little consequence. [A.S. *fic*, Ger. *feige*, It. *fico*, Fr. *figue*, L. *ficus.*]

FIG, fig, *n.* (*colloq.*) Figure: dress.

FIG, fig, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To insult by a contemptuous motion of the fingers. [See FICO.]

FIGHT, fīt, *v.i.* To strive: to contend for victory in battle or in single combat.—*v.t.* to engage in conflict with: to struggle for:—*pr.p.* fight'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fought (fawt).—*n.* A struggle for victory: a combat: a battle or engagement: (*Dryden*) a screen formerly used in ships to hide the combatants during a fight. [A.S. *feohtan*, Ger. *fechten.*]

FIGHTER, fīt'ėr, *n.* One who fights: a combatant.

FIGHTING, fīt'ing, *adj.* Engaged in or fit for war —*n.* The act of fighting: contention: quarrel.

FIG-LEAF, fig'-lēf, *n.* The leaf of the fig-tree.

FIGMENT, fig'ment, *n.* *Anything feigned* or imagined: a fabrication or invention. [L. *figmentum—fingo.* See FEIGN.]

FIGO, fē'go, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as FICO.

FIGTREE, fig'trē, *n.* The tree which produces figs.

FIGURABILITY, fig-ūr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being figurable.

FIGURABLE, fig'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be brought into a certain figure or form.

FIGURAL, fig'ūr-al, *adj.* Represented by figure: belonging to figures.

FIGURANT, fig'ūr-ant, *n.* One who dances in a ballet in figures or groups: one who figures in a scene without taking any important part:—*fem.* FIG'URANTE. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *figurer*. See FIGURE.]

FIGURATE, fig'ūr-āt, *adj.* Of a certain determinate figure or form: ornamental.

FIGURATION, fig-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of giving figure or form: (*mus.*) the mixture of concords and discords.

FIGURATIVE, fig'ūr-a-tiv, *adj.* (*rhet.*) Representing by, containing, or abounding in figures: not literal: typical: flowery.

FIGURATIVELY, fig'ūr-a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a figurative manner: not literally. [being figurative.

FIGURATIVENESS, fig'ūr-a-tiv-nes, *n.* State of

FIGURE, fig'ūr, *n.* *The make* or form: the form of anything in outline: shape: the representation of anything in drawing, carving, &c., esp. of a human being: a drawing, design, statue: appearance: remarkable character: a symbol denoting a number: value or price: (*theol.*) a type or emblem: (*rhet.*) a mode of expression in which words are changed from their literal or primitive signification or usage: (*logic*) the form of a syllogism with respect to the position of the middle term: (*Shak.*) a horoscope: steps in a dance, as marking certain figures.—*v.t.* To make or form: to make an image of by drawing, &c.: to represent: to mark with figures or designs: to imagine: to symbolise: to use figuratively: to foreshew: to note by figures or characters.—*v.i.* to make figures: to appear in some character:—*pr.p.* fig'ūring; *pa.p.* fig'ūred. [L. *figura*, a figure—*fingo*, to form, conn. with *facio*, to make.]

FIGURED, fig'ūrd, *adj.* Marked or adorned with figures.

FIGURE-HEAD, fig'ūr-hed, *n.* The ornamental figure or bust on the head or prow of a ship.

FIGURIST, fig'ūr-ist, *n.* One who uses or interprets figures.

FILACEOUS, fil-ā'shus, *adj.* Composed *of threads.* [From L. *filum*, a thread.]

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FILAMENT, fil'a-ment, *n.* *A thread:* any slender or thread-like object or appendage: a fibre. [Fr.—L. *filum*, a thread.]

FILAMENTOUS, fil-a-ment'us, *adj.* Like or consisting of filaments or threads.

FILATURE, fil'a-tūr, *n.* A minute thread: the reeling of silk from the cocoons, or the place where it is done.

FILBERD, fil'bėrd, *n.* (*Shak.*) The filbert.

FILBERT, fil'bėrt, *n.* The fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel.

FILCH, filch, *v.t.* To steal: to pilfer. [Perhaps conn. with PLUCK, Scot. *pilk*, to steal.]

FILCHER, filch'ėr, *n.* One who filches: a petty thief.

FILE, fil, *n.* (*lit.*) *A thread:* a line or wire on which papers are placed in order: the papers so placed: a roll or catalogue: a line of soldiers ranged one behind another.—*v.t.* To put upon a file: to arrange in an orderly manner: to put among the records of a court: to bring before a court.—*v.i.* to march in file, as soldiers:—*pr.p.* fil'ing; *pa.p.* filed'. [Fr. *file*—L. *filum*, a thread.]

FILE, fil, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which polishes or rubs:* a steel instrument, with sharp edged furrows for smoothing or rasping metals, &c.: (*Spenser*) style of writing, implying finish, as that of metal carefully filed.—*v.t.* To cut or smooth with, or as with a file: to polish: to sharpen:—*pr.p.* fil'ing; *pa.p.* filed'. [A.S. *feol*; Ger. *feile*; Bohem. *pila*, a saw, *pilnijk*, a file; allied to L. *polio*, to polish.]

FILE, fil, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To defile.

FILE-CUTTER, fil'-kut'ėr, *n.* A maker of files.

FILE-LEADER, fil'-lēd'ėr, *n.* The soldier that leads or is in front of a file.

FILIAL, fil'yal, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or befitting *a son* or daughter: bearing the relation of a child. [L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter.]

FILIALLY, fil'yal-li, *adv.* In a filial manner.

FILIATE, fil'i-āt, *v.t.* Same as AFFILIATE.

FILIATION, fil-i-ā'shun, *n.* Same as AFFILIATION.

FILIBUSTER, fil'i-bus-tėr, *n.* A lawless military or piratical adventurer: a buccaneer.—*v.i.* To act as a filibuster or buccaneer. [Sp. *filibuster*, Fr. *flibustier*, corr. from FREEBOOTER.]

FILIBUSTERISM, fil'i-bus-tėr-izm, *n.* The character or actions of a filibuster.

FILIFORM, fil'i-form, *adj.* Having the form of a filament or thread: long and slender. [L. *filum*, a thread, and FORM.]

FILIGRAIN, FILIGRANE, fil'i-grān, *n.* Orig. form of FILIGREE.

FILIGREE, fil'i-grē, *n.* Extremely fine *thread*-like network containing *beads:* delicate ornamental work of gold and silver wire.—*adj.* Relating to or made of work in filigree. [It. *filigrana*—L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain or bead.]

FILIGREED, fil'i-grēd, *adj.* Ornamented with filigree.

FILING, fil'ing, *n.* A particle rubbed off with a file.

FILL, fil, *v.t.* To make *full:* to put into an empty space till all is occupied: to supply abundantly: to satisfy: to perform the duties of: to supply a vacant office: to occupy.—*v.i.* to grow full: to become satiated.—*n.* As much as fills or satisfies: a full supply. [A.S. *fyllan*, *fullan*—*full*, full; Ger. *füllen*; allied to Gr. *pleos*, L. *plenus*, full, *plere*, to fill.]

FILL, fil, *n.* (*Shak.*) The thill or shaft of a cart or carriage. [See THILL.]

FILLAGREE, fil'a-grē, *n.* Same as FILIGREE.

FILLER, fil'ėr, *n.* One who or that which fills.

FILLET, fil'et, *n.* *A little string* or band, esp. one used for the hair: something rolled up and tied with a fillet, as meat: the fleshy part of the thigh, esp. applied to veal: (*arch.*) a small space or band used principally to separate mouldings (for Ill. see COLUMN): (*her.*) a kind of ordinary containing about a fourth part of the chief.—*v.t.* To bind or adorn with a fillet. [Fr. *filet*, dim. of *fil*—L. *filum*, a thread.]

FILLIBEG, fil'i-beg, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little plaid:* the kilt, a dress worn by the Highlanders of Scotland, reaching nearly to the knees—written also PHILIBEG. [Gael. *filleadh-beag*—*filleadh*, a plait, and *beag*, little.]

FILLIBUSTER, fil'i-bus-tėr, *n.* Same as FILIBUSTER.

FILLING, fil'ing, *n.* The act of one who fills: that which fills up, as the woof, in weaving: supply.

FILLIP, fil'ip, *v.t.* To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk.—*n.* A jerk of the finger suddenly let go from the thumb. [Prob. formed from the sound.]

FILLY, fil'i, *n.* A female foal: a young mare: a lively, wanton girl. [Dim. of FOAL.]

FILM, film, *n.* A thin skin or membrane easily *peeled* off: a pellicle.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with a film, or thin skin. [A.S. *film*; W. *pilen*, thin skin, *pilio*, to peel.]

FILMINESS, film'i-nes, *n.* State of being filmy.

FILMY, film'i, *adj.* Composed of films or membranes.

FILOSE, fi'lōs, *adj.* Ending in a *thread-like* process. [From L. *filum*, a thread.]

FILTER, fil'tėr, *n.* A strainer orig. made of *felt:* any substance through which liquors are strained or purified.—*v.t.* To purify by means of a filter.—*v.i.* to pass through a filter: to percolate. [Fr. *filtre*; It. *feltrare*, to filter, from root of FELT.]

FILTH, filth, *n.* *Foul matter:* anything that defiles, physically or morally. [A.S. *fylth*—*ful*, foul.]

FILTHILY, filth'i-li, *adv.* In a filthy manner.

FILTHINESS, filth'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being filthy: that which is filthy: corruption.

FILTHY, filth'i, *adj.* Defiled with filth: foul: unclean: impure.

FILTRATE, fil'trāt, *v.t.* To filter or percolate:—*pr.p.* fil'trāting; *pa.p.* fil'trāted. [filtering.

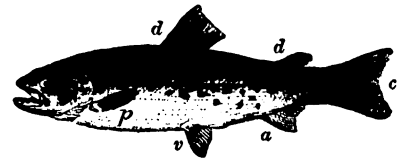
FILTRATION, fil-trā'shun, *n.* Act or process of

FIMBRIATE, fim'bri-āt, *v.t.* To fringe: to hem:—*pr.p.* fim'briāting; *pa.p.* fim'briāted. [See next word.]

FIMBRIATE, fim'bri-āt, } *adj.* *Having fibres* on
FIMBRIATED, fim'bri-āt-ed, } the margin: fringed. [L. *fimbriatus*—*fimbriæ*, fibres, from root of FIBRE.]

FIMBRICATE, fim'bri-kāt, *adj.* Fimbriate.

FIN, fin, *n.* (*lit.*) *A feather:* the wing-like organ by which a fish balances itself and moves in the water.



Fins.

d, *d*, dorsal; *p*, pectoral; *v*, ventral; *a*, anal; *c*, caudal.

[A.S. *fin*; L. *pinna*, a fin, *penna*, a feather; conn. with Gr. *petomai*, Sans. *pat*, to fly.] [to a fine.

FINABLE, fīn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be fined: liable

FINAL, fī'nal, *adj.* *Pertaining to the end:* last: conclusive: mortal: respecting the end or motive. [L. *finalis*—*finis*, an end.]

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FINALE, fi-nä'lā, *n.* *The end:* the last passage in a piece of music: the concluding part of an opera or concert. [It.—L. *finis.*]

FINALITY, fi-nal'i-ti, *n.* State of being final.

FINALLY, fi'nal'i, *adv.* At the end: lastly: in conclusion.

FINANCE, fi-nans', *n.* Revenue *from fines* or compulsory payments: income, esp. of a ruler or state: public money: the science of public revenue. [Fr.; low L. *financia*—L. *finis*, an end.]

FINANCIAL, fi-nan'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to finance.

FINANCIALIST, fi-nan'shal-ist, *n.* A financier.

FINANCIALLY, fi-nan'shal-li, *adv.* In a manner relating to finance.

FINANCIER, fi-nan'sēr, *n.* One skilled in finance: an officer who administers the public revenues.

FINCH, finsh, *n.* The name of several species of small singing birds. [A.S. *finc*, Ger. *fink*; allied to L. *fringilla*, and W. *pinc:* prob. formed from the sound of its note.]

FIND, find, *v.t.* *To come upon* or meet with: to discover or arrive at: to perceive: to obtain: to experience: to detect: to supply, furnish: to determine judicially:—*pr.p.* find'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* found. [A.S. *findan*; Ger. *finden:* perh. allied to L. *venio*, to come, *invenio*, to come upon.]

FINDER, find'ėr, *n.* One who or that which finds.

FIND-FAULT, find'-fawlt, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who finds fault with another, a caviller.

FINDING, find'ing, *n.* Act of one who finds: that which is found: a judicial verdict.

FINE, fin, *adj.* Not coarse or heavy: pure: subtile, thin: excellent: beautiful: exquisite: nice, delicate: artful: accomplished: showy: splendid.—*v.t.* To make fine: to refine, purify:—*pr.p.* fin'ing; *pa.p.* fined'. [L. *finitus*, finished—*finis*, the end: or from Ice. *finn*, bright; Gael. *fionn*, white, fair.]

FINE ARTS, those which depend chiefly on the imagination, taste, and ingenuity of man (as arch., paint., music, poetry, sculp.), as distinguished from industrial pursuits.

FINE, fin, *n.* (*Shak.*) *An end*, a conclusion: the money paid as *final* settlement of a suit or claim: a payment of money imposed as a punishment: a sum paid for any privilege or exemption.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To end: to impose a fine on:—*pr.p.* fin'ing; *pa.p.* fined'. [L. *finis*, the end.]

IN FINE = in conclusion.

FINE-DRAW, fin'-draw, *v.t.* To draw or sew up a rent so finely that it is not seen.

FINE-DRAWN, fin'-drawn, *p.adj.* Drawn out too [finely.

FINELESS, fin'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without end: unbounded. [From FINE, *n.*]

FINELY, fin'li, *adv.* In a fine manner: delicately: [into fine parts.

FINENESS, fin'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fine: purity: excellence: splendour.

FINER, fin'ėr, *n.* A refiner.

FINERY, fin'ėr-i, *n.* *Fineness:* splendour: fine or showy things: a place where anything is refined: a furnace in which iron is made malleable.

FINE-SPUN, fin'-spun, *adj.* Finely spun out: artfully contrived.

FINESSE, fi-nes', *n.* (*lit.*) *Fineness:* subtilty of contrivance: artifice.—*v.i.* To use artifice. [Fr., from root of FINE, *adj.*]

FINGER, fing'gėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which seizes:* one of the five extreme parts of the hand: skill in the use of the hand or fingers: (*fig.*) the instrument of power or operation.—*v.t.* To touch with the fingers, to meddle with.—*v.i.* to use the fingers on a musical instrument. [From root of FANG.]

FINGER-BOARD, fing'gėr-bōrd, *n.* The board or part of a musical instrument on which the keys for the fingers are placed.

FINGERED, fing'gėrd, *adj.* Having fingers, or anything like fingers: (*mus.*) marked to shew which finger is to be used.

FINGERING, fing'gėr-ing, *n.* Act or manner of touching with the fingers, esp. a musical instrument: work done with the fingers.

FINGER-PLATE, fing'gėr-plāt, *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door to prevent the fingers from soiling the paint.

FINGER-POST, fing'gėr-pōst, *n.* A post having a finger pointing, for directing passengers.

FINGER-STALL, fing'gėr-stawl, *n.* A covering of leather for protecting the finger.

FINIAL, fin'i-al, *n.* *The finishing* ornament of a pinnacle: the pinnacle itself. [From root of FINISH.]

Finial.

FINICAL, fin'i-kal, *adj.* Affectedly fine or precise in trifles: nice: foppish. [From root of FINE.]

FINICALITY, fin-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* State of being finical: something finical.

FINICALNESS, fin'i-kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being finical: foppery.

FINING, fin'ing, *n.* The process of refining or purifying. [From FINE, *v.*]

FINING-POT, fin'ing-pot, *n.* A pot or vessel used in refining.

FINIS, fi'nis, *n.* *The end:* conclusion. [L.]

FINISH, fin'ish, *v.t.* *To end* or complete: to perfect.—*v.i.* to come to an end.—*n.* That which finishes: last touch. [Fr. *finir*, *finissant*, L. *finire*—*finis*, an end.]

FINISHED, fin'isht, *p.adj.* Brought to an end or to completion: made perfect. [finishes.

FINISHER, fin'ish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which

FINITE, fi'nīt, *adj.* *Having an end* or limit:—opposed to INFINITE. [L. *finitus*, pa.p. of *finire*. See FINISH.]

FINITELESS, fi'nīt-les, *adj.* Without end or limit.

FINITELY, fi'nīt-li, *adv.* Within certain limits or to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fi'nīt-nes, *n.* The state of being finite.

FINLESS, fin'les, *adj.* Destitute of fins.

FINN, fin, *n.* A native of Finland in the N.-W. of Russia. [the language of its inhabitants.

FINNISH, fin'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to Finland or to

FINNY, fin'i, *adj.* Furnished with fins.

FIN-TOED, fin'-tōd, *adj.* Having feet with membranes connecting the toes, as aquatic birds.

FIORD, fyord, *n.* Name given in Scandinavia to a long, narrow, rock-bound strait or inlet. [Norw.]

FIORIN, fi'o-rin, *n.* A species of creeping bent-grass. [Perh. from It. *fiore*, L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

FIORITE, fi'o-rīt, *n.* A kind of siliceous incrustation found in the vicinity of volcanoes and hot springs. [From *Fiora*, in Tuscany, where it is found.]

FIR, fėr, *n.* The name of several species of cone-bearing, resinous trees, valuable for their timber: the wood of the fir tree. [A.S. *furh*, Ice. *fura*, Ger. *föhre*, acc. to Max Müller the same as L. *quercus*, an oak.]

FIRE, fīr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The purifier:* the heat and light produced by burning: flame: anything burning: discharge of fire-arms: severe trial: anything inflaming or provoking: ardour of passion: enthusiasm.—*v.t.* To set on fire: to inflame: to irritate: to animate: to cause to explode: to discharge from: (*Shak.*)

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to drive by fire.—*v.i.* to take fire: to be or become irritated or inflamed: to discharge fire-arms:—*pr.p.* fīr'ing; *pa.p.* fīred'. [A.S. *fyr*; Ger. *feuer*; Gr. *pyr*; allied to Sans. *pûvana*, fire, *pû*, pure.]

FIRE-ARM, fīr'-ärm, *n.* A weapon which is discharged by fire exploding gunpowder.

FIRE-ARROW, fīr'-ar'rō, *n.* A small iron dart or arrow furnished with a match used to set fire to the sails of ships. [a grenade: a meteor.

FIRE-BALL, fīr'-bawl, *n.* A ball filled with combustibles,

FIRE-BALLOON, fīr'-bal-lōōn', *n.* A balloon carrying a fire placed in the lower part for rarefying the air to make it buoyant.

FIRE-BLAST, fīr'-blast, *n.* A blast or blight affecting plants, in which they appear as if scorched by the sun.

FIRE-BOX, fīr'-boks, *n.* The box or chamber of a steam-engine in which the fire is placed.

FIRE-BRAND, fīr'-brand, *n.* A brand or piece of wood on fire: one who inflames the passions of others.

FIRE-BRICK, fīr'-brik, *n.* A brick made of fire-clay.

FIRE-BRIGADE, fīr'-bri-gād', *n.* A brigade or company of men trained for extinguishing fires.

FIRE-CLAY, fīr'-klā, *n.* A kind of clay capable of resisting fire, used for making fire-bricks. [take fire.

FIRE-DAMP, fīr'-damp, *n.* A gas in coal-mines, apt to

FIRE-EATER, fīr'-ēt'ėr, *n.* A juggler who pretends to eat fire: one given to needless quarrelling.

FIRE-ENGINE, fīr'-en'jin, *n.* An engine or forcing-pump used to extinguish fires with water.

FIRE-ESCAPE, fīr'-es-kāp', *n.* An apparatus used to enable people to escape from the upper part of a house when on fire.

FIRE-EYED, fīr'-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having fiery eyes.

FIRE-FLY, fīr'-flī, *n.* A winged fly which emits at night a bright light. [in front of a fireplace.

FIRE-GUARD, fīr'-gärd, *n.* A framework of wire placed

FIRE-IRONS, fīr'-ī'urnz, *n.pl.* The irons—poker, tongs, and shovel—used for a fire.

FIRE-LOCK, fīr'-lok, *n.* A musket in which the fire is caused by a lock supplied with steel and flint.

FIREMAN, fīr'man, *n.* A man whose business it is to assist in extinguishing fires: a man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine. [bright.

FIRE-NEW, fīr'-nū, *adj.* New from the fire: brand new:

FIRE-PAN, fīr'-pan, *n.* A pan or metal vessel for holding fire. [priated to the fire.

FIRE-PLACE, fīr'-plās, *n.* The place in the house appro-

FIRE-PLUG, fīr'-plug, *n.* A plug or cock placed in a pipe for supplying water in case of fire.

FIRE-PROOF, fīr'-prōōf, *adj.* Proof against fire.

FIRE-PROOFING, fīr'-prōōf-ing, *n.* The act of rendering anything fire-proof: the materials used.

FIRE-ROBED, fīr'-rōbd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Robed in fire.

FIRE-SCREEN, fīr'-skrēn, *n.* A screen for intercepting the heat of the fire.

FIRE-SHIP, fīr'-ship, *n.* A ship filled with combustibles, to set an enemy's vessels on fire.

FIRESIDE, fīr'sīd, *n.* The side of the fire-place: the hearth: home.

FIRE-STONE, fīr'-stōn, *n.* A kind of sandstone capable of bearing a high degree of heat.

FIRE-WOOD, fīr'-wood, *n.* Wood for burning.

FIRE-WORKS, fīr'-wurks, *n.* Artificial works or preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, &c., to be fired chiefly for display or amusement.

FIRE-WORSHIP, fīr'-wur'ship, *n.* The worship of fire, prevailing chiefly in Persia and India.

FIRING, fīr'ing, *n.* A discharge of fire-arms: firewood.

FIRK, fėrk, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To whip or beat. [Prob. from the sound.]

FIRKIN, fėr'kin, *n.* A measure equal to the *fourth* part of a barrel, containing 9 ale gallons, or 7¼ imperial gallons. [Dim. of FOUR.]

FIRLOT, fėr'lot, *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland, the *fourth* part of a boll. [A.S. *feortha*, fourth, and E. *lot*, a part.]

FIRM, fėrm, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Supported* or made fast: fixed: compact: strong: not easily moved: constant: unshaken: resolute: (*Shak.*) solid, as opp. to fluid.—*v.t.* To confirm, establish, fix. [Fr. *ferme*, L. *firmus*; allied to Sans. *dhri*, to bear, to support.]

FIRM, fėrm, *n.* (*orig.*) *A firm* or confirming signature: the title under which a company transacts business: a partnership. [It. *firma*—L. *firmus*. See FIRM, *adj.*]

FIRMAMENT, fėr'ma-ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is firm*, support: the sphere in which the stars appear to be placed: the sky.

[Fr.; L. *firmamentum—firmus*. (See FIRM, *adj.*) The L. *firmamentum* is a translation of the Heb. *rakia*, 'that which is spread out.' The Hebrews supposed the firmament to be solid.]

FIRMAMENTAL, fėr-ma-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the firmament: celestial.

FIRMAN, fėr'man, *n.* (*lit.*) *Measure, decree:* any decree emanating from the Turkish or other eastern government. [Pers. *fermân*; Sans. *pramâna*, measure, decision.] [tached from substance.

FIRMLESS, fėrm'les, *adj.* Without support: de-

FIRMLY, fėrm'li, *adv.* In a firm manner: strongly: steadily. [stability: constancy.

FIRMNESS, fėrm'nes, *n.* The state of being firm:

FIRST, fėrst, *adj.* *Foremost:* before all others: most eminent: chief.—*adv.* Before anything else.—*n.* (*mus.*) The upper part of a duet, trio, &c. [A.S. *fyrst*; Ice. *fyrstr*, superl. of *fyri*, before: from root of FORE.]

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fėrst'-be-got'n, *adj.* Begotten or born first: eldest.

FIRST-BORN, fėrst'-bawrn, *adj.* Born first.—*n.* The first in the order of birth: the eldest child.

FIRST-CLASS, fėrst'-klas, *adj.* Of the first class, rank, or quality. [above the ground-floor.

FIRST-FLOOR, fėrst'-flōr, *n.* The floor or story next

FIRST-FRUIT, -FRUITS, fėrst'-frōōt, -frōōtz, *n.* The fruits first gathered in a season: the first profits or effects of anything.

FIRST-HAND, fėrst'-hand, *adj.* Obtained without the intervention of a second party.

FIRSTLING, fėrst'ling, *n.* The first produce or offspring, esp. of animals: (*Shak.*) first thing thought or done.

FIRSTLY, fėrst'li, *adv.* In the first place.

FIRST-RATE, fėrst'-rāt, *adj.* Of the first or highest rate or excellence: pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation.

FIRTH, fėrth, *n.* Same as FRITH.

FISC, fisk, *n.* (*lit.*) *A basket*, esp. a money-basket or purse: a public or state treasury. [Fr. *fisc*—L. *fiscus*, a basket, the treasury.]

FISCAL, fisk'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the public treasury* or revenue.—*n.* Public revenue: a treasurer.

FISH, fish, *n.* A vertebrate animal that lives in water, and breathes through gills: the flesh of fish: (*arch.*) a piece of wood secured to another to strengthen it.—*v.i.* To try to catch fish: to seek to obtain by artifice.—*v.t.* to search for fish: to search by sweeping: to draw out or up. [A.S. *fisc*; Ger. *fisch*; Ice. *fiskr*; Goth. *fisks*; L. *piscis*; W. *pysg*; Gr. *ichthys*.]

FISH-BELLIED, fish'-bel'lid, *adj.* Swelled out downward like the belly of a fish. [fish at table.

FISH-CARVER, fish'-kärv'ėr, *n.* A knife for carving

FISHER, -MAN, fish'ėr, -man, *n.* One who fishes, or whose employment is to catch fish.

FISHERY, fish'ėr-i, *n.* The business of catching fish: a place for catching fish.

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FISH-GARTH, fish'-gärth, *n.* A garth or enclosure on a river for the preserving or taking of fish. [fish.

FISH-HOOK, fish'-hook, *n.* A barbed hook for catching

FISHIFY, fish'i-fi, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To turn to fish.

FISHING, fish'ing, *adj.* Used in taking fish.—*n.* The art or practice of catching fish.

FISHING-FROG, fish'ing-frog, *n.* See ANGLER.

FISHING-TACKLE, fish'ing-tak'l, *n.* Tackle—nets, lines, &c., used in fishing. [mious diet.

FISH-MEAL, fish'-mēl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A meal of fish: abste-

FISH-MONGER, fish'-mung'gėr, *n.* A dealer in fish.

FISH-POND, fish'-pond, *n.* A pond in which fish are kept. [at table.

FISH-SLICE, fish'-slīs, *n.* A broad knife for serving fish

FISH-SPEAR, fish'-spēr, *n.* A spear or dart for striking fish.

FISH-TAIL, fish'-tāl, *adj.* Shaped like the tail of a fish.

FISH-WIFE, fish'-wif, } *n.* A woman who sells
FISH-WOMAN, fish'-woom'an, } fish about the streets.

FISHY, fish'i, *adj.* Fish-like: having the qualities of fish: abounding in fish.

FISSILE, fis'sil, *adj.* *That may be cleft* or split in the direction of the grain. [L. *fissilis—findo, fissum*, to cleave.]

FISSION, fish'un, *n.* A cleaving or breaking up into parts. [L. *fissio.* See FISSILE.]

FISSIPAROUS, fis-sip'ar-us, *adj.* Propagated by spontaneous fission or division into minute parts. [L. *findo, fissum*, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

FISSIROSTRAL, fis-si-ros'tral, *adj.* *Having a deeply cleft* or gaping *beak*, as swallows. [L. *fissus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

FISSURE, fish'ūr, *n.* *A cleft:* a narrow opening or chasm. [L. *fissura—findo, fissum*, to cleave.]

FIST, fist, *n.* The closed or clenched hand, esp. as used for striking.—*v.t.* To strike or gripe with the fist. [A.S. *fyst*; W. *ffusto*, to beat; L. *fustis*, a club: allied to L. *pugnus*, a fist, Gr. *pux*, with clenched fist.]

FISTULA, fist'ū-la, *n.* (*lit.*) *A reed* or *pipe:* a deep, narrow, pipe-like, sinuous ulcer. [L.—from root of FISSURE.]

FISTULAR, fist'ū-lar, } *adj.* Hollow like a pipe or
FISTULOSE, fist'ū-lōs, } reed.

FISTULOUS, fist'ū-lus, *adj.* Of the nature of a fistula.

FISTY, fist'i, *adj.* (*Byron*). Relating to the fist, pugilistic.

FIT, fit, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Made* or fashioned: adapted to any particular end or standard: qualified: appropriate: convenient: proper.—*v.t.* To make fit or suitable: to be adapted to: to qualify.—*v.i.* to be suitable, becoming, or adapted:—*pr.p.* fitt'ing; *pa.p.* fitt'ed.—*n.* Adjustment, as of dress. [Fr. *fait*, L. *factus*, made—*facio*, to make.]

FIT, fit, *n.* A sudden and sharp attack of a disease: a sudden attack marked by convulsions, as apoplexy, epilepsy, &c.: a temporary attack of anything, as laughter: a passing humour, sudden impulse: sudden irregular action followed by rest: an interval. [It. *fitta*, a stitch or sharp pain—L. *figo*, to pierce: or from root of FIGHT.]

FIT, fit, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A song*, or part of a song or tune. [A.S. *fit*, a song, *fittan*, to sing.]

FITCH, fich, *n.* *A vetch:* (*B.*) the black poppy, with a seed like cumin, also a kind of bearded wheat.

FITCHET, fich'et, } *n.* A polecat. [O. Fr. *fissau*;
FITCHEW, fich'ōō, } D. *fisse, vitsche*, a stinking animal; allied to L. *fœteo*, to stink.]

FITFUL, fit'fool, *adj.* Full of fits: marked by sudden impulses: spasmodic. [manner.

FITFULLY, fit'fool-li, *adv.* In a fitful or spasmodic

FITLIEST, fit'li-est, *adv.* (*Milton*). Most fitly. [Superl. of FITLY.]

FITLY, fit'li, *adv.* In a fit or suitable manner.

FITMENT, fit'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Something fitted to an end. [fit: suitableness.

FITNESS, fit'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being

FITTER, fit'ėr, *n.* He who or that which fits.

FITTING, fit'ing, *adj.* Fit: appropriate.—*n.* Anything used in fitting up, used chiefly in *pl.*

FITTINGLY, fit'ing-li, *adv.* Suitably: properly.

FITTING-OUT, fit'ing-owt, *n.* A supply of things fit and necessary.

FITZ, fits, *n.* (a prefix) = son of:—used in England esp. of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes. [Norm. *fites, fiz*, Fr. *fils*, L. *filius*, Russ. suffix *witch*, a son.]

FIVE, fīv, *adj.* and *n.* Four and one. [A.S. *fif*; Ger. *fünf*; W. *pump*; L. *quinque*; Gr. *pente, pempe*; Sans. *panchan.*]

FIVEFOLD, fīv'fōld, *adj.* Five times folded or repeated: in fives.

FIVES, fīvz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Vives, a disease of horses.

FIVES, fīvz, *n.* A game resembling tennis, so called because three fives or fifteen are counted to the game.

FIVES-COURT, fīvz'-kōrt, *n.* A court where the game of fives is played.

FIX, fiks, *n.* (*colloq.*) A difficulty: a dilemma.

FIX, fiks, *v.t.* *To bind* or make firm: to establish: to fasten firmly: to settle: to direct steadily: to deprive of volatility.—*v.i.* to settle or remain permanently: to rest: to become firm: to congeal. [L. *figo, fixum*; Gr. *pēgnumi*, conn. with Sans. *paç*, to bind.]

FIXABLE, fiks'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being fixed.

FIXATION, fiks-ā'shun, *n.* Act of fixing or state of being fixed: steadiness: confinement: state in which a body does not evaporate. [colours.

FIXATIVE, fiks'a-tiv, *n.* That which fixes or sets

FIXED, fikst, *adj.* Made firm: settled: not apt to evaporate. [mannner.

FIXEDLY, fiks'ed-li, *adv.* In a fixed or steadfast

FIXEDNESS, fiks'ed-nes, *n.* State of being fixed: steadfastness: want of volatility.

FIXITY, fiks'i-ti, *n.* Fixedness.

FIXTURE, fiks'tūr, *n.* That which is fixed or attached to anything, as to land or to a house: a fixed article of furniture. [ness.

FIXURE, fiks'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Stability, position, firm-

FIZZ, fiz, } *v.i.* To make a hissing sound. [From
FIZZLE, fiz'l, } the sound.]

FLABBINESS, flab'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being flabby.

FLABBY, flab'i, *adj.* *Inclined to flap:* easily shaken: unnaturally soft and yielding: hanging loose. [From FLAP.]

FLACCID, flak'sid, *adj.* *Flabby:* lax: easily yielding to pressure: not firm: soft and weak. [L. *flaccidus—flaccus*, flabby: conn. with FLAP.]

FLACCIDITY, flak-sid'i-ti, } *n.* State of being
FLACCIDNESS, flak'sid-nes, } flaccid: want of firmness.

FLAG, flag, *v.i.* *To lag* or *hang loose:* to droop: to grow languid: to grow spiritless.—*v.t.* to suffer to droop or become feeble:—*pr.p.* flagg'ing; *pa.p.* flagged'. [W. *llag*, slack, slow; D. *flaggeren*, to be loose: akin to L. *flaccus*, drooping.]

FLAG, flag, *n.* The popular name of a number of water-plants having long sword-shaped leaves.

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FLAG, flag, } *n.* A kind of sandstone
FLAG-STONE, flag'-stōn, } that separates into flakes or layers: a flat stone used for paving. [From FLAKE.]

FLAG, flag, *n.* Anything that flags or hangs down loosely: the colours or ensign of a ship or of troops.

FLAG OF TRUCE, a white flag displayed during war when some pacific communication is intended between the hostile parties.—TO STRIKE OR LOWER THE FLAG, to pull it down as a token of respect, submission, or surrender.

FLAG-CAPTAIN, flag'-kap'tān, *n.* In the navy, the captain of the ship which bears the admiral's flag.

FLAGELLANT, flaj'el-lant, *n.* One of a body of religious fanatics who maintained the necessity of flagellation as a discipline. [L. *flagellans, -antis,* pr.p. of *flagello,* to whip.]

FLAGELLATE, flaj'el-lāt, *v.t.* *To whip* or scourge: —*pr.p.* flag'ellāting; *pa.p.* flag'ellāted. [L. *flagello, flagellatum—flagellum,* dim. of *flagrum,* a whip.]

FLAGELLATION, flaj-el-lā'shun, *n.* Act of flagellating: whipping, esp. as a religious discipline.

FLAGEOLET, flaj'o-let, *n.* A small wind-instrument like a flute, but having a mouthpiece at one end. [O. Fr. *flajol,* Prov. *flautol,* dim. of O. Fr. *flaüte.* See FLUTE.]

FLAGGINESS, flag'i-nes, *n.* The state of being [flaggy: want of stiffness.

FLAGGING, flag'ing, *n.* Flag-stones: a pavement of flag-stones. [insipid. [From FLAG, *v.i.*]

FLAGGY, flag'i, *adj.* Flexible: not stiff: weak:

FLAGITIOUS, fla-jish'us, *adj.* *Disgraceful:* grossly wicked: heinous: guilty of or characterised by enormous crimes. [L. *flagitiosus—flagitium,* a disgraceful act, orig. heat of passion—*flagito,* to demand warmly—root *flag,* to burn.]

FLAGITIOUSLY, fla-jish'us-li, *adv.* In a flagitious or disgraceful manner.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, fla-jish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being flagitious: gross wickedness.

FLAG-LIEUTENANT, flag'-lef-ten'ant, *n.* An officer in a flag-ship, corresponding to an aide-de-camp in the army.

FLAG-OFFICER, flag'-of'i-sėr, *n.* The officer or commander of a flag-ship: an admiral or commodore.

FLAGON, flag'un, *n.* A large drinking-vessel with a narrow mouth. [Fr. *flacon,* for *flascon.* See FLASK.]

FLAGRANCY, flā'gran-si, *n.* The quality of being flagrant or burning: glaring impudence.

FLAGRANT, flā'grant, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Flaming, burning:* glowing: raging: glaring: enormous. [L. *flagrans, -antis,* pr.p. of *flagro,* to flame—root *flag,* to burn.] [manner.

FLAGRANTLY, flā'grant-li, *adv.* In a flagrant

FLAG-SHIP, flag'-ship, *n.* The ship in the British navy which carries the commander of a squadron, and on the mast of which his flag is displayed.

FLAG-STAFF, flag'-staf, *n.* A staff or pole on which a flag is displayed.

FLAG-STONE, flag'-stōn, *n.* See FLAG, a stone.

FLAG-WORM, flag'-wurm, *n.* A worm or grub bred among flags or reeds.

FLAIL, flāl, *n.* A wooden instrument for *beating* or thrashing corn by hand. [O. Fr. *flael,* Ger. *flegel*—L. *flagellum.* See FLAGELLATE.]

FLAKE, flāk, *n.* (*lit.*) A small part *that flies off:* any small, loose, scale-like mass of anything, as snow or wool: a small layer: (*Spenser*) a flash, as of fire.—*v.t.* To form into flakes.—*v.i.* to separate into layers: to scale off:—*pr.p.* flāk'ing; *pa.p.* flāked'. [A.S. *flacca,* snow-flakes—*flēogan,* to fly; conn. with L. *floccus,* a flock of wool, Scot. *flag,* a snow-flake.]

FLAKINESS, flāk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being flaky.

FLAKY, flāk'i, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling flakes or layers. [hood.

FLAM, flam, *n.* (*obs.*) A whim: an idle fancy: a false-

FLAMBEAU, flam'bō, *n.* A flaming torch:—*pl.* Fr. FLAMBEAUX (-bō), E. FLAMBEAUS (-bōz). [Fr. *flamber,* to flame—L. *flamma.* See FLAME.]

FLAMBOYANT, flam-boy'ant, *adj.* Noting a style of Gothic architecture, characterised by the flame-like forms of its tracery. [Fr.—*flamboyer,* to flame.]

FLAME, flām, *n.* *That which burns:* gas in a state of combustion: a blaze: ardour of temper: vigour of thought: warmth of affection: love.—*v.i.* To burn as flame: to blaze: to break out in violence of passion.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to inflame, excite:—*pr.p.* flām'ing; *pa.p.* flāmed'. [Fr. *flamme,* L. *flamma,* for *flagma—flag,* root of *flagro,* to burn; Gr. *phleg,* Sans. *bhrag,* to shine.]

FLAME-COLOURED, flām'-kul'urd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of the colour of flame, bright yellow.

FLAMELESS, flām'les, *adj.* Without flame.

FLAMELET, flām'let, *n.* A small flame.

FLAMEN, flā'men, *n.* In ancient Rome, a priest devoted to one particular god, so called from the *fillet* which he wore round his head. [L., same as *filamen—filum,* a fillet of wool.]

FLAMING, flām'ing, *adj.* Bright like a flame: red: gaudy: violent: vehement.

FLAMINGLY, flām'ing-li, *adv.* In a flaming manner: with great display.

FLAMINGO, fla-ming'go, *n.* A tropical bird of a *flaming* or bright red colour, with long legs and neck.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flam-mif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Producing flame.* [L. *flamma,* flame, *fero,* to bear, produce.]

FLAMY, flām'i, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame.

FLANCH, flansh, *n.* *A flange:* (*her.*) an ordinary formed on each side of a shield by the segment of a circle. [From root of FLANK.]

FLANCONADE, flang-ko-nād', *n.* In fencing, a thrust in the flank or side.

FLANGE, flanj, *n.* A projecting or raised edge or flank, as of a wheel, or of a rail.—*v.t.* To form a flange on. [From FLANK.]

FLANGED, flanjd, *adj.* Having a flange, as a wheel.

FLANGE-RAIL, flanj'-rāl, *n.* A rail having a flange on one side to prevent wheels running off.

FLANK, flangk, *n.* *The flabby* or soft part of the side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh: the side of anything, esp. of an army, fleet, or bastion.—*v.t.* To attack, threaten, or pass round the flank of.—*v.i.* to be posted on the side: to touch. [Fr. *flanc,* It. *fianco,* prob. from L. *flaccus,* flabby, with *n* inserted.]

FLANKER, flangk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which flanks: a fortification which commands the flank of an assailing force.—*v.t.* To defend by flankers: to attack sideways.

FLANNEL, flan'el, *n.* A soft woollen cloth of loose texture, orig. manufactured in Wales. [Formerly *flannen*—W. *gwlanen,* wool.]

FLANNELED, flan'eld, *adj.* Covered with flannel.

FLAP, flap, *n.* The sound of a blow from a broad flat object: the blow or motion of a broad loose object: anything broad and flexible hanging loose, as the tail of a coat.—*v.t.* To beat or move with a flap.—*v.i.* to hang or fall like a flap: to move as wings: —*pr.p.* flapp'ing; *pa.p.* flapped'. [From the sound; conn. with FLABBY, FLAG.]

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FLAP-DRAGON, flap'-drag'un, *n.* A play in which small edibles, as raisins, are snatched from burning brandy, and eaten: (*Shak.*) the thing snatched in playing flap-dragon.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To swallow or devour, as a flap-dragon.

FLAP-EARED, flap'-ērd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having ears hanging like a flap.

FLAP-JACK, flap'-jak, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of broad, flat pancake.

FLAP-MOUTHED, flap'-mowthd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having loose, flap-like lips.

FLARE, flār, *v.i.* To flutter or flicker: to burn with a bright, unsteady light: to glitter with transient brightness: to be exposed to too much light: to spread outward:—*pr.p.* flār'ing; *pa.p.* flāred'.—*n.* An unsteady, offensive light. [Ger. *flackern—flacker*, to flutter, to flare; akin to *fliegen*, to fly.]

FLARING, flār'ing, *p.adj.* Giving out a broad, unsteady, offensive light.

FLASH, flash, *n.* A momentary blaze of light: a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment: any short transient state.—*v.i.* To break forth as a sudden blaze of light: to break out into wit or brilliant thought: to burst out into any kind of violence.—*v.t.* to cause to flash: to throw in flashes: (*Spenser*) to splash. [From the sound made by a dash of water or a sudden burst of flame.]

FLASHING, flash'ing, *n.* The act of blazing: a sudden burst as of water.

FLASHY, flash'i, *adj.* Flashing: dazzling for a moment: showy but empty: vapid.

FLASK, flask, *n.* A narrow necked vessel for holding liquids: a bottle: a powder-horn: a frame used in foundries for holding the sand that forms the mould. [A.S. *flasc, flaxa;* Fr. *flasque, flacon, flascon*, perh. from L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.]

FLASKET, flask'et, *n.* A vessel in which viands are served [a form of FLASK]: (*Spenser*) a basket [W. *fflasged*, a large wicker basket].

FLAT, flat, *adj.* Having an even or nearly even surface: smooth: level with the ground: wanting points of prominence or interest: insipid: monotonous: dejected: (*mus.*) below the proper pitch, not sharp.—*n.* A level plain: a tract covered by shallow water: the flat part of anything: a story or floor of a building: (*mus.*) a character (♭) before a note which lowers it a semitone: a simpleton.—*v.t.* To flatten. [Dutch *plat*, Ger. *platt;* akin to L. *latus*, Gr. *platus*, broad.]

FLAT-FISH, flat'-fish, *n.* A name applied to fishes that have a flat body, such as the flounder, turbot, &c.

FLATLING, flat'ling, } *adv.* (*Spenser* and *Shak.*)
FLATLONG, flat'long, } With the flat side down: not edgewise. [plainly.

FLATLY, flat'li, *adv.* In a flat manner or position:

FLATNESS, flat'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being flat: evenness: vapidness. [flat.

FLATTEN, flat'n, *v.t.* To make flat.—*v.i.* to become

FLATTER, flat'ėr, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To stroke*, and so *to make flat* or smooth: to soothe with praise and servile attentions: to compliment: to praise falsely; to please with false hopes. [From FLAT.]

FLATTERER, flat'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who flatters: a sycophant.

FLATTERING, flat'ėr-ing, *adj.* Bestowing flattery: uttering false praise: pleasing to pride or vanity.

FLATTERINGLY, flat'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a flattering manner. [praise: adulation.

FLATTERY, flat'ėr-i, *n.* Act of flattering: false

FLATTISH, flat'ish, *adj.* Somewhat flat.

FLATULENCE, flat'ū-lens, } *n.* State of being
FLATULENCY, flat'ū-len-si, } flatulent: an accumulation of wind in the stomach: windiness.

FLATULENT, flat'ū-lent, *adj.* *Windy:* affected with or apt to generate wind in the stomach: empty: vain. [Low L. *flatulentus*—L. *flo, flatum*, to blow.]

FLATUS, flā'tus, *n.* A breath of wind: wind generated in any cavity of the body. [L.—*flo, flatum*, to blow.] [downward.

FLATWISE, flat'wīz, *adj.* or *adv.* With the flat side

FLAUNT, flānt, *v.i.* To fly or wave in the wind: to make an ostentatious show, esp. in dress: to move with a bold or saucy deportment.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Anything displayed merely for show. [Prob. from A.S. *fleogan*, contr. *fleon*, to fly.]

FLAUNTINGLY, flānt'ing-li, *adv.* In a flaunting or showy manner.

FLAUTIST, flawt'ist, *n.* A flute-player. [See FLUTE.]

FLAVESCENT, fla-ves'ent, *adj.* *Yellowish*, or turning yellow. [L. *flavescent, -entis*, pr.p. of *flavesco*, to become yellow—*flavus*, yellow.]

FLAVINE, flā'vin, *n.* A *yellow* colouring matter employed in dyeing, imported in the form of a vegetable extract. [From L. *flavus*, yellow.]

FLAVOR, flā'vur, *n.* American spelling of FLAVOUR.

FLAVOROUS, flā'vur-us, *adj.* Of a pleasant flavour.

FLAVOUR, flā'vur, *n.* That quality of anything *which affects the smell* or the palate: odour: taste.—*v.t.* To impart flavour to. [Fr. *flairer*, L. *fragro*, changed into *flagro*, to emit a smell.]

FLAVOURLESS, flā'vur-les, *adj.* Without flavour.

FLAW, flaw, *n.* A break or crack: a defect, blemish: a sudden and violent gust of wind: (*Shak.*) a stormy tumult, a sudden commotion of the mind.—*v.t.* To crack or break: to invalidate. [A.S. *floh;* Goth. *flaga*, that which is burst off, a fragment; W. *ffaw*, a splinter.]

FLAWLESS, flaw'les, *adj.* Free from flaws.

FLAWY, flaw'i, *adj.* Full of flaws or cracks: faulty.

FLAX, flaks, *n.* The fibres of a plant which are easily *plaited*, and of which linen is made: the flax-plant. [A.S. *fleax*, Ger. *flachs*, akin to *flechten*, Gr. *plekō*, to plait.]

FLAX-COMB, flaks'-kōm, *n.* A comb or toothed instrument for cleaning the fibres of flax.

FLAX-DRESSER, flaks'-dres'ėr, *n.* One who dresses or prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN, flaks'n, *adj.* Made of or resembling flax: fair, long, and flowing.

FLAX-WENCH, flaks'-wensh, *n.* A female who spins flax: (*Shak.*) a prostitute.

FLAXY, flaks'i, *adj.* Like flax: of a light colour.

FLAY, flā, *v.t.* To cut off *in flakes:* to skin. [A.S. *flean;* Ice. *flaga*, to cut turfs. See FLAKE.]

FLEA, flē, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To flay.

FLEA, flē, *n.* A small wingless insect remarkable for its *agility* and troublesome bite. [A.S. *flea—fleohan*, to flee. See FLEE.]

FLEA-BANE, flē'-bān, *n.* A genus of plants which emit a strong smell said to have the power of driving away fleas.

FLEA-BITE, flē'-bīt, *n.* The bite of a flea: a small mark caused by the bite: (*fig.*) a trifle.

FLEA-BITTEN, flē'-bit'n, *adj.* Bitten by fleas: (*fig.*) mean.

FLEAM, flēm, *n.* A kind of lancet or sharp instrument for bleeding cattle. [Fr. *flamme*, Dutch *vlieme*, a lancet.]

FLEAR, flēr (*Spenser*). Same as FLEER.

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FLECK, flek, *n.* A spot or streak.—*v.t.* To spot or speckle: to streak. [Ger. *fleck*, a spot.]

FLECKLESS, flek'les, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Without fleck or spot.

FLED, fled, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FLEE.

FLEDGE, flej, *adj.* (*Milton*). *Able to fly:* feathered.—*v.t.* To furnish with feathers so as to enable to fly: to supply with down:—*pr.p.* fledg'ing; *pa.p.* fledged'. [A.S. *fleogan*, Ger. *fliegen*, to fly.]

FLEDGLING, flej'ling, *n.* A bird just fledged.

FLEE, flē, *v.i.* To run with rapidity, *as if flying:* to hasten away.—*v.t.* to keep at a distance from: to shun:—*pr.p.* flee'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fled. [A.S. *fleohan*, contr. *fleon*, akin to *fleogan*, to fly; Ger. *fliehen*, akin to *fliegen*, to fly. See FLY.]

FLEECE, flēs, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is woven:* the coat of a sheep, or the wool shorn from it at one time.—*v.t.* To clip wool from: to strip or plunder: to cover, as with wool:—*pr.p.* fleec'ing; *pa.p.* fleeced'. [A.S. *flys*, Dutch *vlies*, L. *vellus:* from root of FLAX.]

FLEECED, flēst, *adj.* Having a fleece: stripped of a fleece, plundered.

FLEECELESS, flēs'les, *adj.* Having no fleece.

FLEECER, flēs'ėr, *n.* One who fleeces or plunders.

FLEECY, flēs'i, *adj.* Covered with or resembling wool: woolly.

FLEER, flēr, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To make wry faces in contempt: to mock: to leer.—*v.t.* to mock, deride.—*n.* Mockery either by words or looks. [Conn. with Scot. *fleyr*, to make wry faces, Ice. *flyra*, to leer.]

FLEET, flēt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which floats:* a number of ships in company, esp. ships of war.—*v.i.* To pass swiftly: (*Spenser*) to float.—*v.t.* to cause to pass lightly or joyfully: (*Spenser*) to sail over rapidly.—*adj.* Swift: nimble: fleeting or transient: superficial. [A.S. *fliet*, *flota*—*fleotan*, to float, from *fleowan*, to flow; L. *fluito*, to float, freq. of *fluo*, to flow.]

FLEET-FOOT, flēt'-foot, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Fleet or swift of foot.

FLEETING, flēt'ing, *adj.* Passing quickly: not lasting: transitory: (*Shak.*) inconstant.

FLEETLY, flēt'li, *adv.* In a fleet or swift manner.

FLEETNESS, flēt'nes, *n.* The quality of being fleet or nimble: swiftness: speed.

FLEMING, flem'ing, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Flanders in Belgium.

FLEMISH, flem'ish, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Flemings, or to Flanders.

FLENCH, flensh, } *v.t.* To cut up the blubber of—
FLENSE, flens, } said of the whale. [Dan. *flense*, Scot. *flinch*.]

FLESH, flesh, *n.* The soft solid substance which covers the bones of animals: animal food, distinct from vegetable: the bodies of beasts and birds, not fish: the soft substance of fruit: the edible part of fruits: the body, as distinct from the soul: animals or animal nature: mankind: bodily appetites: the present life: carnal state: kindred.—*v.t.* To train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting: to accustom: to glut: to use upon flesh, as a sword, esp. for the first time. [A.S. *flæsc;* Ger. *fleisch*.]

FLESH-BROTH, flesh'-broth, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh.

FLESH-BRUSH, flesh'-brush, *n.* A brush used for rubbing the skin to excite circulation.

FLESHED, flesht, *adj.* Having flesh: fat.

FLESHER, flesh'ėr, *n.* A butcher.

FLESH-FLY, flesh'-flī, *n.* A fly that deposits its eggs in and feeds on flesh.

FLESHHOOD, flesh'hood, *n.* (*E. B. Browning*). The state of being in the flesh.

FLESH-HOOK, flesh'-hook, *n.* A hook for drawing flesh from a pot.

FLESHINESS, flesh'i-nes, *n.* State of being fleshy: fatness.

FLESHING, flesh'ing, *n.* A thin flesh-coloured covering worn by dancers, actors, &c.

FLESHLESS, flesh'les, *adj.* Without flesh: lean.

FLESHLINESS, flesh'li-nes, *n.* State of being fleshly: carnal appetites.

FLESHLING, flesh'ling, *n.* (*Spenser*). One wholly devoted to sensuality.

FLESHLY, flesh'li, *adj.* Pertaining to the flesh: corporeal: carnal: not spiritual.

FLESHLY-MINDED, flesh'li-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Given to sensual pleasures: carnally-minded.

FLESH-MEAT, flesh'-mēt, *n.* Flesh of animals used for food.

FLESHMENT, flesh'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Act of fleshing or initiating, excitement arising from success.

FLESH-MONGER, flesh'-mung'gėr, *n.* One who deals in flesh: (*Shak.*) a procurer, a pimp.

FLESH-POT, flesh'-pot, *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked: (*fig.*) abundance of flesh, high living.

FLESH-TINT, flesh'-tint, *n.* The tint or colour that best represents the human body.

FLESH-WORM, flesh'-wurm, *n.* A worm that feeds on flesh.

FLESH-WOUND, flesh'-wōond, *n.* A wound not reaching beyond the flesh.

FLESHY, flesh'i, *adj.* Full of flesh: fat: human: pulpy.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, flōōr-de-lē', *n.* (*lit.*) *The flower of the lily:* the royal insignia of France, representing three golden lilies on a blue field. [Fr.]

Fleur-de-lis.

FLEURY, flōōr'i, *n.* (*her.*) A cross, the ends of which are in the form of *fleurs-de-lis.*

FLEW, flōō, *pa.t.* of FLY.

FLEW, flōō, *n.* The chops of a deep-mouthed dog. [Dutch *flabbe*, the chops.]

FLEWED, flōōd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having large flews or chops.

FLEXIBILITY, fleks-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being flexible: pliancy: easiness to be persuaded.

FLEXIBLE, fleks'i-bl, *adj.* *That may be bent:* pliant: docile: that may be adapted to different purposes. [L. *flexibilis—flecto, flexum*, to bend.]

FLEXIBLENESS, fleks'i-bl-nes, *n.* Flexibility.

FLEXIBLY, fleks'i-bli, *adv.* In a flexible or pliant manner.

FLEXILE, fleks'il, *adj.* Flexible.

FLEXION, flek'shun, *n.* *The act of bending:* the part bent: a fold: (*gram.*) inflection. [L. *flexio—flecto, flexum*, to bend.]

FLEXOR, fleks'or, *n.* A muscle which *bends* or contracts a joint. [L.—*flecto, flexum*, to bend.]

FLEXUOSE, fleks'ū-ōs, } *adj.* Full of windings and
FLEXUOUS, fleks'ū-us, } turnings: variable.

FLEXURE, fleks'ūr, *n.* A bending: a turning: bending of the body: a joint. [L. *flexura—flecto, flexum*, to bend.]

FLICKER, flik'ėr, *v.i.* To flutter and move the wings, as a bird: to waver, burn unsteadily, as a flame.—*n.* The act of fluttering: sudden brightness without continuance. [A.S. *flicceriam—fleogan*, to fly. See FLARE.]

FLIER, flī'ėr, *n.* One who flies or flees: a fly-wheel.

FLIGHT, flīt, *n.* The act or mode of flying: the space passed over in flying: a soaring: an excursion: a sally: a series of steps or stairs: a flock of birds flying together: the birds produced in the same season: a volley or shower: a kind of arrow: (*Shak.*) the sport of shooting with flights or arrows: act of fleeing: hasty removal. [A.S. *flyht—fleogan*, to fly.]

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FLIGHTILY, flīt'i-li, *adv.* In a flighty or fanciful manner.

FLIGHTINESS, flīt'i-nes, *n.* State of being flighty.

FLIGHTY, flīt'i, *adj.* Indulging in flights or disordered fancies: volatile: giddy: (*Shak.*) fleeting.

FLIMSILY, flim'zi-li, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

FLIMSINESS, flim'zi-nes, *n.* State of being flimsy or unsubstantial.

FLIMSY, flim'zi, *adj.* *Of the nature of a film:* thin: without solidity, strength, or reason: weak. [From root of FILM.]

FLINCH, flinsh, *v.i.* To shrink back with a quick movement: to wince: to fail. [A form of *flick*, or FLICKER.]

FLINCHER, flinsh'ėr, *n.* One who flinches.

FLINCHING, flinsh'ing, *n.* The act of flinching or shrinking.

FLING, fling, *v.t.* To strike or throw from the hand: to emit with force: to dart: to send forth: to scatter.—*v.i.* to flounce or wince: to act in a violent and irregular manner: to upbraid: to sneer: —*pr.p.* fling'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* flung.—*n.* A cast or throw: a taunt. [O. Sw. *flenga*, to strike; akin to L. *fligo*, to dash.]

FLINT, flint, *n.* (*lit.*) *Arrow-stone:* a very hard kind of stone composed chiefly of silica, formerly used for arrow-heads: a piece of flint used for striking fire: anything proverbially hard. [A.S. *flint*, Ger. *flins*, Fris. *flen-stien*, *flan-stien*—Ice. *fleinn*, A.S. *flan*, an arrow or dart, and *stæn*, a stone.]

FLINT-GLASS, flint'-glas, *n.* A very fine and pure kind of glass, so called because originally made of calcined flints. [a hard heart.

FLINT-HEART, -ED, flint'-härt, -ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having

FLINT-LOCK, flint'-lok, *n.* The lock of a musket having a flint fixed in the hammer for striking fire.

FLINTY, flint'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like flint: hard: not impressible: cruel.

FLIP, flip, *n.* *A liquor* made of beer and spirits sweetened and heated. [W. *gwlyb*, liquor.]

FLIPPANCY, flip'an-si, *n.* The state of being flippant: smoothness and rapidity of speech: pertness: thoughtless loquacity.

FLIPPANT, flip'ant, *adj.* Of smooth and rapid speech: loquacious: pert: thoughtless. [Prov. E. *flip*, to move quickly.]

FLIPPANTLY, flip'ant-li, *adv.* In a flippant manner.

FLIPPANTNESS, flip'ant-nes, *n.* Flippancy.

FLIRT, flėrt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To trifle:* to act with levity, or so as to attract attention: to coquet: to play at courtship.—*v.t.* to move with a quick, short motion: to throw with a sudden jerk.—*n.* One who flirts: a pert giddy girl. [A.S. *fleardian*, to trifle.]

FLIRTATION, flėrt-ā'shun, *n.* The act of flirting.

FLIRT-GILL, flėrt'-jil, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pert or wanton woman. [FLIRT and *Gill*, a familiar term for a female.]

FLIRTINGLY, flėrt'ing-li, *adv.* In a flirting manner.

FLIT, flit, *v.i.* To remove from one place to another: to fly quickly: to flutter on the wing: to be unsteady or easily moved:—*pr.p.* flitt'ing; *pa.p.* flitt'ed.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Swift, quick. [Compare Scot. *flit*, *flyt*, to remove from one house to another, Ice. *flyttia*, to transport: prob. conn. with FLEET.]

FLITCH, flich, *n.* The side of a hog salted and cured. [A.S. *flicce;* prov. E. *flick*, bacon.]

FLOAT, flōt, *v.i.* *To flow* or swim on a liquid: to be buoyed up: to drift: to move lightly and irregularly. —*v.t.* to cause to swim: to cover with water.—*n.* Anything that swims on water: a raft: a cork or quill on a fishing-line: (*Shak.*) a wave. [A.S. *fleotan*, *flotan*, to flow. See FLEET, *n.*, and FLOW.]

FLOATABLE, flōt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be floated.

FLOATAGE, flōt'āj, *n.* Things found floating on rivers or on the sea.

FLOAT-BOARD, flōt'-bōrd, *n.* A board on the rim of an undershot water-wheel on which the water acts and moves the wheel.

FLOATER, flōt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which floats.

FLOATING, flōt'ing, *adj.* Swimming: not fixed: circulating, as capital.

FLOATING-BATTERY, flōt'ing-bat'ėr-i, *n.* A vessel or hulk heavily armed, used in the defence of harbours or in attacks on marine fortresses.

FLOATING-BRIDGE, flōt'ing-brij, *n.* A bridge of rafts or beams of timber lying on the surface of the water.

FLOATING-LIGHT, flōt'ing-līt, *n.* A ship, bearing a light, moored on sunken rocks, to warn seamen of danger.

FLOAT-STONE, flōt'-stōn, *n.* A porous, sponge-like variety of quartz, so light as to float for a while on water.

FLOCCOSE, flok'ōs, *adj.* *Composed of* or bearing *woolly tufts:* woolly. [L. *floccosus—floccus*, a flock of wool.] [or flakes.

FLOCCULENT, flok'ū-lent, *adj.* Adhering in flocks

FLOCK, flok, *n.* A lock or flake, as of wool: finely powdered wool or cloth used for making *flock-paper*. [L. *floccus*. See FLAKE.]

FLOCK, flok, *n.* A company of birds not on the wing: a company or collection, esp. of sheep: a Christian congregation.—*v.i.* To gather in flocks or in crowds. [A.S. *floc*, a flock.] [wool.

FLOCKY, flok'i, *adj.* Having flocks or locks, as of

FLOE, flō, *n.* *A flake* or piece of ice detached from an ice-field: a large mass of floating ice. [Dan. *flag* (*af iis*, of ice). See FLAKE.]

FLOG, flog, *v.t.* *To beat* or strike: to lash: to chastise with repeated blows:—*pr.p.* flogg'ing; *pa.p.* flogged'. [L. *flag*, root of *flagrum*, a whip, *fligo*, Gr. *plēssō*, to beat.]

FLOGGING, flog'ing, *n.* A beating with a whip or rod.

FLOOD, flud, *n.* A great *flow* of water: an inundation: a deluge: (*B.*) a river or sea: the rise or flow of the tide: a great flow or stream of any fluid. —*v.t.* To overflow: to inundate. [A.S. *flod*. See FLOW.]

THE FLOOD, the deluge in the days of Noah.

FLOOD-GATE, flud'-gāt, *n.* A gate by which the flow of water is stopped or opened at pleasure: an opening or passage.

FLOODING, flud'ing, *n.* A preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus. [which the tide rises.

FLOOD-MARK, flud'-märk, *n.* The mark or line to

FLOOR, flōr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A flat surface:* the part of a room on which one walks: a platform: a series of rooms in a house on the same level, a story: that part of a ship's bottom on which it rests when aground.—*v.t.* To furnish with a floor: to bring to the floor, to strike down. [A.S. *flor*, W. *llawr*, Dutch *vloer*, a flat surface; Ger. *flur*, flat land.]

FLOOR-CLOTH, flōr'-kloth, *n.* Cloth, oiled or painted, for covering floors. [form.

FLOORING, flōr'ing, *n.* Material for floors: a plat-

FLOP, flop, *v.t.* and *i.* A form of FLAP.

FLORA, flō'ra, *n.* (*myth.*) The goddess *of flowers:* the whole of the plants peculiar to a country or district: a catalogue or description of such plants. [L.—*flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

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FLORAL, flō'ral, *adj.* Relating to Flora, or to flowers: (*bot.*) containing the flower.

FLORESCENCE, flo-res'ens, *n.* *A bursting into flower:* the time when plants flower. [L. *florescens*, pr.p. of *floresco*, to begin to blossom—*floreo*, to blossom—*flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

FLORESCENT, flo-res'ent, *adj.* Bursting into flowers.

FLORET, flō'ret, *n.* *A little flower:* a separate little flower of a compound flower. [to floriculture.

FLORICULTURAL, flō-ri-kul'tūr-al, *adj.* Pertaining

FLORICULTURE, flō'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* *The culture of flowers* or plants. [L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower, and CULTURE.]

FLORICULTURIST, flō-ri-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* A florist.

FLORID, flor'id, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Flowery:* bright in colour: flushed with red: highly figurative: richly ornamental. [L. *floridus—flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

FLORIDLY, flor'id-li, *adv.* In a florid or showy manner.

FLORIDNESS, flor'id-nes, *n.* Quality of being florid.

FLORIFEROUS, flo-rif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* or producing *flowers.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower, and *fero*, to bear.]

FLORIFORM, flō'ri-form, *adj.* *Having the form of a flower.* [L. *flos*, *floris*, and FORM.]

FLORIN, flor'in, *n.* (*orig.*) A Florentine coin with the lily flower, the national badge of Florence, stamped on it: an English silver coin, value 2s. [Fr.—It. *fiorino—fiore*, a lily—L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

FLORIST, flō'rist, *n.* A cultivator of flowers: one who writes on flowers.

FLOSCULE, flos'kūl, *n.* A floret of an aggregate flower. [Fr.—L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

FLOSCULOUS, flos'kūl-us, *adj.* Composed of many floscules or tubular florets.

FLOSS, flos, *n.* The *loose* downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as the bean: untwisted silk in fine filaments: a fluid glass floating upon the iron in a puddling furnace. [It. *floscio*—L. *fluxus*, loose—*fluo*, to flow.]

FLOSS-SILK, flos'-silk, *n.* An inferior kind of silk made of floss, or ravelled fragments of fibre.

FLOSSY, flos'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling floss.

FLOTAGE, flōt'āj, *n.* Same as FLOATAGE.

FLOTANT, flōt'ant, *adj.* (*her.*) Noting an object, as a banner, floating or flying in the air.

FLOTATION, flo-tā'shun, *n.* The act of floating.

FLOTE, flōt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A float or wave.

FLOTILLA, flo-til'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little fleet:* a fleet of small ships. [Sp., dim. of *flota*, Fr. *flotte*, a fleet. See FLEET.]

FLOTSAM, flot'sam, } *n.* Goods lost by shipwreck,
FLOTSON, flot'son, } and found *floating* on the sea.

FLOUNCE, flowns, *v.i.* To do anything with noise and bluster, like one plunging about in the water: to throw about the limbs and body: to move with a jerk or sudden action:—*pr.p.* flounc'ing; *pa.p.* flounced'.—*n.* A sudden jerk or spring. [O. Sw. *flunsa*, Dutch *plonssen*, to plunge in water.]

FLOUNCE, flowns, *n.* A plaited strip or frill sewed to the skirt of a dress, and left hanging loose.—*v.t.* To furnish with flounces. [Fr. *froncis*, a plait; prob. from low L. *frontiare*, to wrinkle the brow—L. *frons*, *frontis*, the brow.]

FLOUNDER, flown'dėr, *v.i.* To flounce or struggle with violent irregular motion. [Allied to FLOUNCE, *v.i.*]

FLOUNDER, flown'dėr, *n.* A small flat fish. [Ger. *flunder*, Sw. *flundra.*]

FLOUR, flowr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The flower* or finest part of anything: the finer part of meal separated from the bran: the fine soft powder of any substance.—*v.t.* To reduce to or sprinkle with flour. [Sp. *flor* (*de harina*, of flour), fine flour—L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

FLOURISH, flur'ish, *v.i.* *To flower* or blossom: to grow luxuriantly: to thrive: to use flowery and copious language: to make extravagant, irregular motions.—*v.t.* to adorn with flowers or ornamental figures: to swing about by way of show or triumph.—*n.* Decoration: showy splendour: vigour, prosperity: (*Shak.*) beauty: an ostentatious embellishment: parade of words: a brandishing, as of a weapon: a musical prelude, especially a triumphant strain. [O. E. *florishe*, O. Fr. *florir*, Sp. *florecer*—L. *florescere*, to blossom—*flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

FLOURISHINGLY, flur'ish-ing-li, *adv.* In a flourishing manner.

FLOUT, flowt, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To jeer, mock, or insult: to treat with contempt.—*n.* A mock: an insult. [Dutch *fluyten*, to flatter, Goth. *flautan*, to boast, Scot. *flyte*, to scold.] [insultingly.

FLOUTINGLY, flowt'ing-li, *adv.* With flouting:

FLOW, flō, *v.i.* *To flee* or run, as water: to rise, as the tide: to become liquid, to melt: to move in a stream, as air: to glide smoothly: to proceed or issue: to abound: to hang loose and waving.—*v.t.* to overflow or cover with water.—*n.* A stream or current, as of water: a pouring out: sudden abundance: the setting in of the tide from the ocean. [A.S. *flowan*, Ger. *fliessen*, akin to *fliehen*, to flee, *fliegen*, to fly, L. *fluo*, to flow, *pluo*, to rain, Gr. *phleō*, to overflow, Sans. *plu*, to swim.]

FLOWER, flow'ėr, *n.* *The blossom* or that part of a plant which contains the sexual organs, and from which the seed is formed: the best of anything: an ornamental expression or figure in speaking or writing:—*pl.* any substance in the form of fine powder (prob. a corr. of *flour*).—*v.t.* To adorn with figures of flowers.—*v.i.* to blossom or produce flowers: to flourish. [L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower; akin to BLOW and BLOOM.]

FLOWER-BUD, flow'ėr-bud, *n.* An unopened flower.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, flow'ėr-de-loos, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as IRIS. [Fr. *fleur-de-lis*; see FLEUR-DE-LIS.]

FLOWERET, flow'ėr-et, *n.* *A little flower.*

FLOWER-HEAD, flow'ėr-hed, *n.* A compound flower in which all the florets are sessile on the receptacle.

FLOWERINESS, flow'ėr-i-nes, *n.* The state of being flowery: floridness of speech.

FLOWER-KIRTLED, flow'ėr-kėr'tld, *adj.* Dressed in robes or garlands of flowers.

FLOWERLESS, flow'ėr-les, *adj.* Having no flowers.

FLOWERS, flō'ėrz, *n.* (*B.*) Menstrual discharges. [L. *fluores—fluo*, to flow.]

FLOWER-STALK, flow'ėr-stawk, *n.* The stem that supports the flower.

FLOWERY, flow'ėr-i, *adj.* Full of or adorned with flowers: highly embellished with figures.

FLOWERY-KIRTLED (*Milton*). FLOWER-KIRTLED.

FLOWN, flōn, *pa.p.* of FLY.

FLOWN, flōn, *adj.* Inflated, flushed: (*Milton*) overflown.

FLUATE, flōō'āt, *n.* Same as FLUORIDE.

FLUCTUATE, fluk'tū-āt, *v.i.* *To flow or move as a wave:* to float backwards and forwards: to rise and fall: to be wavering or unsteady: to be undetermined.—*v.t.* (*Tenn.*) to cause to move as a wave, to put in motion:—*pr.p.* fluc'tūāting; *pa.p.* fluc'tūāted. [L. *fluctuo*, *fluctuatum—fluctus*, a wave—*fluo*, to flow.]

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FLUCTUATION, fluk-tū-ā'shun, *n.* A rising and falling: motion hither and thither: unsteadiness.

FLUE, flōō, *n.* A passage or chimney for the escape of smoke from a fire. [O. Fr. *flue*, a flowing, *fluer*, L. *fluo*, to flow.]

FLUE, flōō, *n.* Light down: soft down or fur. [Akin to FLOCK (of wool), from A.S. *fleogan*, to fly.]

FLUENCY, flōō'en-si, *n.* The quality of being fluent: smoothness: readiness of utterance: volubility.

FLUENT, flōō'ent, *adj.* *Flowing* or capable of flowing: smooth: liquid: ready in speech: voluble. [L. *fluens, -entis*, pr.p. of *fluo*, to flow.]

FLUENTLY, flōō'ent-li, *adv.* In a fluent manner.

FLUENTNESS, flōō'ent-nes, *n.* Same as FLUENCY.

FLUGELMAN, flū'gl-man, *n.* The leading man of a file: a man who gives the motions to the rest at drill. [Ger. *flügel*, a wing, and *mann*, a man.]

FLUID, flōō'id, *adj.* *That flows:* liquid or gaseous.—*n.* A substance whose particles are freely movable among themselves: popularly, a liquid. [L. *fluidus*—*fluo*, to flow.]

FLUIDISE, flōō'id-īz, *v.t.* To make fluid.

FLUIDITY, flōō-id'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being fluid: a liquid, aëriform, or gaseous state.

FLUIDNESS, flōō'id-nes, *n.* Fluidity.

FLUKE, flōōk, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground: one of the points of a whale's tail. [Akin to Ger. *pflug*, a plough, Ice. *fleika*, to tear: or perhaps = a wing, and akin to low Ger. *flunk*, a wing, also the part of an anchor—*fliegen*, to fly.]

FLUMMERY, flum'ér-i, *n.* An *acid* jelly made from the husks of oats: anything very insipid: empty compliment. [W. *llymry—llymrig*, harsh, raw—*llym*, sharp, severe.]

FLUNG, flung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FLING.

FLUNKY, flung'ki, *n.* A livery servant, a footman: a mean, cringing fellow. [Low Ger. *flunkern*, to be gaudily dressed.] [flunky.

FLUNKYISM, flungk'i-izm, *n.* The character of a

FLUOR, flōō'or, *n.* (*orig.*) *A fluid state:* a mineral which is a fluoride of calcium (the base of lime), and which occurs both crystallised and massive. [Fr.—L. *fluo*, to flow.]

FLUORESCENCE, flōō-or-es'ens, *n.* The property possessed by some transparent bodies of shewing a different colour on the surface from that of the mass of the substance. [From FLUOR.]

FLUORESCENT, flōō-or-es'ent, *adj.* Having the property of fluorescence.

FLUORIC, flōō-or'ik, *adj.* Of or obtained from fluor.

FLUORIDE, flōō'or-īd, *n.* A compound of fluorine with a base.

FLUORINE, flōō'or-in, *n.* An elementary substance allied to chlorine, obtained chiefly from fluor.

FLUOROTYPE, flōō-or'o-tīp, *n.* A process in which salts of fluoric acid are employed for the purpose of producing pictures by the agency of light.

FLUOR-SPAR, flōō'or-spar, *n.* Same as FLUOR.

FLURRY, flur'ri, *n.* A sudden blast or gust: violent agitation: bustle: hurry.—*v.t.* To agitate: to excite:—*pr.p.* flur'rying; *pa.p.* flur'ried. [Prov. E. *flur*, to ruffle: or akin to FLUTTER.]

FLUSH, flush, *n.* A sudden *flowing:* a rush, as of water: a flow of blood to the face causing redness: a blush or glow: bloom: growth, abundance.—*v.i.* To flow suddenly, to rush: to come or appear suddenly: to glow or blush.—*v.t.* to cause the blood to rush suddenly to the face: to cause redness: to excite with joy: to flood with water.—*adj.* Flowing up to the brim: abounding: full of vigour, fresh, bright: level with. [Ger. *fluss—floss*, pa.t. of *fliessen*, to flow; L. *flux—fluo*, to flow.]

FLUSTER, flus'tèr, *n.* Bustling or bluster: agitation, confusion.—*v.i.* To be in a bustle: to be agitated and confused.—*v.t.* to make hot and flushed, as with drink: to agitate or confuse. [Akin to BLUSTER.]

FLUTE, flōōt, *n.* A musical pipe with finger-holes and keys sounded by *blowing:* a channel, as on a pillar.—*v.t.* To play or sing in a clear soft note: to form flutes or channels on, as on a pillar:—*pr.p.* flūt'ing; *pa.p.* flūt'ed. [Fr.; O. Fr. *flaüte*, It. *flauto*, from L. *flo, flatum*, to blow.]

FLUTE-STOP, flōōt'-stop, *n.* A range of wooden pipes in an organ, designed to imitate the flute.

FLUTING, flōōt'ing, *n.* Fluted work, as on a pillar.

FLUTIST, flōōt'ist, *n.* A performer on the flute.

FLUTTER, flut'ér, *v.i.* To move or flap the wings rapidly without flying or with only short flights: to move about with great bustle and show: to vibrate: to be in agitation or uncertainty.—*v.t.* to throw into confusion or disorder: to agitate.—*n.* Quick, irregular motion: confusion: agitation. [Freq. of FLIT.]

FLUVIAL, flōō'vi-al, } *adj. Belonging to rivers:*
FLUVIATIC, flōō-vi-at'ik, } growing or living in streams or ponds. [L. *fluvialis* and *fluviaticus—fluvius*, a river—*fluo*, to flow.]

FLUVIATILE, flōō'vi-a-til, *adj.* Belonging to or formed by rivers. [L. *fluviatilis—fluvius*, a river.]

FLUX, fluks, *n.* *The act of flowing:* a flow or issue of matter: diarrhœa: a moving or passing in continued succession: the flow of the tide: matter discharged: the state of being liquid, fusion: a substance added to accelerate the fusion of minerals or metals.—*v.t.* To melt, to fuse. [L. *fluxus—fluo, fluxum*, to flow.]

FLUXATION, fluks-ā'shun, *n.* The act of fluxing.

FLUXIBILITY, fluks-i-bil'i-ti, } *n.* The quality of
FLUXIBLENESS, fluks'i-bl-nes, } being fluxible.

FLUXIBLE, fluks'i-bl, *adj.* *Capable of being melted* or fused. [From root of FLUX.]

FLUXILE, fluks'il, *adj.* Same as FLUXIBLE.

FLUXION, fluk'shun, *n.* *The act of flowing:* the matter that flows: a constantly varying indication: (*math.*) an increment, a differential.

FLUXIONAL, fluk'shun-al, } *adj.* Having the
FLUXIONARY, fluk'shun-ar-i, } nature of a fluxion: variable: inconstant.

FLY, flī, *v.i.* *To float* or move through the air with wings: to move swiftly, to pass away: to break suddenly: to vibrate or flutter: to flee.—*v.t.* to cause to float in the air: to flee from, to avoid:—*pr.p.* fly'ing; *pa.t.* flew (flōō); *pa.p.* flown (flōn).—*n.* A popular name given to insects of the order Diptera generally: a fish-hook dressed with silk, &c., in imitation of a fly: a light double-seated carriage: a fly-wheel: also, a wheel with fans on its margin for equalising the motion of machinery. [A.S. *fleogan, flion*, Ger. *fliegen*; akin to A.S. *fleotan*, to float, *fleowan*, to flow, L. *volo*, to fly, Sans. *plu*, to swim, to fly.]

FLY-BITTEN, flī'-bit'tn, *p.adj.* Marked by the bite of flies.

FLY-BLOW, flī'-blō, *n.* The egg of the flesh-fly.—*v.t.* To deposit eggs in, as a fly.

FLY-BOAT, flī'-bōt, *n.* A long, narrow, swift boat, used on canals.

FLY-CATCHER, flī'-kach'ér, *n.* A genus of birds of the order Insessores, so called because they feed entirely on winged insects.

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FLY-FISH, flī'-fish, *v.i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLY-FISHING, flī'-fish'ing, *n.* Angling with flies for bait.

FLYING-BRIDGE, flī'ing-brij, *n.* A contrivance used by armies for crossing rivers in rapid movements.

FLYING-BUTTRESS, flī'ing-but'tres, *n.* An arch-formed prop which connects the walls of the upper and central portions of an aisled structure with the vertical buttresses of the outer walls.

a, Flying-buttress.

FLYING-CAMP, flī'ing-kamp, *n.* A body of troops for rapid motion from one place to another.

FLYING-FISH, flī'ing-fish, *n.* A name given to all fishes that have the pectoral fins so large that by means of them they are sustained in short flights in the air.

FLYING-SHOT, flī'ing-shot, *n.* A shot fired at something in motion.

FLY-LEAF, flī'-lēf, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or [end of a book.

FLY-POWDER, flī'-pow'dėr, *n.* A poisonous powder used for killing flies. [out to support the leaf.

FLY-RAIL, flī'-rāl, *n.* That part of a table which turns

FLY-SLOW, flī'-slō, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Moving as slowly as a fly sometimes does on its feet.

FLY-WHEEL, flī'-hwēl, *n.* A heavy wheel attached to machinery for equalising the effect of the moving power.

FOAL, fōl, *n.* The young of the horse or the ass.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To bring forth a foal. [A.S. *fola*, Ger. *fohlen*; akin to Gr. *pōlos*, L. *pullus*, prob. a contraction of *puellus*, dim. of *puer*, a boy.]

FOAM, fōm, *n.* *Froth:* the bubbles which rise on the surface of liquids by fermentation or violent agitation.—*v.i.* To gather foam, to froth: to be violently agitated, to be in a rage.—*v.t.* (*B.*, with *out*) to throw out with violence or rage. [A.S. *fœm*, *fam*, Ger. *feim*; akin to L. *spuma—spuo*, to spit; Sans. *phena*, froth.]

FOAMLESS, fōm'les, *adj.* Having no foam.

FOAMY, fōm'i, *adj.* Covered with foam: frothy.

FOB, fob, *n.* A watch-pocket: (*Shak.*) a slight blow.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cheat, to trick:—*pr.p.* fobb'ing; *pa.p.* fobbed'.

FOCAL, fōk'al, *adj.* Of or belonging to a focus.

FOCALISE, fōk'al-īz, *v.t.* To bring to a focus: to concentrate:—*pr.p.* fōc'alising; *pa.p.* fōc'alised.

FOCIMETER, fō-sim'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for bringing rays of light to a focus. [FOCUS, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

FOCUS, fō'kus, *n.* (*lit.*) *A fire-place:* (*opt.*) a point in which the rays of light meet after reflection or refraction: (*geom.*) one of certain points in conic sections where rays reflected from all parts of these curves meet: any central point or point of concentration.—*v.t.* To bring to a focus. [L. *focus* for *fovicus*—*foveo*, to heat.]

FODDER, fod'ėr, *n.* *Food* for cattle, as hay and straw.—*v.t.* To feed with hay and straw. [A.S. *foder—foda*, food.]

FOE, fō, *n.* One who *hates* another: an enemy: an opponent, an ill-wisher.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To treat as an enemy. [A.S. *fah—fian*, *fiogan*, to hate.]

FOEMAN, fō'man, *n.* An enemy in war.

FOEN, fō'en, *n.* (*Spenser*). Plural of FOE.

FŒTAL, FŒTUS. Same as FETAL, FETUS.

FOG, fog, *n.* Dense watery vapour rising from either land or water. [Ice. *fug*, mist, *fuki*, vapour; Dan. *sne-fog*, a heavy fall of snow.]

FOG, fog, *n.* A second growth of grass: long grass left uneaten on pastures till winter. [Scot. *fog*, moss; W. *fwg*, low L. *fogagium*, dry grass.]

FOG-BANK, fog'-bangk, *n.* A dense mass of fog sometimes seen at sea on the horizon, and appearing like land.

FOG-BELL, fog'-bel, *n.* A bell rung by machinery to warn sailors from rocks, shoals, &c. in foggy weather.

FOGEY, fō'gi, *n.* Same as FOGY.

FOGGAGE, fog'āj, *n.* Same as FOG, grass.

FOGGINESS, fog'i-nes, *n.* The state of being foggy.

FOGGY, fog'i, *adj.* Filled or abounding with fog: cloudy, misty, damp: clouded in mind: stupid, dull.

FOGLESS, fog'les, *adj.* Without fog: clear.

FOG-RING, fog'-ring, *n.* A bank of fog in the form of a ring. [a fog to warn of danger.

FOG-SIGNAL, fog'-sig'nal, *n.* A signal made during

FOGY, fō'gi, *n.* A dull old fellow: a person with antiquated notions.

FOH, fō, *int.* An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt. [A form of FAUGH.]

FOIBLE, foi'bl, *n.* A feeble or weak point in one's character: a failing: a frailty. [O. Fr. *foible*, weak, from root of FEEBLE.]

FOIL, foil, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To beat down or trample with the feet.—*n.* The trail of game. [Fr. *fouler*. See FULL, to scour.]

FOIL, foil, *v.t.* *To render foolish* or useless: to baffle, to frustrate: to turn off: to puzzle.—*n.* Failure after success seemed certain: miscarriage: defeat. [Fr. *affoler—fol*, *fou*, foolish, useless. See FOOL.]

FOIL, foil, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To blunt*, to dull.—*n.* A light sword, made blunt by a button at the end, used in fencing. [Fr. *refoulé*, blunted—*refouler*, to blunt.]

FOIL, foil, *n.* A thin *leaf* of metal put under precious stones in the setting to increase the lustre or change the colour: the amalgam at the back of a mirror: anything that serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage: a leaf-like ornament in windows, &c. [Fr. *feuille*—L. *folium*, a leaf.]

FOIN, foin, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To thrust with a sword or spear.—*n.* A thrust with a sword or spear. [Fr. *fouine*, an eel-spear.]

FOISON, foi'zn, *n.* (*Shak.*) Plenty, autumn. [Fr.—L. *fusio*, a pouring forth—*fundo*, *fusum*, to pour forth.]

FOIST, foist, *v.t.* To insert wrongfully or surreptitiously: to pass off as genuine. [Fr. *fausser*—L. *fallo*, *falsum*, to deceive.]

FOLD, fōld, *n.* The *doubling* of any flexible substance: a part laid over on another: that which enfolds: embrace: an enclosure for sheep: a flock of sheep: the Church.—*v.t.* To lay one part over another: to double or lay together: to enclose: to confine in a fold, as sheep.—*v.i.* to become folded or double: to confine sheep in a fold. [A.S. *fald—fealdan*, to fold; Scot. *fauld*, Ger. *falte*; akin to L. *-plex*, in *duplex*, double, Gr. *-ploos*, in *diploos*, double.]

FOLDAGE, fōld'āj, *n.* The right of folding sheep.

FOLDER, fōld'ėr, *n.* The person or thing that folds.

FOLDING, fōld'ing, *adj.* That may be folded or doubled.—*n.* A fold: the keeping of sheep in folds.

FOLIACEOUS, fō-li-ā'shus, *adj.* *Leafy:* pertaining to or consisting of leaves or laminæ. [L. *foliaceus—folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIAGE, fō'li-āj, *n.* *Leaves:* a collection or cluster of leaves.—*v.t.* To ornament with representations of leaves. [Fr. *feuillage—feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIAR, fō'li-ar, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or consisting of *leaves.*

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FOLIATE, fō'li-āt, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To beat into a leaf:* to cover with leaf metal:—*pr.p.* fō'liāting; *pa.p.* fō'liāted.—*adj.* Leafy. [Low L. *folio, foliatum—folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIATED, fō'li-āt-ed, *adj.* *Having leaf-like* projections: the arrangement of the leaves within the bud: the act of beating a metal into a thin plate: the operation of spreading foil over the back of a mirror.

FOLIO, fō'li-o, *n.* A sheet of paper once folded: a book of sheets of paper once folded: (*book-k.*) a page of an account-book, or two opposite pages numbered as one.—*adj.* Pertaining to or formed of paper only once folded: of the size of a sheet of paper only once folded. [Ablative of L. *folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIOLATE, fō'li-o-lāt, *adj.* Of or pertaining to leaflets.

FOLIOLE, fō'li-ōl, *n.* A single leaf of a compound leaf: a leaflet. [Fr., dim. of L. *folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIOSE, fō'li-ōz, *adj.* Having or abounding in leaves: leafy.

FOLK, fōk, *n.* *People* in general: certain people:—generally used in the *pl.* FOLK or FOLKS. [A.S. *folc;* Ger. *volk*, L. *vulgus*, the multitude; akin to Ger. *voll*, full.]

FOLK-LORE, fōk'-lōr, *n.* Ancient observances and customs, ideas, prejudices, and superstitions among the common people.

FOLK-MOTE, fōk'-mōt, *n.* An assembly of the people, among the Anglo-Saxons: a district-meeting or local court. [A.S. *folcmot*, folk-meeting.]

FOLLICLE, fol'li-kl, *n.* *A little bag:* (*anat.*) a gland, a cavity: (*bot.*) a seed-vessel. [Fr.—L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, a wind-bag.]

FOLLICULAR, fol-lik'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of follicles.

FOLLOW, fol'lō, *v.t.* To go or come after: to pursue: to accompany or attend: to obey, to yield to: to imitate: to succeed in the order of time: to result from: to endeavour to obtain: to be busied with.—*v.i.* to come after another: to attend servilely: to be consequential, as effect to cause: (*B.*, with *on*) to persevere, continue endeavours. [A.S. *folgian*, Ger. *folgen.*]

FOLLOWER, fol'lō-ėr, *n.* One who follows: a copier, a disciple: a lover.

FOLLOWING, fol'lō-ing, *adj.* Coming next after: succeeding.—*n.* Collection of followers or dependents.

FOLLY, fol'li, *n.* The state of being a fool: weakness of mind, want of understanding: criminal weakness or indulgence: a foolish act: foolish conduct: (*B.*) sin. [Fr. *folie—fol, fou*, foolish. See FOOL.]

FOMENT, fo-ment', *v.t.* To bathe *with warm lotions:* to cherish with heat: to cherish, to encourage. [L. *fomento, fomentatum—fomentum*, that which warms, for *fovimentum—foveo*, to warm.]

FOMENTATION, fō-men-tā'shun, *n.* The act of bathing with warm lotions: a lotion applied hot: instigation, encouragement.

FOMENTER, fo-ment'ėr, *n.* One who foments, encourages, or instigates.

FON, fon, *n.* (*Spenser*). A fool, an idiot. [See FOND.]

FOND, fond, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Foolish*, silly, weak-minded: foolishly tender and loving: weakly indulgent: very affectionate: highly pleased: foolishly delighted: prized, doted on: (*Shak.*) trifling, valued by folly.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) To treat with great indulgence: to caress.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be in love, to dote. [For *fonned*, pa.p. of O. E. *fonne*, Scot. *fon*, Ice. *fana*, to be foolish; akin to L. *vanus*, empty.]

FONDLE, fond'l, *v.t.* To treat with fondness or tenderness: to caress:—*pr.p.* fond'ling; *pa.p.* fond'led. [Dim. of FOND.]

FONDLING, fond'ling, *n.* The person or thing fondled [or caressed.

FONDLY, fond'li, *adv.* Foolishly: with excessive or indulgent affection: tenderly.

FONDNESS, fond'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fond: foolishness: doting and indulgent affection: liking, propensity, or relish.

FONE, fōn, *n.* (*Spenser*). Plural of FOE.

FONLY, fon'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Foolishly. [See FON.]

FONT, font, *n.* *A fountain*, a spring: a basin or vessel for containing water to be used at the rite of baptism. [See FOUNT.]

FONT, font, *n.* A complete assortment of types of one sort, with all that is necessary for printing in that kind of letter. [Fr. *fonte—fondre*, L. *fundere*. See FOUND, to cast.]

FOOD, fōōd, *n.* *What one feeds on:* whatever supplies nutriment to organic bodies: anything that promotes growth. [A.S. *foda—fedan*, to feed.]

FOOD, fōōd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as FEUD.

FOOL, fōōl, *n.* One who is extremely stupid or who acts absurdly: a person of weak mind: a person void of reason, an idiot: a buffoon or jester: (*B.*) a depraved or wicked person.—*v.i.* To play the fool: to trifle.—*v.t.* to treat with contempt: to disappoint, to frustrate: to make foolish: to cheat. [Fr. *fou, fol*, It. *folle*—low L. *follere*, to be inflated with air—*follis*, an air-bag.]

FOOL, fōōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) Boiled fruit *crushed* with cream and sweetened. [Fr. *fouler*, to crush, bruise.]

FOOL-BEGGED, fōōl'-begd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Idiotical, absurd.

FOOL-BORN, fōōl'-bawrn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Foolish from one's birth, arising from folly.

FOOLERY, fōōl'ėr-i, *n.* Habitual folly: an act of folly: something foolish: an absurdity.

FOOL-HAPPY, fōōl'-hap'pi, *adj.* Happy or lucky without contrivance or judgment. [ness.

FOOL-HARDISE, fōōl'-härd'is, *n.* (*Spenser*). Fool-hardi-

FOOL-HARDY, fōōl'-härd'i, *adj.* Foolishly bold: daring without judgment: madly adventurous.

FOOLISH, fōōl'ish, *adj.* Like a fool: weak in intellect: marked with folly, imprudent, indiscreet: ridiculous, contemptible: (*B.*) wicked, sinful.

FOOLISHLY, fōōl'ish-li, *adv.* Weakly: without understanding: (*B.*) wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fōōl'ish-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being foolish: a foolish act: an absurdity.

FOOLS-CAP, fōōlz'-kap, *n.* A size of paper, 17½ by 13½ inches, so called from having originally borne the water-mark of a fool's-cap and bells, said to have been substituted by Cromwell for the royal arms.

FOOT, foot, *n.* (*pl.* FEET). (*lit.*) *That which goes:* that part of an animal's body which touches the ground in standing or walking: that part of anything which corresponds to the foot of an animal: the lower part or base: a measure = 12 inches, orig. the length of a man's foot: foot-soldiers, infantry: a certain rhythmical division of a line of poetry.—*v.i.* To walk: to trip to music, to dance.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to strike with the foot, to kick: to tread: to seize and hold with the foot: to set on foot, to organise. [A.S. *fot*, pl. *fet*, Ger. *fuss;* akin to L. *pes, pedis*, Gr. *pous, podos*, Sans. *pad—pes*, to go.]

FOOT-BALL, foot'-bawl, *n.* A large ball for kicking about in sport: the game played with this ball.

FOOT-BOY, foot'-boy, *n.* A livery-servant: a footman.

FOOT-CLOTH, foot'-kloth, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sumpter-cloth which reached to the feet of the horse.

FOOTED, foot'ed, *p.adj.* Provided with a foot or feet: (*Shak.*) having gained a foot-hold, established.

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FOOT-FALL, foot'-fawl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A stumble or trip of the foot: a foot-step. [or infantry.

FOOT-GUARDS, foot'-gärdz, *n.pl.* Guards of foot-soldiers

FOOT-HOLD, foot'-hōld, *n.* A holding for the feet: that which sustains the feet.

FOOTING, foot'ing, *n.* Ground or space for the foot to rest on: foundation: support, root: place, possession: entrance, establishment: state, condition: (*Spenser*) tread or walk, road, track: (*Shak.*) dance.

FOOTLESS, foot'les, *adj.* Having no feet.

FOOT-LICKER, foot'-lik'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fawning, slavish flatterer.

FOOT-LIGHT, foot'-līt, *n.* One of a row of lights in front of and on a level with the stage in a theatre, &c.

FOOTMAN, foot'man, *n.* A soldier who marches and fights on foot: a servant or attendant in livery.

FOOT-MARK, foot'-märk, *n.* A mark or print of a foot: a track or vestige. [foot of a page.

FOOT-NOTE, foot'-nōt, *n.* A note of reference at the

FOOT-PAD, foot'-pad, *n.* A highwayman that robs on foot. [not admit carriages.

FOOT-PATH, foot'-päth, *n.* A narrow way which will

FOOT-POST, foot'-pōst, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOT-POUND, foot'-pownd, *n.* (*physics*). The unit of energy or of work done, being one pound avoirdupois raised one foot.

FOOT-PRINT, foot'-print, *n.* Same as FOOT-MARK.

FOOT-RACE, foot'-rās, *n.* A race on foot.

FOOT-ROPE, foot'-rōp, *n.* A rope stretching along under a ship's yard for the men standing on when furling the sails: the rope to which the lower edge of a sail is attached. [of sheep.

FOOT-ROT, foot'-rot, *n.* An ulcerous disease in the feet

FOOT-RULE, foot'-rōōl, *n.* A rule or measure a foot or 12 inches in length. [on foot.

FOOT-SOLDIER, foot'-sōl'jėr, *n.* A soldier that serves

FOOT-SORE, foot'-sōr, *adj.* Having sore or tender feet, as by much walking. [supports a leaf.

FOOT-STALK, foot'-stawk, *n.* (*bot.*) The little stalk which

FOOT-STALL, foot'-stawl, *n.* A woman's stirrup.

FOOT-STEP, foot'-step, *n.* The step or mark of the foot: track: trace of a course pursued: mark or token:—*pl.* example. [feet on when sitting.

FOOT-STOOL, foot'-stōōl, *n.* A stool for placing one's

FOOT-WORN, foot'-wōrn, *p.adj.* Worn by many feet, as a stone: foot-sore.

FOP, fop, *n.* A vain, conceited, silly fellow: an affected dandy: (*Shak.*) an impertinent coxcomb. [It. *fiappe*, silly talk, foppery—L. *vappa*, a worthless fellow, (*lit.*) spoiled wine.]

FOPLING, fop'ling, *n.* A petty fop.

FOPPERY, fop'ėr-i, *n.* The behaviour of a fop: vanity and ostentation in dress and manners: folly: impertinence.

FOPPISH, fop'ish, *adj.* Foplike: vain and ostentatious in dress: affected in manners.

FOPPISHLY, fop'ish-li, *adv.* In a foppish manner.

FOPPISHNESS, fop'ish-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish.

FOR, for, *prep.* (*lit.*) *Fore* or *before:* in place of, instead of: for the sake of: on account or because of: with respect or regard: in the character or with the resemblance of: in quest of: towards: in proportion to: in exchange of: during: in favour of: belonging to: notwithstanding: in consequence of: in recompense of.—*conj.* The word by which a reason is introduced for something already advanced: because: since: on this account. [A.S. *for*, Ger. *für*, *vor*, akin to L. and Gr. *pro*, Sans. *pra*, before in place and time.]

AS FOR, as far as concerns.—FOR THY (*Spenser*), for this, on this account.—FOR TO (*B.*), as sign of the Infinitive, in order to.

FORAGE, for'āj, *n.* *Fodder* or food for cattle: provisions: the act of providing food.—*v.i.* To go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle: to rove about in search of food: to feed on spoil:—*pr.p.* for'āging; *pa.p.* for'āged. [Low L. *foragium*, fodder. See FODDER.]

FORAGER, for'āj-ėr, *n.* One who forages.

FORAMEN, fo-rā'men, *n.* (*pl.* FORAM'INA). A perforation: a little opening or hole. [L.—*foro*, to pierce.]

FORAMINIFERA, fo-ram-in-if'ėr-a, *n.pl.* A group of marine animals, consisting of a gelatinous substance enclosed in a shell pierced with small holes, through which long delicate processes of the animal are protruded. [L. *foramen* (see above), and *fero*, to bear.]

FORAMINIFEROUS, fo-ram-in-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the foraminifera.

FORASMUCH, for'az-much, *conj.* *For as much:* in consideration of: because that.

FORAY, for'ā, *n.* (*lit.*) *A foraging:* a sudden incursion into an enemy's country, especially for plunder.

FORAYER, for'ā-ėr, *n.* One who joins in a plundering excursion into an enemy's country.

FORBADE, for-bad', *pa.t.* of FORBID.

FORBEAR, for-bār', *v.i.* To hold or refrain from proceeding: to keep one's self in check: (*Shak.*) to pause or delay: (*B.*) to abstain, to be patient, to refuse.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to cease from bearing: to abstain from: (*B.*) to spare or treat with clemency, to withhold. [Pfx. *for*, and BEAR.]

FORBEARANCE, for-bār'ans, *n.* The act of forbearing: exercise of patience: command of temper: mildness: long-suffering. [suffering.

FORBEARING, for-bār'ing, *adj.* Patient: long-

FORBID, for-bid', *v.t.* *To bid away*, to prohibit: to interdict: to command to keep from anything: to oppose, to hinder: (*Shak.*) to curse, to blast.—*v.i.* to utter a prohibition. [Pfx. *for*, away, and BID.]

FORBIDDANCE, for-bid'ans, *n.* Prohibition: command or edict against a thing.

FORBIDDEN, for-bid'n, *p.adj.* Prohibited: unlawful.

FORBIDDENLY, for-bid'n-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a forbidden or unlawful manner.

FORBIDDING, for-bid'ing, *adj.* Repelling approach: raising abhorrence: causing aversion or dislike: repulsive, unpleasant.

FORBORE, for-bōr', *pa.t.* of FORBEAR.

FORBORNE, for-bōrn', *pa.p.* of FORBEAR. [past.

FORBY, for-bī', *prep.* (*Spenser*). Hard by, near, with,

FORCE, fōrs, *n.* Strength, power: pressure: momentum: (*physics*) that which produces or tends to produce a change in a body's state or condition: vigour, energy: vehemence: validity, efficacy: power of law: violence, coercion: compulsion: strength for war, generally in the plural: armament: (*Shak.*) destiny, necessity: (*Words.*) a waterfall.—*v.t.* To draw or push or overpower by physical strength: to compel: to gain by violence or power: to take or enter by violence, to storm: to ravish: to overstrain, to distort: to exert to the utmost: (*hort.*) to cause to grow or ripen rapidly.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to use violence, to endeavour: to make a difficulty of anything:—*pr.p.* fōrc'ing; *pa.p.* fōrced'. [Fr.—low L. *forcia*, *fortia*—L. *fortis*, strong.]

FORCE, fōrs', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stuff, in cookery. [From root of FARCE, stuffing.] [forced: distortion.

FORCEDNESS, fōrs'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being

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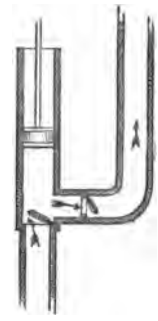
FORCEFUL, fōrs'fool, *adj.* Strong: violent: impetuous: driven with force. [feeble: weak.

FORCELESS, fōrs'les, *adj.* Having little or no force:

FORCE-MEAT, fōrs'-mēt, *n.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, properly used as stuffing. [From root of FARCE, stuffing.]

FORCEPS, for'seps, *n.* A kind of pliers or pincers for holding anything difficult to hold with the hand. [L.—*foris*, the opening made by the instrument in order to grasp, and *capio*, to hold.]



Force-pump.

FORCE-PUMP, fōrs'-pump, *n.* A kind of pump, with a solid piston and a peculiar arrangement of valves, for drawing water from a well and forcing it onward through a side-pipe.

FORCER, fōrs'ėr, *n.* The person or thing that forces, especially the piston of a force-pump.

FORCIBLE, fōrs'i-bl, *adj.* Having force or efficacy: powerful: violent: impetuous: weighty: cogent: done by force.

FORCIBLENESS, fōrs'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being forcible.

FORCIBLY, fōrs'i-bli, *adv.* Strongly, powerfully: by violence or constraint.

FORCING, fōrs'ing, *n.* (*B.*) The act of urging or enforcing: compulsion: (*hort.*) the use of artificial heat to hasten the growth of plants, fruits, &c.

FORCING-PIT, fōrs'ing-pit, *n.* A frame sunk in the ground over a hot-bed for forcing plants.

FORCING-PUMP, fōrs'ing-pump, *n.* Same as FORCE-PUMP.

FORD, fōrd, *n.* A place where water *may be crossed* by man or beast on foot: (*Spenser*) a stream, a current.—*v.t.* To cross water on foot.

[A.S.—*faran*, to go; Ger. *furt—fahren*, to go on foot; akin to Gr. *poros*—root of *peraō*, to cross, and to E. *fare* in THOROUGHFARE and FERRY.]

FORDABLE, fōrd'a-bl, *adj.* That may be forded or passed without swimming.

FORDID, for-did', *pa.t.* of FORDO.

FORDO, for-dōō', *v.t.* To ruin, to destroy: to overcome, to exhaust:—*pr.p.* fordo'ing; *pa.t.* fordid'; *pa.p.* fordone'. [A.S. *fordon—for*, priv. or neg., and *don*. See Do.]

FORDONE, for-dun', *n.* (*Spenser*). Undoing, ruin.

FORE, fōr, *adj.* Advanced in place or position: coming or going first: occurring first: prior.—*adv.* At the front: in the first part: previously. [A.S. *fora*, *fore*; from root of FOR.]

FORE AND AFT, lengthwise of a ship.

FORE-ADMONISH, fōr-ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* To admonish beforehand.

FORE-ADVISE, fōr-ad-vīz', *v.t.* To advise beforehand.

FORE-ARM, fōr-ärm', *v.t.* To arm or prepare beforehand.

FORE-ARM, fōr'-ärm, *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

FORE-BODE, fōr-bōd', *v.t.* To bode or tell beforehand: to have an inward sense of something future, esp. of evil.

FORE-BODEMENT, fōr-bōd'ment, *n.* The act of foreboding. [the main-mast.

FORE-BODY, fōr'-bod'i, *n.* The part of a ship in front of

FORE-BOW, fōr'-bō, *n.* The forepart of a saddle.

FORE-BRACE, fōr'-brās, *n.* A rope attached to the fore yard-arm, for changing the position of the fore-sail.

FORE-BY, fōr-bī' (*Spenser*). Same as FORBY.

FORECAST, fōr-kast', *v.t.* To cast or contrive beforehand: to scheme: to foresee, to provide against.—*v.i.* to contrive beforehand: to form schemes. [sight.

FORECAST, fōr'kast, *n.* Contrivance beforehand: fore-

FORECASTLE, fōr-kas'l, *n.* The part of the upper deck of a vessel before the fore-mast, so called from the small turret near the prow in ancient vessels: in merchant vessels, the forepart of the ship under the deck. [pre-elected.

FORECHOSEN, fōr-chōz'n, *p.adj.* Chosen beforehand:

FORE-CITED, fōr-sīt'ed, *p.adj.* Cited or quoted before or above.

FORE-CLOSE, fōr-klōz', *v.t.* To shut up, to prevent, to stop: (*law*) to cut off from equity of redemption. [See Note under.]

FORE-CLOSURE, fōr-klōzh'ūr, *n.* A foreclosing: (*law*) the depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate. [See Note under.] [damned.

FORE-DAMNED, fōr-damd', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Utterly

*** The three preceding words should properly be spelled FOR-CLOSE, FOR-CLOSURE, FOR-DAMNED, the correct prefix being FOR, privative.

FORE-DATE, fōr-dāt', *v.t.* To date before the true time.

FORE-DECK, fōr'-dek, *n.* The forepart of a deck.

FOREDOOM, fōr-dōōm', *v.t.* To doom beforehand: to predestinate. [anterior part.

FORE-END, fōr'-end, *n.* The end that comes first: the

FOREFATHER, fōr'fä-*thėr*, *n.* An ancestor.

FOREFEND, fōr-fend', *v.t.* To fend or ward off: to prevent the approach of: (*Shak.*) to defend, to secure. [The more correct, though now less common form is FOR-FEND, from pfx. *for*, away, off, and FEND.]

FOREFINGER, fōr'fing'gėr, *n.* The finger next the thumb. [front or next the head.

FOREFOOT, fōr'foot, *n.* One of the feet of an animal in

FOREFRONT, fōr'frunt, *n.* The foremost part or place.

FOREGO, fōr-gō', *v.t.* *To go away from*, to give up, to quit: to resign, to renounce: to lose. [The more correct, though now less usual form is FORGO, from pfx. *for*, away, and GO.]

FOREGO, fōr-gō', *v.t.* To go before, to precede, to be past. [*Fore*, before, and GO.]

FOREGOER, fōr-gō'ėr, *n.* One who forbears to enjoy. [From FOREGO, to go away from.]

FOREGOER, fōr'gō-ėr, *n.* A predecessor: an ancestor. [From FOREGO, to go before.]

FOREGROUND, fōr'grownd, *n.* The ground or part of a picture that seems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fōr'hand, *n.* All the part of a horse that is before the rider: (*Shak.*) the chief part, advantage.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Done beforehand or too early.

FOREHANDED, fōr'hand'ed, *p.adj.* Early, timely: seasonable: formed in the forehand.

FOREHEAD, for'hed, *n.* The forepart of the head above the eyes, the brow: confidence: impudence.

FOREHEND, fōr-hend', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To seize. [*Fore*, inten., and A.S. *hendan*, to seize.] [team.

FORE-HORSE, fōr'-hors, *n.* The foremost horse of a

FOREIGN, for'in, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Out of doors:* belonging to another country or nation: not native or domestic: from abroad: not belonging to: not appropriate or pertinent: alien, not allied: (*Shak.*) excluded, held at a distance. [Fr. *forain*, Sp. *forano*, low L. *foraneus*—L. *foras*, *foris*, out of doors, abroad.]

FOREIGN-BUILT, for'in-bilt, *adj.* Built in a foreign country.

FOREIGNER, for'in-ėr, *n.* A native of a foreign country: one not a native: a stranger.

FOREIGNNESS, for'in-nes, *n.* The quality of being foreign: want of relation to something: remoteness.

FOREJUDGE, fōr-juj', *v.t.* To judge before hearing the facts and proof.

FOREJUDGMENT, fōr-juj'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Judgment previously formed.

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FOREKNOW, fōr-nō′, *v.t.* To know beforehand: to foresee. [before it happens: prescience.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fōr-nol′ej, *n.* Knowledge of a thing

FOREL, for′el, *n.* A kind of parchment for covering books. [O. Fr. *forel*, a sheath, a case.]

FORELAND, fōr′land, *n.* A point of land running forward into the sea: a cape or promontory.

FORELAY, fōr-lā′, *v.t.* To contrive antecedently: to lay wait for in ambush [beforehand.

FORELEND, fōr-lend′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lend or give

FORELIFT, fōr-lift′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To raise any anterior part.

FORELOCK, fōr′lok, *n.* The hair that grows on the forepart of the head.

TAKE BY THE FORELOCK, to seize promptly while passing.

FORELOOK, fōr-look′, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To see beforehand.

FOREMAN, fōr′man, *n.* (*pl.* FOREMEN). The first or foremost man: an overseer: the spokesman, as of a jury.

FOREMAST, fōr′mast, *n.* The forward mast of a vessel, or the one next the bow.

FOREMEANT, fōr-ment′, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Intended beforehand. [before.

FOREMENTIONED, fōr-men′shund, *adj.* Mentioned

FOREMOST, fōr′mōst, *adj.* First in place: most advanced: first in rank or dignity. [A.S. *forma*, first, superl. of *fore*, and superl. suffix *-st*.]

FORENAME, fōr′nām, *n.* The first or Christian name.

FORENAMED, fōr′nāmd, *adj.* Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse: nominated before.

FORENOON, fōr′nōōn, *n.* The part of the day before noon or mid-day: the time between morning and noon.

FORENSIC, -AL, fo-ren′sik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to law-courts, held by the Romans in the forum: used in law pleading: argumentative. [L. *forensis*—*forum*, the market-place.]

FORE-ORDAIN, fōr′-or-dān′, *v.t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand: to predestinate: to predetermine.

FORE-ORDINATION, fōr′-or-din-ā′shun, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment: predetermination: predestination.

FOREPART, fōr′pärt, *n.* The part that comes first: the anterior part: the beginning: (*B.*) the bow, of a ship.

FOREPAST, fōr′-past, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Passed before, former.

FORE-QUOTED, fōr′-kwōt′ed, *p.adj.* Quoted or cited before in the same writing.

FORE-RAN, fōr-ran′, *pa.t.* of FORERUN.

FORERANK, fōr′rangk, *n.* The first or front rank.

FORE-READ, fōr-rēd′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To signify by tokens: to foretell:—*pa.p.* fore-red′. [named before.

FORE-RECITED, fōr′-re-sīt′ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Recited or

FORE-RENT, fōr′-rent, *n.* (*Scot.*) Rent due before the first crop is reaped. [precede.

FORE-RUN, fōr-run′, *v.t.* To run or come before: to

FORE-RUNNER, fōr-run′ėr, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow: (*Shak.*) an ancestor or predecessor: (*Milton*) a prognostication.

FORESAID, fōr′sed, *adj.* Described or spoken of before.

FORESAIL, fōr′sāl, *n.* A sail attached to the foremast.

FORE-SAY, fōr-sā′, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To predict or foretell: to prognosticate.

FORESEE, fōr-sē′, *v.t.* To see or know beforehand.

FORESHADOW, fōr-shad′ō, *v.t.* To shadow or typify beforehand.

FORESHEW, fōr-shō′, *v.t.* Same as FORESHOW.

FORESHIP, fōr′ship, *n.* The forepart of the ship.

FORESHORE, fōr′shōr, *n.* The part of a shore included within the average lines of high and low water throughout the year.

FORESHORTEN, fōr-short′n, *v.t.* To represent, in a picture, the shortened appearance of objects projecting forward. [This should properly be FORSHORTEN, from pfx. *for*, away from, and SHORTEN.]

FORESHORTENING, fōr-short′n-ing, *n.* The representation, in pictures, of the shortened appearance of objects projecting forwards.

FORESHOW, fōr-shō′, *v.t.* To show or represent beforehand: to predict: to prognosticate.

FORESIDE, fōr′sīd, *n.* The side towards the front: (*Spenser*) external covering.

FORESIGHT, fōr′sīt, *n.* The act of foreseeing: foreknowledge: wise forethought, prudence.

FORESIGNIFY, fōr-sig′ni-fī, *v.t.* To betoken beforehand: to foreshow: to typify. [*penis*.

FORESKIN, fōr′skin, *n.* The skin that covers the *glans*

FORESKIRT, fōr′skėrt, *n.* (*Shak.*) The loose part of a coat before.

FORESLACK, fōr-slak′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To neglect by idleness. [From pfx. *for*, priv., and SLACK.]

FORESLOW, fōr-slō′, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To be dilatory, to loiter.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to hinder or impede: to put off or neglect. [From pfx. *for*, priv., and SLOW.]

FORESPEAK, fōr-spēk′, *v.t.* To predict: (*Shak.*) to forbid or prohibit.

FORESPENT, fōr-spent′, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Spent, past: (*Shak.*) worn out, tired, bestowed before.

FORESPURRER, fōr-spur′ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who rides before.

FOREST, for′est, *n.* (*lit.*) *The outlying country*, as opposed to the cultivated: a wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.—*adj.* Pertaining to a forest: silvan: rustic.—*v.t.* To cover with trees or wood. [Fr. *forêt*, O. Fr. *forest*—low L. *forestum*, Ger. *forst*, probably from L. *foris*, out of doors.]

FORESTAGE, for′est-āj, *n.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king: the right of foresters.

FORESTALL, fōr-stawl′, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To buy goods before they are brought to the stall or market*: to anticipate, to take beforehand: to prevent by preoccupation: to deprive by something prior.

FORESTALLER, fōr-stawl′ėr, *n.* One who forestalls, especially one who purchases goods before they come to the market, in order to raise the price.

FORESTALLING, fōr-stawl′ing, *n.* The act of buying provisions before they come to the market, in order to raise the price: anticipation: prevention.

FORESTAY, fōr′stā, *n.* A rope reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit end to support the mast.

FOREST-BORN, for′est-bawrn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Born in a wild.

FORESTER, for′est-ėr, *n.* An officer who has charge of a forest: (*Shak.*) an inhabitant of a forest.

FOREST-FLY, for′est-flī, *n.* A dipterous insect sometimes called horse-fly, from the annoyance it causes horses.

FOREST-MARBLE, for′est-mär′bl, *n.* A limestone belonging to the Lower Oolite formation, so called because the typical beds are found in Wichwood Forest, Oxfordshire.

FORETASTE, fōr-tāst′, *v.t.* To taste before full possession: to anticipate: (*Milton*) to taste before another.

FORETASTE, fōr′tāst, *n.* A taste beforehand: anticipation. [instruct beforehand.

FORETEACH, fōr-tēch′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To teach or

FORETELL, fōr-tel′, *v.t.* To tell before occurrence: to predict: to foreshow.—*v.i.* to utter prophecy.

FORETHINK, fōr-thingk′, *v.t.* [To anticipate in the mind: to have prescience of.

FORETHOUGHT, fōr′thawt, *n.* A thought or thinking beforehand: foresight: provident care.—*adj.* Premeditated. [foreshow.

FORETOKEN, fōr-tō′kn, *v.t.* To signify beforehand: to

FORETOKEN, fōr′tō-kn, *n.* Token or sign beforehand: omen.

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FORE-TOOTH, fōr'-tōōth (*pl.* FORE-TEETH), *n.* One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth.

FORETOP, fōr'top, *n.* (*naut.*) The platform at the head of the foremast.

FORETOPMAST, fōr-top'mast, *n.* The mast at the top of the foremast, and above which is the FORETOP-GALL'ANT-MAST.

FOREVER, for-ev'ėr, *adv.* For every or all time: constantly: unceasingly: eternally.

FOREVOUCHED, fōr-vowcht', *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Affirmed or told before.

FOREWARD, fōr'wawrd, *n.* (*Shak.*) Advance-guard: [the front.

FOREWARN, fōr-wawrn', *v.t.* To warn beforehand.

FOREWEND, fōr-wend', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To go before.

FOREWIND, fōr'wind, *n.* (*Shak.*) A favourable wind.

FORFEIT, for'fit, *v.t.* To lose the right to by some fault or neglect.—*adj.* Lost or alienated for an offence or crime: liable to penal seizure.—*n.* That which is forfeited: a penalty for a crime or offence: something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine: (*Shak.*) a person liable to a penalty. [Fr. *forfaire*, pa.p. *forfait*—low L. *forisfacere*, to offend, trespass—*foris*, out of doors, and *facio*, to do, to act.]

FORFEITABLE, for'fit-a-bl, *adj.* Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which anything may be lost.

FORFEITER, for'fit-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond.

FORFEITURE, for'fit-ūr, *n.* The act of forfeiting: the state of being forfeited: that which is forfeited: a fine.

FORFEND, for-fend'. Old form of FOREFEND.

FORGAT, for-gat' (*B.*), *pa.t.* of FORGET.

FORGAVE, for-gāv', *pa.t.* of FORGIVE.

FORGE, fōrj', *n.* A place where iron is *worked* by being heated and hammered into form: a furnace: a smithy: a place where anything is made or shaped: the act of working iron, the manufacture of metallic bodies.—*v.t.* To form by heating and hammering: to make by any means: to make falsely, to fabricate: to falsify: to counterfeit.—*v.i.* to commit forgery:—*pr.p.* fōrg'ing; *pa.p.* fōrged'. [Fr. *forge*, Prov. *farga*, L. *fabrica*—*faber*, a workman.]

FORGER, fōrj'ėr, *n.* One who forges or makes: one guilty of forgery.

FORGERY, fōrj'ėr-i, *n.* (*Milton*) The act of working metal into shape: (*law*) the fraudulent making or altering of any writing, &c. to the prejudice of another: that which is forged.

FORGET, for-get', *v.t.* *To get* or put *away* from the memory: to lose the memory of: to slight: to neglect:—*pr.p.* forgett'ing; *pa.t.* forgot', (*obs.*) forgat'; *pa.p.* forgot', forgott'en. [Pfx. *for*, away, and GET.]

FORGETFUL, for-get'fool, *adj.* Apt to forget: inattentive: careless: causing forgetfulness.

FORGETFULLY, for-get'fool-li, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

FORGETFULNESS, for-get'fool-nes, *n.* Proneness to forget: loss of memory: a ceasing to remember: inattention, negligence. [or produce.

FORGETIVE, fōrj'e-tiv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That may forge

FORGET-ME-NOT, for-get'-me-not, *n.* A small herb with beautiful blue flowers, considered throughout Europe as the emblem of friendship: a keepsake.

FORGETTER, for-get'ėr, *n.* One who fails to bear in mind: a heedless person.

FORGING, fōrj'ing, *n.* The act of beating into shape: the act of counterfeiting. [forgiven.

FORGIVABLE, for-giv'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

FORGIVE, for-giv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To give away*, to resign: not to exact, as a debt or penalty: to pardon, not to punish: to pardon a crime to. [Pfx. *for*, away, and GIVE.]

FORGIVENESS, for-giv'nes, *n.* The act of forgiving: pardon of an offence, or of an offender: willingness to pardon.

FORGIVING, for-giv'ing, *adj.* Disposed to forgive: merciful: compassionate.

FORGO, for-gō', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Old form of FOREGO, to go away from.

FORGOT, for-got', *pa.t.* of FORGET.

FORGOT, for-got', **FORGOTTEN**, for-got'n, } *pa.p.* of FORGET.

FORHAIL, for-hāl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To overtake, to distress. [FORHEND.

FORHEND, for-hend', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as

FORISFAMILIATE, fō-ris-fa-mil'i-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To put out of a family:* to put a son in possession of land which he accepts as his whole portion of his father's property, said of a father.—*v.i.* to renounce one's title to a farther share of the paternal estate, said of a son:—*pr.p.* fōrisfamil'iāting; *pa.p.* fōris-famil'iated. [L. *foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, a family.]

FORK, fork, *n.* An instrument with two or more metal prongs at the end, used for lifting things with: anything fork-like in shape, esp. the point where a road divides, or where two tributaries of a river unite: one of the points or divisions of anything fork-like.—*v.t.* To raise or pitch with a fork: to form as a fork.—*v.i.* to divide into two branches, as a tree or road: to shoot into leaves, as corn. [A.S. *forc*; W. *fforch*, cloven; L. *furca*, a fork.]

FORKED, fork'ed, **FORKY**, fork'i, } *adj.* Dividing into two or more parts. [LEND.

FORLEND, for-lend', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as FORE-

FORLIE, for-lī', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lie before or in front of. [(*Spenser*) Forlorn.

FORLORE, for-lōr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To deprive.—*adj.*

FORLORN, for-lorn', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Set loose, lost:* abandoned: destitute: hopeless: despicable.—*n.* A lost or solitary person. [A.S. *forloren*, pa.p. of *forleosan*, to lose—*for*, away, and *leosan*, to lose or set loose; Ger. *verloren*, pa.p. of *verlieren*, to lose.]

FORLORN-HOPE, for-lorn'-hōp, *n.* A case in which hope is given up or which is desperate: a body of soldiers selected to lead in an assault. [HOPE in this word is a corr. of Ger. *haufen*, a heap or band.]

FORLORNNESS, for-lorn'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being forlorn: misery.

FORM, form, *n.* The shape or external appearance of anything: being, as modified by a particular shape: the bounding line of an object: mere appearance: that which has shape or which gives it, a mould: a pattern: a shape, a phantom: mode of arrangement: regularity, method, practice: ceremony: likeness: (in the following senses pronounced fōrm) the bed of a hare, which takes its shape from the animal's body: a long seat, a bench: a class in a school: in printing, the type from which an impression is to be taken set up and secured in a chase.—*v.t.* To make: to mould, to fashion: to contrive: to make up: to settle by deduction of reason, as an opinion: (*gram.*) to make by derivation.—*v.i.* to assume a form. [L. *forma—fero*, to bear: also said to be the same as the Greek *morphē*, with a metathesis.]

FORMAL, form'al, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Retaining its proper and essential characteristic, regular, proper: according to form or established mode: methodical: punctilious, solemn, precise: ceremonious: having the

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appearance but not the essence, external: conventional: constituent, essential.

FORMALISM, form'al-izm, *n.* The quality of being formal: a preference of the form to the thing itself: dependence on external forms.

FORMALIST, form'al-ist, *n.* One who pays great attention to forms: esp. one who is content with the mere forms of religion.

FORMALITY, for-mal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being formal: ceremony, established mode of behaviour or procedure: external appearance: the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.

FORMALLY, form'al-li, *adv.* According to established rules: ceremoniously, precisely: essentially.

FORMATE, form'āt, *n.* A salt composed of formic acid and a base.

FORMATION, for-mā'shun, *n.* The act of forming: the manner in which a thing is formed: (*geol.*) a group of rocks possessing some character in common, either as regards their age, origin, or composition.

FORMATIVE, form'a-tiv, *adj.* Giving or having the power of giving form: (*gram.*) serving to form, not radical.—*n.* A word formed from another according to usage or analogy.

FORMER, form'ėr, *n.* One who forms or makes.

FORMER, form'ėr, *adj.* (comp. of FORE). Before another in time: earlier: ancient: past: first-mentioned. [A.S. *forma*, first, superl. of FORE, and comp. suffix *-er*.]

FORMERLY, form'ėr-li, *adv.* In former times, in time past: heretofore.

FORMFUL, form'fool, *adj.* Ready to create forms: [imaginative.

FORMIATE, for'mi-āt, *n.* Same as FORMATE.

FORMIC, for'mik, *adj.* *Pertaining to ants.* [L. *formica*, an ant.]

FORMIC ACID, a common product of the oxidation of organic bodies, orig. obtained from the red ant, but now by artificial distillation.

FORMICATE, for'mi-kāt, *adj.* Ant-like.

FORMIDABLE, for'mi-da-bl, *adj.* *Adapted to excite fear:* dreadful, terrible. [L. *formidabilis—formido*, fear.]

FORMIDABLENESS, for'mi-da-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being formidable or adapted to excite fear.

FORMIDABLY, for'mi-da-bli, *adv.* In a formidable manner.

FORMLESS, form'les, *adj.* Without form or regularity: shapeless.

FORMULA, for'mū-la (*pl.* FORMULÆ, for'mū-lē), *n.* (*lit.*) *A little form:* a prescribed form: a rule: a formal statement of doctrines: (*math.*) a rule or principle set forth in a general expression: (*med.*) a prescription or recipe: (*chem.*) symbols expressing the compounds of a body. [L., dim. of *forma*, form.]

FORMULARY, for'mū-lar-i, *n.* A formula, a prescribed model: a book of formulæ or precedents.—*adj.* Stated, prescribed: ritual.

FORMULATE, for'mū-lāt, } *v.t.* To reduce to or
FORMULISE, for'mū-līz, } express in a formula: to state or express in a clear or definite form.

FORMYLE, for'mil, *n.* The hypothetical radical of formic acid.

FORNICATE, for'ni-kāt, *adj.* *Arched*, vaulted: (*bot.*) arching over. [L. *fornicatus—fornix*, an arch.]

FORNICATE, for'ni-kāt, *v.i.* To commit lewdness: to have unlawful sexual intercourse:—*pr.p.* for'nicāting; *pa.p.* for'nicāted. [L. *fornicor, fornicatus—fornix*, an arch, vault, a brothel in an arch under ground.]

FORNICATION, for-ni-kā'shun, *n.* Sexual intercourse between unmarried persons: (*B.*) adultery, incest, idolatry.

FORNICATOR, for'ni-kā-tor, *n.* An unmarried person who is guilty of lewdness:—*fem.* FOR'NICATRESS.

FORPASS, for-pas', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To pass before.

FORPINE, for-pīn', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To pine or waste away.

FORRAY, for'rā or for-rā', *n.* Same as FORAY.

FORSAKE, for-sāk', *v.t.* To put away from one, to reject: to leave in resentment: to abandon: to fail:—*pr.p.* forsāk'ing; *pa.t.* forsook'; *pa.p.* forsāk'en. [Pfx. *for*, away, and O. E. *sake*, dispute, strife—A.S. *sacan*, to strive.]

FORSAKENNESS, for-sāk'n-nes, *n.* The state of [being forsaken.

FORSAY, for-sā', *v.t.* To forbid, to renounce.

FORSLACK, for-slak', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). FORESLACK.

FORSLOW, for-slō', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). FORESLOW.

FORSOOTH, for-sooth', *adv.* In truth: certainly: very well. [A.S. *forsooth—for*, and *soth*, truth.]

FORSPEAK, for-spēk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To forbid, to prohibit: also, same as FORESPEAK.

FORSPENT, for-spent', *adj.* (*Shak.*) FORESPENT.

FORSTALL, for-stawl', *v.t.* Same as FORESTALL.

FORSWAT, for-swat', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Exhausted with heat. [Pfx. *for*, inten., and *swat*, old pa.t. of SWEAT.]

FORSWEAR, for-swār', *v.t.* To deny or renounce upon oath.—*v.i.* to swear falsely: to commit perjury. [Pfx. *for*, away, and SWEAR.]

FORSWONK, for-swongk', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Overlaboured. [Pfx. *for*, inten., and *swonk*, pa.p. of O. E. *swink*, to labour.]

FORSWORN, for-sworn', *p.adj.* Renounced on oath: [perjured.

FORT, fōrt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A strong place:* a stronghold made secure by walls, and sometimes by a ditch and parapet. [Fr.—L. *fortis*, strong.]

FORTALICE, fort'al-is, *n.* A small outwork of a fortification. [Prov. *fortalessa*, low L. *fortalitia*—L. *fortis*, strong.]

FORTE, fōrt, *n.* A strong point, that in which one excels. [L. *fortis*, strong.]

FORTED, fōrt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Furnished or guarded [by forts.

FORTH, fōrth, *adv.* *Forward* in place or order: onward in time: in advance: out, abroad, out of doors: (*Spenser*) beyond the boundary of any place: (*Shak.*) from beginning to end, thoroughly.—*prep.* Out of. [A.S. *forth*, D. *voord*, forward; Ger. *fort*, on, further, radically the same as FOR, FORE.]

FORTH-COMING, fōrth'-kum'ing, *adj.* About or ready to appear. [proceeding out.

FORTHGOING, fōrth'gō'ing, *n.* A going forth: a

FORTHINK, for-thingk', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To repent, be sorry for, give up. [From pfx. *for*, away, and THINK.]

FORTHRIGHT, fōrth-rīt', *adv.* (*obs.*) Straightforward.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A straight path.

FORTHWITH, fōrth-with', *adv.* At once: immediately: without delay.

FORTHY, fōr'thi, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Therefore. [A.S. *forthi—for*, and neuter of *the, that*.]

FORTIETH, for'ti-eth, *adj.* Coming after the thirty-ninth.—*n.* One of forty equal parts into which anything is divided. [fortified.

FORTIFIABLE, for-ti-fī'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

FORTIFICATION, for-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of fortifying: the science of military architecture: that which fortifies: a place constructed to resist the attacks of a superior force. [fortifies.

FORTIFIER, for'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* The person or thing that

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FORTIFY, for'ti-fī, *v.t.* *To make strong:* to add strength to: to secure against attack by walls, forts, and other works: to encourage, to confirm.—*v.i.* to raise to strong places:—*pr.p.* for'tifying; *pa.p.* for'tified. [Fr. *fortifier*, L. *fortificare—fortis*, strong, and *facio*, to make.]

FORTILAGE, fōr'ti-lāj, *n.* (*Spenser*). A fort. [See FORTALICE.]

FORTITUDE, for'ti-tūd, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Strength*, power to resist attack: strength of mind. [L. *fortitudo—fortis*, strong.]

FORTLET, fōrt'let, *n.* A little fort.

FORTNIGHT, fort'nīt, *n.* Fourteen days, or two weeks. [Contracted from *fourteen nights.*]

FORTNIGHTLY, fort'nīt-li, *adv.* Once in a fortnight.—*adj.* Appearing once a fortnight.

FORTRESS, fort'res, *n.* A fortified place: a stronghold: defence, security.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fortify, to guard. [Fr. *forteresse*—L. *fortis*, strong.]

FORTUITOUS, for-tū'i-tus, *adj.* Happening by fortune or chance: depending on causes unknown: accidental. [L. *fortuitus—forte*, by chance, abl. of *fors, fortis*, chance.]

FORTUITOUSLY, for-tū'i-tus-li, *adv.* By chance: [accidentally.

FORTUITOUSNESS, for-tū'i-tus-nes, } *n.* Accident:
FORTUITY, for-tū'i-ti, } chance.

FORTUNATE, for'tū-nāt, *adj.* Happening by good fortune: happy: successful. [From L. *fortuno, -atum*, to make prosperous—*fortuna*, fortune.]

FORTUNATELY, for'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* In a fortunate manner: happily: successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, for'tū-nāt-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being fortunate: success.

FORTUNE, for'tūn, *n.* Whatever comes *by lot or chance:* the good or evil that befalls man: success, good or bad: the arrival of something suddenly and unexpectedly: chance, accident, luck: appointed lot, destiny: that which falls to one's lot in life: estate, possessions: great wealth.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To happen. [L. *fortuna*, a lengthened form of *fors, fortis*, chance.]

FORTUNE-HUNTER, for'tūn-hunt'ėr, *n.* A man who looks out for a wife with a large fortune.

FORTUNELESS, for'tūn-les, *adj.* Without a fortune or dower: luckless. [to reveal futurity.

FORTUNE-TELL, for'tūn-tel, *v.i.* To pretend to be able

FORTUNE-TELLER, for'tūn-tel'ėr, *n.* One who pretends to be able to foretell the events of one's life.

FORTUNE-TELLING, for'tūn-tel'ing, *n.* The practice of pretending to reveal the future events of one's life.

FORTUNISE, for'tūn-īz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make fortunate or happy.

FORTY, for'ti, *adj.* *Four times ten:* thirty-nine and one.—*n.* A symbol representing forty, as 40, XL. [A.S. *feowertig—feower*, four, and *tig*, ten.]

FORUM, fō'rum, *n.* The market-place in Rome, where business was transacted and justice dispensed: any public place: a tribunal, a court. [L., akin to *foris, foras*, out of doors.]

FORWANDER, for-won'dėr, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To wander from the way and wearily. [From pfx. *for*, away, and WANDER.]

FORWARD, for'ward, *adv.* Towards what is before or in front: onward: progressively. [A.S. *forweard—for*, fore, and *weard*, signifying direction.]

FORWARD, for'ward, *adj.* Near or at the forepart: in advance of something else: ready, prompt, earnest: ardent, eager: confident: bold, presumptuous: premature, early ripe, antecedent, not inferior.—*v.t.* To help or send forward: to advance, to hasten.

FORWARDER, for'ward-ėr, *n.* One who promotes or advances anything: one who sends forward.

FORWARDING, for'ward-ing, *n.* The act of sending forward merchandise, &c., for others.

FORWARDNESS, for'ward-nes, *n.* Promptness: eagerness: earliness, early ripeness: confidence.

FORWARDS, for'wardz, *adv.* Same as FORWARD.

FORWASTE, for-wāst', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lay waste utterly, to destroy. [From pfx. *for*, inten., and WASTE.]

FORWEARY, for-wēr'i, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To weary out, to dispirit. [From pfx. *for*, inten., and WEARY.]

FORWENT, for-went' (*Spenser*), pa.t. of FOREGO.

FORWORD, for'wurd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A promise. [From FORE, before, and WORD.]

FORWORN, for-wōrn', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Much worn. [From pfx. *for*, inten., and WORN.]

FOSSE, fos, *n.* A ditch or place *dug:* a moat or trench, filled with water, round a fortified place. [Fr.—L. *fossa*, a ditch—*fodio, fossum*, to dig.]

FOSSET, fos'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as FAUCET.

FOSSIL, fos'il, *n.* (*lit.*) A substance *dug* from the earth, a mineral: the remains of an animal or vegetable in a petrified state found in the strata forming the earth's crust.—*adj.* Dug out of the earth: in the condition of a fossil, petrified. [L. *fossilis—fodio, fossum*, to dig.]

FOSSILIFEROUS, fos-il-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Containing petrified organic remains, as certain rocks. [L. *fossilis*, and *fero*, to bear.]

FOSSILIFICATION, fos-il-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of becoming fossil. [L. *fossilis*, and *facio*, to make.]

FOSSILISE, fos'il-īz, *v.t.* To convert into a fossil: to render rigid and unchanging: to render lifeless.—*v.i.* to be changed into a fossil: to become rigid and unchanging or dead:—*pr.p.* foss'ilising; *pa.p.* foss'ilised.

FOSSILISM, fos'il-izm, *n.* The science of fossils.

FOSSILIST, fos'il-ist, *n.* One who studies the nature and history of fossil remains.

FOSSORIAL, fos-sō'ri-al, *adj.* Adapted *for digging:* burrowing.—*n.* A burrowing animal. [From L. *fodio, fossum*, to dig.]

FOSTER, fos'tėr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To feed*, to nurse: to nourish, to bring up: to cherish, encourage: to promote or advance.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to be nursed or brought up together. [A.S. *fostrian—fostre*, a nurse, *foster*, food.]

FOSTER, fos'tėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A forester.

FOSTER-BROTHER, fos'tėr-bru*th*'ėr, *n.* A male child brought up with another of different parents.

FOSTER-CHILD, fos'tėr-chīld, *n.* A child brought up by one who is not its parent.

FOSTER-FATHER, fos'tėr-fā'*th*ėr, *n.* One who brings up a child in place of its father.

FOSTER-MOTHER, fos'tėr-mu*th*'ėr, *n.* One who acts the part of a mother to a child not her own.

FOSTER-NURSE, fos'tėr-nurs, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nurse.

FOSTER-PARENT, fos'tėr-pā'rent, *n.* One who brings up a child in the place of its own parent.

FOSTER-SISTER, fos'tėr-sis'tėr, *n.* One brought up as a sister by the same parents, but not a sister by birth.

FOSTER-SON, fos'tėr-sun, *n.* One brought up as a son, though not a son by birth.

FOTHER, fo*th*'ėr, *v.t.* To stop or lessen a leak in a ship's bottom whilst afloat by means of a heavy sail closely thrummed with yarn and oakum. [Perhaps same as FODDER, food, stuffing.]

FOUGHT, fawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FIGHT.

FOUGHTEN, fawt'n, old *pa.p.* of FIGHT.

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FOUL, fowl, *adj.* *Corrupt:* filthy, dirty: impure: wicked, loathsome: scurrilous, obscene: stormy, unfavourable: dishonest, unfair: entangled, as a rope.—*v.t.* To make filthy, to soil.—*v.i.* to become entangled. [A.S. *fúl*, Ger. *faul*, Goth. *fuls*, rotten, corrupt: conn. with L. *puteo*, Sans. *pûy*, to be putrid.]

FOULDER, fowl'dėr, *v.i.* To flame, to gleam. [O. E. *foulder*, lightning, Fr. *foudre*, O. Fr. *fouldre*—L. *fulgur*, lightning.]

FOUL-FACED, fowl'-fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a [hatefully ugly face.

FOULLY, fowl'li, *adv.* Filthily: shamefully: hatefully: dishonestly.

FOUL-MOUTHED, fowl'-mowthd, *adj.* In the habit of using abusive, profane, or obscene language.

FOULNESS, fowl'nes, *n.* Filthiness: impurity: hatefulness: ugliness: dishonesty.

FOUL-SPOKEN, fowl'-spōk'n, *adj.* FOUL-MOUTHED.

FOUMART, fōō'mart, *n.* The beech-marten, the pole-cat.

[Fr. *fouine*, the beech-marten—*faine*, L. *fagina*, beech-mast, and Fr. *marte*, the marten: but corrupted into *foulmart*, from the erroneous notion that the name was derived from the foul or fetid smell of the animal.—*Wedg.*]

FOUND, fownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FIND.

FOUND, fownd, *v.t.* To lay the bottom or base of: to build, to raise: to set up, to establish: to institute: to fix firmly. [L. *fundo—fundus*, the bottom.]

FOUND, fownd, *v.t.* To form by melting and *pouring* into a mould: to cast. [L. *fundo*, to pour out.]

FOUNDATION, fownd-ā'shun, *n.* The act of founding: the bottom or base of a building: groundwork, basis: a revenue settled for the support of some institution: an endowed institution.

FOUNDATIONER, fownd-ā'shun-ėr, *n.* One who is supported at an institution from the funds of an endowment.

FOUNDER, fownd'ėr, *n.* One who founds, establishes, or originates: an endower.

FOUNDER, fownd'ėr, *n.* One who casts metal.

FOUNDER, fownd'ėr, *v.i.* To go to the bottom: to fill with water and sink: (*Shak.*) to fail, to miscarry. [O. Fr. *fondrer*—Fr. *fond*, L. *fundus*, the bottom.]

FOUNDER, fownd'ėr, *v.i.* (*orig.*) To sink, fall, stumble and go lame.—*v.t.* to cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot or feet that he is unable to set them to the ground.—*n.* Lameness in a horse caused by inflammation and soreness of the feet. [Acc. to Wedg. from Fr. *fondre*, to melt (see FOUND, to cast), then to sink, fall.]

FOUNDERY, fownd'ėr-i, *n.* The art or process of casting or founding: the building in which founding is carried on.

FOUNDLING, fownd'ling, *n.* A deserted or exposed [child found by strangers.

FOUNDRESS, fownd'res, *n.* Fem. of FOUNDER.

FOUNDRY, fownd'ri, *n.* Same as FOUNDERY.

FOUNT, fownt, *n.* Same as FONT, of type.

FOUNT, fownt, } *n.* A spring or natural source
FOUNTAIN, fownt'ān, } of water flowing out of the ground: the head or source of a river: a jet or artificial flow of water: the structure for a jet or flow of water: the source of anything: original: first principle or cause. [Fr. *fontaine*, It. *fontana*, O. Fr. *font*—L. *fons, fontis—fundo*, to pour out.]

FOUNTAIN-HEAD, fownt'ān-hed, *n.* The head or source of a fountain: the beginning, primary source.

FOUNTAINLESS, fownt'ān-les, *adj.* Wanting fountains or springs of water.

FOUNTFUL, fownt'fool, *adj.* Full of springs.

FOUR, fōr, *adj.* Twice two, or one more than three.—*n.* A symbol representing four, as 4 or IV. [A.S. *feower*, Ger. *vier*, Goth. *fidvor*, L. *quatuor*, Sans. *chatvar*.]

FOURFOLD, fōr'fōld, *adj.* Folded or multiplied four times.—*n.* Four times as much.

FOURFOOTED, fōr'foot-ed, *adj.* Having four feet.

FOURSCORE, fōr'skōr, *adj.* Four times twenty: eighty.

FOURSQUARE, fōr'skwār, *adj.* Square.

FOURTEEN, fōr-tēn', *adj.* Four and ten.—*n.* A symbol representing fourteen, as 14 or XIV.

FOURTEENTH, fōr-tēnth', *adj.* Fourth after the tenth: coming after the thirteenth.—*n.* One of fourteen equal parts into which anything is divided: (*mus.*) the octave of the seventh.

FOURTH, fōrth, *adj.* Next after the third.—*n.* One of four equal parts into which anything is divided: (*mus.*) the interval of two tones and a semitone. [A.S. *feortha—feower*, four.]

FOURTHLY, fōrth'li, *adv.* In the fourth place.

FOUTRA, fōō'tra, *n.* (*Shak.*) A scoff. [O. E. *fouter*, a despicable fellow; Fr. *foutre*, L. *futuere*, to lecher.]

FOWL, fowl, *n.* A creature *that flies*, a bird: a gallinaceous bird: the common barn-door fowl, a cock or hen: the flesh of fowl.—*v.i.* To kill or catch wild-fowl, by shooting, snaring, &c. [A.S. *fugel—flug*, flight—*fleogan*, to fly.]

FOWLER, fowl'ėr, *n.* A sportsman who kills or catches wild-fowl. [shooting birds.

FOWLING-PIECE, fowl'ing-pēs, *n.* A light gun for

FOX, foks, *n.* (*lit.*) *The hairy animal:* a genus of the dog tribe, living in burrows, and famous for their cunning: a knavish, cunning fellow: (*Shak.*) a sword. [Ger. *fuchs;* prob. akin to Lat. *fax*, A.S. *feax*, hair.]

FOX-EARTH, foks'-ėrth, *n.* A fox's burrow.

FOXED, fokst, *adj.* Discoloured or stained.

FOX-EVIL, foks'-ē'vl, *n.* A kind of disease, accompanied by a morbid falling off of the hair.

FOX-GLOVE, foks'-gluv, *n.* The British species of the plant Digitalis, with purple or white flowers somewhat resembling the fingers of a glove. [Said to be from the *fare-folks* or *fairies*, thus = the folk's-glove.]

FOX-HOUND, foks'-hownd, *n.* A dog much used in Britain for fox-hunting.

FOX-HUNT, foks'-hunt, *n.* The hunting of a fox.

FOX-HUNTER, foks'-hunt'ėr, *n.* One who hunts foxes on horseback with hounds. [foxes.

FOX-HUNTING, foks'-hunt'ing, *n.* The sport of hunting

FOX-LIKE, foks'-līk, *adj.* Like a fox: cunning, crafty.

FOXSHIP, foks'ship, *n.* (*Shak.*) The character of a fox, cunning, craftiness.

FOX-TAIL, foks'-tāl, *n.* A genus of grasses, generally characterised by a bushy head.

FOX-TRAP, foks'-trap, *n.* A trap for catching foxes.

FOXY, foks'i, *adj.* Belonging to a fox: cunning, wily: having the colour of a fox, reddish-brown: sour: harsh-tasted.

FOY, foi, *n.* (*Spenser*). Faith, allegiance. [Fr. *foi*, faith. See FAITH.]

FOYLE, foil, *n.* and *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as FOIL.

FOYNE, foin, *v.i.* Same as FOIN.

FOYSON, foi'sn, *n.* Same as FOISON.

FRACAS, fra-kä', *n.* (*lit.*) *A violent shaking:* an uproar: a noisy quarrel. [Fr.—*fracasser*, to break; It. *fracassare—fra*, among, and *cassare*, Fr. *casser*, to break, L. *quassare*, to shake.]

FRACT, frakt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To break*, to violate. [L. *frango, fractum*, to break.]

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FRACTED, frakt'ed, *adj.* (*her.*) Having a part displaced, as if broken.

FRACTION, frak'shun, *n.* The act of breaking or state of being broken: a part broken off, a fragment: a portion: (*arith.*) any part or parts of a unit represented by a symbol. [L. *fractio—frango, fractum*, to break.]

FRACTIONAL, frak'shun-al, *adj.* Belonging to or comprising a fraction or fractions.

FRACTIOUS, frak'shus, *adj.* Apt to break out into a passion: quarrelsome: cross: peevish. [Perhaps from *fract*, to break.]

FRACTIOUSLY, frak'shus-li, *adv.* Crossly: fretfully.

FRACTIOUSNESS, frak'shus-nes, *n.* A cross, peevish temper or disposition.

FRACTURE, frakt'ūr, *n.* *The act of breaking:* the breaking of any hard body, esp. of a bone: (*min.*) the irregular and uneven surface exhibited after being broken, as distinguished from the smooth cleavage.—*v.t.* To break: to crack: to separate violently continuous parts:—*pr.p.* fract'ūring; *pa.p.* fract'ūred. [L. *fractura—frango, fractum*, to break.]

FRAGILE, fraj'il, *adj.* *Easily broken:* brittle: frail: delicate. [L. *fragilis—frango, fractum*, to break.]

FRAGILITY, fra-jil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being fragile: brittleness: frailness: weakness.

FRAGMENT, frag'ment, *n.* A part *broken off:* a small detached portion: an imperfect part. [L. *fragmentum—frango, fractum*, to break.]

FRAGMENTAL, frag-ment'al, } *adj.* Composed
FRAGMENTARY, frag'men-tar-i, } of fragments: (*geol.*) composed of the agglutinated fragments of other rocks.

FRAGRANCE, frāg'rans, } *n.* Sweetness of smell:
FRAGRANCY, frāg'rans-i, } pleasing scent: grateful odour. [From FRAGRANT.]

FRAGRANT, frāg'rant, *adj.* That *smells* agreeably: sweet-scented: odorous. [L. *fragrans, -antis*, pr.p. of *fragro*, to emit a smell.]

FRAGRANTLY, frāg'rant-li, *adv.* With sweet scent.

FRAIGHT, frāt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as FRAUGHT.

FRAIL, frāl, *adj.* *Fragile* or ready to break: easily destroyed: weak, infirm: tender: weak in mind or resolution. [Fr. *frêle*, It. *fraile*, L. *fragilis*, fragile.]

FRAIL, frāl, *n.* A rush: a basket made of rushes. [O. Fr. *frayel.*]

FRAILLY, frāl'li, *adv.* In a frail manner: weakly: [infirmly.

FRAILNESS, frāl'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frail.

FRAILTY, frāl'ti, *n.* Weakness of mind or resolution: a fault proceeding from weakness.

FRAMABLE, frām'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being framed.

FRAME, frām, *v.t.* *To form* or fabricate, by fitting the parts to each other: to plan: to compose: to invent: to shape or regulate: (*Spenser*) to support. —*v.i.* (*B.*) to contrive: (*Milton*) to agree: (*Shak.*) to go:—*pr.p.* frām'ing; *pa.p.* frāmed'.—*n.* A structure formed of united parts: a structure made to enclose or support something else: a kind of loom or stretcher: the framework or skeleton of the body: the body: form, shape: contrivance: order: state or condition. [A.S. *fremman*, to form; allied to L. *forma*, form.]

FRAMER, frām'ėr, *n.* One who frames.

FRAME-WORK, frām'-wurk, *n.* A frame: the skeleton or outline of anything.

FRAMING, frām'ing, *n.* The act or manner of constructing: a frame.

FRAMPEL, fram'pel, } *adj.* (*Shak.*) Peevish, cross-
FRAMPOLD, fram'pold, } grained. [Also written *frampled*, pa.p. of *frample*, perhaps = prov. E. *frumple*, to ruffle.]

FRANC, frangk, *n.* A silver coin, orig. used in *France*, and now in Belgium and other places, equal to about 10d. sterling.

FRANCHISE, fran'chiz, *n.* (*Spenser*) *Freedom*, liberty: a privilege, exemption, or right granted, esp. the right of voting for a member of parliament: the district in which such a right obtains.—*v.t.* To make free: to give the franchise to:—*pr.p.* fran'chising; *pa.p.* fran'chised. [Fr.—*franc, franche*, free.]

FRANCHISEMENT, fran'chiz-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Freedom, release.

FRANCISCAN, fran-sis'kan, *adj.* Belonging to the monastic order of St Francis, founded in 1210 by Francis of Assisi.—*n.* A monk of the order of St Francis. [quality of being frangible.

FRANGIBILITY, franj-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or

FRANGIBLE, franj'i-bl, *adj.* *Capable of being broken:* brittle or easily broken. [Fr.—L. *frango*, to break.]

FRANION, fran'yun, *n.* (*Spenser*). A paramour, a boon-companion.

FRANK, frangk, *adj.* *Free* and open in expression: unreserved, candid, sincere: liberal, generous: (*Spenser*) without payment or condition, unrestrained, licentious.—*v.t.* To send free of expense, as a letter. —*n.* A wrapper for a letter endorsed by the signature of some one who has the privilege of sending letters free. [Fr. *franc*, Ger. *frank*, akin to FREE.]

FRANK, frangk, *n.* One of the German tribes from Franconia who conquered Gaul in the 5th century, and founded the kingdom of France: the name given in the East to a native of Western Europe.

FRANK, frangk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pig-sty.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To shut up in a sty, to cram, to fatten.

FRANK-FEE, frangk'-fē, *n.* A species of tenure in fee-simple, the opposite of copyhold.

FRANKINCENSE, frangk'in-sens, *n.* A fragrant resin, formerly used in certain religious services. [FRANC, free, and INCENSE.]

FRANKLIN, frangk'lin, *n.* The English freeholder of former times, who held his lands of the crown *free* from any feudal servitude to a subject superior.

FRANKLY, frangk'li, *adv.* Freely: liberally: openly: ingenuously.

FRANKNESS, frangk'nes, *n.* The quality of being frank: candour: ingenuousness: liberality.

FRANTIC, fran'tik, *adj.* *In a frenzy:* distracted: mad: furious, outrageous: irregular, wild. [L. *phreneticus*—Gr. *phrēn.* See FRENZY.]

FRANTICALLY, fran'tik-al-li, *adv.* Distractedly: outrageously.

FRANTICLY, fran'tik-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) FRANTICALLY.

FRANTICNESS, fran'tik-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frantic.

FRATERNAL, fra-tėr'nal, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or becoming *brothers:* brotherly. [L. *fraternus—frater*, a brother, akin to Gr. *phratēr*, a clansman, Sans. *bhratri.*] [manner.

FRATERNALLY, fra-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* In a fraternal

FRATERNISATION, fra-tėr-ni-zā'shun, *n.* The act of fraternising or associating as brethren.

FRATERNISE, frat'ėr-nīz, *v.i.* *To associate* or hold fellowship *as brothers:* to have brotherly feelings: —*pr.p.* frat'ėr-nīsing; *pa.p.* frat'ėrnised.

FRATERNITY, fra-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* *The state of being*

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brethren, brotherhood: a body of men associated for some common purpose: a society, a community.

FRATRICIDAL, frat'ri-sīd-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or involving a fratricide.

FRATRICIDE, frat'ri-sīd, *n.* *The murder of a brother:* one who kills his brother. [L. *frater*, *fratris*, a brother, and *cædo*, to kill.]

FRAUD, frawd, *n.* An artifice by which another is injured: deceit, trick: imposture: stratagem: (*Milton*) error, mistake, crime. [L. *fraus*, *fraudis*.]

FRAUDFUL, frawd'fool, *adj.* Full of fraud or deceit: treacherous.

FRAUDULENCE, frawd'ū-lens, } *n.* The quality of
FRAUDULENCY, frawd'ū-len-si, } being fraudulent: deceitfulness.

FRAUDULENT, frawd'ū-lent, *adj.* Using, containing, or obtained by fraud. [L. *fraudulentus*—*fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud.]

FRAUDULENTLY, frawd'ū-lent-li, *adv.* In a fraudulent manner: by deceit.

FRAUGHT, frawt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Freighted, laden: filled, stored.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A freight, a cargo. [Dutch *vrachten*, to carry; Ger. *fracht*, a load, *ferchen*, to despatch.]

FRAUGHTAGE, frawt'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Loading, cargo.

FRAY, frā, *n.* Same as AFFRAY.

FRAY, frā, *v.t.* To wear off or away *by rubbing.*—*v.i.* to rub: to wear out by rubbing. [Fr. *frayer*, L. *fricare*, to rub.]

FREAK, frēk, *n.* A sudden causeless change or turn of mind: a whim. [It. *frega*, a violent internal desire—*fregare*, to rub.]

FREAK, frēk, *v.t.* *To streak:* to variegate. [It. *fregare*.]

FREAKISH, frēk'ish, *adj.* Apt to change the mind suddenly: capricious.

FREAKISHLY, frēk'ish-li, *adv.* In a freakish manner: capriciously.

FREAKISHNESS, frēk'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being freakish.

FRECKLE, frek'l, *v.t.* To spot: to cover with small discoloured or yellowish spots.—*v.i.* to become marked with discoloured spots:—*pr.p.* freck'ling; *pa.p.* freck'led.—*n.* A yellowish spot on the skin caused by the sun: any small spot or discoloration. [Dim. of FREAK.]

FRECKLED, frek'ld, } *adj.* Covered with freckles or
FRECKLY, frek'li, } discoloured spots.

FREE, frē, *adj.* Not under restraint: not enslaved: liberated from control: enjoying civil and political rights: uncompelled, permitted: not obstructed: frank, affable: liberal: unrestrained, licentious: innocent: clear, exempt: open to all: without expense.—*v.t.* To make free: to set at liberty: to exempt: to disengage:—*pr.p.* free'ing; *pa.p.* freed'. [A.S. *freo*, Ger. *frei*, Ice. *frí*.]

MAKE FREE, to take liberty.

FREEBOOTER, frē'bōōt'ėr, *n.* One who, without the authority of national warfare, makes free to appropriate whatever he falls in with as booty: a robber.

FREEBOOTING, frē'bōōt'ing, *adj.* Acting the part of a freebooter: robbing.—*n.* The practice of a freebooter: robbery, pillage.

FREEBORN, frē'bawrn, *adj.* Born of free parents.

FREEDMAN, frēd'man, *n.* One who has been a slave, and has been set at liberty.

FREEDOM, frē'dum, *n.* The state of being free: liberty: franchise: separation: frankness: license.

FREE-FISHER, -MAN, frē'-fish'ėr, -man, *n.* One who has a right to take fish in certain waters.

FREE-FOOTED, frē'-foot'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not restrained in the march.

FREE-HANDED, frē'-hand'ed, *adj.* Open-handed: liberal.

FREE-HEARTED, frē'-härt'ed, *adj.* Open-hearted: liberal: unrestrained.

FREE-HEARTEDNESS, frē'-härt'ed-nes, *n.* Liberality: frankness.

FREEHOLD, frē'hōld, *adj.* Noting property or estates which owe no service to any lord but the king.

FREE-LANCE, frē'-lans, *n.* One of certain roving companies of knights and men-at-arms, who after the Crusades wandered about Europe, selling their services to any lord who was willing to purchase their aid.

FREE-LIVER, frē'-liv'ėr, *n.* One who freely indulges his appetite for eating and drinking: a glutton.

FREELY, frē'li, *adv.* With freedom: at liberty: independently: without restraint: of one's own accord: without reserve: plentifully: liberally.

FREEMAN, frē'man, *n.* One who enjoys liberty: one who holds a particular franchise or privilege.

FREEMASON, frē'mā'sn, *n.* One of an association, originally of masons, who were freed from the laws that regulated ordinary labourers, now composed of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

FREEMASONRY, frē'mā'sn-ri, *n.* The institutions, practices, &c. of freemasons.

FREE-MINDED, frē'-mīnd'ed, *adj.* With a mind free or unperplexed: without a load of care.

FREENESS, frē'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being free: openness: liberality.

FREE-SPOKEN, frē'-spōk'n, *adj.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREE-STONE, frē'-stōn, *n.* Stone composed of sand or grit, and which is easily cut or wrought.

FREETHINKER, frē'thingk'ėr, *n.* One who professes to be free from the common modes of thinking in religion: one who discards revelation.

FREETHINKING, frē'thingk'ing, *adj.* Casting off the ordinary religious beliefs: sceptical.—*n.* Unbelief: contempt of religion.

FREE-TRADE, frē'-trād, *n.* Non-interference by law with the natural course of buying and selling, if such interference be intended to improve or otherwise influence trade.

FREE-WILL, frē'-wil, *n.* Liberty of choice: the power of willing or directing our own actions without the restraint of necessity: voluntariness: spontaneousness.

FREEZE, frēz, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To shiver with cold:* to become solid by the abstraction of heat: to be congealed by cold: to be chilled: to die of cold.—*v.t.* to congeal or solidify by cold: to kill by cold: to chill by the loss of power or motion:—*pr.p.* freez'ing; *pa.t.* frōze; *pa.p.* frōz'en. [Dutch *vriezen*, Ger. *frieren*, to freeze; Fr. *frisson*, a shudder; Gr. *phrissō*, to shiver.]

FREEZING-POINT, frēz'ing-point, *n.* The temperature at which water freezes: the degree at which the mercury stands in a thermometer at the temperature marked 32° in Fahrenheit's, and 0° in the Centigrade.

FREIGHT, frāt, *n.* What a ship is *fraught* or laden with: cargo: the charge for transporting goods by water: the hire of a ship.—*v.t.* To load or burden. [Same as FRAUGHT.]

FREIGHTAGE, frāt'āj, *n.* Charge for transporting goods.

FREIGHTER, frāt'ėr, *n.* One who freights a ship or engages it for transporting goods.

FREN, fren, *n.* (*Spenser*). A stranger. [O. E. *frenne*, contracted from *forrene* = FOREIGN.]

FRENCH, frensh, *adj.* Belonging to France or its people.—*n.* The people or language of France.

FRENCH LEAVE, an unceremonious departure.

FRENCH-BEAN, frensh'-bēn, *n.* The common kidney-bean.

FRENCH-BERRY, frensh'-ber'ri, *n.* A small berry, the fruit of certain species of buckthorn, used in dyeing yellow.

FRENCH-CHALK, frensh'-chawk, *n.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, and of a smooth glossy surface and white colour.

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FRENCH-HORN, frensh'-horn, *n.* A musical wind-instrument somewhat resembling a bugle.

FRENCHIFY, frensh'i-fi, *v.t.* To make French or French-like: to infect with the manner of the French.

FRENCHMAN, frensh'man, *n.* A native or naturalised inhabitant of France.

FRENCH-POLISH, frensh'-pol'ish, *n.* A varnish for furniture, consisting chiefly of shell-lac dissolved in some spirit.

FRENCH-POLISHING, frensh'-pol'ish-ing, *n.* The method of coating furniture with French polish.

FRENETIC, -AL, fre-net'ik, -al, *adj.* *Frenzied:* mad: distracted.

FRENZY, fren'zi, *n.* (*lit.*) A disease *of the mind:* madness: delirium: high mental excitement or distraction. [Gr. *phrēnēsis—phrēn*, the mind.]

FREQUENCE, frē'kwens, *n.* (*Milton*) A crowd: an assembly: repetition. [From FREQUENT.]

FREQUENCY, frē'kwen-si, *n.* The state of being frequent: common occurrence: repetition.

FREQUENT, frē'kwent, *adj.* *Going*, coming, or occurring often: used often to practise anything: full, crowded. [L. *frequens, -entis*—Sans. *rikh*, to go.]

FREQUENT, fre-kwent', *v.t.* To visit often: to resort to often or habitually: to fill or crowd.

FREQUENTATIVE, fre-kwent'a-tiv, *adj.* (*gram.*) Denoting the frequent repetition of an action.—*n.* (*gram.*) A verb expressing the frequent repetition of an action. [vals: often: not rarely.

FREQUENTLY, frē'kwent-li, *adv.* At short inter-

FREQUENTNESS, frē'kwent-nes, *n.* The quality of being frequent.

FRESCO, fres'ko, *n.* *Coolness*, a refreshing state of the air: dusk, shade: a method of painting with mineral pigments on walls, which is done while the plaster is yet wet.—*v.t.* To paint in fresco:—*pr.p.* fres'coing; *pa.p.* fres'coed. [It., from root of FRESH.]

FRESH, fresh, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Frisking*, or in a state of activity and health: new and strong: not impaired by time: recent: cheerful, unfaded: healthy, ruddy: not salt: not stale: raw, untried.—*n.* A flood, or overflowing of a river: (*Shak.*) a pool or spring of fresh water. [A.S. *fersc*, Dutch *versch*, Fr. *fraîche*, It. *fresco*, Ice. *friskr.*]

FRESHEN, fresh'n, *v.t.* To make fresh: to take the saltness from: (*Spenser*) to refresh, revive.—*v.i.* to grow fresh.

FRESHET, fresh'et, *n.* A stream of fresh water: a flood or overflowing of a river.

FRESHLY, fresh'li, *adv.* In a fresh manner, newly: ruddily: briskly: coolly.

FRESHMAN, fresh'man, *n.* A fresh or new man: one learning the rudiments of anything, esp. a student in his first year at a university.

FRESHNESS, fresh'nes, *n.* The state of being fresh: briskness: vigour: ruddiness.

FRESH-NEW, fresh'-nū, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unpractised, wholly unacquainted.

FRESH-WATER, fresh'-waw'tėr, *adj.* Of or pertaining to water not salt: sailing only on fresh water, as a sailor: hence, unskilled, raw.

FRET, fret, *v.t.* *To eat or gnaw away:* to chafe: to wear away by rubbing: to impair, to wear away: to form into raised work: to ruffle or disturb: to irritate.—*v.i.* to suffer from friction or corrosion: to be ruffled: to be peevish.—*n.* Agitation of the surface of a liquid: agitation of mind: irritation, ill-humour. [A.S. *fretan*, to gnaw—*fra*, away, and *etan*, to eat.]

FRET, fret (*B.*), *pa.p.* of FRET.

FRET, fret, *n.* (*lit.*) The interlacing of *bars of iron:* (*arch.*) an ornament consisting of fillets interlaced cross-wise: (*her.*) bars crossed and interlaced.—*v.t.* To ornament with raised work: to variegate:—*pr.p.* frett'ing; *pa.p.* frett'ed. [O. Fr. *frêter*, to interlace; It. *ferrata*, the grating of a window—L. *ferrum*, iron.]

Fret.

FRET, fret, *n.* (*orig.*) A note in music: a short wire on the finger-board of a musical instrument, to shew where the finger is to be placed in playing.—*v.t.* To furnish with frets. [Fr. *fredon*, trill in singing, from *fris*, in L. *fritinnio*, to chirp.]

FRETFUL, fret'fool, *adj.* Disposed to fret: peevish: ill-humoured. [peevishly: angrily.

FRETFULLY, fret'fool-li, *adv.* In a fretful manner:

FRETFULNESS, fret'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being fretful: ill-humour.

FRETTED, fret'ed, *adj.* Rubbed or worn away: ruffled: agitated: vexed: ornamented with fret-work: furnished with frets: (*her.*) interlaced with one another.

FRETTEN, fret'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Rubbed, marked.

FRETWORK, fret'wurk, *n.* Work adorned with frets.

FRIABILITY, frī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being friable or easily reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, frī'a-bl, *adj.* *Capable of crumbling:* easily reduced to powder. [Fr.—L. *frio*, to rub, crumble.]

FRIABLENESS, frī'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being friable.

FRIAR, frī'ar, *n.* A *brother* or member of certain religious orders in the R. C. Church. [Fr. *frère*, L. *frater*, a brother.] [the world's ways.

FRIARLY, frī'ar-li, *adj.* Like a friar: untaught in

FRIARY, frī'ar-i, *n.* A convent of friars: a monastery.

FRIATION, frī-ā'shun, *n.* The act of crumbling. [See FRIABLE.]

FRIBBLE, frib'l, *n.* A *frivolous*, trifling fellow: a silly fop.—*v.i.* To trifle or act in a foolish manner. [Fr. *frivole*, from root of FRIVOLOUS.]

FRICANDEAU, FRICANDO, frik-an-dō', *n.* A fricassee of veal. [Prob. a corrupted compound of Fr. *fricasser* (see FRICASSEE), and *veau*, veal.]

FRICASSEE, frik-as-sē', *n.* A dish made by cutting fowls or other small animals in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. [Fr.—*fricasser*, to fry—low L. *fricare* = L. *frigo, frictum*, to roast.]

FRICTION, frik'shun, *n.* *The act of rubbing:* (*mech.*) the resistance produced by the rubbing of the surfaces of solid bodies against each other. [L. *frictio—frico, frictum*, to rub.]

FRICTIONAL, frik'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to, moved by, or produced by friction. [friction.

FRICTIONLESS, frik'shun-les, *adj.* Having no

FRIDAY, frī'dā, *n.* (*lit.*) *Friga's day:* the sixth day of the week. [A.S. *Frigedæg—Frige*, Ice. *Frigg*, the wife of the god Odin, and *dæg*, day.]

FRIDGE, frij, *v.t.* (*Sterne*). To rub or fray. [Obs. *fridge*, to dance—A.S. *frician*, to move quickly.]

FRIED, frīd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FRY.

FRIEND, frend, *n.* One who is attached to another *by affection* and intimacy: one not an enemy: an attendant or companion: a favourer: one of the Society of Friends, a Quaker: a term of salutation or address: (*Shak.*) a paramour.—*v.t.* To befriend: to favour, countenance, or support. [A.S. *freond*, pr.p. of *freon*, to love.]

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FRIENDED, frend'ed, *adj.* Having friends: (*Shak.*) well-disposed.

FRIENDING, frend'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Friendliness.

FRIENDLESS, frend'les, *adj.* Wanting friends: destitute.

FRIENDLINESS, frend'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being friendly: disposition to friendship: goodwill.

FRIENDLY, frend'li, *adj.* Like a friend: having the disposition of a friend: kind, favourable: salutary, propitious.—*adv.* In the manner of friends, amicably.

FRIENDSHIP, frend'ship, *n.* Intimacy or attachment depending on mutual respect: favour, personal kindness: assistance, friendly aid.

FRIER, frī'ėr, *n.* (*Milton*). A friar.

FRIEZE, frēz, *n.* (*orig.*) *The nap on cloth:* a kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side: (*arch.*) the part of the entablature of a column between the entablature and cornice, often ornamented with figures (for Ill. see COLUMN).—*v.t.* To make a nap on, as cloth. [W. *ffris*, nap of cloth; O. E. and Fr. *frise*—Fr. *friser*, to curl.]

FRIEZED, frēzd, *adj.* Having a nap: shaggy.

FRIGATE, frig'ăt, *n.* (*Spenser*) A small boat: a man-of-war smaller than a line-of-battle ship, and carrying from 20 to 50 guns.

FRIGATE-BIRD, frig'ăt-bėrd, *n.* A large tropical bird allied to the cormorants, so called from its elegant motion in flight.

FRIGHT, frīt, *n.* Sudden fear: terror.—*v.t.* To alarm suddenly with a feeling of danger or approaching evil: to scare, to terrify. [A.S. *fyrhtu*, Ger. *furcht*, fear; A.S. *frihtan*, Ger. *fürchten*, to fright, akin to Gr. *phrissō*, to shudder.]

FRIGHTEN, frīt'n, *v.t.* Same as FRIGHT.

FRIGHTFUL, frīt'fool, *adj.* Full of fright or terror: full of what causes fright: terrible, shocking.

FRIGHTFULLY, frīt'fool-li, *adv.* Dreadfully: terribly: shockingly.

FRIGHTFULNESS, frīt'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being frightful.

FRIGID, frij'id, *adj.* Frozen or *stiffened with cold:* cold: wanting warmth of affection: dull and unanimated: stiff and formal. [L. *frigidus—frigeo*, to be cold, akin to *rigeo*, to be numbed with cold; Gr. *rhigeō*, *phrissō*, to shudder with cold.]

FRIGIDITY, fri-jid'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being frigid: coldness of affection: want of intellectual fire: dullness.

FRIGIDLY, frij'id-li, *adv.* Coldly: dully.

FRIGIDNESS, frij'id-nes, *n.* Same as FRIGIDITY.

FRIGORIFIC, -AL, frig-or-if'ik, -al, *adj.* *Producing* or causing *cold.* [L. *frigorificus—frigus*, *frigoris*, cold, and *facio*, to make.]

FRIGOT, frig'ot, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as FRIGATE.

FRILL, fril, *v.i.* (*obs.*) To ruffle, as a hawk its plumage when shivering.—*v.t.* to furnish or ornament with a frill.—*n.* A ruffle: a ruffled or crimped edging of linen. [Fr. *frileux*, chilly; O. Fr. *friller*, to shiver—L. *frigidulus*, dim. of *frigidus*, frigid.]

FRINGE, frinj, *n.* An ornamental hanging border or edging of loose threads or open work: the edge, margin, extremity.—*v.t.* To adorn with fringe: to border:—*pr.p.* fring'ing; *pa.p.* fringed'. [Fr. *frange*, Prov. *fremna*—L. *fimbria*, threads, fibres, akin to *fibra*, a fibre.]

FRINGELESS, frinj'les, *adj.* Having no fringe.

FRINGY, frinj'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Adorned with fringes.

FRIPPERY, frip'ėr-i, *n.* Old, *worn-out* clothes: the trade in old clothes: (*Shak.*) the place where old clothes are sold: second-hand finery, useless trifles. [Fr. *friperie—friper*, to wear.]

FRISK, frisk, *v.i.* To be *frisky*, fresh, or lively: to skip, leap, or gambol.—*n.* A frolic. [O. Fr. *frisque*, Ger. *frisch*.]

FRISKER, frisk'ėr, *n.* A wanton: an inconstant or unsettled person.

FRISKET, frisk'et, *n.* (*print.*) The light frame which holds a sheet of paper before it is laid on the form for impression, so called from the quickness of its motion. [Fr. *frisquette*—O. Fr. *frisque*, from root of FRISK.]

FRISKFUL, frisk'fool, *adj.* Brisk: lively.

FRISKILY, frisk'i-li, *adv.* Briskly: gaily.

FRISKINESS, frisk'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frisky: liveliness, gaiety.

FRISKY, frisk'i, *adj.* Brisk, lively: jumping with gaiety: frolicsome.

FRIT, frit, *n.* The mixed materials of which glass is made, after being heated until they fuse partially without melting.—*v.t.* To fuse partially without melting:—*pr.p.* frit'ting; *pa.p.* frit'ted. [Fr. *fritte—frit*, pa.p. of *frire*, L. *frigere*, *frictum*, to roast.]

FRITH, frith, *n.* A narrow inlet of the sea, esp. at the mouth of a river: an estuary. [L. *fretum*, Scot. *firth*, Sw. *fjard*, Dan. *fjord*.]

FRITILLARY, frit'il-lar-i, *n.* A genus of plants of the order Liliaceæ, having clusters of drooping flowers. [From L. *fritillus*, a dice-box, from the form of its corolla.]

FRITILLARY, frit'il-lar-i, *n.* A species of butterfly, so called from the resemblance of the colouring of their wings to that of the petals of the common fritillary.

FRITTER, frit'ėr, *n.* A piece of meat fried: a kind of pancake: a fragment, a shred.—*v.t.* To cut into small pieces, as meat for frying: to reduce or waste by degrees. [Fr. *friture—frire*, L. *frigere*, *frictum*, to fry.]

FRIVOLITY, fri-vol'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being frivolous: acts or habits of trifling: levity, thoughtlessness: insignificance.

FRIVOLOUS, friv'o-lus, *adj.* Lightly esteemed: of little value or importance: slight, trifling: not worth notice: of a trifling, thoughtless disposition. [L. *frivolus*, prob. from *frigibulus* = *frigidus*, cold; as if = 'coldly esteemed.']

FRIVOLOUSLY, friv'o-lus-li, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, friv'o-lus-nes, *n.* FRIVOLITY.

FRIZ, friz, *v.t.* To render rough and curly, to crisp: to raise the nap on:—*pr.p.* frizz'ing; *pa.p.* frizzed'.—*n.* That which is frizzed: a curl. [From the root of FRIEZE.]

FRIZE, frīz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as FRIEZE.

FRIZZLE, friz'l, *v.t.* To form in small short curls, to friz:—*pr.p.* frizz'ling; *pa.p.* frizz'led. [Dim. of FRIZ.]

FRIZZLER, friz'lėr, *n.* One who frizzles.

FRIZZLY, friz'li, **FRIZZY**, friz'i, *adj.* Curled or crisped.

FRO, frō, *adv.* *From:* back or backward. [A.S. *fra*; Scot. *fra* or *frae*. See FROM.]

FROCK, frok, *n.* (*orig.*) A monk's upper dress: (*Shak.*) a coat, a dress: a gown open behind, worn by females. [Fr. *froc*, a monk's cowl, prob. a shaggy cloth; Prov. *floc*, a monk's cowl, a flock of wool; low L. *frocus*—L. *floccus*, a flock of wool.]

FROCK-COAT, frok'-kōt, *n.* A coat cut like a surtout, but shorter and lighter.

FROCKED, frokt, *adj.* Dressed in a frock.

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FROCKLESS, frok'les, *adj.* Wanting a frock.

FROG, frog, *n.* An amphibious reptile, with webbed feet, remarkable for its rapid swimming and leaping: a horny substance growing in the middle of a horse's foot, so called from the likeness to a frog's foot. [A.S. *froga, frosc;* Ger. *frosch;* Dan. *frö;* from the sound made by frogs.]

FROGGY, frog'i, *adj.* Having or abounding in frogs.

FROG-HOPPER, frog'-hop'ėr, *n.* An insect remarkable for its powers of leaping, which lives on plants, and deposits its larvæ in a spittle-like liquid.

FROLIC, frol'ik, *adj.* Full of gaiety and mirth: full of pranks: sportive.—*n.* Gaiety: a scene of gaiety and mirth: a wild prank, a gambol.—*v.i.* To play wild pranks: to gambol:—*pr.p.* frol'icking; *pa.p.* frol'icked. [Ger. *fröhlich*, joyful, gay.]

FROLICSOME, frol'ik-sum, *adj.* Full of frolic.

FROM, frum, *prep.* *Forth:* out of, as from a source: away: at a distance: springing out of: by reason of: noting transmission, abstraction or vacation, separation, absence, opposition to, derivation, &c. [A.S. *fram*, forth, forwards.]

FROND, frond, *n.* A leafy branch or stalk, esp. the leaf of the fern. [L. *frons, frondis.*]

FRONDESCENCE, fron-des'ens, *n.* *The act of putting forth leaves:* the time or season of putting forth leaves. [L. *frondescens*, pr.p. of *frondesco*, to grow leafy.]

FRONT, frunt, *n.* The forehead or brow: the face: the forepart of anything: the most conspicuous part: the part or place before the face or opposite to it.—*v.t.* To stand in front of or opposite: to oppose directly or face to face: to encounter.—*v.i.* to stand in front or foremost: to turn the front or face in any direction.—*adj.* Of, relating to, or being in the front. [L. *frons, frontis*, the forehead.]

FRONTAGE, frunt'āj, *n.* The front part of a building.

FRONTAL, front'al, *adj.* Belonging to the front, forehead, or forepart.—*n.* A front piece: something worn on the forehead or face: (*arch.*) a pediment over a door or window.

FRONTED, frunt'ed, *adj.* Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, front'ēr, *n.* That part of a country which fronts or lies next to another: the border or marches between two countries: (*Shak.*) a fortification to resist an enemy.—*adj.* Lying on the frontier: bordering. [on the frontier.

FRONTIERED, front'ērd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Guarded

FRONTISPIECE, front'is-pēs, *n.* That which is seen in front: a figure or engraving in front of a book: the principal front or face of a building. [Low L. *frontispicium*—L. *frons, frontis*, front, and *specio*, to see.] [void of shame or modesty.

FRONTLESS, frunt'les, *adj.* Without front or face:

FRONTLESSLY, frunt'les-li, *adv.* Shamelessly: impudently.

FRONTLET, frunt'let, *n.* A bandage worn upon the forehead: (*Shak.*) a frowning brow.

FRORE, frōr, *adj.* (*Milton*). Frozen, frosty. [A.S. *froren*, pa.p. of *freosan*, to freeze.]

FRORN, frōrn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Frozen.

FRORY, frōr'i, *adj.* Frozen. [A.S. *freorig*, freezy.]

FROST, frost, *n.* The power, act, or state of freezing: the temperature of the air in which water freezes: frozen dew.—*v.t.* To cover with anything resembling hoar-frost. [A.S. *forst—freosan*, to freeze; Ger. *frost*, Goth. *frius.*]

FROST-BITE, frost'-bīt, *n.* The depression of vitality in a part or the whole of the body by cold.—*v.t.* To expose to the effect of frost.

FROST-BITTEN, frost'-bit'n, *p.adj.* Bitten or affected by frost. [being frosty: freezing cold.

FROSTINESS, frost'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of

FROSTING, frost'ing, *n.* A composition of sugar, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

FROSTLESS, frost'les, *adj.* Free from frost.

FROST-NAIL, frost'-nāl, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse slipping on ice.

FROST-SMOKE, frost'-smōk, *n.* Vapour frozen in the atmosphere, and having a smoke-like appearance.

FROST-WORK, frost'-wurk, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.

FROSTY, frost'i, *adj.* Producing, containing, or attended with frost: without warmth of heart or courage: frost-like, hoary.

FROTH, froth, *n.* The bubbles or foam on liquids produced by boiling or agitation: an empty show in speech: any light matter.—*v.t.* To cause to foam: to cover with froth.—*v.i.* to throw up froth: to foam.

[A.S. *freothan*, to froth; low D. *frathen, fraum*, steam, vapour; connected with W. *ffrwd*, a torrent, and with BROTH: an imitation of the sound of rushing or boiling water.—*Wedg.*]

FROTHILY, froth'i-li, *adv.* With foam: in an empty trifling manner. [frothy: emptiness.

FROTHINESS, froth'i-nes, *n.* The state of being

FROTHLESS, froth'les, *adj.* Free from froth.

FROTHY, froth'i, *adj.* Full of froth or foam: empty, unsubstantial.

FROUNCE, frowns, *v.i.* (*obs.*) *To frown* or wrinkle the forehead.—*v.t.* to frizzle or curl the hair about the face:—*pr.p.* frounc'ing; *pa.p.* frounced'.—*n.* A plait, curl, or fringe. [Fr. *froncer*, to wrinkle, contract the brow—L. *frons, frontis*, the forehead.]

FROWARD, frō'ward, *adj.* *Fromward* or turned away from: perverse, disobedient, unyielding. [FROM, and affix *ward.*] [ner: perversely.

FROWARDLY, frō'ward-li, *adv.* In a froward man-

FROWARDNESS, frō'ward-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being froward: waywardness: disobedience.

FROWN, frown, *v.i.* To wrinkle the brow: to express displeasure by contracting the brow: to look stern, angry, or threatening.—*v.t.* to repel by a look of displeasure.—*n.* A wrinkling or contraction of the brow in displeasure: a look of displeasure.

[Fr. *frogner*, in *se refrogner*, to knit the brow; It. *infrigno*, wrinkled, morose; prov. It. *frignare*, to make a wry face: perh. conn. with L. *frons, frontis*, the forehead.]

FROWNINGLY, frown'ing-li, *adv.* Sternly: with a look of displeasure.

FROWY, frow'i, **FROWZY**, frow'zi, } *adj.* (*Spenser*). Musty, rancid. [Prov. E.]

FROWZY, frow'zi, *adj.* Rough and tangled. [Conn. with FROUNCE.]

FROZEN, frōz'n, *pa.p.* of FREEZE.

FRUCTED, frukt'ed, *adj.* (*her.*) *Bearing fruit.* [From L. *fructus*, fruit.]

FRUCTESCENCE, frukt-es'ens, *n.* The time or season when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

FRUCTIFEROUS, frukt-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Producing or bearing fruit. [L. *fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.]

FRUCTIFICATION, frukt-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of bearing or producing fruit: (*bot.*) all the parts that compose the flower and fruit. [L. *fructus*, fruit, *facio*, to make.]

FRUCTIFY, frukt'i-fī, *v.t.* To make fruitful or productive: to fertilise.—*v.i.* to bear fruit:—*pr.p.* fruct'ifying; *pa.p.* fruct'ified.

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FRUGAL, frōō'gal, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Temperate:* economical in living, expenditure, &c.: thrifty: parsimonious. [L. *frugalis—frugi*, temperate, fit for food—*frux, frugis*, fruit.]

FRUGALITY, frōō-gal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being frugal: prudent economy: thrift.

FRUGALLY, frōō'gal-li, *adv.* In a frugal manner: with economy: sparingly: thriftily.

FRUGIFEROUS, frōō-jif'ėr-us, *adj.* FRUCTIFEROUS.

FRUGIVOROUS, frōō-jiv'or-us, *adj.* *Feeding on fruits* or seeds. [L. *frux, frugis*, fruit, and *voro*, to devour.]

FRUICT, frōōkt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as FRUIT.

FRUIT, frōōt, *n.* The product of a tree or plant which contains the seed: (*bot.*) the seed with or without the pericarp: production generally: offspring or children: advantage, profit: effect, consequence, result: (*Shak.*) the dessert after a meal. [Fr. *fruit*, O. Fr. *fruict*, L. *fructus—fruor, fructus*, to enjoy; akin to Sans. *bhuj*, to enjoy, or to *bhri*, to bear.]

FRUITAGE, frōōt'āj, *n.* Fruit collectively, various [fruits.

FRUIT-BUD, frōōt'-bud, *n.* A bud that produces fruit.

FRUITERER, frōōt'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who deals in or sells fruit:—*fem.* FRUIT'ERESS.

FRUITERY, frōōt'ėr-i, *n.* A place for storing fruit: fruit taken collectively.

FRUITFUL, frōōt'fool, *adj.* Full of fruit: producing fruit abundantly: actually bearing fruit, not barren: plenteous, abundant.

FRUITFULLY, frōōt'fool-li, *adv.* In a fruitful manner: plenteously: abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, frōōt'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful.

FRUITION, frōō-ish'un, *n.* *Enjoyment:* possession: use, esp. accompanied by pleasure. [O. Fr.—L. *fruor*, to enjoy.]

FRUITLESS, frōōt'les, *adj.* Not bearing fruit: barren: unprofitable: ineffectual.

FRUITLESSLY, frōōt'les-li, *adv.* In a fruitless manner: unprofitably: uselessly: vainly.

FRUITLESSNESS, frōōt'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

FRUIT-TREE, frōōt'-trē, *n.* A tree whose principal value arises from the edible fruit produced by it.

FRUITY, frōōt'i, *adj.* Like or tasting like fruit.

FRUMENTACEOUS, frōō-men-tā'shus, *adj.* Made of or resembling *wheat* or other grain. [L. *frumentaceus—frumentum* for *frugimentum*, corn—*frux, frugis*, fruit.]

FRUMENTATION, frōō-men-tā'shun, *n.* A largess of *grain* bestowed on the people in ancient Rome to quiet them in times of excitement. [L. *frumentatio—frumentor*, to provide with corn—*frumentum*, corn.]

FRUMENTY, frōō'men-ti, *n.* Food made of *wheat* boiled in milk and seasoned. [L. *frumentum*, wheat.]

FRUSH, frush, *v.t.* To break, bruise, or crush.—*adj.* Broken or crushed. [Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.]

FRUSH, frush, *n.* The frog of a horse's foot. [Ger. *frosch*. See FROG.]

FRUSTRATE, frus'trāt, *v.t.* *To make vain* or of no effect: to balk or defeat: to disappoint: (*Spenser*) to nullify:—*pr.p.* frus'trāting; *pa.p.* frus'trāted.—*adj.* Vain, ineffectual: balked, defeated: disappointed: null, void. [L. *frustro, frustratum—frustrā*, in vain.]

FRUSTRATION, frus-trā'shun, *n.* The act of frustrating: disappointment: defeat.

FRUSTUM, frus'tum, *n.* (*arch.*) *A piece* cut off from a regular figure: (*geom.*) the part of a solid next the base, left on cutting off the top by a plane parallel to the base. [L. *frustum*, a piece.]

FRUTESCENT, frōō-tes'ent, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Becoming shrubby.* [From L. *frutex, fruticis*, a shrub.]

FRUTICOSE, frōō'ti-kōs, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Shrub-like,
FRUTICOUS, frōō'ti-kus, } shrubby.

FRUTIFY, frōō'ti-fī, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Shak.*) FRUCTIFY.

FRY, frī, *v.t.* To dress with oil or fat in a pan over the fire.—*v.i.* to be dressed or under the action of heat in a frying-pan: to simmer: to melt with heat: to ferment, to foam:—*pr.p.* fry'ing; *pa.p.* frīed'.—*n.* As much as is fried at once of anything. [Fr. *frire*, L. *frigo*, Gr. *phrygō*, Sans. *bhrij*, to fry.]

FRY, frī, *n.* (*lit.*) *The spawn* of fish: a swarm of fish just spawned. [Fr. *frai*; Goth. *fraiv*, Ice. *friof, frio*, an egg, seed.]

FRYING-PAN, frī'ing-pan, *n.* [pan for frying with. A flat iron vessel or

FUAR, fū'ar, *n.* (*Scot.*) One who has a feu.

FUB, fub, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put off, to cheat. [See FOB.]

FUCHSIA, fū'shi-a, *n.* A genus of shrubby plants, generally with pendulous red flowers, originally natives of S. America. [Named after Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.]

FUCOID, fū'koid, *n.* Fossil *sea-weed.*—*adj.* Containing fucoids. [L. *fucus*, sea-weed, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

FUCUS, fū'kus, *n.* A genus of sea-weed of a tough, leathery appearance, containing the wrack and other species. [L., 'rock-lichen.']

FUDDLE, fud'l, *v.t.* To make drunk: to stupefy with drink.—*v.i.* to drink to excess or habitually:—*pr.p.* fudd'ling; *pa.p.* fudd'led. [A corr. of obs. *fuzzle*, to make *fuzzy* (Prov. E.), or indistinct with drink.—*Wedg.*]

FUDGE, fuj, *int.* Stuff, nonsense: an exclamation of [contempt.

FUEL, fū'el, *n.* Anything used for feeding *a fire*, esp. wood, coal, &c.: whatever supports heat, excitement, or energy.—*v.t.* To feed with fuel or combustible matter:—*pr.p.* fū'elling; *pa.p.* fū'elled. [Fr. *feu*, It. *fuoco*, fire; low L. *focale*, fuel—L. *focus*, a hearth, fire-place.]

FUGACIOUS, fū-gā'shus, *adj.* *Fleeting:* volatile: unstable. [L. *fugax, fugacis—fugio*, Gr. *pheugō*, to flee; Sans. *bhuj*, to bend.]

FUGACIOUSNESS, fū-gā'shus-nes, } *n.* The quality
FUGACITY, fū-gas'i-ti, } of being fugacious.

FUGITIVE, fūj'i-tiv, *adj.* *Fleeing away:* apt to fly away: flying from danger, duty, &c.: runaway, vagabond: perishable.—*n.* One who flees from his station, duty, or country: one who takes shelter from punishment under another power: one hard to be caught. [L. *fugitivus—fugio*, to flee.]

FUGITIVENESS, fūj'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being fugitive.

FUGLEMAN, fū'gl-man, *n.* Same as FLUGELMAN.

FUGUE, fūg, *n.* (*mus.*) A composition in which the parts do not all begin at once, but *follow* one another at certain distances. [Fr.; It. *fuga*; from L. *fuga*, flight.]

FULCRUM, ful'krum, *n.* *A prop* or support: (*mech.*) the fixed point on which a lever moves. [L.—*fulcio*, to prop.]

FULFIL, fool-fil', *v.t.* *To make full:* to fill up, or complete: to accomplish or carry into effect: to answer:—*pr.p.* fulfill'ing; *pa.p.* fulfilled'.

FULFILMENT, fool-fil'ment, *n.* Full performance: completion: accomplishment.

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FULGENT, ful'jent, *adj.* *Shining:* bright, dazzling. [L. *fulgens, -entis*, pr.p. of *fulgeo*, to flash, shine.]

FULGURATION, ful-gū-rā'shun, *n.* In assaying, the sudden and final brightening of the fused globule. [L. *fulguratio*, the act of lightening, *fulguro—fulgur*, lightning, *fulgere*, to shine.]

FULGURITE, ful'gū-rīt, *n.* A tube formed of vitrified sand, numbers of which are found in sand-banks, and are supposed to be due to the action of lightning. [L. *fulgurio, fulguritum*, to strike with lightning—*fulgur*, lightning.]

FULL, fool, *adj.* *Filled up:* having all it can contain: occupied: abundantly supplied or furnished: saturated, sated: crowded or stuffed: complete, entire, perfect: expressing the whole matter: sufficient, copious: strong: loud, distinct.—*n.* Complete measure: the highest state or degree: the whole: the state of being satiated.—*adv.* Quite: to the same degree: with the whole effect: exactly: directly: very. [A.S. *full;* Goth. *fulls;* Ice. *fullr*, Ger. *voll;* L. *plenus*, Gr. *pleos;* see FILL.]

FULL, fool, *v.t.* To scour, cleanse, and thicken, as cloth, originally done by heating, but now by passing between rollers.—*v.i.* to become thickened by fulling. [A.S. *fullian*, to whiten, as cloth; Fr. *fouler*, to tread, to thicken cloth; low L. *fullare*—L. *fullo*, a cloth fuller.]

FULL-ACORNED, fool'-ā'kornd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full-fed with acorns.

FULLAGE, fool'āj, *n.* The charge for fulling cloth.

FULL-BLOWN, fool'-blōn, *adj.* Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom: fully distended with wind.

FULLER, fool'ėr, *n.* One whose trade is to full cloth.

FULLER'S-EARTH, fool'ėrz-ėrth, *n.* A mineral consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and water, occurring in beds along with chalk, &c., and which, from its power of absorbing grease, was formerly much used in fulling cloth.

FULLERY, fool'ėr-i, *n.* The place or works where fulling of cloth is carried on.

FULL-FRAUGHT, fool'-frawt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full-stored.

FULL-HEARTED, fool'-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full of confidence, elated.

FULL-HOT, fool'-hot, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Heated to the utmost.

FULL-MANNED, fool'-mand, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a full crew.

FULLNESS, fool'nes, *n.* Same as FULNESS.

FULL-ORBED, fool'-orbd, *adj.* Having the orb fully illuminated, like the full moon.

FULL-SAILED, fool'-sāld, *adj.* Unbounded, absolute.

FULL-SUMMED, fool'-sumd, *adj.* Complete in all its parts.

FULL-SWING, fool'-swing, *n.* The full extent or [utmost limit.

FULL-WINGED, fool'-wingd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having perfect or strong wings.

FULLY, fool'li, *adv.* In a full manner or degree: completely: entirely.

FULMAR, fool'mar, *n.* A species of petrel, inhabiting the Shetland Isles and other northern regions, valued for their eggs, feathers, down, and a peculiar kind of oil found in their stomach. [So named from the foul smell of its oil. See FOUMART.]

FULMINATE, ful'min-āt, *v.n.* To thunder: to explode with a loud noise: to issue ecclesiastical censures and denunciations.—*v.t.* to cause to explode: to throw out, as a menace or object of terror: to send out, as a denunciation or censure:—*pr.p.* ful'mināting; *pa.p.* ful'mināted.—*n.* A compound of fulminating or explosive acid with a base. [L. *fulmino, -atum—fulmen* for *fulgimen*, lightning—*fulgeo*, to shine.]

FULMINATION, ful-min-ā'shun, *n.* The act of thundering or exploding: denunciation of censure: that which is fulminated, menace or censure.

FULMINE, ful'min, *v.i.* and *v.t.* (*Spenser, Milton*). Same as FULMINATE.

FULMINIC, ful-min'ik, *adj.* Exploding, detonating.

FULNESS, fool'nes, *n.* The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant: the state of abounding in anything: completeness: satiety: largeness: force and volume, as of sound: (*Shak.*) plenty, wealth.

FULSOME, ful'sum, *adj.* *Foul:* nauseous, offensive: obscene: disgustingly fawning: (*Shak.*) lustful. [A.S. *fūl*, foul, and afx. *some.*]

FULSOMELY, ful'sum-li, *adv.* In a fulsome manner: nauseously.

FULSOMENESS, ful'sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being fulsome.

FUMADO, fū-mā'do, *n.* A smoked fish, applied specially to the pilchard. [Sp., pa.p. of *fumar*, L. *fumare*, to smoke—*fumus*, smoke.]

FUMAROLE, fū'ma-rōl, *n.* A hole in the earth from which smoke and vapours issue—chiefly found in volcanic regions. [It. *fumarola*—L. *fumus*, smoke.]

FUMBLE, fum'bl, *v.t.* To grope about awkwardly: to attempt, seek, or handle something awkwardly: to handle much: to play childishly.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to manage awkwardly:—*pr.p.* fum'bling; *pa.p.* fum'bled. [Ger. *fummeln*, to grope; D. *fommelen*, to crumple; Dan. *famle*, to grope about.]

FUMBLER, fum'blėr, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.

FUME, fūm, *n.* *Smoke* or vapour: any volatile matter rising from any substance: anything vapour-like or unsubstantial: heat of mind, rage: idle conceit.—*v.i.* To smoke: to throw off vapour: to fly off or disperse in vapour: to be in a rage.—*v.t.* to dry in smoke: to perfume with odours: to throw off in the form of vapour:—*pr.p.* fūm'ing; *pa.p.* fūmed'. [L. *fumus*, smoke; Gr. *thymos*, Ger. *dunst*, E. *dust;* perhaps akin to Sans. *dhū*, to blow away.]

FUMIGATE, fūm'i-gāt, *v.t.* *To smoke:* to perfume: to expose to the action of fumes, gases, or vapours, esp. for disinfecting purposes:—*pr.p.* fūm'igāting; *pa.p.* fūm'igāted. [L. *fumigo, -atum—fumus*, smoke.]

FUMIGATION, fūm-i-gā'shun, *n.* The act of fumigating: the vapours, odours, &c., used in fumigating.

FUMITER, fūm'i-tėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as FUMITORY.

FUMITORY, fūm'i-tor-i, *n.* A plant with a parsley-like leaf and a reddish flower, having a rank, smoky smell. [Low L. *fumus terræ*, smoke of the earth—L. *fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, the earth.]

FUMMEL, fum'l, *n.* The offspring of a horse and a she-ass, a mule.

FUMOUS, fūm'us, **FUMY**, fūm'i, } *adj.* Producing fumes: full of vapour.

FUN, fun, *n.* Merriment: sport: frolicsome amusement. [A.S. *fean*, joys; prov. Fr. *fun*, smoke, anything frivolous; perh. conn. with O. E. *fon*, foolish.]

FUNAMBULATION, fū-nam-bū-lā'shun, *n.* Rope-dancing. [See next word.]

FUNAMBULIST, fū-nam'bū-list, *n.* *A rope-walker* or dancer. [L. *funambulus—funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.]

FUNCTION, fungk'shun, *n.* The doing or *performance* of a thing: office, employment, occupation, duty: the office or operation of any particular organ of the body or mind: power, faculty: (*math.*) a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one changes the other. [L. *functio—fungor, functus*, to perform.]

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FUNCTIONAL, fungk'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or performed by functions.

FUNCTIONARY, fungk'shun-ar-i, *n.* One who discharges any function or office: an official.

FUND, fund, *n.* That on which something *is founded:* that out of which supplies are drawn: stock or capital: stock or money whose income is set apart for some permanent object: a supply or source of money: a store laid up: supply:—*pl.* Debts due by a government and paying interest: government stock, public securities.—*v.t.* To place in a fund: to form into stock charged with interest. [Fr. *fond*—L. *fundus*, the bottom.]

FUNDABLE, fund'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being converted into a fund or into bonds.

FUNDAMENT, fund'a-ment, *n.* (*orig.*) *The foundation:* the lower part or seat of the body: the orifice of the intestines. [L. *fundamentum—fundus*, the bottom.]

FUNDAMENTAL, fund-a-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or serving for the foundation or basis: primary: essential: important.—*n.* That which serves as the foundation or groundwork of what follows: an essential.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fund-a-ment'al-li, *adv.* In a fundamental manner: originally: essentially.

FUNDED, fund'ed, *p.adj.* Invested in public funds: existing in the form of bonds.

FUND-HOLDER, fund'-hōld'ėr, *n.* One who has money in the public funds. [money.

FUNDLESS, fund'les, *adj.* Destitute of supplies or

FUNEBRAL, fū-nē'bral,
FUNEBRIAL, fū-nē'bri-al,
FUNEBRIOUS, fū-nē'bri-us, } *adj. Pertaining to funerals:* funereal. [L. *funebris—funus, funeris*, a funeral.]

FUNERAL, fū'nėr-al, *n.* The ceremony of interring a dead human body: the pomp or procession by which a burial is attended.—*adj.* Pertaining to or used at a burial. [It. *funerale*—L. *funus, funeris*, a funeral procession.]

FUNEREAL, fū-nē're-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or suiting a funeral: dismal: mournful.

FUNGI, fun'jī, *n.* Plural of FUNGUS.

FUNGIC, fun'jik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms. [See FUNGUS.]

FUNGOID, fung'goid, *adj. Having the form* or appearance *of a mushroom.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

FUNGOUS, fung'gus, *adj. Mushroom-like:* growing suddenly but unsubstantial: spongy: wanting firmness.

FUNGUS, fung'gus, *n.* (*lit.*) A *spongy* plant: an order of plants, including mushrooms, toadstools, &c., belonging to the lowest forms of animal life. [L. *fungus*, a mushroom, Gr. *sphonggos, sponggos*, a sponge.]

FUNICLE, fū'ni-kl, *n. A small cord* or ligature: a fibre. [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope.]

FUNICULAR, fū-nik'ū-lar, *adj.* Consisting of a funicle: depending on the tension of a cord.

FUNNEL, fun'el, *n.* (*lit.*) *An air-hole:* a tube or passage for the escape of smoke, &c.: an instrument, like an inverted cone with a pipe, for pouring liquids into close vessels, as bottles, &c. [W. *ffynel*, air-hole —*ffon*, breath; Sans. *pavana*, an air-hole: or from L. *in-fundibulum—fundo*, to pour.]

FUNNY, fun'i, *adj.* Full of fun: droll: comical.

FUR, fur, *n.* The skins of certain animals dressed and used for lining garments: the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals: any coating resembling fur, as a coating of matter on the tongue, an incrustation, &c. —*adj.* Made of fur.—*v.t.* To line, or cover with fur: to cover with fur-like matter:—*pr.p.* furr'ing; *pa.p.* furred'. [Sp. *forro*, lining; It. *fodero*, a sheath, lining; Fr. *fourreau*, Goth. *fodr*, a sheath; but perh. from W. *ffurw*, down.]

FURBELOW, fur'be-lō, *n.* A plait or flounce: the plaited border of a gown or petticoat. [Sp. *farfala;* Fr. and It. *falbala;* Ger. *falbel;* Sw. *fall*, a hem.]

FURBISH, fur'bish, *v.t.* To clean or polish: to rub until bright: to restore to original brightness or clearness. [Fr. *fourbir*, It. *forbine;* O. Ger. *furban*, to cleanse: perhaps akin to RUB.]

FURCATE, fur'kāt,
FURCATED, fur'kāt-ed, } *adj. Forked:* branching like the prongs of a fork. [L. *furca*, a fork.]

FURCATION, fur-kā'shun, *n.* A forking: a branching like the prongs of a fork.

FURCULAR, fur'kū-lar, *adj.* Furcate: shaped like a fork. [L. *furcula*, dim. of *furca*, a fork.]

FURIOUS, fū'ri-us, *adj.* Full of fury: transported by passion beyond reason: mad: impetuous, turbulent. [L. *furiosus—furia*, rage.]

FURIOUSLY, fū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a furious manner: madly: violently: impetuously.

FURIOUSNESS, fū'ri-us-nes, *n.* Frenzy: madness: transport of passion.

FURL, furl, *v.t.* To roll up in a fardel or bundle: to draw or roll up, as a sail. [Contracted from obs. *furdle* = FARDEL, which see.]

FURLONG, fur'long, *n.* (*lit.*) *A furrow-long*, or the length of a furrow: 40 poles, or the eighth part of a mile. [A.S. *furlang—fur*, a furrow, and *lang*, long.]

FURLOUGH, fur'lō, *n.* Leave of absence.—*v.t.* To grant leave of absence to. [Dan. *forlov*, D. *verlof*, Ger. *verlaub—erlauben*, to give leave to.]

FURMENTY, fur'men-ti, *n.* Same as FRUMENTY.

FURNACE, fur'nās, *n.* An enclosed fire-place, in which a high degree of heat is obtained, for melting ores, &c.: a time or place of severe trial or affliction. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To throw out, as a furnace throws sparks. [Fr. *fournaise;* L. *fornax, furnus*, an oven.]

FURNIMENT, fur'ni-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as FURNITURE.

FURNISH, fur'nish, *v.t.* To supply or provide with things necessary: to give, supply: to fit up: to equip or decorate. [Fr. *fournir;* It. *fornire;* O. Ger. *frumjan*, to do, to perfect.]

FURNITURE, fur'ni-tūr, *n.* That which is furnished: the movable articles in a house for use or ornament: the necessary appendages to anything: equipage: decorations.

FUROR, fū'ror, *n.* Fury: rage. [L.]

FURRIER, fur'i-ėr, *n.* A dealer in furs.

FURRIERY, fur'i-ėr-i, *n.* The trade of a furrier: furs in general.

FURROW, fur'rō, *n.* A ridge between two trenches *resembling a sow's back:* a trench in the earth made by a plough: any trench or groove: a wrinkle on the face.—*v.t.* To form furrows in: to groove: to wrinkle. [A.S. *fur, furh*, Ger. *furche;* from L. *porca*, a sow, a ridge.]

FURROW-WEED, fur'rō-wēd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A weed growing on ploughed land.

FURROWY, fur'rō-i, *adj.* Full of or abounding in furrows. [dressed in fur.

FURRY, fur'ri, *adj.* Consisting of, covered with, or

FURTHER, fur'*thėr*, *adj.* More distant or remote: additional.—*adv.* To a greater extent or degree: in

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addition: to a greater distance.—*v.t.* To help forward: to promote or advance. [A.S. *furthur*, comp. of FORTH.]

FURTHERANCE, fur'*thẽr*-ans, *n.* The act of furthering: promotion: advancement.

FURTHERER, fur'*thẽr*-ẽr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A promoter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fur'*thẽr*-mōr, *adv.* or *conj.* Moreover: besides.

FURTHERMOST, fur'*thẽr*-mōst, *adj.* Most remote.

FURTHERSOME, fur'*thẽr*-sum, *adj.* Tending to further or promote.

FURTHEST, fur'*thest*, *adj.* Most remote.—*adv.* At the greatest distance. [Superl. of FORTH.]

FURTIVE, fur'tiv, *adj.* *Stolen:* stealthy: secret. [L. *furtivus—fur*, a thief.]

FURTIVELY, fur'tiv-li, *adv.* Stealthily.

FURY, fū'ri, *n.* *Rage:* violent passion: madness: impetuosity: exaltation of fancy, enthusiasm: (*myth.*) one of the three goddesses of vengeance: a passionate, violent woman. [L. *furia—furo*, to be angry.]

FURZE, furz, *n.* A prickly evergreen shrub, with beautiful yellow flowers, so called from the likeness of its spines to those of the *fir*-tree: the whin or gorse. [A.S. *fyrs.*]

FURZEN, furz'n, } *adj.* Overgrown with, or full of
FURZY, furz'i, } furze.

FUSE, fūz, *v.t.* To melt: to liquefy by heat.—*v.i.* to be melted: to be reduced from a solid to a liquid state:—*pr.p.* fūs'ing; *pa.p.* fūsed'. [L. *fundo, fusum*, to pour out.]

FUSE, fūz, *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter for discharging bomb-shells, blasting, &c. [See FUSIL.]

FUSEE, fū-zē', *n.* A fuse: a fusil: a match or cigar-light.

FUSEE, fū-zē', *n.* A conical *spindle* in a watch or clock, with a spiral groove, on which the chain is wound. [Fr. *fusée*, a spindleful—L. *fusus*, so called because from it the thread runs out—*fundo*, to pour out.]

FUSEL, fū'zel, *n.* A frequent oily impurity in spirits distilled from fermented barley, &c., and to which it communicates an offensive odour and taste. [Ger. *fusel*, bad liquor.]

FUSIBILITY, fūz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capability of being reduced from a solid to a liquid state.

FUSIBLE, fūz'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being melted or reduced to a liquid state.

FUSIFORM, fū'si-form, *adj.* *Spindle-shaped:* tapering at each end. [L. *fusus*, spindle, and *forma*, form.]

FUSIL, fū'zil, *adj.* Same as FUSIBLE.

FUSIL, fū'zil, *n.* A light musket or firelock. [Fr. *fusil*, a flint, a musket, It. *fucile, focile*, fire—L. *foculus*, dim. of *focus*, a fire-place.]

FUSIL, fū'zil, *n.* (*her.*) An elongated, rhomboidal figure. [Fr. *fusée*, a spindle.]

FUSILADE, fūz'il-ād, *n.* A simultaneous discharge of *fire-arms.*—*v.t.* To shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms. [Fr.—*fusil*, a musket.]

FUSILEER, FUSILIER, fūz-il-ēr', *n.* (*orig.*) A soldier armed with a fusil or musket: now merely an historical title borne by certain regiments.

FUSION, fū'zhun, *n.* The act of fusing: the state of being fused: the state of fluidity from heat: a close union of things, as if melted together.

FUSS, fus, *n.* (*lit.*) *Haste:* a bustle or tumult, esp. in small matters. [A.S. *fus*, ready, quick, *fysan*, to hasten.]

FUSSY, fus'i, *adj.* Making a fuss: making an ado about trifles.

FUST, fust, *n.* The shaft of a column. [Fr. *fût, fust*—L. *fustis*, a stick, a staff.]

FUST, fust, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To grow mouldy, to smell ill. [O. Fr. *fust*, taste or smell of the cask.]

FUSTIAN, fust'yan, *n.* A stiff cotton fabric having a pile like velvet, but shorter: an inflated bombastic style of writing or speaking.—*adj.* Made of fustian: absurdly pompous: bombastic. [O. Fr. *fustaine*, Sp. *fustan;* acc. to Diez, from Fostat (Cairo), where the fabric was made.]

FUSTIGATION, fus-ti-gā'shun, *n.* *A beating with a stick.* [L. *fustigo, fustigatum*, to beat—*fustis*, a stick.]

FUSTILARIAN, fus-ti-lā'ri-an, *n.* (*Shak.*) A low fellow, a scoundrel. [From FUSTY.]

FUSTINESS, fus'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fusty.

FUSTY, fus'ti, *adj.* Ill-smelling: rank: musty. [From FUST.]

FUTILE, fū'til, *adj.* (*orig.*) Talkative, loquacious: of no weight or importance: trifling: worthless. [L. *futilis*, that easily pours forth—*fundo*, to pour out.]

FUTILITY, fū-til'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being futile: uselessness: worthlessness.

FUTTOCK, fut'ok, *n.* One of the curved timbers between the side and the bottom of a ship. [Perhaps a corr. of *foot-hook* or *foot-lock.*]

FUTURE, fūt'ūr, *adj.* *About to be:* that is to come: (*gram.*) expressing what will be.—*n.* Time to come: something to happen hereafter. [L. *futurus*, fut. p. of *esse*, to be.]

FUTURIST, fūt'ūr-ist, *n.* One whose chief interests are in what is to come.

FUTURITY, fū-tūr'i-ti, *n.* Time to come: an event or state of being yet to come.

FUZE, fūz, *n.* Same as FUSE.

FUZZ, fuz, *v.i.* To fly off in minute particles *with a fizzing sound*, like water from hot iron.—*n.* Fine, light particles: dusty, volatile matter. [Akin to FIZZ; Ger. *pfuschen*, to fizz.]

FUZZ-BALL, fuz'-bawl, *n.* The dried head of a kind of fungus, full of a fine dust.

FY, fī, *int.* Same as FIE.

G

GAB, gab, *n.* (*lit.*) *The mouth:* low, unmeaning talk: cant: loquacity. [Scot. and orig. in E., the mouth; from root of GAPE.]

GABARDINE, gab-ar-dēn', *n.* A coarse, loose upper garment, formerly worn by men: a mean dress. [Sp. *gabardina;* O. Fr. *gaban*, a coarse cloak; connected with CAP, COPE.]

GABBLE, gab'l, *n.* Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as by geese: loud rapid talk without meaning.—*v.i.* To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as fowls: to prate loudly without meaning:—*pr.p.* gabb'ling; *pa.p.* gabb'led. [Dim. of GAB.]

GABBLER, gab'lẽr, *n.* One who gabbles: a noisy talker.

GABERDINE, gab-ẽr-dēn', *n.* Same as GABARDINE.

GABION, gā'bi-on, *n.* A hollow cylinder of basket-work, filled with earth, to form a shelter from musketry fire. [It. *gabbione*, a large cage—*gabbia*, L. *cavea*, a hollow place—*cavus*, hollow.]

GABIONNADE, gā-bi-un-ād', *n.* A breastwork formed by gabions.

GABLE, gā'bl, *n.* (*arch.*) The *peaked* or triangular part of an exterior wall between the tops of the side-walls and the slopes of the roof. [Goth. *gibla*, a pinnacle, Ger. *giebel*, gable-end; Celt. *gob*, a beak.]

GABLET, gā'blet, *n.* A small gable or canopy.

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GABY, gā'bi, *n.* (*colloq.*) *One who gapes* and stares with wonder: a silly, foolish person. [From root of GAPE.]

GAD, gad, *n.* A sharp-pointed rod or pricking instrument: (*Shak.*) a spear or arrow head: a style or graving-instrument: a wedge of steel. [A.S. *gad*; Scot. *gad*, a goad; Gael. *gath*, a sting.]

GAD, gad, *v.i.* (*B.*) To rove restlessly about, like cattle stung by the gad-fly: (*Milton*) to creep in all directions, as a vine:—*pr.p.* gadd'ing; *pa.p.* gadd'ed.

GADDER, gad'ėr, *n.* One who goes much from home: a rambler.

GADDINGLY, gad'ing-li, *adv.* In a gadding or roving manner.

GAD-FLY, gad'-flī, *n.* A dipterous insect, closely allied to the house-fly and blow-fly, which *pierces* the skin of cattle in order to deposit its eggs.

Gadling.

GADLING, gad'ling, *n.* A spike on the knuckles of a gauntlet. [Dim. of GAD.]

GADOID, gā'doid, *adj.* Noting a family of fishes, of which the cod is the type. [L. *gadus*, a cod, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

GADWALL, gad'wawl, *n.* A species of duck inhabiting the shores and marshes of the N. and E. of Europe.

GAEL, gāl, *n.* A Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin.

GAELIC, gāl'ik, *adj.* Denoting the northern branch of the Celtic language, including the Irish, the Highland Scottish, and the Manx: relating to the Gaels. [Gael. *Gaidhealac*, *Gaelach*, *Gadhelic*—*Gaidheal*, Gael.]

GAFF, gaf, *n.* (*naut.*) The spar extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.

[Dan. *gaffel*, Ger. *gabel*, a fork; the gaff being originally probably provided with a fork at the lower end, with which it embraced and slid on the mast.—*Wedg.*]

GAFFER, gaf'ėr, *n.* (*orig.*) A term of respect applied to an old man: now only applied to an old rustic. [A corruption of GODFATHER.]

GAFFLE, gaf'l, *n.* A hooked lever by which a cross-bow was drawn up. [Sp. *gafa*, *gafar*, to hook, from root of GAFF.]

GAFF-TOP-SAIL, gaf-top'-sāl, *n.* A small sail, the head of which is extended on a small gaff which hoists on the topmast, and the foot on the lower gaff.

GAG, gag, *v.t.* To stop the mouth of, so as to prevent speech: to impose silence upon:—*pr.p.* gagg'ing; *pa.p.* gagged'.—*n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speech: a mouthful that prevents one from speaking. [Swiss *gaggen*, to stutter, Gael. *gagach*, stuttering: from the noise made in attempting to speak when the action of the organs is impeded.]

GAGE, gāj, *n.* A pawn or pledge: something given as security for the fulfilment of a promise: something thrown down as a challenge to combat, as a glove.—*v.t.* To give or deposit as a pledge: to bind by a pledge: to engage:—*pr.p.* gāg'ing; *pa.p.* gāged'. [Fr. *gager*, to wager; L. *vas*, *vadis*, a surety; Ger. *wette*, Scot. *wad*, a wager. See WAGE.]

GAGE, gāj, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as GAUGE.

GAGER, gāj'ėr, *n.* Same as GAUGER.

GAGGLE, gag'l, *v.i.* To make a noise like a goose, to cackle. [From the sound.]

GAGING, gāj'ing, *n.* Same as GAUGING.

GAIETY, gā'e-ti, *n.* Same as GAYETY.

GAILY, gā'li, *adv.* In a gay manner: splendidly, beautifully: brightly, cheerfully.

GAIN, gān, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To acquire *by cultivating* land: to acquire by effort or labour: to get, as advantage: to procure or receive: to be successful in: to win to one's side, to conciliate: to reach or arrive at: (*New Test.*, Acts xxvii. 21) to escape, to avoid.—*v.i.* to have advantage, to grow rich: (fol. by *on* or *upon*) to encroach, to advance.—*n.* That which is obtained: profit, advantage: interest: anything opposed to loss. [Fr. *gagner*; O. Fr. *gaaigner*, to cultivate land, *gaagnage*, profit of land; Ice. *gagna*, to profit.]

GAINABLE, gān'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being gained.

GAINER, gān'ėr, *n.* One who gains.

GAINFUL, gān'fool, *adj.* Profitable: advantageous: productive of wealth.

GAINGIVING, gān'giv'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Misgiving, a giving against. [See GAINSAY.]

GAINLESS, gān'les, *adj.* Producing no advantage: [profitless.

GAINSAY, gān'sā or -sā', *v.t.* *To say* something *against*: to contradict: to deny or dispute. [A.S. *gean*, against, and SAY.]

GAINSAYER, gān'sā-ėr or -sā'-, *n.* One who contradicts or denies: (*B.*) an opposer.

GAINSTRIVE, gān'strīv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To strive against*, to resist.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to make resistance. [A.S. *gean*, against, and STRIVE.]

GAIRISH, gār'ish, *adj.* Glaring, staring: showy, gaudy: extravagantly gay. [O. E. *gare*, to stare.]

GAIRISHLY, gār'ish-li, *adv.* In a showy manner.

GAIRISHNESS, gār'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being gairish: extravagant joy.

GAIT, gāt, *n.* *A going* or walking: a way: manner of walking: bearing or carriage in moving. [From root of GATE.]

GAITED, gāt'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a peculiar gait [or manner of walking.

GAITER, gāt'ėr, *n.* A covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe. [Fr. *guêtre*.]

GALA, gā'la, *n.* *Show:* splendour: festivity:—chiefly used in the compound GALA-DAY. [Fr. *gala*, show; It. *gala*, finery; A.S. *gal*, merry.]

GALACTIC, ga-lak'tik, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or obtained from *milk:* (*astron.*) pertaining to the Milky-Way. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

GALACTOMETER, gal-ak-tom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for finding the quality of milk by indicating its specific gravity. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, a measure.]

GALAGE, ga-lāj', *n.* (*Spenser*). A wooden shoe. [See GALOCHE.]

GALANTINE, gal'an-tīn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A dainty dish:* a dish of poultry or veal, boned, tied up tight, cooked, and served cold. [Fr.—*galant*, pleasing.]

GALAXY, gal'aks-i, *n.* (*astron.*) The Milky-Way, a luminous belt stretching across the heavens, and extending completely round the sphere, composed of innumerable stars: an assemblage of splendid persons or things. [Gr. *galaxias*—*gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

GALBAN, gal'ban, } *n.* A soft, ductile,
GALBANUM, gal'ban-um, } and *whitish* gum-resin, brought from the Levant, used in medicine, and one of the ingredients of the sacred incense. [L.; Gr. *chalbanē*; Heb. *chelbenah*—*chalab*, milk.]

GALE, gāl, *n.* A strong current of air: a wind stronger than a stiff breeze, but not amounting to a tempest: a storm: (*Shak.*) a breeze. [Gael. *gal*, a gale; Dan. *gal*, mad; Norw. *galen*, raging.]

GALE, gāl, *n.* A small shrub growing in bogs, the berries of which were formerly used instead of hops. [Prov. E. *gale*, Scot. *gaul*, wild myrtle.]

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GALEATE, gā'le-āt, } *adj.* *Covered as with a*
GALEATED, gā'le-āt-ed, } *helmet:* (*bot.*) having a helmet-shaped flower. [L. *galeatus—galea*, a helmet.]

GALENA, ga-lē'na, *n.* Native sulphuret of lead. [L. *galena*, lead-ore—Gr. *galēnē*, calmness; so called from its supposed efficacy in allaying disease.]

GALENIC, -AL, ga-len'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing galena.

GALENIC, -AL, ga-len'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to Galen the physician, or to his methods and theories.

Galerite.

GALERITE, gal'ér-īt, *n.* A genus of fossil cap-shaped sea-urchins peculiar to the Chalk measures. [From L. *galerus*, a cap.]

GALILEE, gal'i-lē, *n.* (*arch.*) A porch or chapel at the entrance to a church, beyond which women were not permitted to pass. [Prob. so called in allusion to the 'Galilee of the Gentiles' (Matt. iv. 15).]

GALINGALE, gal'in-gāl, *n.* A sedge-like plant, the flowers of which have an odour of violets. [Of Persian origin.]

GALIOT, gal'i-ot, *n.* A small galley or brigantine: a Dutch vessel carrying a main and a mizzen mast, and a large gaff mainsail. [O. Fr.; from root of GALLEY.]

GALIPOT, gal'i-pot, *n.* The white resin which exudes from pine or fir trees, especially that from the Norway spruce-fir. [Fr.; O. Fr. *garipot*, the pine-tree.]

GALL, gawl, *n.* The fluid secreted by the liver, the bile: the gall-bladder: anything extremely bitter, as gall: rancour, malignity, anger. [A.S. *gealla*; Ger. *galle—gelb*, yellow: allied to Gr. *cholē*, L. *fel*.]

GALL, gawl, *n.* An excrescence on the leaves or bark of plants, chiefly of the oak, supposed to be produced by an irritant fluid lodged by an insect (the Cynips) when it deposits its eggs. [Ger. *gall-apfel*, the oak-apple; perhaps from *galle*, bile, and thus = the bitter apple; Fr. (*noix de*) *galle*, gall-nut.]

GALL, gawl, *v.t.* To hurt or break the skin of by rubbing: to chafe, to fret: to impair or wear away: to tease, to vex: to harass, annoy.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to fret.—*n.* A wound in the skin by fretting: also, a thickening and hardening of the skin produced by pressure or friction. [Fr. *se galler*, to fret, to rub.]

GALLA-GLASS, gal'a-glas, *n.* (*Scott*). GALLOW-GLASS.

GALLANT, gal'ant, *adj.* (*orig.*) Gay, splendid, magnificent: high-spirited: brave: noble: magnanimous. [Fr. *galant*, It. *galante—gala*. See GALA.]

GALLANT, gal-lant', *adj.* Courteous to women, like a gallant or brave man: polite and attentive to ladies.—*n.* A gay, fashionable man: a wooer, a suitor: a seducer.—*v.t.* To attend or wait on, as a lady.

GALLANTLY, gal'ant-li, *adv.* In a gallant manner: nobly: bravely. [manner.

GALLANTLY, gal-lant'li, *adv.* In a polite or courtly

GALLANTNESS, gal'ant-nes, *n.* The state of being gallant.

GALLANTRY, gal'ant-ri, *n.* Show, magnificence: bravery, heroism: civility or polite attention to ladies: courtship: arts of seduction: (*Shak.*) gallant persons.

GALL-BLADDER, gawl'-blad'ér, *n.* A pear-shaped bag lying in a depression on the under side of the liver, and serving as a reservoir for the bile when its flow into the intestine is interrupted.

GALLEASS, gal'e-as, *n.* Same as GALLIASS.

GALLEON, gal'e-on, *n.* (*lit.*) *A great galley:* a huge, round-stemmed clumsy vessel, built up at stem and stern like a castle, formerly used by the Spaniards. [Sp. *galeon*, an augmentative of Port. *galé*, a galley.]

GALLEOT, gal'e-ot, *n.* Same as GALIOT.

GALLERY, gal'ér-i, *n.* (*orig.*) A festive or banqueting hall: a room for the exhibition of works of art: a collection of paintings, sculpture, &c.: a passage or corridor used for walking in, or into which the doors of the other apartments open: a floor of seats elevated on columns above the ground-floor in a church or hall: (*fort.*) a covered passage across a ditch or moat, a narrow passage between two mines: a kind of balcony on the stern or quarter of a ship. [Fr. *galerie*; O. Fr. *galerie*, a festival. Perhaps from GALA.]

GALLEY, gal'i, *n.* A long, narrow, low-built ship with one deck, propelled by sails and oars, and much used on the Mediterranean: a long, light open boat: the kitchen or cooking-room on board of a ship of war: (*print.*) the frame which receives the type from the composing-stick: (*chem.*) a long reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts. [Fr. *galère*, O. Fr. *galée*; Dan. *gallion*, the beak of a ship.]

GALLEY-SLAVE, gal'i-slāv, *n.* A convict condemned to work at the oar on board a galley.

GALL-FLY, gawl'-flī, *n.* A genus of flies, the females of which deposit their eggs in plants, on the juices of which their larvæ are nourished inside of an excrescence or gall.

GALLIARD, gal'yard, *adj.* Brisk, gay, lively.—*n.* A brisk, gay man: a lively dance. [Fr. *gaillard—gai*, gay, sprightly.]

GALLIASS, gal'i-as, *n.* (*Shak.*) A vessel of the same construction as a galley, but larger and heavier. [Fr. *galéasse*, It. *galeazza*, from root of GALLEY.]

GALLIC, gal'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to the Gauls
GALLICAN, gal'ik-an, } or to France. [L. *Gallicus—Galli*, the Gauls.]

GALLIC, gal'ik, *adj.* Belonging to or obtained from [galls.

GALLICISE, gal'i-sīz, *v.t.* To conform to the French language or idiom.

GALLICISM, gal'i-sizm, *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French: a French idiom.

GALLIGASKINS, gal-i-gas'kinz, *n.* Large, open hose or trousers: leggings worn by sportsmen. [Acc. to Wedg., a corr. of Fr. *Gregueşques*, Grecians.]

GALLIMAWFRY, gal-i-maw'fri, *n.* A hash or hodge-podge: any inconsistent or absurd medley: (*Shak.*) a woman. [Fr. *galimafrée*.]

GALLINACEOUS, gal-in-ā'shus, *adj.* Noting an order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant, &c., belong. [L. *gallinaceus—gallina*, a hen; *gallus*, a cock: akin to the root of Gr. *angellō*, to proclaim, A.S. *galan*, to sing.]

GALL-INSECT, gawl'-in'sekt, *n.* Same as GALL-FLY.

GALLINULE, gal'i-nūl, *n.* A genus of aquatic birds closely allied to the coots, of which the only species known in Britain is the common water-hen. [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen.]

GALLIOT, gal'i-ot, *n.* Same as GALIOT.

GALLIPOT, gal'i-pot, *n.* A glazed and painted earthenware pot often used by druggists for holding medicines. [D. *gley*, clay, and POT.]

GALL-NUT, gawl'-nut, *n.* Same as GALL.

GALLO-GLASS, gal'lo-glas, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as GALLOW-GLASS.

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GALLON, gal'un, *n.* The standard measure for liquids and dry goods, containing 10 lbs. avoir. of distilled water, 277¼ cub. in., or 4 quarts. [O. Fr. *galon*, a bowl.]

GALLOON, gal-lōōn', *n.* A kind of close lace of silk interwoven with threads of gold or silver: a narrow ribbon-like fabric made of silk, cotton, or worsted, or of two of these taken together, used for binding garments, &c. [Fr. *galon—gala*, show, finery.]

GALLOONED, gal-lōōnd', *adj.* Adorned or bound with galloon.

GALLOP, gal'up, *v.i.* To run or move in a succession of leaps or bounds: to ride at a galloping pace: to move at full speed: to run hastily over anything.—*n.* A mode of running by a quadruped, especially a horse, when it lifts the fore-feet together and the hind-feet together. [Fr. *galoper*; A.S. *gehleapan*, Ger. *laufen*, to leap.]

GALLOPADE, gal-up-ād', *n.* A kind of galop: the music appropriate to the dance.—*v.i.* To perform the dance called a gallopade.

GALLOTANNIC, gal-lo-tan'nik, *adj.* Noting an acid which is the most important of the various forms of tannin, and occurs in large quantity in the gall-nut.

GALLOW, gal'lō, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To frighten or terrify. [A.S. *gælan*, to congeal as with terror, to terrify.]

GALLOWAY, gal'lo-wā, *n.* A horse of a small hardy breed, from Galloway in Scotland.

GALLOW-GLASS, gal'lo-glas, *n.* (*Shak.*) A heavy-armed foot-soldier. [Irish *galloglach—giolla*, a servant, and *gleac*, to fight.]

GALLOWS, gal'us, *n.* The beam, with its platform, on which criminals are hanged: (*Shak.*) a wretch that deserves to be hanged. [A.S. *galga*; Ger. *galgen*, prob. from Ice. *gagl*, the branch of a tree.]

GALLOWS-BITTS, gal'us-bits, *n.* A frame fixed in a ship's deck for supporting spare spars.

GALLOWS-TREE, gal'us-trē, *n.* A tree used as a gallows.

GALL-STONE, gawl'-stōn, *n.* A hard concretion in the gall-bladder or biliary ducts.

GALLY-GASKINS. Same as GALLIGASKINS.

GALLY-MAWFRY. Same as GALLIMAWFRY.

GALOCHE, ga-losh', *n.* (*orig.*) A patten, a wooden shoe: a waterproof over-shoe. [Fr.; It. *galoscia*, from L. *gallica*, a slipper, lit. a Gallic-shoe; acc. to Wedg., a corr. of E. *clog*, or Fr. *claque*.]

GALOP, ga-lop', *n.* A quick kind of dance. [Fr. See GALLOP.]

GALORE, ga-lōr', *adv.* In abundance, plentifully. [Scot. *galore*, *gelore*—Gael. *goleoir*, enough.]

GALOSHE, ga-losh', *n.* Same as GALOCHE.

GALVANIC, gal-van'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or exhibiting galvanism.

GALVANISE, gal'van-īz, *v.t.* To affect with galvanism: to electroplate:—*pr.p.* gal'vanīsing; *pa.p.* gal'vanised.

GALVANISM, gal'van-izm, *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electric currents generated by chemical action, especially in the decomposition of metals: electricity developed by chemical action. [From Galvani (1737–98), a celebrated anatomist of Bologna, the discoverer.]

GALVANIST, gal'van-ist, *n.* One skilled in galvanism.

GALVANOMETER, gal-van-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of feeble currents of galvanism. [GALVANISM, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

GAMBADO, gam-bā'do (*pl.* GAMBADOES), *n.* Leather *leggings*. [It. and Sp. *gamba*, a leg.]

GAMBIER, gam'bėr, *n.* An astringent substance resembling catechu, and used for the same purposes, prepared from the leaves of a shrub of the E. Indies and the Malay Archipelago. [Malayan.]

GAMBIT, gam'bit, *n.* A mode of opening a game of chess by sacrificing a pawn early in the game for the purpose of making a powerful attack. [Fr.—O. Fr. *gambier*, to march—*gambe*, a leg.]

GAMBLE, gam'bl, *v.i.* To play for money in games, esp. those of chance.—*v.t.* to lose or squander by gaming:—*pr.p.* gam'bling; *pa.p.* gam'bled. [Dim. of GAME.]

GAMBLER, gam'blėr, *n.* One who plays for money in games.

GAMBLING, gam'bling, *n.* The act or practice of gaming for money.

GAMBOGE, gam-bōōj' or -bōj', *n.* A gum-resin of a yellow colour used in medicine and in the arts (as a pigment), the produce of an E. Indian tree. [So named from Cambodia, where much of it is obtained.]

GAMBOL, gam'bol, *v.i.* To dance or frisk about in sport or frolic: (*Shak.*) to leap, to start:—*pr.p.* gam'boling; *pa.p.* gam'boled.—*n.* A frisking or leaping about in joy or frolic: a skip or leap. [Fr. *gambiller*, to leap—O. Fr. *gambe*, a leg.]

GAMBREL, gam'brel, *n.* The hind-leg of a horse: a stick crooked like a horse's leg used by butchers for hanging meat. [O. Fr. *gambe*, a leg.]

GAME, gām, *n.* Sport of any kind, diversion, jest, &c.: exercise, play, or contest for amusement: a single match at play: the advantage in play, the stake in a game: a scheme or plan pursued: wild animals hunted by sportsmen and protected by law: field-sports: (*Shak.*) public contests.—*v.i.* To play at any game or sport: to stake money on a game or chance:—*pr.p.* gām'ing; *pa.p.* gāmed'. [A.S. *gamen*, game, sport, joy.]

GAME, gām, *adj.* Fighting to the last like a game-cock: brave: resolute.

GAME-COCK, gām'-kok, *n.* A cock trained to fight in games or matches with other cocks.

GAMEFUL, gām'fool, *adj.* Full of sport or fun.

GAMEKEEPER, gām'kēp-ėr, *n.* A man who has the care and watching of game.

GAME-LAWS, gām'-lawz, *n.pl.* Laws relating to the protection of certain animals called game.

GAMESOME, gām'sum, *adj.* Sportive: playful.

GAMESOMENESS, gām'sum-nes, *n.* Sportiveness: merriment.

GAMESTER, gām'stėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One engaged at play, a frolicsome person, a prostitute: a gambler.

GAMIN, gam'in, *n.* A street Arab. [Fr.]

GAMING, gām'ing, *n.* Same as GAMBLING.

GAMMER, gam'ėr, *n.* The feminine of *Gaffer*, used in the same sense. [A corr. of GODMOTHER.]

GAMMON, gam'un, *n.* The hinder and thick part of a flitch of bacon, with part of the leg: a smoked ham.—*v.t.* To cure as bacon. [O. Fr. *gambon—gambe*, a leg.]

GAMMON, gam'un, *n.* Same as BACKGAMMON: an imposition or hoax.—*v.t.* To beat at the game of backgammon: to impose upon, to hoax.

GAMMONING, gam'un-ing, *n.* The act of imposing upon or hoaxing a person.

GAMUT, gam'ut, *n.* The system of musical notation invented by Guido, the first note of which he named by the Greek letter *gamma* (G), the syllable used in singing the note being *ut*: the scale or compass of wind-instruments.

GAMY, gām'i, *adj.* Having the flavour of dead game when it is kept till on the point of being tainted.

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GAN, gan (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of GIN.

GANDER, gan'dėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The gaping bird:* the male of the goose. [A.S. *gandra;* Ger. *gans*, L. *anser*, a goose; Gr. *chēn—chainō*, to gape; Sans. *hamsa.*]

GANG, gang, *n.* A number of persons who *go* together or are associated for a certain purpose: a crew or band, usually in a bad sense, or of persons in a servile occupation: the mineral substance in which veins of ore are imbedded. [A.S.—*gangan*, to go.]

GANG-BOARD, gang'-bōrd, *n.* Same as GANG-WAY.

GANGLIAC, gang'gli-ak, } *adj.* Pertaining to a
GANGLIAL, gang'gli-al, } ganglion.

GANGLIFORM, gang'gli-form, } *adj.* Having the
GANGLIOFORM, gang'gli-o-form, } form of a ganglion. [GANGLION, and L. *forma*, form.]

GANGLION, gang'gli-on, *n.* (*anat.*) A small mass of vesicular nerve-substance in the course of a nerve: (*med.*) a tumour in the sheath of a tendon. [Gr. *gangglion*, a swelling.] [ganglion.

GANGLIONIC, gang-gli-on'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to a

GANGRENE, gang'grēn, *n.* (*lit.*) *An eating away* (of the flesh): the first stage of mortification.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* To mortify:—*pr.p.* gan'grēning; *pa.p.* gan'grēned. [Gr. *ganggraina—grainō*, to gnaw.]

GANGRENOUS, gang'gren-us, *adj.* Mortified: shewing a tendency to mortify.

GANGUE, gang, *n.* (*mining*). Same as GANG.

GANG-WAY, gang'-wā, *n.* A way or passage for walking upon: a narrow platform of planks along the upper part of a ship's side.

GANNET, gan'et, *n.* A genus of web-footed sea-birds, allied to the Pelican family, of which the best-known species is the Solan Goose. [A.S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl, from the root of GANDER.]

GANOID, gā'noid, } *adj.* Noting an order
GANOIDIAN, ga-noid'i-an, } of fishes characterised by having *shining* scales covered with enamel, and angular, as the sturgeon. [Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, form.]

GANTLET, gant'let, } *n.* A military punishment,
GANTLOPE, gant'lop, } said to have been introduced by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, consisting in making the culprit pass between two files of men, who each give him a stroke as he passes—hence the phrase 'to run the gantlet.' [Sw. *gatlopp—gata*, a lane, and *lopp*, D. *loopen*, Ger. *laufen*, to run.]

GANTLET, gänt'let, *n.* Same as GAUNTLET.

GAOL, **GAOLER**, &c. Same as JAIL, &c.

GAP, gap, *n.* An opening in anything made by breaking or parting: a cleft: a passage: (*Spenser*) an open way: (*Shak.*) a hole, a deficiency. [Ice. *gap*, an opening, the mouth; connected with GAPE.]

GAPE, gāp, *v.i.* *To open* the mouth wide, to yawn: to open the mouth for food: to crave: to stare in astonishment, with expectation, (*B.*) with irreverence or rudeness, &c.: to be open like a gap:—*pr.p.* gāp'ing; *pa.p.* gāped'.—*n.* The act of gaping: the width of the mouth when opened. [A.S. *geapan*, Ice. *gapa*, to open.]

GAPER, gāp'ėr, *n.* One who gapes.

GAPES, gāpz, *n.* A disease of gallinaceous birds, owing to the presence of trematode worms in the windpipe, which is shewn by their uneasy gaping.

GAPING, gāp'ing, *n.* The act of one who gapes.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Shouting.

GAP-TOOTHED, gap'-tōōtht, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having gaps or interstices between the teeth.

GAP-TOOTHED, gap'-tōōtht, *adj.* (*Dryden*). For GAT-TOOTHED = goat-toothed, lustful. [A.S. *gat*, a he-goat, and TOOTHED.]

GAR, gär, *n.* The name of a sea-fish allied to the pike, with a long pointed head: also a fresh-water fish of a similar shape found in America. [A.S. *gar*, a dart, a spear.] [*gēra*, Dan. *giōra*, Scot. *gar.*]

GAR, gär, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cause, to compel. [Ice.

GARANCINE, gar'an-sin, *n.* A manufactured product of madder, used as a dye. [From Fr. *garance*, madder.]

GARB, gärb, *n.* Dress, clothing: fashion or mode of dress: external appearance: fashion or manner. [A.S. *gearwa*, clothing; Ger. *gärben*, to dress—O. Ger. *garwi*, ornament, dress.]

GARBAGE, gär'bāj, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is removed when anything *is dressed:* refuse of any kind, offal: the bowels of an animal. [From the root of GARB.]

GARBLE, gär'bl, *v.t.* To sift or pass *through a sieve:* to select as much of as serves one's own purpose: to mutilate or corrupt:—*pr.p.* gar'bling; *pa.p.* gar'bled. [Sp. *garbillar—garbillo*, a coarse sieve—L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve.]

GARBLER, gär'blėr, *n.* One who garbles, esp. one who examines and cleanses drugs.

GARBOIL, gär'boil, *n.* (*Shak.*) Disorder, tumult, uproar. [O. Fr. *garbouil*—L. *garrio*, to talk noisily, and *bullio*, to be in commotion.]

GARDANT, gärd'ant, *adj.* (*her.*) Full-faced or *looking* at one. [Fr., pr.p. of *garder*, to look, regard.]

GARDEN, gär'dn, *n.* (*lit.*) *An enclosure:* a piece of ground enclosed, in which shrubs, flowers, fruits, and vegetables are cultivated separately or collectively: a place particularly fruitful or delightful.—*v.i.* To cultivate a garden: to practise gardening.—*v.t.* to cultivate as a garden. [Ger. *garten;* O. Ger. *gart*, Goth. *gards*, E. *yard*, an enclosure; connected with L. *hortus*, Gr. *chortos.*]

GARDENER, gär'dn-ėr, *n.* One who cultivates or takes charge of a garden.

GARDENING, gär'dn-ing, *n.* The art of laying out and cultivating gardens.

GARDON, gär'don, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as GUERDON.

GAR-FISH, gär'-fish, *n.* See GAR.

GARGARISM, gär'gar-izm, *n.* A gargle. [Gr. *gargarismos—gargarizō*, to gargle. See GARGLE.]

GARGLE, gär'gl, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make (a liquid) *gurgle in the throat* without swallowing it: to wash, as the mouth and throat, while preventing the liquid from descending by expelling air against it:—*pr.p.* gar'gling; *pa.p.* gar'gled.—*n.* A lotion or wash for gargling the mouth and throat. [Fr. *gargouiller*, It. *gargagliare;* Gr. *gargarizō—gargareōn*, the throat: from the sound, and conn. with GURGLE.]

GARGOYLE, gär'goil, *n.* (*arch.*) A projecting spout, leading the water from the roof gutters of buildings, carved into the form of some living being, and discharging the water through its mouth. [Fr. *gargouille.* See GARGLE.]

Gargoyle.

GARISH, &c. Same as GAIRISH, &c.

GARLAND, gär'land, *n.* A wreath or chaplet of flowers, leaves, &c., to be worn on the head: (*Shak.*) the top, the principal thing: a book of choice extracts in prose or poetry.—*v.t.* To crown or deck

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with a garland. [Fr. *guirlande*, It. *ghirlanda;* acc. to Diez from a form *wierelen* of O. Ger. *wieren*, to bind, *wiara*, a wreath.]

GARLIC, gär'lik, *n.* A bulbous-rooted plant of the same genus as the onion and *leek*, having a strong smell and a pungent, acrid taste, with *spear* or sword shaped leaves. [A.S. *garleac—gar*, spear, and *leac*, leek.]

GARMENT, gär'ment, *n.* Any article of clothing: —*pl.* dress or clothing in general. [O. Fr. *garniment —garnir*, to garnish. See GARNISH.]

GARNER, gär'nėr, *n.* *A granary.*—*v.t.* To store in a granary: to gather and store for preservation. [Norm. Fr. *garnier*—L. *granarium*. See GRANARY.]

GARNET, gär'net, *n.* A mineral and precious stone of which there are many varieties, the most precious being of a crimson-red colour, the others of a duller colour and less hard. [Fr. *grenat*, It. *granato;* L. *granatus* (*lapis*), grained (stone), from the clusters of crystals in which it is found—*granum*, grain.]

GARNISH, gär'nish, *v.t.* (*orig.* and in *law*) *To warn*, to give notice to: to make provision beforehand, to furnish: to decorate with ornamental appendages: to embellish, as a dish, with something laid round it. —*n.* Ornament: decoration: (*Shak.*) garments, dress: (*law*) warning to appear in court. [Fr. *garnir*, to furnish; O. Fr. *guarnir*, to warn; A.S. *warnian*, to take care, to warn; Ger. *warnen*, to warn.]

GARNISHEE, gär-nish-ē', *n.* The person in whose hands the property of the defendant is attached by the plaintiff suing in a local court. [From GARNISH.]

GARNISHMENT, gär'nish-ment, *n.* Same as GARNISH.

GARNITURE, gär'ni-tūr, *n.* That which garnishes: furniture: dress: ornament.

GARRAN, gar'an, *n.* (*Spenser*). A small horse, a hack. [Scot. *garron*, Ir. *garran*, Ger. *gurre*.]

GARRE, gar, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as GAR, to force.

GARRET, gar'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place of safety* or *defence:* a room next the roof of a house.

[Scot. *garret, garrit*, a watch-tower, the top of a hill; O. Fr. *garite*, a place of safety—*garir*, Ger. *wehren*, Goth. *varjan*, to defend.]

GARRETEER, gar-et-ēr', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret: a poor author.

GARRISON, gar'i-sn, *n.* A body of troops stationed in a fortified place to defend it: a fortified place kept by soldiers.—*v.t.* To supply with an armed force for defence: to secure by fortresses. [Fr. *garnison —garnir*, to furnish. See GARNISH.]

GARRON, gar'on, *n.* Same as GARRAN.

GARROTE, gar-rōt', } *n.* A Spanish mode of
GARROTTE, gar-rot', } strangling criminals with a cord tightened on the neck by twisting with a stick, or with a brass collar tightened with a screw: the brass collar used in strangling: strangulation.—*v.t.* To strangle with the garrote: to suddenly render insensible by semi-strangulation, and then to rob:—*pr.p.* garrōt'ing, garrott'ing; *pa.p.* garrōt'ed; garrott'ed. [Fr. *garrot*, Sp. *garrote*, a lever, a packing stick, from Sp. *garra*, claw, Prov. *garra*, leg—Armor. and W. *gar*, shank, shin.]

GARROTER, gar-rōt'ėr, } *n.* One who garrotes.
GARROTTER, gar-rot'ėr, }

GARRULITY, gar-ūl'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being garrulous: talkativeness.

GARRULOUS, gar'ū-lus, *adj.* *Chattering:* talkative. [L. *garrulus*—root of *garrio*, to chatter, Sans. *grī*, to call.]

GARTER, gär'tėr, *n.* A string or band used to tie the stocking to the leg so as to prevent it slipping down: the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, instituted by Edward III., and called the Order of the Garter: (*her.*) half of a bend. —*v.t.* To bind with a garter. [Fr. *gartière, jarretière —jarret*, the hough of the leg, Prov. *garra*, leg. See GARROTE.]

GARTH, gärth, *n.* An enclosure or yard: a garden: a weir in a river for catching fish. [See YARD.]

GAS, gas, *n.* A permanently elastic or aëriform fluid: a fluid obtained by the destructive distillation of coal, consisting chiefly of carburetted hydrogen, and used for giving light when burned.

[Fr. *gaz*, a word invented by Van Helmont, a Belgian chemist (1577—1644), connected with A.S. *gast*, Ger. *geist*, ghost, spirit.]

GASALIER, gas-a-lēr', *n.* A hanging frame with branches for gas-jets.

*** This word should properly be GASIER, like CHANDELIER.

GAS-BURNER, gas'-burn'ėr, *n.* A piece of metal fitted to the end of a gas-pipe, with one or more small holes so arranged as to spread out the flame.

GASCONADE, gas-kon-ād', *v.i.* To boast or brag like a Gascon.—*n.* A boast: bravado, bluster. [From Gascon, a native of Gascony in France, a province whose inhabitants are noted for boasting.]

GASEOUS, gaz'e-us, *adj.* In the form of gas or air.

GAS-FITTER, gas'-fit'ėr, *n.* One who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas-lighting.

GAS-FITTING, gas'-fit'ing, *n.* The occupation of a gas-fitter.

GAS-FIXTURE, gas'-fiks'tūr, *n.* A bracket or [chandelier for gas.

GASH, gash, *v.t.* To make a deep hack or cut into anything, esp. into flesh.—*n.* A deep and long cut: a gaping wound. [Akin to HACK, HASH.]

GASHFUL, gash'fool, *adj.* Full of gashes: hideous.

GASIFY, gas'i-fī, *v.t.* To convert into gas. [GAS, and L. *facio*, to make.]

GASKINS, gas'kinz, *n.* (*Shak.*) GALLIGASKINS.

GAS-METER, gas'-mēt'ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place in a given time.

GASOMETER, gaz-om'e-tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) An apparatus *for measuring* gas: the gas reservoir of a gas-work.

GASP, gasp, *v.i.* To gape in order to catch breath: to breathe laboriously or convulsively: to pant or long.—*v.t.* to emit with gaspings.—*n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath: a painful catching of the breath. [Ice. *geispa*, to gape, to yawn: prob. from the sound.]

GAST, gast, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make aghast, to frighten or terrify. [See AGHAST.]

GASTEROPOD, gas'tėr-o-pod (*pl.* GASTEROP'ODA), *n.* (*lit.*) *A belly-footed* animal: one of a class of molluscs, embracing whelks, limpets, snails, &c., having in general a muscular disc under the belly, which serves them as feet. [Gr. *gastēr*, the stomach, and *pous, podos*, a foot.]

GASTNESS, gast'nes, *n.* Same as GHASTLINESS.

GASTRALGIA, gas-tral'ji-a, *n.* *Pain in the stomach* or bowels. [Gr. *gastēr*, the stomach, and *algos*, pain.]

GASTRIC, gas'trik, *adj.* *Relating to the belly* or stomach. [From Gr. *gastēr*, the stomach.]

GASTRITIS, gas-trī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the stomach.

GASTRONOME, gas'tro-nōm, } *n.* One who pays
GASTRONOMER, gas-tron'o-mėr, } great attention to his diet, an epicure. [Gr. *gastēr*, the belly, and *nomos*, law, regulation—*nemō*, to distribute.]

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GASTRONOMIC, -AL, gas-tro-nom'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

GASTRONOMIST, gas-tron'o-mist, *n.* Same as GASTRONOMER.

GASTRONOMY, gas-tron'o-mi, *n.* The art or science [of good eating: epicurism.

GASTROPOD, gas'tro-pod, *n.* Same as GASTEROPOD.

GASTROSTOMY, gas-tros'to-mi, *n.* An operation sometimes performed in a case of stricture of the gullet, to introduce food directly into the stomach through an external opening. [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *stoma,* mouth.]

GASTROTOMY, gas-trot'o-mi, *n.* The operation of *cutting open the belly.* [Gr. *gastēr, gastros,* the belly, and *tomē,* a cutting—*temnō,* to cut.]

GAT, gat, old *pa.t.* of GET.

GATE, gāt, *n.* (*Spenser*). A goat. [A.S. *gat.*]

GATE, gāt, *n.* A hole or opening in a wall, fence, &c., to serve for a way or passage into a town or enclosure of any kind: the frame of wood or iron which closes a gateway: an opening or avenue: a way or path. [A.S. *geat, gat,* gate, door; Ice. *gat,* opening; Scot. *gate,* way, path.]

GATED, gāt'ed, *adj.* Having gates.

GATE-HOUSE, gāt'-hows, *n.* A house at or over a gate.

GATELESS, gāt'les, *adj.* Having no gate.

GATEWAY, gāt'wā, *n.* A gate.

GATHER, ga*th*'ėr, *v.t.* To bring together: to bring in from the fields, as grain in harvest: to pick up, to glean: to pluck: to heap up: to select and take: to sweep together: to compress, to contract: to gain: to derive as an inference or conclusion: to draw together in folds or plaits.—*v.i.* to assemble: to grow larger by accretion of like matter: to increase: to suppurate, as a sore: to be condensed: to come to a conclusion.—*n.* A pucker: a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing a thread through. [A.S. *gaderian, gatherian,* to gather, D. *gaderen,* to draw to a heap.]

GATHERER, ga*th*'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who gathers or [collects.

GATHERING, ga*th*'ėr-ing, *n.* That which is gathered or brought together: a crowd or assembly: a tumour or collection of matter.

GAUD, gawd, *n.* An ornament: a piece of finery. [L. *gaudium,* delight—*gaudeo,* to rejoice.]

GAUD-DAY, gawd'-dā, *n.* A day of enjoyment: a feast or festival. [GAUD and DAY.]

GAUDED, gawd'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Adorned with gauds or trinkets, high-coloured.

GAUDERY, gawd'ėr-i, *n.* Gauds or ornaments: finery.

GAUDILY, gawd'i-li, *adv.* In a gaudy manner: ostentatiously. [being gaudy: showiness.

GAUDINESS, gawd'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of

GAUDY, gawd'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Gay, merry,* festal: showy: ostentatiouly fine. [From GAUD.]

GAUDY, gawd'i, *n.* A feast or festival. [A corr. of GAUD-DAY.]

GAUGE, gāj, *n.* A measuring rod: a standard of measure: content, dimensions: the distance between the rails on a railway.—*v.t.* To measure: to find the contents of: to measure capacity or power generally:—*pr.p.* gauging (gāj'ing); *pa.p.* gauged (gājd').

[O. Fr. *gauger—gauge,* a liquid measure; Fr. *jauge,* a measuring rod: acc. to Diez, from Rom. *égalger, æqualificare,* to measure—L. *æqualis,* equal.]

GAUGER, gāj'ėr, *n.* One who gauges: an excise-officer, whose business is to measure the contents of casks.

GAUGING, gāj'ing, *n.* The measuring of the contents of casks. [From GAUGE.]

GAUGING-ROD, gāj'ing-rod, *n.* An instrument for measuring the contents of casks.

GAUL, gawl, *n.* A name of ancient France: an inhabitant of Gaul. [L. *Gallia,* France—*Gallus,* a Gaul.]

GAUNT, gānt, *adj.* Lean and pinched: hollow-cheeked: repulsive, scaring. [A.S. *gewaned,* pa.p. of *gewanian,* to wane, diminish.]

GAUNTLET, gānt'let, *n.* The iron glove of armour: a strong glove extending over the wrist. [Fr. *gantelet—gant,* a glove; It. *guanto,* Dan. *vante,* a glove.]

To THROW DOWN THE GAUNTLET, to challenge.—To TAKE UP THE GAUNTLET, to accept a challenge.

GAUNTLETED, gānt'let-ed, *p.adj.* Wearing a gauntlet or gauntlets.

GAUNTLY, gānt'li, *adv.* In a gaunt manner.

GAUZE, gawz, *n.* A thin transparent fabric of silk or linen. [Fr. *gaze;* low L. *gazatum,* prob. from *Gasa* in Palestine, because believed to have been first made there.]

GAUZY, gawz'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or like gauze.

GAVE, gāv, *pa.t.* of GIVE.

GAVEL-KIND, gav'el-kind, *n.* An old British law of succession by which all the sons of a family divided the inheritance equally. [Celt. *gabhail,* tenure—*gabh,* to take, and *cine,* kin, family.]

GAVELOCK, gav'e-lok, *n.* A spear or javelin. [A.S. *gafeloc,* javelin.]

GAVIAL, gā'vi-al, *n.* The East Indian species of crocodile, characterised by the great length and slenderness of the muzzle.

GAVOT, gav'ot, *n.* A piece of music of a lively character, peculiarly suitable for dancing, also the dance itself. [Fr. *gavotte,* from the Gavots, the people of Gap, a district in France.]

GAWD, gawd, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as GAUD.

GAWKY, gawk'i, *adj.* *Like a cuckoo:* awkward: clownish.—*n.* A simpleton: a tall awkward fellow. [O. E. *gawk,* A.S. *gæc,* a cuckoo; Ger. *gauch;* Scot. *gowk,* a cuckoo, a simpleton.]

GAY, gā, *adj.* Lively: sportive, frolicsome: light-hearted, cheerful: showy, fine. [Fr. *gai,* It. *gajo;* prob. from Ger. *gäh,* swift, rapid, O. Ger. *gâhi,* rash.]

GAYETY, gā'e-ti, *n.* State or quality of being gay: merriment: finery: show.

GAYLY, gā'li, *adv.* Merrily: showily.

GAYNESS, gā'nes, *n.* State or quality of being gay: gayety: finery.

GAZE, gāz, *v.i.* *To see* or look fixedly or earnestly.—*v.t.* to stare at: to view with fixed attention:—*pr.p.* gāz'ing; *pa.p.* gāzed'.—*n.* A fixed look: a look of wonder or admiration: the object gazed at. [A.S. *gesean,* inten. of *seon,* to see. See SEE.]

GAZEFUL, gāz'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Looking with a gaze: looking intently. [by sight only.

GAZEHOUND, gāz'hownd, *n.* A hound that follows

GAZELLE, ga-zel', *n.* A small species of antelope, with beautiful dark eyes, found in Arabia and N. Africa. [Fr.,—Ar. *gazal,* a wild goat.]

GAZEMENT, gāz'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). View, gaze.

GAZER, gāz'ėr, *n.* One who gazes from delight, admiration, or study.

GAZETTE, ga-zet', *n.* A newspaper: the official newspaper.—*v.t.* To publish in a gazette: to announce officially:—*pr.p.* gazett'ing; *pa.p.* gazett'ed.

[Fr.—It. *gazzetta,* a Venetian coin worth about ½*d.*, the sum charged by the Venetian government in the 16th century for permission to read the official accounts of the war with Soliman II.]

GAZETTEER, gaz-et-tēr', *n.* A writer for a gazette:

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a gazette or newspaper: a geographical dictionary: an alphabetical descriptive list of anything.

GAZING-STOCK, gāz'ing-stok, *n.* Something stuck up to be gazed at: a person gazed at with scorn or curiosity.

GEAL, jēl, *v.i.* To congeal:—*pr.p.* geal'ing; *pa.p.* gealed'. [Fr. *geler*, L. *gelare—gelu*, frost, cold.]

GEALOUS, jel'us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as JEALOUS.

GEALOUSIE, jel'us-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as JEALOUSY.

GEAR, jēr, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To jeer, to scoff.

GEAR, gēr, *n.* Whatever is prepared for use or wear: dress, accoutrements, ornaments: harness: military harness: (*Spenser*) business, affairs: (*mech.*) gearing. —*v.t.* To dress: to put on gear: to harness. [A.S. *gearu*, preparation—*girian*, to prepare; Ice. *giora*, to make.]

GEARING, gēr'ing, *n.* Harness: the means by which motion is communicated from one part of machinery to another, consisting of toothed wheels, &c.

GEASON, gē'zn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Rare:* wonderful. [A.S. *gæsen*, rare, dear.]

GECK, gek, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dupe, a fool, an ignorant clown. [Prob. conn. with *gawk*. See GAWKY.]

GEHENNA, ge-hen'a, *n.* *The valley of Hinnom*, near Jerusalem, where some of the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, and to which the refuse of the city was afterwards conveyed and burned: a place of abomination: hell. [L.,—Heb. *ge*, valley of, and *Hinnom*.]

GEHLENITE, gā'len-īt, *n.* A mineral found in crystals, of various shades of green and brown. [Named after Gehlen, the chemist.]

GELATINATE, je-lat'in-āt, *v.t.* To make into gelatine or jelly.—*v.i.* to be converted into gelatine or jelly:—*pr.p.* gelat'inating; *pa.p.* gelat'inated.

GELATINATION, je-lat-in-ā'shun, *n.* The act or process of turning or being turned into gelatine.

GELATINE, jel'a-tin, *n.* A substance which forms a constituent part of bones and other animal tissues, is obtained by boiling, and forms a jelly when cold. [Fr.,—L. *gelo*, *gelatum*, to freeze—*gelu*, frost.]

GELATINISE, je-lat'in-īz, *v.t.* or *i.* Same as GELATINATE. [formed into jelly.

GELATINOUS, je-lat'in-us, *adj.* Resembling or

GELD, geld, *n.* Money: tribute: compensation. [A.S. *geld*, *gild*, payment, tribute; Ice. *giald*, money.]

GELD, geld, *v.t.* To emasculate or castrate: to expurgate, to deprive of anything objectionable: (*Shak.*) to deprive of anything essential:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* geld'ed or gelt. [A.S. *gylte*, gelded; Ger. *gellen—geile*, testicle, stone; akin to L. *coleus*, *culeus*. See CULLION.]

GELDER-ROSE, geld'ėr-rōz, *n.* The snowball-tree, a cultivated variety of the water elder, in which the flowers, instead of forming cymes, form globose corymbs. [So called from Gelderland in Holland.]

GELDING, geld'ing, *n.* Act of castrating: a castrated animal, esp. a horse. [From GELD, *v.t.*]

GELID, jel'id, *adj.* *Cold:* icy cold. [L. *gelidus—gelu*, frost, cold.] [cold: extreme cold.

GELIDITY, jel-id'i-ti, *n.* The state of being gelid or

GELIDLY, jel'id-li, *adv.* Coldly.

GELIDNESS, jel'id-nes, *n.* Extreme coldness.

GELOSY, jel'o-si, *n.* (*Spenser*). Jealousy.

GELT, gelt, *n.* Same as GELD, money.

GELT, gelt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of GELD.

GELT, gelt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as GILT.

GEM, jem, *n.* *A bud:* any precious stone, esp. when cut: anything extremely beautiful or valuable.—*v.t.* To adorn with gems: to embellish or adorn: (*Milton*) to form into round knots.—*v.i.* to put forth buds:—*pr.p.* gemm'ing; *pa.p.* gemmed'. [L. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone, from the swelling brightness of a bud, prob. = *gesma—ges* = *ger*, root of *gero*, to bear.]

GEMEL, jem'el, *n.* (*her.*) *A pair.* [L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, twin.] [more links.

GEMEL-RING, jem'el-ring, *n.* A ring with two or

GEMINATE, jem'in-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *In pairs.* [L. *geminatus*, pa.p. of *gemino*, to double—*gemini*, twins.]

GEMINATION, jem-in-ā'shun, *n.* *A doubling.* [From GEMINATE.]

GEMINI, jem'i-nī, *n.pl.* *Twins:* the third constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. [L., pl. of *geminus*, twin-born, for *genminus—gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

GEMINOUS, jem'in-us, *adj.* *Double*, in pairs. [From GEMINI.]

GEMINY, jem'in-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Twins*, a pair, a couple. [From GEMINI.]

GEMMACEOUS, jem-ā'shus, *adj.* Resembling or of the nature of gems. [by buds. [See GEM.]

GEMMATE, jem'āt, *adj.* *Having buds:* reproducing

GEMMATED, jem'āt-ed, *adj.* Adorned with gems.

GEMMATION, jem-ā'shun, *n.* (*bot.*) *The act* or time *of budding*, also the arrangement of buds on the stalk: a form of reproduction among some of the lowest orders of the animal kingdom, the young appearing as a bud-like excrescence on the parent, and becoming detached when fully developed. [See GEM.]

GEMMIFEROUS, jem-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Producing buds.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *fero*, to bear.]

GEMMIPAROUS, jem-ip'ar-us, *adj.* (*zool.*) *Reproducing by buds* growing on the body. [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to beget.]

GEMMULE, jem'ūl, *n.* (*bot.*) *A little gem* or leaf-bud: one of the buds of mosses. [L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, a bud.]

GEMMY, jem'i, *adj.* Full of gems.

GEMOTE, ge-mōt', *n.* *A meeting* or assembly. [A.S. *gemot—metan*, to meet.]

GEMSBOK, jemz'bok, *n.* A species of antelope, found in South Africa, about the size of a stag, with long straight horns. [Ger. *gemsbock—gemse*, chamois, and *bock*, buck.]

GENDER, jen'dėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Kind, sort: sex: difference of a word to express sex.—*v.t.* To beget: to engender.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to copulate, to breed. [Fr. *engendrer*, to engender; L. *genero*, *generatum—genus*, *generis*, birth, kind.]

GENEALOGICAL, jen-e-a-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or exhibiting the genealogy or descent of families or persons. [genealogical manner.

GENEALOGICALLY, jen-e-a-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a

GENEALOGIST, jen-e-al'o-jist, *n.* One who studies or traces genealogies or pedigrees.

GENEALOGY, jen-e-al'o-ji, *n.* History of the descent of families: the pedigree of a particular person or family. [L., Gr. *genealogia*—Gr. *genos*, birth, and *logos*, a discourse.]

GENERA, jen'ėr-a, *n.* Plural of GENUS.

GENERABLE, jen'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being generated or produced. [See GENERATE.]

GENERAL, jen'ėr-al, *adj.* *Relating to a genus* or whole class, including many species or individuals: not special: not restricted: common: prevalent: public: loose: vague.—*n.* (*Shak.*) The public, the vulgar: the whole or chief part: an officer who is head over a whole department: a military title second only to that of field-marshal: the chief

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commander of an army in service. [L. *generalis—genus.* See GENUS.]

GENERAL OFFICER, an officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade.

GENERALISABLE, jen'ér-al-īz-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being brought under a general rule.

GENERALISATION, jen-ér-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of generalising or of bringing individuals or particulars under classes.

GENERALISE, jen'ér-al-īz, *v.t.* To make general: to reduce to a genus, to bring under a general term: to infer from one or a few the nature of a whole class.—*v.i.* to form genera or classes: to view objects in their relations to classes:—*pr.p.* gen'eralīsing; *pa.p.* gen'eralīsed.

GENERALISSIMO, jen-ér-al-is'i-mo, *n.* The chief commander of an army of two or more divisions, or of separate armies. [It., superl. of GENERAL.]

GENERALITY, jen-ér-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being general, or of including particulars: that which is general: the main part: the greatest part.

GENERALLY, jen'ér-al-li, *adv.* In general: commonly: extensively: most frequently: in a general way: without detail: (*B.*) collectively, together.

GENERALSHIP, jen'ér-al-ship, *n.* The office, command, or skill of a general or military officer: military skill.

GENERANT, jen'ér-ant, *n.* That which generates or produces: (*geom.*) a line, surface, or solid produced by the motion of a point, line, or surface. [L. *generans, -antis*, pr.p. of *genero.* See GENERATE.]

GENERATE, jen'ér-āt, *v.t.* To produce one's kind, to beget, to propagate: to bring into life: to originate, cause, or produce:—*pr.p.* gen'erāting; *pa.p.* gen'erāted. [L. *genero, -atum—genus.* See GENUS.]

GENERATION, jen-ér-ā'shun, *n.* The act of generating or producing: origination or formation: a single stage in natural descent: the people of the same age or period: (*Shak.*) family, offspring:—*pl.* (*B.*) genealogy, history. [of producing: prolific.

GENERATIVE, jen'ér-āt-iv, *adj.* Having the power

GENERATOR, jen'ér-āt-or, *n.* One who or that which begets or produces.

GENERATRIX, jen'ér-āt-riks, *n.* That which generates: (*geom.*) the point, line, or surface which, by its motion, generates another magnitude.

GENERIC, -AL, je-nér'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a genus or kind: marking or comprehending a genus: very comprehensive.

GENERICALLY, je-nér'ik-al-li, *adv.* With regard to a genus or an extensive class.

GENEROSITY, jen-ér-os'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being generous: nobleness of nature: liberality in giving.

GENEROUS, jen'ér-us, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of noble or honourable *birth:* of a noble nature: magnanimous: courageous: open-hearted, liberal: abundant: invigorating in its nature, as wine. [L. *generosus—genus.* See GENUS.]

GENEROUSLY, jen'ér-us-li, *adv.* In a generous manner: honourably: nobly: liberally.

GENEROUSNESS, jen'ér-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being generous: nobleness of nature: liberality.

GENESIS, jen'e-sis, *n.* *Generation*, creation, production: a theory or account of the origin of anything: the first book of the Bible, so called from its containing an account of the creation. [L., Gr. *genesis—gen*, root of *gignomai*, to beget.]

GENET, jen'et, *n.* A small, well-proportioned Spanish horse. [Fr.; Sp. *ginete*, a light-armed trooper; acc. to Diez, prob. from Gr. *gymnētēs*, a light-armed soldier.]

GENET, jen'et, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds nearly allied to the civets, but distinguished by having only a rudimentary odoriferous pouch. [Fr. *genette*, Sp. *gineta:* of Eastern origin.]

GENEVA, je-nē'va, *n.* A spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with *juniper*-berries, also called Hollands. [A corruption of Fr. *genèvre*, Prov. *genibre*, It. *ginepre*, L. *juniperus*, the juniper.]

GENIAL, jē'ni-al, *adj.* Contributing to the production of life, or to the continuance and enjoyment of it: healthful: cheering: merry: congenial. [L. *genialis—genius.* See GENIUS.]

GENIALITY, GENIALNESS, jē'ni-al'i-ti, jē'ni-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being genial: cheerfulness: gayety.

GENITAL, jen'i-tal, *adj.* Belonging to generation, or the act of producing. [L. *genitalis—gigno, genitum*, to beget.] [generation.

GENITALS, jen'i-talz, *n.pl.* The external organs of

GENITIVE, jen'i-tiv, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging to generation:* (*gram.*) generic, noting the genus, kind, or class.—*n.* The genitive case, corresponding to the English possessive, or to the relation expressed by the prep. *of.* [L. *genitivus—gen*, root of *gigno, genitum*, to beget; in gram. for Gr. *genikē* (*ptosis*, case), generic —*genos*, genus.]

GENIUS, jē'ni-us (*pl.* GENII, jē'ni-ī), *n.* A good or evil spirit supposed by the ancients to be appropriated to every person, place, and thing, and especially to preside over a man's destiny *from his birth.* the animating spirit of a people or period. [L. —*gigno, genitum*, to beget.]

GENIUS, jēn'yus (*pl.* GEN'IUSES), *n.* The peculiar inborn structure of mind of any individual: special taste, or natural disposition qualifying any one for a particular function: superior inborn power of mind: a person of exalted creative faculties: the peculiar constitution or character of anything. [L. *ingenium —genius.* See above.]

GENNET, jen'et, *n.* Same as GENET, a small horse.

GENNITING, jen'it-ing, *n.* (*Bacon*) (*lit.*) *June-eating:* an apple that is early ripe.

GENT, jent, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Gentle, handsome, elegant.—*n.* An abbrev. of GENTLEMAN: (*colloq.*) a low fellow who apes the gentleman. [Old Fr. *gent*, prob. from L. *genitus*, a man of noble birth—*gen*, root of Gr. *gignomai*, Sans. *jan*, to beget.]

GENTEEL, jen-tēl', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging to a noble family:* well-bred: easy and graceful in manners and behaviour: graceful in mien or form: well-dressed. [L. *gentilis—gens, gentis*, a family—*gen.* See GENT.]

GENTEELLY, jen-tēl'li, *adv.* In a genteel manner.

GENTEELNESS, jen-tēl'nes, *n.* The quality of being genteel.

GENTIAN, jen'shan, *n.* A genus of plants with blue or yellow flowers, the species of which are found in the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America; the dried root of one, the Common or Yellow G., is used in medicine.

[Said to derive its name from Gentius, king of Illyria, conquered by the Romans about 160 B.C., by whom the use of the Common G. in medicine was introduced.]

GENTIANELLA, jen'shan-el-la, *n.* A species of Gentian with small blue flowers: also a small and slender plant with yellow flowers, belonging to another genus of the same order of plants: a kind of blue colour. [Dim. of GENTIAN.]

GENTILE, jen'tīl, *adj.* Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews: of or relating to pagans: (*gram.*) denoting a race or country. —*n.* (*B.*) Any one not a Jew, one ignorant of the true

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God: a pagan. [L. *gentilis—gens, gentis*, a family, nation. See GENT.]

GENTILITY, jen-til'i-ti, *ns* (*Hooker*) Paganism, heathenism: good birth or extraction: the quality of being genteel.

GENTLE, jen'tl, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Genteel* or of noble birth: becoming one of noble birth: refined in manners: docile, tame: mild: meek, peaceable: soft, soothing.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A gentleman: a trained hawk: the maggot of the flesh-fly, used as bait for angling.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make gentle.

GENTLEFOLK, jen'tl-fōk, } *n.* Persons of good
GENTLEFOLKS, jen'tl-fōks, } birth.

GENTLE-HEARTED, jen'tl-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a gentle or kind disposition.

GENTLEMAN, jen'tl-man (*pl.* GEN'TLEMEN), *n.* A man of gentle or noble birth: a man above the rank of yeoman: (*her.*) one who without a title bears a coat of arms: any one whose profession, income, or education raises him above the ordinary trading classes: a man of gentle or refined manners: (*Shak.*) the servant of a man of rank: an officer of the royal household:—*pl.* a term of address.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jen'tl-man-lik, } *adj.* Like,
GENTLEMANLY, jen'tl-man-li, } pertaining to, or becoming a gentleman. [being gentle.

GENTLENESS, jen'tl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of

GENTLESS, jent'les, *n.* (*Spenser*). GENTLENESS.

GENTLEWOMAN, jen'tl-woom'an, *n.* A woman of good family or of good breeding: a woman who waits about the person of a lady of rank.

GENTLY, jent'li, *adv.* In a gentle manner.

GENTOO, jen-tōō', *n.* One of the aborigines of Hindustan: a Hindu. [Port. *gentio*, a Gentile.]

GENTRY, jent'ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) Birth, rank, also civility, courtesy: the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar. [A corr. of *gentlery*—GENTLE.]

GENUFLECTION, GENUFLEXION, jen-ū-flek'shun, *n.* The act of *bending the knee*, esp. in worship. [L. *genu*, the knee, and *flexio*, a bending—*flecto, flexum*, to bend.]

GENUINE, jen'ū-in, *adj.* Of the original genus or stock, native: real, true, natural: not spurious or adulterated. [L. *genuinus—gigno, genitum*, to beget.]

GENUINELY, jen'ū-in-li, *adv.* In a genuine manner.

GENUINENESS, jen'ū-in-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being genuine: freedom from anything counterfeit.

GENUS, jē'nus (*pl.* GEN'ERA), *n.* *Race*, kind: a group consisting of a number of species having certain common and peculiar marks or characteristics, subordinate to family, class, and order: (*logic*) a multitude of objects to which a general notion or common term is applied, also one of the five predicable conceptions. [L. *genus, generis*, birth, race; Gr. *genō*, from root *gen*. See GENT.]

GEOCENTRIC, -AL, jē-o-sent'rik, -al, *adj.* Having reference to *the earth* as *centre*, or to the centre of the earth: (*astron.*) as seen or measured from the earth. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *kentron*, centre.]

GEODE, jē'ōd, *n.* A nodule of rock, which (*like the earth*) is round, and has its interior filled sometimes with water or other matter, but oftener lined with crystals. [Gr.—*geo-eidēs*, earthlike—*gē*, the earth, and *eidos*, form.] [GEODETIC.

GEODESIC, -AL, jē-o-des'ik, -al, *adj.* Same as

GEODESY, jē-od'e-si, *n.* (*lit.*) *The division of the earth*: the science of the measurement of the earth's surface and of great portions of it: that branch of land-surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account. [Gr. *geōdaisia—gē*, the earth, and *daiō*, to divide.]

GEODETIC, -AL, jē-o-det'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, obtained by, or engaged in geodesy.

GEOGNOST, jē'og-nost, *n.* One versed in geognosy: a geologist. [ing to geognosy.

GEOGNOSTIC, -AL, jē-og-nost'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertain-

GEOGNOSY, jē-og'no-si, *n.* *A knowledge of the earth*, geology: the observed facts of geology apart from reasoning built upon them. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gnōsis*, knowledge. See GNOSTIC.] [geogony.

GEOGONIC, -AL, jē-o-gon'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to

GEOGONY, jē-og'o-ni, *n.* The doctrine of *the formation of the earth*. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gonē*, birth—root *gen*. See GENT.] [ography.

GEOGRAPHER, jē-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One versed in ge-

GEOGRAPHIC, -AL, jē-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jē-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* With reference to geographical relations or notions.

GEOGRAPHY, jē-og'ra-fi, *n.* *A description of the earth*: properly, the science which gives a description of the surface of the earth, its physical structure, natural products, political divisions, and the races that inhabit it. [Gr. *geōgraphia—gē*, the earth, and *graphō*, to write.] [geology.

GEOLOGIC, -AL, jē-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to

GEOLOGICALLY, jē-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a geological manner.

GEOLOGISE, jē-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.* To study geology: to make geological investigations:—*pr.p.* geol'ogising; *pa.p.* geol'ogised. [of geology.

GEOLOGIST, jē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in the science

GEOLOGY, jē-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of the materials of which the hard crust of the earth is composed and of the manner in which they are arranged. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *logos*, discourse.]

GEOMANCER, jē'o-man-sėr, *n.* One skilled in geomancy.

GEOMANCY, jē'o-man-si, *n.* A kind of divination anciently practised by casting pebbles on the ground, from which conjectures were formed. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination.]

GEOMANTIC, -AL, jē-o-man'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to geomancy.

GEOMETER, jē-om'e-tėr, *n.* One skilled in geometry.

GEOMETRIC, -AL, jē-o-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or according to, the rules or principles of geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jē-o-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jē-om-e-trish'an, *n.* GEOMETER.

GEOMETRY, jē-om'e-tri, *n.* (*lit.*) *The art of measuring land*: the science which treats of the properties of definite portions of space under the fourfold division of lines, angles, surfaces, and volumes, without regard to any physical properties. [Gr. *geōmetria—gē*, the earth, and *metreō*, to measure.]

GEORAMA, jē-o-rä'ma, *n.* A spherical chamber with a general *view of the earth* on its inner surface. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *horama*, a view—*horaō*, to see.]

GEORGE, jorj, *n.* (*Shak.*) A figure of St George, worn by knights of the Garter.

GEORGIAN, jorj'i-an, *adj.* Relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain: belonging to Georgia in Asia, or in the U.S. of America.

GEORGIC, -AL, jorj'ik, -al, *adj.* *Relating to agriculture* or rural affairs.—*n.* GEORGIC, a poem on husbandry. [Gr. *geōrgikos—geōrgia*, agriculture—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, work.]

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GEOSAURUS, jē'o-saw-rus, *n.* A fossil saurian, of the Oolite and Lias formations. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *sauros*, a lizard.]

GERAH, gē'ra, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bean:* (*B.*) the smallest Hebrew weight and coin, $\frac{1}{20}$th of a shekel (i. e. 11 grs.), and worth about 1½d. [Heb., a bean.]

GERANIUM, je-rā'ni-um, *n.* A genus of plants with seed-vessels like a *crane's-bill.* [Gr. *geranion* —*geranos*, a crane.]

GERFALCON, jėr'faw-kn. Same as GYRFALCON.

GERM, jėrm, *n.* That which is *to produce* an embryo: (*bot.*) the seed-bud of a plant: a shoot: anything in embryo: origin: first principle. [L. *germen*, for *gerimen—gero*, to bear, to produce.]

GERMAN, jėr'man, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Derived from the same germ* or stock: of the first degree: nearly related.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Brother, relation. [L. *germanus*, prob. for *germin-anus—germen*, embryo, bud.]

GERMAN, jėr'man, *adj.* Of or from Germany.—*n.* A native of Germany: the German language.

GERMANDER, jėr'man-dėr or jėr-man'-, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A bitter plant, formerly used for medicine and in brewing. [Fr. *germandrée*, Sp. *camedrio*, Gr. *chamaidrys—chamai*, on the ground, and *drys*, Sans. *dru*, a tree, oak.]

GERMANE, jėr-mān', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Nearly related: closely allied: relevant, appropriate. [See GERMAN.]

GERMANIC, jėr-man'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Germany.

GERMANISM, jėr'man-izm, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

GERMEN, jėrm'en,
GERMIN, jėrm'in (*Shak.*) } Same as GERM.

GERMINAL, jėrm'in-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a germ.

GERMINANT, jėrm'in-ant, *adj.* Sending forth germs or buds: sprouting. [L. *germinans, -antis*, pr.p. of *germino.* See GERMINATE.]

GERMINATE, jėrm'in-āt, *v.i.* To spring from a germ: to bud or sprout: to begin to grow:—*pr.p.* germ'in-āting; *pa.p.* germ'ināted. [L. *germino, germinatum —germen.* See GERM.]

GERMINATION, jėrm-in-ā'shun, *n.* The act or time [of sprouting.

GERMINATIVE, jėrm'in-ā-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to germination.

GERN, jėrn, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To grin or yawn.

GERUND, jer'und, *n.* A part of the Latin verb expressing the *carrying on* of the action of the verb. [L. *gerundium—gero*, to bear, carry.]

GERUNDIAL, jer-und'i-al, *adj.* Relating to the gerund. [participle of a Latin verb.

GERUNDIVE, jer-und'iv, *n.* The future passive

GEST, jest, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as GIST.

GEST, jest, *n.* (*Spenser*) *Something done or acted:* exploit, demeanour. [L. *gesta*, things done—*gero*, *gestum*, to bear, perform.]

GESTANT, jes'tant, *adj.* Laden: burdened. [L. *gestans, -antis*, pr.p. of *gesto.* See GESTATION.]

GESTATION, jes-tā'shun, *n.* The act of carrying the young in the womb, pregnancy. [L. *gesto, gestatum*, freq. of *gero, gestum*, to bear.]

GESTATORY, jes'ta-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to gestation.

GESTIC, jes'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to bodily motion or gesture: relating to deeds or exploits.

GESTICULATE, jes-tik'ū-lāt, *v.i.* To make gestures or motions when speaking: to play antic tricks.—*v.t.* to represent by action:—*pr.p.* gestic'ūlāting; *pa.p.* gestic'ūlāted. [L. *gesticulor, gesticulatus—gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*, a motion—*gero, gestum*, to bear.]

GESTICULATION, jes-tik-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of making gestures in speaking: a gesture: antic tricks.

GESTICULATOR, jes-tik'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who gesticulates or makes gestures. [ing in gestures.

GESTICULATORY, jes-tik'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Representing

GESTURE, jes'tūr, *n.* A bearing, position, or movement of the body: an action expressive of passion or sentiment.—*v.t.* To accompany with gesture or action: to gesticulate. [See GESTICULATE.]

GET, get, *v.t.* *To seize:* to obtain possession of: to beget: to persuade: to procure to be: to learn: (*B.*) to betake, to carry.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to gain: to arrive at any place, state, or condition: to become:—*pr.p.* gett'ing; *pa.t.* got; *pa.p.* got, (obs.) gott'en. [A.S. *getan, gitan;* allied to *chad*, root of Gr. *chandanō*, L. *pre-hendo*, to seize, E. *hand.*]

GET AT, to reach.—GET BY HEART, to learn so as to be able to repeat from memory.—GET OFF, to escape.—GET ON, to proceed, advance.—GET THROUGH, to finish.—GET UP, to prepare, make ready.

GETTER, get'ėr, *n.* One who gets or obtains: a begetter.

GETTING, get'ing, *n.* The act of getting, gaining, or winning: that which is got: gain.

GEWGAW, gū'gaw, *n.* A gaud or showy trifle: a toy: a bauble.—*adj.* Showy without value: gaudy. [Prob. a reduplication of GAUD.]

GEYSER, gī'sėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which bursts forth with violence:* a boiling spring in Iceland. [Ice. *geysa*, to pour forth violently, allied to Ger. *giessen*, E. *gush.*]

GHAST, gast, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To strike aghast:* to affright.

GHASTFUL, gast'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Dreary, dismal.

GHASTFULLY, gast'fool-li, *adv.* Frightfully.

GHASTLINESS, gast'li-nes, *n.* The state of being ghastly: a deathlike look.

GHASTLY, gast'li, *adj.* *Like a ghost:* death-like: extremely pale: hideous: frightful.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) In a ghastly manner: hideously. [A.S. *gastlic*, ghostly—*gast.* See GHOST.]

GHASTNESS, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as GHASTLINESS.

GHAUT, gawt, *n.* A mountain pass: a chain of mountains: (North India) a building on the bank of a river, with steps down, for bathing from. [Hind. *ghat*, an entrance to a country; perhaps akin to GATE.]

GHEBER, GHEBRE, gē'bėr, *n.* Same as GUEBER.

GHEE, gē, *n.* A kind of preserved butter used in India. [Hind. *ghi*, Sans. *ghitra.*]

GHERKIN, gėr'kin, *n.* A small species of cucumber used for pickling. [Ger. *gurke;* Pers. and Hind. *khiyār.*]

GHESS, ges, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as GUESS.

GHOST, gōst, *n.* (*Spenser*). *The soul or spirit:* a spirit appearing after death: (*Shak.*) a dead body.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To haunt, as an apparition. [A.S. *gast*, Ger. *geist;* akin to GAS.]

GIVE UP THE GHOST (*B.*), to die.

GHOSTLY, gōst'li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Spiritual:* religious: pertaining to apparitions.

GHOUL, gōōl, *n.* A demon supposed to feed on the dead. [Pers. *ghol; ghul*, a mountain demon.]

GIAMBEAUX, zham'bō, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Armour for the legs. [Fr.—*jambe*, leg.]

GIANT, jī'ant, *n.* (*lit.*) An *earth-born* being: a man of extraordinary size: a person of extraordinary powers.—*adj.* Like a giant.

[O. E. *geant*, A.S. *gigant*, L. *gigas, gigantis*, Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, prob. = *gegenēs*, earth-born, one of the first inhabitants of the earth, who, according to the ancients, were produced from the earth, and were of

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enormous size—*gē*, earth, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to beget.]

GIANTESS, jī'ant-es, *n.* A female giant: a woman of enormous size or stature. [gigantic.

GIANT-LIKE, jī'ant-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a giant,

GIANT-RUDE, jī'ant-rōōd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Enormously rude or uncivil. [of a giant.

GIANTSHIP, jī'ant-ship, *n.* The quality or character

GIAOUR, jow'r, *n.* An infidel, an unbeliever in Mohammedanism. [Turk.; Pers. *gawr*.]

GIB, jib, *n.* A cat. [A corr. of Gilbert, the name of the cat in some old stories.]

GIBBE, jib, *n.* (*Shak.*) An old worn-out animal.

GIBBER, gib'ėr, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [From the sound.]

GIBBERISH, gib'ėr-ish, *n.* Rapid gabbling talk: unmeaning words.

GIBBET, jib'ėt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A halter:* a gallows: the projecting beam of a crane.—*v.t.* To expose on, or as on, a gibbet, to execute: to expose to infamy. [Fr. *gibet*; It. *giubbetta*, a halter, dim. of *giubba*, a doublet.]

GIBBON, gib'bon, *n.* A genus of apes, nearly allied to the chimpanzee, and remarkable for their long arms, natives of the E. Indies.

GIBBOSE, gib-bōs', *adj.* *Humped:* having one or more elevations. [L. *gibbosus—gibbus*, a hump.]

GIBBOSITY, gib-bōs'i-ti, *n.* The state of being gibbous.

GIBBOUS, gib'us, *adj.* Swelling, protuberant: convex, as the moon when nearly full. [See Gibbose.]

GIB-CAT, jib'-kat, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as Gib.

GIBE, jīb, *v.t.* To scoff at: to taunt or ridicule.—*v.i.* to cast reproaches: to sneer.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Contempt either by words or looks: a scoff or taunt. [From the root of Gabble.]

GIBER, jīb'ėr, *n.* One who utters gibes.

GIBINGLY, jīb'ing-li, *adv.* In a jibing manner: scornfully.

GIBLET, jib'let, *adj.* Made of giblets.

GIBLETS, jib'lets, *n.pl.* The internal eatable parts of a fowl, as the heart, liver, &c., cut off before cooking it. [O. Fr. *gibelet*, prob. a dim. of *gobet*, a bit, a morsel.]

GIDDILY, gid'i-li, *adv.* In a giddy or careless manner: inconstantly: thoughtlessly.

GIDDINESS, gid'i-nes, *n.* The state of being giddy.

GIDDY, gid'i, *adj.* Having a confused sensation of swimming or whirling in the head: dizzy: causing or tending to cause giddiness: exceedingly rapid in motion: whirling: unsteady, tottering, unfixed: inconstant, fickle: thoughtless, heedless. [A.S. *gydig*, Gael. *gadoch*, giddy; Norw. *gidda*, to shake.]

GIDDY-HEADED, gid'i-hed'ed, *adj.* Thoughtless, wanting reflection. [irregularly.

GIDDY-PACED, gid'i-pāst, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Moving

GIER-EAGLE, jer'-ē'gl, *n.* A small species of vulture. [Ger. *geier*, a vulture, and Eagle.]

GIF, gif, *conj.* If. [A.S. *gif*, if.]

GIFT, gift, *n.* Anything *given:* a present: an offering: a quality or talent bestowed by nature: a bribe: the act of giving: the right or power of bestowing.—*v.t.* To endow with some power or faculty. [A.S. *gift—gifan*, to give.]

GIFTED, gift'ed, *adj.* Endowed with gifts: talented.

GIG, gig, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which goes or whirls rapidly, a top or whirligig: a light, two-wheeled carriage: a long, light boat: a playful, wanton person: a cylinder with wire teeth for teaseling woollen cloth. [Fr. *gigue*, a lively dance; Ger. *geigen*, to fiddle, in O. Ger. to go, to move; Ice. *geiga*, to tremble.]

GIGANTEAN, jī-gan-tē'an, *adj.* Same as Gigantic.

GIGANTESQUE, jī-gan-tesk', *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Befitting a giant.

GIGANTIC, jī-gan'tik, *adj.* *Giant-like:* suitable to a giant: huge: immense: very great: excessive.

GIGANTICALLY, jī-gan'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a gigantic manner.

GIGANTICIDE, jī-gan'ti-sīd, *n.* The act of killing a giant. [L. *gigas, gigantis*, a giant, and *cædo*, to kill.]

GIGGLE, gig'l, *v.i.* To laugh with short catches of the breath: to laugh in a silly manner: to titter:—*pr.p.* gigg'ling; *pa.p.* gigg'led.—*n.* A laugh in short rapid catches. [From the sound.]

GIGGLER, gig'lėr, *n.* One who giggles or titters.

GIGLET, gig'let, } *n.* A light, giddy girl.—*adj.* (*Shak.*)
GIGLOT, gig'lot, } Giddy, inconstant. [Fr. *gigue*. See Jig.]

GIGOT, jig'ot, *n.* A leg of mutton, so called from its likeness to *a fiddle* in shape. [Fr.—O. Fr. *gigue*, a fiddle.]

GILD, gild, *v.t.* To cover or overlay *with gold:* to cover with any gold-coloured matter: to adorn with lustre: to brighten: (*Shak.*) to recommend by adventitious ornaments—to make drunk:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gild'ed or gilt. [A.S. *gildan*.]

GILDER, gild'ėr, *n.* One who gilds: one whose trade is to overlay articles with gold-leaf.

GILDING, gild'ing, *n.* The art or practice of overlaying articles with gold: the thin coating of gold covering anything.

GILL, gil, *n.* (*lit.*) The *jaw, gullet*, or *throat:*—*pl.* the breathing organs of fish and certain other aquatic animals, by which oxygen for the blood is absorbed from the surrounding fluid: the flap below the bill of a fowl: (*bot.*) the under surface of a mushroom. [A.S. *geagl*, a jaw, L. *gula*, the throat.]

GILL, gil, *n.* (*Words.*) A small ravine, a wooded glen. [Ice. *gil*, fissure, cleft; prob. conn. with the above.]

GILL, jil, *n.* A measure of capacity = ¼ pint. [O. Fr. *gaille* or *jale*, an earthen vessel; low L. *gillo*, a flask. See Gallon.]

GILL, jil, *n.* A young woman: a sportive, wanton girl: a plant, ground-ivy: beer flavoured with it. [A contr. of Gillian or Juliana, a woman's name.]

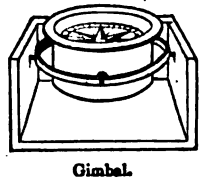
GILL-FLIRT, jil'-flėrt, *n.* Same as Gill, a girl.

GILLY-FLOWER, jil'i-flow'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Nut-leaf, the clove-tree:* stock, so called from its clove-like smell. [O. E. *jereflour*, Fr. *giroflée*—Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

GILT, gilt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Gild.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Gilding.

GILT-HEAD, gilt'-hed, *n.* A genus of acanthopterous fishes, inhabitants of the warmer seas, so called from a half-moon-shaped golden spot between the eyes.

GIMBAL, gim'bal, *n.* A contrivance for suspending anything, as a compass in a ship, so as to keep it horizontal, consisting of a ring moving freely on an axis, while the thing suspended inside moves on an axis at right angles. [L. *gemelli*, twins.]



Gimbal.

GIM-CRACK, jim'-krak, *n.* A pretty thing: a trivial piece of mechanism: a toy. [Gimbal and Crack, a noise: transferred from the working of a gimbal to any trivial mechanism.]

GIMLET, gim'let, *n.* A small tool for boring holes by *wimbling* or turning it with the hand.—*v.t.* To

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pierce with a gimlet: (*naut.*) to turn round by the stock, as an anchor. [Fr. *gibelet, gimbelet*, akin to D. *wemeln*, to twist. See WIMBLE.]

GIMMAL, gim'al, *n.* A gimbal: (*Shak.*) anything consisting of parts moving within each other or interlocked—a quaint piece of mechanism.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Made or consisting of double rings.

GIMMER, gim'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A gim-crack, a curious contrivance: machinery. [Prob. a corr. of GIMMAL.]

GIMP, gimp, *n.* A kind of trimming, &c., consisting of a wire or coarse thread *whipped* or wound round with silk or cotton. [Fr. *guipure—guiper*, to whip round with silk.]

GIN, jin, *n.* An alcoholic liquor made in Holland from rye and barley, and flavoured with juniper berries. [Contracted from GENEVA.]

GIN, jin, *n.* (*lit.*) An *engine:* a trap or snare: a machine by which the mechanical powers are applied to aid human power, esp. a tripod with ropes, pulleys, a windlass, &c.—*v.t.* To trap or snare: to clear cotton of seeds by a machine:—*pr.p.* ginn'ing; *pa.p.* ginned'. [Contr. from ENGINE.]

GIN, gin, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To begin.

GING, ging, *n.* (*Shak.*) A gang or company.

GINGER, jin'jér, *n.* The root of a plant with a hot and spicy taste, so called from being *shaped* like a deer's *horn:* a genus of perennial herbaceous plants with creeping root-stocks, natives of the E. Indies. [O. E. *gingiber*, L. *zingiber*, Gr. *zingiberis*, Sans. *çringavera—çringa*, horn, and *vera*, shape.]

GINGER-BEER, jin'jér-bēr, *n.* An effervescing drink made by fermenting ginger, sugar, and some other ingredients, and bottling before the fermentation is completed.

GINGER-BREAD, jin'jér-bred, *n.* A kind of bread originally made of rye-dough, kneaded with ginger and other spices, and honey or sugar, now of wheaten-flour, butter, treacle, and moist sugar, with spices.

GINGERLY, jin'jér-li, *adv.* Nicely, cautiously, daintily. [Prov. E. *ginger*, tender, brittle.]

GINGER-WINE, jin'jér-wīn, *n.* A liquor made by the fermentation of sugar and water, and flavoured with various spices, chiefly ginger.

GINGHAM, ging'ham, *n.* A cotton fabric, originally introduced from India, differing from calico in its colours being woven in and not printed. [Fr. *guingan*, Java *ginggan*.]

GINGKO, ging'ko, *n.* A large tree of the same order as the yew, a native of China, where it is valued for the kernel of the fruit, but cultivated in Europe for its wood.

GINGLE, jing'gl, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as JINGLE.

GINNET, jin'net, *n.* Same as GENET, a horse.

GINNING, gin'ning, *n.* (*Shak.*) Beginning.

GIN-SHOP, jin'-shop, *n.* A shop for the retail of gin.

GIP, jip, *n.* Same as GYP.

GIPSY, jip'si, *n.* Same as GYPSY.

GIRAFFE, ji-raf', *n.* The tallest of quadrupeds, constituting a distinct family of ruminants containing only one species, a native of Africa. [Fr.; Sp. *giraſa;* Ar. *ziraſah*.]

GIRANDOLE, jir'an-dōl, *n.* A *circular* chandelier: a stand for flowers. [Fr.; It. *girandola—girare*, L. *gyrare*, to turn round—*gyrus*, Gr. *gyros*, a circle.]

GIRASOLE, jir'a-sōl, *n.* (*bot.*) Same as HELIOTROPE: the opal, so called from reflecting a reddish colour when turned towards the sun, or any bright light. [It.—*girare* (see GIRANDOLE), and *sole*, L. *sol*, the sun.]

GIRD, gérd, *n.* (*lit.*) *A blow with a rod:* a twitch, a pang: (*Shak.*) a cutting remark, a sneer.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make cutting remarks, to sneer. [A.S. *geard*, a rod, a stick.]

GIRD, gérd, *v.t.* *To enclose* or surround: to encircle: to invest: to clothe or dress: to encircle with a band: to make fast by binding:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gird'ed or girt. [A.S. *gyrdan*, Ger. *gurten;* from the root of GARDEN.]

GIRDER, gérd'ér, *n.* The person or thing that girds: a main beam used to support joisting, walls, arches, &c.

GIRDING, gérd'ing, *n.* (*B.*) A covering.

GIRDLE, gérd'l, *n.* That which girds or encircles: a band for the waist: an enclosure: (*jew.*) the line which encompasses a stone horizontally.—*v.t.* To surround with a girdle: to enclose, to shut in: to bind with a belt or sash:—*pr.p.* gird'ling; *pa.p.* gird'led. [A.S. *gyrdel—gyrdan*. See GIRD.]

GIRDLE-BELT, gérd'l-belt, *n.* A belt for girding the waist.

GIRDLED, gérd'ld, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Surrounded with, or as with, a girdle.

GIRDLER, gérd'lér, *n.* One who girdles: a maker of [girdles.

GIRKIN, gér'kin, *n.* Same as GHERKIN.

GIRL, gérl, *n.* (*orig.*) A child or young person of either sex: a female child, a young woman: a roe-buck of two years old. [A.S. *ceorl*, Ger. *kerl, karl*. See CHURL.]

GIRLHOOD, gérl'hood, *n.* The state or time of [being a girl.

GIRLISH, gérl'ish, *adj.* Like or suiting a girl: youthful, applied to a woman.

GIRLISHLY, gérl'ish-li, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.

GIRLISHNESS, gérl'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being girlish: the manners of a girl.

GIRLOND, gér'lond, *n.* (*Spenser*). A garland, a prize.

GIRN, gérn, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as GRIN.

GIRT, gért, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of GIRD.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To gird, to surround.

GIRT, gért, } *n.* *That which girds:* the belly-
GIRTH, gérth, } band or saddle-strap of a horse: the measure round the waist: the circumference.

GIST, jist, *n.* (*orig.*) *A resting-place:* the point on which a question or action rests: the main point. [O. Fr. *giste*, abode, lodgings—*gésir*, L. *jaceo*, to lie.]

GIUST, jōōst, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as JOUST.

GIVE, giv, *v.t.* To bestow without any return: to grant or yield up: to transmit to another by hand, speech, or writing, to deliver: to yield, as attention: to allow or permit: to pay or render, as thanks: to pronounce or utter: to produce: to exhibit: to cause or excite: to addict or apply (one's self): to allow or admit: to pledge (one's word): to present (the hand).—*v.i.* to yield to pressure: to lessen in force or intensity: to grow soft: to thaw:—*pr.p.* giv'ing; *pa.t.* gave; *pa.p.* giv'en. [A.S. *giſan*, Ger. *geben*, Goth. *giban*.]

GIVE CHASE, to pursue.—GIVE EAR, to listen.—GIVE IN, to yield; to declare or tender.—GIVE IN TO, to yield assent, to adopt.—GIVE OUT, to report or announce, to emit.—GIVE OVER, to abandon, to cease, to leave.—GIVE PLACE, to make way, to yield pre-eminence.—GIVE UP, to abandon, to resign.—GIVE WAY, to fall back, to yield.

GIVER, giv'ér, *n.* One who gives or bestows.

GIVES, jīvz, *n.* Same as GYVES.

GIVING, giv'ing, *n.* The act of bestowing: (*Shak.*) an alleging of what is not real.

GIZZARD, giz'ard, *n.* The muscular stomach of a fowl or bird. [Fr. *gésier*, perh. akin to *gosier*, throat, It. *gozzo*, a bird's crop.]

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GLABROUS, glā'brus, *adj.* *Smooth, bald:* having no hairs or any unevenness. [L. *glaber*, akin to *glubo*, to peel, Gr. *gluphō*, *glaphō*, to carve.]

GLACIAL, glā'shi-al, *adj.* *Icy:* frozen: pertaining to ice or its action, esp. to glaciers: having a glassy appearance. [L. *glacialis—glacies*, ice, akin to GLASS.]

GLACIALIST, glā'shi-al-ist, *n.* One who attributes the phenomena of the drift in geology to the action of glaciers.

GLACIATION, glā-shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of freezing: ice: the process of becoming covered with glaciers.

GLACIER, glā'shēr or glas'i-ėr, *n.* A field or great accumulation of ice, such as is found in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains. [Fr.—L. *glacies*, ice.]

GLACIS, glā'sis or glā-sēs', *n.* A gentle slope: (*fort.*) a sloping bank of earth on the outside of the ditch. [Fr.—O. Fr. *glacier*, to slide—L. *glacies*, ice.]

GLAD, glad, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Smooth*, polished, shining: pleased: cheerful: joyous, bright: giving, shewing, or expressing pleasure.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Gladness.—*v.t.* To make glad, to cheer.—*v.i.* to be glad:—*pr.p.* gladd'ing; *pa.p.* gladd'ed. [A.S. *glæd*, glad, bright; Ger. *glatt*, smooth; Ice. *gladr*, bright, shining, akin to L. *lætus*, joyful, Sans. *las*, to shine.]

GLADDEN, glad'n, *v.t.* To make glad: to cheer: to animate.—*v.i.* to become glad: to rejoice.

GLADE, glād, *n.* (*lit.*) A passage *through which the light glitters* or shines: an open space in a wood. [O. E. *glade*, shining, bright; Scot. *gleid*, to illuminate. See GLAD and GLITTER.]

GLADFUL, glad'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of gladness.

GLADFULNESS, glad'fool-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). Gladness.

GLADIATE, glad'i-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Sword-shaped.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.]

GLADIATOR, glad'i-ā-tor, *n.* In ancient Rome, one who fought in single combat with the *sword* and other weapons for the amusement of spectators. [L. —*gladius*, a sword.]

GLADIATORIAL, glad-i-a-tōr'i-al, **GLADIATORIAN**, glad-i-a-tōr'i-an, **GLADIATORY**, glad'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* Relating to gladiators or to combats for the amusement of the people.

GLADIOLE, glad'i-ōl, *n.* The plant sword-lily or corn-flag, belonging to the genus Gladiolus.

GLADIOLUS, glad-i-ō'lus, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little sword:* a genus of plants of the order Irideæ, with bulbous roots and *sword-shaped* leaves. [L., dim. of *gladius*, a sword.]

GLADLY, glad'ly, *adv.* Joyfully: with pleasure.

GLADNESS, glad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being glad: pleasure of mind.

GLADSOME, glad'sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Pleased, joyful, cheerful: causing or having the appearance of joy.

GLADSOMELY, glad'sum-li, *adv.* In a gladsome manner.

GLADSOMENESS, glad'sum-nes, *n.* The state of being gladsome: gladness.

GLAIR, glār, *n.* *The clear* part of an egg used as varnish: any viscous, transparent substance.—*v.t.* To varnish with white of egg. [A.S. *glære*, glair, amber; akin to CLEAR.]

GLAIVE, glāv, *n.* Same as GLAVE.

GLAMOUR, gla'mōor, *n.* The supposed influence of a charm on the eyes, making them see things different from what they really are. [Scot. *glamour*, *glamer;* Ice. *glam*, dimness of sight.]

GLANCE, glans, *n.* (*lit.*) *Brightness, glitter:* a sudden shoot of light: a darting of the eye: a momentary view: (*min.*) a name applied to certain minerals, all of which are metallic and many of them sulphurets. —*v.i.* To dart a ray of light or splendour: to fly off obliquely: to appear and disappear rapidly: to snatch a momentary view: to make a passing allusion.—*v.t.* to dart suddenly or obliquely:—*pr.p.* glanc'ing; *pa.p.* glanced'. [Ger. *glanz*, lustre, bright; akin to *gleissen*, to shine, to glitter; Ice. *glans*, shining.]

GLANCE-COAL, glans'-kōl, *n.* Anthracite, so called from its metallic lustre.

GLAND, gland, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little acorn:* one of the soft, fleshy, secretory or absorbent organs of the body: (*bot.*) a similar duct or vessel in plants. [L. *glandula*, a gland, dim. of *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn.]

GLANDERED, gland'ėrd, *adj.* Affected with glanders.

GLANDERS, gland'ėrz, *n.* A disease of the glands of the lower jaw and of the mucous membrane in horses.

GLANDIFEROUS, gland-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing acorns* or nuts. [L. *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.]

GLANDIFORM, gland'i-form, *adj.* Resembling a gland: nut-shaped.

GLANDULAR, gland'ū-lar, **GLANDULOUS**, gland'ū-lus, *adj.* Containing, consisting of, or pertaining to, glands.

GLANDULE, gland'ūl, *n.* A small gland.

GLARE, glār, *n.* *A clear*, dazzling light: overpowering lustre: a piercing look.—*v.i.* To shine with a clear, dazzling light: to be ostentatiously splendid: to look with piercing eyes.—*v.t.* to shoot out, as a dazzling light:—*pr.p.* glār'ing; *pa.p.* glāred'. [Low Ger. *glaren*, to glow like burning coals; akin to GLAIR and CLEAR.]

GLARING, glār'ing, *p.adj.* Clear: notorious: bare-faced.

GLARINGLY, glār'ing-li, *adv.* In a glaring manner.

GLASS, glas, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which glances or shines:* the hard, brittle, transparent substance of which bottles are made and windows glazed: anything made of glass, esp. a drinking-vessel, a mirror, &c.: the quantity of liquid which a glass holds: (*Shak.*) a glass filled with running sand for measuring time: a lens:—*pl.* spectacles.—*adj.* Made of glass.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To case in glass: to see or reflect, as in a mirror. [A.S. *glæs;* Ger. *glas—gleissen*, to shine; akin to GLANCE, and prob. akin to CLEAR and GLARE; Dan. *glar*, Ice. *gler*, glass.]

GLASS-BLOWER, glas'-blō'ėr, *n.* One who blows and fashions glass.

GLASS-CRAB, glas'-krab, *n.* (*zool.*) A species of crustacean, almost as transparent as glass.

GLASS-CUTTER, glas'-kut'ėr, *n.* One who cuts sheets of glass to the size required for windows, &c.

GLASS-CUTTING, glas'-kut'ing, *n.* The act or process of cutting, shaping, and ornamenting the surface of glass.

GLASS-FACED, glas'-fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Reflecting the sentiments of another, as in a mirror.

GLASSFUL, glas'fool, *n.* The contents of a glass.

GLASS-GAZING, glas'-gāz'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Addicted to viewing one's self in a mirror.

GLASS-GRINDING, glas'-grind'ing, *n.* The ornamenting of glass by rubbing with sand, emery, &c.

GLASS-HOUSE, glas'-hows, *n.* A house made of glass: a glass manufactory.

GLASSINESS, glas'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being glassy and smooth.

GLASSITE, glas'īt, *n.* One of a religious sect founded by John Glass, a minister of the Church of Scotland, who was deposed in 1730 for maintaining that a congregation with its eldership is, in its discipline, subject to no jurisdiction but that of Jesus Christ.

GLASS-PAINTING, glas'-pānt'ing, *n.* The art of producing pictures on glass by means of staining it chemically.

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GLASS-PAPER, glas'-pā'pėr, *n.* Paper coated with finely pounded glass, and used like sand-paper.

GLASS-SOAP, glas'-sōp, *n.* An oxide of manganese and other substances used by glass-blowers to remove colouring from glass.

GLASS-WORK, glas'-wurk, *n.* Articles made of glass.

GLASSWORT, glas'wurt, *n.* A genus of plants, one species of which is common in salt marshes in Britain, so called from yielding soda which is used in making glass.

GLASSY, glas'i, *adj.* Made of glass: like glass in smoothness, transparency, &c.

GLASSY-HEADED, glas'i-hed'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having a bald, shining head.

GLAUCOMA, glaw-kō'ma, *n.* An opacity of the vitreous humour of the eye, characterised by a grayish-blue tint seen through the pupil. [Gr. *glaukōma*—*glaukos*, blue or gray. See GLAUCOUS.]

GLAUCONITE, glaw'ko-nīt, *n.* The mineral, a silicate of iron, which gives a *green* colour to some of the beds of the Greensand strata, whence their name. [Fr.—Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-green. See GLAUCOUS.]

GLAUCOUS, glaw'kus, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Gleaming*, glancing: pale, grayish-blue: sea-green: (*bot.*) covered with a fine powdery bloom. [Gr. *glaukos*, blue or gray, orig. gleaming, akin to *glaussō*, to shine.]

GLAVE, glāv, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A sword.* [Fr. *glaive*—L. *gladius*, a sword.]

GLAZE, glāz, *v.t.* To furnish with glass, as a window: to incrust or overlay with a thin surface consisting of or resembling glass: to give a smooth and glassy surface to:—*pr.p.* glāz'ing; *pa.p.* glāzed'.—*n.* The glassy coating put upon pottery: any shining exterior. [O. E. *glase*—GLASS.]

GLAZER, glāz'ėr, *n.* A workman who glazes pottery, paper, &c.

GLAZIER, glā'zi-ėr, *n.* One whose trade is to set glass in window-frames, &c.

GLAZING, glāz'ing, *n.* The act or art of setting glass: the act of covering with a thin glassy surface: glaze: semi-transparent colours put thinly over others to modify the effect.

GLEAD, glēd, *n.* Same as GLEDE.

GLEAM, glēm, *v.i.* *To glow* or *shine:* to flash, shoot, or dart, as rays of light.—*n.* A shoot or small stream of light: transient brightness or lustre. [A.S. *gleam*, *glæm*—*glawan*, to shine; O. E. *leem*, a gleam, A.S. *leoman*, to shine.]

GLEAMING, glēm'ing, *n.* A sudden shoot of light.

GLEAMY, glēm'i, *adj.* Casting beams or rays of light: flashing.

GLEAN, glēn, *v.t.* To gather *in handfuls* the ears of corn left by the reapers.—*v.t.* to gather after the reapers: to gather anything thinly scattered.—*n.* The act of gleaning: that which is gleaned. [Fr. *glaner*—*glane*, handful, cluster; A.S. *gilm*, a handful of corn.]

GLEANER, glēn'ėr, *n.* One who gleans: one who gathers anything laboriously.

GLEANING, glēn'ing, *n.* The act of gleaning: that which is gleaned.

GLEBE, glēb, *n.* *Soil, ground:* (*mining*) a piece of earth containing ore: the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. [L. *gleba*, a clod, soil, from root of GLUE.]

GLEBOUS, glēb'us, } *adj.* *Cloddy:* turfy. [L. *glebo-*
GLEBY, glēb'i, } *sus*—*gleba*, a clod.]

GLEDE, glēd, *n.* (*B.*) The common kite. [Prob. from the root of GLIDE, from its swift and graceful flight; A.S. *glida*—*glidan*, to glide.]

GLEE, glē, *n.* *Joy, mirth*, gayety: (*Spenser*) pleasure: a vocal composition for three or more voices, and in one or more movements or catches. [A.S. *gleo*, joy, mirth, song, *gleowian*, to jest, to be merry, to sing; akin to GLAD.]

GLEEFUL, glē'fool, *adj.* Full of glee or joy: gay, merry.

GLEEK, glēk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A jest or scoff, a trick.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To jibe or sneer, to spend time in sport or fun. [A.S. *glig* = *gleo*. See GLEE.]

GLEEMAN, glē'man, *n.* An itinerant musician or minstrel. [GLEE.]

GLEESOME, glē'sum, *adj.* Merry, joyous. [From GLEE.]

GLEET, glēt, *n.* A chronic discharge of a transparent fluid from the mucous membrane of the urethra.—*v.i.* To flow or ooze, as a fluid. [Prob. from the root of GLIDE.]

GLEETY, glēt'i, *adj.* Like gleet: thin, limpid.

GLEN, glen, *n.* A narrow valley worn by a river: a depression or space between hills. [A.S. *glen*, W. *glyn*—*llyn*, a stream, A.S. *hlinn*, a brook.]

GLENLIVET, glen-liv'et, *n.* A Scotch whisky, named from the district where it is made.

GLIB, glib, *adj.* Slippery, smooth: moving easily, voluble.—*v.t.* To make glib or smooth. [Prov. E. *glaber*, D. *glibberig*, slippery; akin to L. *glaber*, smooth, *labor*, to slide, and GLIDE.]

GLIB, glib, *n.* (*Spenser*). A bush of hair hanging over the eyes. [Celt. a lock of hair.]

GLIB, glib, *v.t.* (*Shak.*). To emasculate, to castrate. [O. E. and Scot. *lib*, to castrate; Teut. *lubben*.]

GLIBLY, glib'li, *adv.* In a glib or smooth manner.

GLIBNESS, glib'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being glib: smoothness: volubility.

GLIDE, glīd, *v.i.* To slide smoothly and easily: to move or pass swiftly and silently: to pass on without change of step:—*pr.p.* glīd'ing; *pa.p.* glīd'ed.—*n.* The act or manner of moving or passing smoothly. [A.S. *glidan*—*glid*, slippery; Ger. *gleiten*, to move smoothly.]

GLIDER, glīd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which glides.

GLIMMER, glim'ėr, *v.i.* *To gleam* or shine irregularly: to burn or appear faintly.—*n.* An irregular or feeble light: (*min.*) mica. [Ger. *glimmer*, a faint light, *glimmen*, to shine, to glow; A.S. *leomaa*, to shine. See GLEAM.]

GLIMMERING, glim'ėr-ing, *n.* A faint gleaming of light: a faint or imperfect view.

GLIMMERINGLY, glim'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) In a glimmering manner.

GLIMPSE, glimps, *n.* A gleam or glimmer: a weak faint light: a quick flashing light: a short, hurried view, a glance: fleeting enjoyment: (*Shak.*) the exhibition of a faint resemblance.—*v.i.* To appear by glimpses. [Connected with GLEAM and GLIMMER.]

GLISTEN, glis'n, *v.i.* *To glitter* or *sparkle with light:* to shine, esp. with a subdued lustre. [O. E. *glissen*, A.S. *glisian*, *glisnian*, Ger. *gleissen*.]

GLISTER, glis'tėr, *v.i.* *To glitter* or *glisten:* to shine or be bright.—*n.* Glitter: lustre. [D. *glistern*, Ger. *glistern*, *glitzern*, to sparkle.]

GLISTERING, glis'tėr-ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Glittering.

GLITTER, glit'ėr, *v.i.* To sparkle with light: to shine or gleam: to be splendid, showy, or striking: to be attractive.—*n.* Lustre, brightness: brilliancy: splendour. [A.S. *glitian*, *glitnian*, Ice. *glitra*, to glisten.]

GLITTERAND, glit'ėr-and, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sparkling, glittering.

GLITTERING, glit'ėr-ing, *n.* Lustre, gleam.—*adj.* Shining: splendid: brilliant.

GLOAMING, glōm'ing, *n.* Twilight, dusk. [A.S. *glomung*, Scot. *gloamin*, from root of GLOOM.]

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GLOAT, glōt, *v.i.* To gaze earnestly: to stare with admiration: to contemplate with joy or exultation. [Ger. *glotzen*, Dan. *glotte*, to look.]

GLOBATE, glōb'āt, } *adj.* Having the form of
GLOBATED, glōb'āt-ed, } a globe or ball: spherical.

GLOBE, glōb, *n.* *A ball*, a round solid body: a sphere: anything round, whether solid or hollow: the earth: a sphere representing the earth (*Terrestrial Globe*) or the heavens (*Celestial Globe*): (*Bacon*) a collection, a body.—*v.t.* To gather or form into a globe. [L. *globus* = *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball, and conn. with CLEW, CLUB.]

GLOBE-FISH, glōb'-fish, *n.* One of a genus of fishes found in warm seas, remarkable for its power of swelling out its body to a globular form.

GLOBOSE, glōb-ōs', } *adj.* Globular or nearly so: round.
GLOBOUS, glōb'us, }

GLOBOSITY, glo-bos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being globose, spherical, or round. [round.

GLOBULAR, glob'ū-lar, *adj.* Globe-shaped: spherical:

GLOBULARITY, glob-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being globular: roundness. [spherical form.

GLOBULARLY, glob'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a globular or

GLOBULE, glob'ūl, *n.* *A little globe:* a round particle: (*phys.*) one of the blood-corpuscles.

GLOBULINE, glob'ū-lin, *n.* A substance resembling albumen, which forms the main ingredient of *the blood globules*, and also occurs in the crystalline lens of the eye.

GLOBULOUS, glob'ū-lus, *adj.* Same as GLOBULAR.

GLOBY, glōb'i, *adj.* (*Milton*) Resembling a globe: having a spherical surface.

GLODE, glōd (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of GLIDE.

GLOME, glōm, *n.* (*bot.*) *A round head* of flowers. [L. *glomus*, *glomeris* = *globus*, a globe, and conn. with CLUMP, LUMP.]

GLOMERATE, glom'ėr-āt, *v.t.* *To gather* or wind *into a ball:* to collect into a spherical form or mass:—*pr.p.* glom'ėrating; *pa.p.* glom'ėrated.—*adj.* Growing in rounded or massive forms. [L. *glomero*, *-atum*—*glomus*, *glomeris*. See GLOME.]

GLOMERATION, glom-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of gathering or forming into a ball or spherical body: that which is formed into a ball.

GLOOM, glōōm, *n.* Partial or total darkness: cloudiness: obscurity: darkness of prospect: sorrowful aspect: melancholy.—*v.i.* To shine obscurely: to be sullen or dejected.—*v.t.* to fill with gloom: to obscure, to darken. [A.S. *glom*, gloom; Scot. *glum*, Ger. *glumm*, gloomy, dejected: conn. with LOOM and GLEAM.]

GLOOMILY, glōōm'i-li, *adv.* Sullenly: not cheerfully: obscurely: dismally.

GLOOMINESS, glōōm'i-nes, *n.* The state of being gloomy: sullenness: dismalness: obscurity.

GLOOMING, glōōm'ing, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Shining obscurely.—*n.* The twilight or dusk, gloaming.

GLOOMY, glōōm'i, *adj.* Full of gloom: sullen: melancholy, heavy of heart: almost dark: dismal: (*Milton*) dark of complexion.

GLORIED, glōr'id, *adj.* Illustrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glō-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of glorifying: the state of being glorified.

GLORIFY, glō'ri-fī, *v.t.* To make glorious: to praise, to honour: to ascribe honour to, to worship: to exalt to glory or beatitude. [L. *gloria*, glory, and *facio*, to make.]

GLORIOUS, glō'ri-us, *adj.* Possessing qualities worthy of glory: noble, illustrious: excellent: conferring splendour or renown: (*Shak.*) vain-glorious, boastful. [L. *gloriosus*—*gloria*. See GLORY.]

GLORIOUSLY, glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* Nobly: splendidly: illustriously: boastfully.

GLORIOUSNESS, glō'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLORY, glō'ri, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fame, report:* celebrity, renown: praise ascribed in honour or adoration: the occasion of praise: the quality in a person or thing which procures praise or honour: excellency: splendour, magnificence: brightness, lustre: pride, arrogance: (*B.*) the presence of God: (*theol.*) the manifestation of God to the blessed in heaven: (*paint.*) a circle of rays surrounding the heads of saints, &c. —*v.i.* To boast; to be proud of anything: to exult: —*pr.p.* glō'rying; *pa.p.* glō'ried. [L. *gloria*, akin to *clarus*, illustrious, from root of *cluo*, to be famed.]

GLORYING, glō'ri-ing, *n.* Boasting.

GLOSS, glos, *n.* *The glancing* or *shining* of a polished surface: superficial lustre: external show: specious appearance or representation.—*v.t.* To give a superficial lustre to: to render plausible: to palliate. [A.S. *glesan*, to make clear, to explain; Ice. *glossi*, brightness, *glossa*, to sparkle. See GLASS.]

GLOSS, glos, *n.* (*orig.*) A word requiring explanation: an explanatory remark: a comment.—*v.t.* To explain by comment: to interpret.—*v.i.* to make explanatory remarks: to comment: to make insinuations. [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, a word requiring explanation.]

GLOSSARIAL, glos-ā'ri-al, *adj.* Relating to a glossary: containing explanation.

GLOSSARIST, glos'ar-ist, *n.* A writer of a glossary.

GLOSSARY, glos'ar-i, *n.* A vocabulary of words requiring a gloss or explanation: a dictionary.

GLOSSILY, glos'i-li, *adv.* In a glossy manner.

GLOSSINESS, glos'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being glossy.

GLOSSITIS, glos-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the tongue. [From Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue.]

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glos-og'raf-i, *n.* *The writing of glossaries* or of comments. [Gr. *glōssa* (see GLOSS), and *graphō*, to write.]

GLOSSOLOGY, glos-ol'o-ji, *n.* A discourse on, or a definition of words and terms: the science of language. [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *logos*, discourse.]

GLOSSOTOMY, glos-ot'o-mi, *n.* *Dissection of the tongue.* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *tomē*, a cutting —*temnō*, to cut.]

GLOSSY, glos'i, *adj.* Having a gloss: smooth and shining: highly polished: specious.

GLOTTALITE, glot'al-īt, *n.* A white, vitreous mineral, found at Port Glasgow, on the Clyde. [L. *Glotta*, the Clyde, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

GLOTTIS, glot'is, *n.* The opening of the larynx or entrance to the windpipe. [Gr. *glōttis*—*glōssa*, *glōtta*, the tongue.]

GLOTTOLOGY, glot-ol'o-ji, *n.* Same as GLOSSOLOGY.

GLOVE, gluv, *n.* A cover for *the hand*, with a sheath for each finger.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with or as with a glove:—*pr.p.* glov'ing; *pa.p.* gloved'. [A.S. *glof*; Scot. *loof*, Ice. *lopfve*, palm of the hand.]

GLOVER, gluv'ėr, *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

GLOW, glō, *v.i.* *To shine with an intense heat:* to exhibit a strong, bright colour: to feel great heat of body: to be flushed with heat, animation, or blushes: to feel the heat of passion: to be ardent.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make hot, so as to shine.—*n.* Shining or white

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heat: unusual warmth: brightness of colour: vehemence of passion. [A.S. *glowan*, Ger. *glühen*.]

GLOWINGLY, glō'ing-li, *adv.* In a glowing manner.

GLOW-WORM, glō'-wurm, *n.* The wingless female of certain coleopterous insects, which glows or shines in the dark, the male emitting only a faint light.

GLOZE, glōz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Flattery.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To give a false meaning: to talk smoothly: to flatter: to wheedle.—*v.t.* to smooth over, to palliate:—*pr.p.* glōz'ing; *pa.p.* glōzed'. [From root of GLOSS, the glancing, &c.]

GLOZE, glōz, *n.* (*Shak.*) An explanation, interpretation.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To explain, to comment. [From root of GLOSS, a word, &c.]

GLUCINA, glōō-sī'na, } *n.* A white powder without
GLUCINE, glōō'sin, } taste or smell, the salts of which have a *sweetish* taste: the oxide of glucinum. [From Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

GLUCINUM, glōō-sī'num, *n.* A white, malleable, and fusible metal, found in the emerald and certain other minerals, and which forms an oxide, glucina.

GLUCOSE, glōō'kōs, *n.* The peculiar kind of *sugar* in the juice of fruits, called grape and starch sugar. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

GLUE, glōō, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which draws together:* a coarse gelatine obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals, and used as cement when softened by heat.—*v.t.* To join with or as with glue:—*pr.p.* glū'ing; *pa.p.* glūed'. [L. *glus*, *glutis*, or *gluten*—*gluo*, to draw together.]

GLUE-POT, glōō'-pot, *n.* A vessel for melting glue.

GLUER, glōō'er, *n.* One who cements with glue.

GLUEY, glōō'i, *adj.* Containing glue: sticky.

GLUEYNESS, glōō'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being gluey.

GLUISH, glōō'ish, *adj.* Having the nature of glue.

GLUM, glum, *adj.* Frowning: sullen: gloomy. [From root of GLOOM.]

GLUMACEOUS, glōōm-ā'shus, *adj.* Having or consisting of glumes.

Glume.

GLUME, glōōm, *n.* (*bot.*) *The husk* or floral covering of grain and grasses. [L. *gluma*, husk—*glubo*, to peel off bark.]

GLUT, glut, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To swallow* greedily: to gorge: to feast or fill to satiety:—*pr.p.* glutt'ing; *pa.p.* glutt'ed.—*n.* That which is swallowed: more than enough: anything that obstructs the passage. [L. *glutio*—root *glu*, akin to *gula* and *gurgulio*, the throat: from the sound of swallowing.]

GLUTEN, glōō'ten, *n.* The *gluey* or sticky substance which forms one of the most important constituents of grain, and consists of vegetable fibrine, caseine, and an albuminous substance called glutine. [L. *gluten* = *glus*. See GLUE.]

GLUTINATE, glōō'tin-āt, *v.t.* To unite, as with glue:—*pr.p.* glū'tināting; *pa.p.* glū'tināted. [L. *glutino*, *glutinatum*—*gluten*. See GLUE.]

GLUTINATIVE, glōō'tin-āt-iv, *adj.* Having the quality of gluing or cementing: tenacious.

GLUTINE, glōō'tin, *n.* A white substance resembling albumen, one of the constituents of gluten: also, the chief form of gelatine.

GLUTINOUS, glōō'tin-us, *adj.* *Gluey:* tenacious: (*bot.*) covered, as a leaf, with slippery moisture.

GLUTTED, glut'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Gorged, filled to satiety.

GLUTTON, glut'n, *n.* One who gluts himself: one who eats to excess: a genus of semi-carnivorous quadrupeds, forming a link between the bears and the weasels, the Common Glutton having formerly been thought to be very voracious.

GLUTTONISH, glut'n-ish, } *adj.* Given to or con-
GLUTTONOUS, glut'n-us, } sisting in gluttony or excessive eating. [glutton: excess in eating.

GLUTTONY, glut'n-i, *n.* The act or practice of a

GLYCERINE, glis'ér-in, *n.* A colourless, viscid liquid *of a sweet taste*, extracted from fatty substances. [Gr. *glykeros* = *glykys*, sweet.]

GLYCINE, glis'in, *n.* A colourless, inodorous substance *with a sweet taste*, the product of the decomposition of animal matters. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

GLYCOL, glī'kol, *n.* The type of a class of compounds forming chemically a link between alcohol and glycerine, hence the name.

GLYPH, glif, *n.* (*arch.*) An ornamental *channel* or fluting, usually vertical. [Gr. *glyphē*—*glyphō*, to carve or hollow out.]

GLYPHOGRAPHY, glif-og'raf-i, *n.* The process of taking a raised copy of a drawing by electrotyping a design scratched through the ordinary etching ground on a copper plate. [Gr. *glyphō*, to carve, and *graphō*, to write.]

GLYPTIC, glip'tik, *adj.* *Pertaining to carving* on stone, &c.: (*min.*) figured. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved.]

GLYPTICS, glip'tiks, *n.* The art of engraving, esp. on precious stones: sculpture.

GLYPTODON, glip'to-don, *n.* An extinct quadruped of the armadillo family, having fluted teeth. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.]

GLYPTOGRAPHY, glip-tog'raf-i, *n.* *A description* of *glyptics* or of sculpture. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, and *graphō*, to write.]

GNAR, när, *v.i.* (*Tenn.*) To gnarl or snarl. [See GNARL.]

GNARL, närl, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To snarl or growl.—*n.* A knot in wood. [O. E. *gnarr*, a knot in a tree; A.S. *gnyrran*, to gnash, Ger. *knurren*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl, Sw. *knorla*, to twist or curl.]

GNARLED, närld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Knotty*, full of knots.

GNARR, när, *n.* A knot in wood. [See GNARL.]

GNASH, nash, *v.t.* To strike together in rage or pain, as the teeth.—*v.i.* to grind the teeth. [O. E. *gnaste*, Dan. *knaske*, Ger. *knirschen:* from the sound.]

GNAT, nat, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, including the mosquitoes, having the mouth furnished with a proboscis (most powerful in the female) for piercing the skin of animals and sucking their blood. [A.S. *gnæt*—*gnidan*, to rub: from the irritation caused by the bite.]

GNAW, naw, *v.t.* To bite *so as to make a noise with the teeth:* to bite off or eat by degrees: to bite in agony or rage: to corrode: to fret.—*v.i.* to use the teeth in biting:—*pr.p.* gnaw'ing; *pa.p.* gnawed', (*Shak.*) gnawn. [A.S. *gnagan*, Ger. *nagen;* akin to Gr. *knaō*, to scratch or scrape: from the sound.]

GNEISS, nīs, *n.* (*geol.*) One of the metamorphic rocks, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, and distinguished from granite by having a larger proportion of mica, and a laminated texture. [Ger. *gneisz.*]

GNEISSOID, nīs'oid, *adj.* Partaking of the characteristics of gneiss. [From GNEISS, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] [gneiss.

GNEISSOSE, nīs'ōs, *adj.* Having the structure of

GNOME, nōm, *n.* A sententious saying. [Gr. *gnomē*, an opinion—*gnōnai*, *gignōskō*, to know.]

GNOME, nōm, *n.* In medieval mythology, one of a class of imaginary beings who inhabited the inner parts of the earth and *guarded* its treasures: a dwarf

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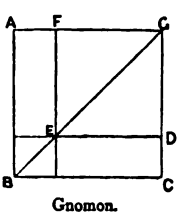
or goblin. [Gr. *gnōmōn*, one that knows, a guardian —*gnōnai*, *gignōskō*, to know.]

GNOMON, nō'mon, *n.* The pin or style of a dial, whose shadow points to the hour: the index of the hour-circle of a globe: (*geom.*) the superficies of a parallelogram minus that of one of the parallelograms about its diagonal—ABCDEF is a gnomon of the parallelogram ABCG. [From root of GNOME.]



Gnomon.

GNOMONIC, -AL, nō-mon'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the art of dialing.

GNOMONICS, nō-mon'iks, *n.* The art of dialing.

GNOMONOLOGY, nō-mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* A treatise on dialing.

GNOSTIC, nos'tik, *n.* One of a sect in the beginning of the Christian era, who pretended that they had *a true knowledge* of religion.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or to their doctrines. [Gr. *gnōstikos*, good at knowing—*gignōskō*, to know.]

GNOSTICISM, nos'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines of the [Gnostics.

GNU, nū, *n.* A genus of ruminant quadrupeds of S. Africa, resembling the antelope, the ox, and the horse. [Hottentot.]

GO, gō, *v.i.* To pass from one place to another: to be in motion: to move step by step, to walk or march: to walk leisurely, as opposed to running: to proceed or advance: to move or pass in any manner: to circulate: to be accepted or regarded: to tend to any act: to succeed, to turn out: to proceed in train or consequence: to contribute: to extend: to leave or depart: to decline, to die: to be guided: (*Shak.*) to be pregnant:—*pr.p.* gō'ing; *pa.t.* went; *pa.p.* gone (gon). [A.S. *gan*, *gangan*, Ger. *gehen*, Sans. *ga.*]

GO ABOUT (*B.*), to seek, to endeavour.—GO BEYOND (*B.*), to over-reach.—GO DOWN, to be believed or accepted.—GO HARD WITH, to be in real difficulty or danger.—GO IN TO or UNTO, to have sexual intercourse with.—GO ON, to proceed.—GO OUT, to become extinct or expire.—GO OVER, to study, to examine.—GO THROUGH, to perform thoroughly, to accomplish.—GO TO, come now!—GO UNDER, to be called by.—LET GO, to release, to quit hold of.

GOAD, gōd, *n.* A *sharp-pointed* stick, often shod with iron, for driving oxen: a stimulus.—*v.t.* To drive with a goad: to urge forward: to incite or stimulate. [From the root of GAD.]

GOAL, gōl, *n.* *The starting-post* in a race, or *the pole* marking the end of the course: an end or aim. [Fr. *gaule*, a pole; W. *gwyal*, a staff, a goal.]

GOAT, gōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *The goer* or *leaper:* a genus of ruminant animals, closely allied to the sheep, but distinguished by their greater strength, agility, and courage. [A.S. *gat;* Ice. *geit;* Ger. *geisz*—obs. and prov. Ger. *geissen* = *gehen*, to go: compare Gr. *aix*, a goat, from *aissō*, to leap.]

GOAT-CHAFER, gōt'-chāf'ėr, *n.* The dor or dung-[beetle.

GOAT-HERD, gōt'-hėrd, *n.* (*Spenser*). One who tends goats.

GOATISH, gōt'ish, *adj.* Resembling a goat, esp. in smell or lustfulness.

GOAT-MOTH, gōt'-moth, *n.* One of the largest of British moths, so called from the caterpillar emitting a very disagreeable odour.

GOAT'S-BEARD, gōts'-bėrd, *n.* A plant formerly cultivated in England for its root, so called from the long, silky beard of the seeds.

GOAT'S-THORN, gōts'-thorn, *n.* A shrub which yields the gum tragacanth, perh. so called from the disagreeable odour of the gum.

GOAT-SUCKER, gōt'-suk'ėr, *n.* A genus of insectivorous birds allied to the swallows, so called from the popular notion that they sucked the teats of goats.

GOBBELINE (*Spenser*). Same as GOBLIN.

GOBBET, gob'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). A mouthful, a small lump. [Fr. *gobet*. See GOBBLE.]

GOBBLE, gob'l, *v.t.* To swallow in lumps: to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey:—*pr.p.* gobb'ling; *pa.p.* gobbled'. [Vulgar E. *gob*, Fr. *gobet*, a mouthful, Fr. *gober*, to swallow: from the sound.]

GOBELIN, gob'e-lin, *n.* A species of French tapestry, so called from Jean Gobelin, a dyer, in whose premises it was first manufactured.

GO-BETWEEN, gō'-be-twēn', *n.* (*Shak.*) An agent, [a broker.

GOBLET, gob'let, *n.* A large drinking-*cup* without a handle. [Fr. *gobelet*, Sp. *cubilete*, low L. *gubellus*, a cup, from L. *cupa*, a cask. See CUP.]

GOBLIN, gob'lin, *n.* *An evil spirit:* a frightful phantom: (*Spenser*) a fairy, an elf. [Fr. *goblin*, *gobelin;* from Gr. *kobalos*, a mischievous spirit.]

GOBY, gō'bi, *n.* A genus of small acanthopterous sea-fishes, having the ventral fins joined into a disc or sucker. [L. *gobius*, Gr. *kōbios.*]

GO-BY, gō'-bī, *n.* *A going by* without notice: escape by artifice: evasion.

GO-CART, gō'-kärt, *n.* A frame moving on wheels, for teaching children to walk.

GOD, god, *n.* The ruler or sovereign of the universe, the Supreme Being: (*Shak.* and *B.*) an object of worship, an idol: (*B.*) a prince, a ruler.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) To deify. [A.S. *god*, Ger. *gott*, Goth. *guth;* Pers. *goda*, *khoda*, lord, ruler, God.]

GOD-A-MERCY, god-a-mėr'si, *int.* (*Shak.*) Probably a corr. of 'God have mercy!'

GOD-CHILD, god'-chīld, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

GOD-DAUGHTER, god'-daw'tėr, *n.* A female child for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

GOD-DEN, (*Shak.*) Same as GOOD-DEN.

GODDESS, god'es, *n.* A female god.

GODDESS-LIKE, god'es-līk, *adj.* Like a goddess.

GODDESS-SHIP, god'es-ship, *n.* (*Byron*). State or quality of a goddess.

GOD-FATHER, god'-fä'*thėr*, *n.* He who becomes sponsor [for a child at baptism.

GODHEAD, god'hed, } *n.* State of being a god: deity:
GODHOOD, god'hood, } divine nature: a deity. [A.S. *god*, and afx. *hood*, state.]

GODLESS, god'les, *adj.* Living without God: impious: atheistical: irreligious.

GODLESSNESS, god'les-nes, *n.* State of being godless.

GODLIKE, god'līk, *adj.* Like God: divine.

GODLINESS, god'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being godly: [piety.

GODLING, god'ling, *n.* (*Dryden*). A little god.

GODLY, god'li, *adj.* Like God in character: pious: righteous: devout: according to God's law. [GOD, and *ly* = *like.*]

GODLY-HEAD, god'li-hed, *n.* (*Spenser*). Goodness. [GODLY, and afx. *head*, state.]

GOD-MOTHER, god'-mu*th*'ėr, *n.* She who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

GODSEND, god'send, *n.* Something sent by God: an unexpected piece of good-fortune.

GODSHIP, god'ship, *n.* The rank or character of a god: a deity or divinity.

GOD-SMITH, god'-smith, *n.* (*Dryden*). A maker of idols.

GOD-SON, god'-sun, *n.* One for whom another has been sponsor in baptism.

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GOD-SPEED, god'-spēd, *n.* Either a contr. of *God speed you*, or of *good speed* or success.

GODWARD, god'wawrd, *adv.* Toward God. [GOD, and afx. *ward*, towards.]

GODWIT, god'wit, *n.* A genus of wading birds with a long bill and long slender legs, that frequent marshes and the sea-shore.

GOER, gō'ér, *n.* One who or that which goes: a horse, considered in reference to his gait.

GOER-BETWEEN, gō'ér-be-twēn', *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as GO-BETWEEN.

GOGGLE, gog'l, *v.i.* To strain or roll the eyes:—*pr.p.* gogg'ling; *pa.p.* gogg'led.—*adj.* Rolling: staring: prominent.—*n.* A stare, or affected rolling of the eye:—*pl.* spectacles with projecting eye-tubes: blinds for shying horses.

GOGGLE-EYED, gog'l-īd, *adj.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.

GOING, gō'ing, *n.* The act of walking or moving: departure: (*B.*) course of life, behaviour.

GOITER, GOITRE, goi'tér, *n.* *A swollen throat:* an enlargement of the thyroid gland, occupying the front of the neck, and sometimes of such a size as to hang down over the breast. [Fr. *goitre*—L. *guttur*, the throat.]

GOITERED, GOITRED, goi'térd, *adj.* Affected with goitre.

GOLD, gōld, *n.* A precious metal, which possesses a characteristic *yellow colour* and metallic lustre, is almost as soft as lead, and is the most malleable of all metals: money, riches: yellow, gold colour. [A.S. —*gealew*, yellow, W. *gawl*, light, splendour.]

GOLD-BEATER, gōld'-bēt'ér, *n.* One whose trade it is to beat gold into gold-leaf.

GOLD-BEATING, gōld'-bēt'ing, *n.* The process or art of beating gold into extremely thin leaves for gilding.

GOLD-BOUND, gōld'-bownd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Encompassed with gold. [of gold.

GOLD-CLOTH, gōld'-kloth, *n.* Cloth woven with threads

GOLD-DUST, gōld'-dust, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.

GOLDEN, gōld'n, *adj.* Made of or consisting of gold: like or having the colour of gold: shining, splendid: most valuable: excellent: happy, prosperous, as an age: highly favourable.

GOLDEN-EYE, gōld'n-ī, *n.* A species of oceanic ducks, which breed in the Arctic regions, and are winter visitants of Britain.

GOLDEN-HILTED, gōld'n-hilt'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having a hilt made of, or mounted with, gold. [fully.

GOLDENLY, gōld'n-li, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) Splendidly: delight-

GOLDEN-RAILED, gōld'n-rāld, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having rails of gold. [a rind of gold.

GOLDEN-RINDED, gōld'n-rīnd'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having

GOLDEN-SHAFTED, gōld'n-shaft'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having a shaft made of gold.

GOLDFINCH, gōld'finsh, *n.* A singing-bird, so called from the colour of part of its plumage. [A.S. *goldfinc.* See FINCH.]

GOLD-FISH, gōld'-fish, *n.* A small, gold-coloured fish, of the same genus as the carp, a native of China, but now common in many parts of the world, and kept for ornament. [dentists.

GOLD-FOIL, gōld'-foil, *n.* Thin sheets of gold, used by

GOLD-GREEN, gōld'-grēn, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A yellowish-green colour.

GOLD-LACE, gōld'-lās, *n.* Lace made of gold-thread.

GOLD-LEAF, gōld'-lēf, *n.* Gold beaten into extremely thin leaves, and used for gilding.

GOLDSMITH, gōld'smith, *n.* A worker in gold and silver.

GOLD-STICK, gōld'-stik, *n.* The colonel of a regiment of life-guards who attends the sovereign on state occasions, and is so called from being presented by the sovereign with a gold rod when he receives his commission.

GOLD-THREAD, gōld'-thred, *n.* A thread formed of a strip of gold-leaf laid over a thread of silk.

GOLD-WIRE, gōld'-wīr, *n.* Wire made of or covered with gold.

GOLDYLOCKS, gōld'ī-loks, *n.* A species of moss having bunches of narrow leaves at the ends of its stems: the Wood Crowfoot, a plant with tufts of yellow flowers.

GOLF, golf, *n.* A game played with a club and ball, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with fewest strokes is the winner. [D. *kolf*, Ger. *kolbe*, a club.]

GOLOSH, go-losh', *n.* A water-proof overshoe. [Fr. *galoche*—L. *gallica*, a Gallic shoe.]

GONDELAY, gon'de-lā, *n.* (*Spenser*). GONDOLA.

GONDOLA, gon'do-la, *n.* A long, narrow pleasure-boat used at Venice. [It., dim. of *gonda*, low L. *gandeia*, a kind of boat, Gr. *kondu*, a drinking-vessel.]

GONDOLIER, gon-do-lēr', *n.* One who rows, or helps to row, a gondola.

GONE, gon, *pa.p.* of GO.

GONFALON, GONFANON, gon'fa-lon, gon'fa-non, *n.* An ensign or standard. [Fr. *gonfalon*, O. Fr. *gonfanon*, from O. Ger. *gundfano—gund*, war, and *fano*, cloth, flag.]

GONFALONIER, gon-fa-lon-ēr', *n.* A chief standard-bearer. [From GONFALON.]

GONG, gong, *n.* A circular Indian musical instrument, producing, when struck, a loud harsh sound. [Malay, probably from the sound.]

GONIOMETER, go-ni-om'e-tér, *n.* An instrument for *measuring the angles* of crystals. [Gr. *gōnia*, an angle, and *metron*, measure.]

GONORRHEA, gon-or-rē'a, *n.* An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra of the male or of the vagina of the female. [Gr. *gonorrhoia—gonē*, that which begets, and *rheō*, to flow.]

GOOD, good, *adj.* (*comp.* BETTER; *superl.* BEST). Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired: conducive to success, welfare, or happiness: having the moral qualities best adapted to its design or use, or which are conformable to the moral law: (*B.*) friendly, kind: serviceable: proper: skilful: competent: valid: sound: unblemished: serious, as in good earnest: considerable, as in good deal: full, as measure.—*n.* That which promotes success, welfare, happiness: benefit, advantage: welfare, prosperity: virtue, righteousness, piety:—*pl.* household furniture: personal estate: movables.—*int.* Well! right!—*adv.* Well, esp. in AS GOOD AS, the same as, no less than: (*B.*) reasonably. [A.S. *god*, Ger. *gut*, Gr. *a-gathos.*]

GOOD-BREEDING, good-brēd'ing, *n.* Polite manners formed by a good breeding or education.

GOOD-BY, GOOD-BYE, good-bī', *n.* or *int.* Farewell! [Either a corr. of *God be with ye*, or from *good*, and *bye* = way or journey.]

GOOD-DAY, good-dā', *n.* or *int.* A salutation at meeting or parting during the day, wishing good to any one.

GOOD-DEN, good-den', *n.* or *int.* [A corr. of GOOD-E'EN, or of *good-dayen*, A.S. pl. of *day.*]

GOOD-E'EN, GOOD-EVEN, good-ēn', good-ēv'n, *n.* or *int.* Good-evening.

GOOD-EVENING, good-ēv'ning, *n.* or *int.* A salutation on meeting or parting in the evening.

GOOD-FACED, good-fāst', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a good or handsome face.

GOOD-FELLOW, good-fel'lo, *n.* A jolly companion.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, good-fel'lo-ship, *n.* Merry or pleasant company: conviviality.

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GOOD-FRIDAY, good-frī'dā, *n.* A fast, in commemoration of our Lord's crucifixion, held on the Friday of Passion-week.

GOOD-HUMOUR, good-ū'mur, *n.* A good or cheerful temper, from the old idea that temper depended on the *humour* of the body. [ful temper: good-natured.

GOOD-HUMOURED, good-ū'murd, *adj.* Having a cheer-

GOOD-HUMOUREDLY, good-ū'murd-li, *adv.* With a cheerful spirit: in a cheerful way. [ness.

GOODLINESS, good'li-nes, *n.* Beauty of form: comeli-

GOODLY, good'li, *adj.* Pleasant, agreeable: beautiful, graceful: large.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) Excellently.

GOODLYHEAD, good'li-hed, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Goodness:
GOODLYHOOD, good'li-hood, } grace.

GOODMAN, good'man, *n.* A familiar term of address: the head of a family or master of the house. [A.S. *gummann*, *guma*, a man.]

GOOD-MORNING, good-morn'ing, } *n.* or *int.* A salutation at meeting in the morning.
GOOD-MORROW, good-mor'ro, }

GOOD-NATURE, good-nā'tūr, *n.* Natural goodness and mildness of disposition.

GOOD-NATURED, good-nā'tūrd, *adj.* Possessing a natural mildness of disposition. [ness of temper.

GOOD-NATUREDLY, good-nā'tūrd-li, *adv.* With mild-

GOODNESS, good'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being good: virtue: excellence: kindness.

GOOD-NIGHT, good-nīt', *n.* or *int.* A salutation at parting with any one for the night.

GOOD-NOW, good'-now, *int.* An exclamation of wonder, surprise, or entreaty. ['I wish you good-speed.'

GOOD-SPEED, good'-spēd, *n.* Good success—a contr. of

GOOD-TEMPERED, good-tem'pėrd, *adj.* Having a good temper, not easily irritated.

GOOD-WIFE, good'-wīf, *n.* The mistress of a family.

GOOD-WILL, good-wil', *n.* Benevolence: well-wishing: the custom of any business or trade.

GOODY, good'i, *n.* Good-wife: good-woman. [Prob. a contr. of GOOD-WIFE.]

GOOSANDER, gōōs'an-dėr, *n.* A web-footed bird, native of the Arctic regions, and a winter visitant of Britain. [O. E. *gossander*—*goose* and *gander*.]

GOOSE, gōōs, *n.* (*lit.*) The *gaper:* a genus of web-footed birds, distinguished from ducks by having the bill not longer than the head, with the upper mandible slightly hooked, and the feet placed farther forward, and from the swan by having the neck of moderate length: a tailor's smoothing-iron, from the likeness of the handle to the neck of a goose: a stupid, silly person. [A.S. *gos*, Ger. *gans*, akin to L. *anser*, Gr. *chēn;* from Ger. *gähnen*, Gr. *chainō*, to gape.]

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz'ber-ri, *n.* The berry or fruit of a thorny shrub of the same name. [*Goose* is corr. from Ger. *kraus*, rough, hence *krausel-beere*, the rough berry, from the hairs with which the fruit is covered.]

GOOSEBERRY-FOOL, gōōz'ber-ri-fōōl, *n.* A fool made of gooseberries. [See FOOL, boiled fruit, &c.]

GOOSEGRASS, gōōs'gras, *n.* A climbing, brittle, sticky plant, of the genus Galium, a favourite food of geese.

GOOSE-QUILL, gōōs'-kwil, *n.* A quill or large feather from a goose, or the pen made from it.

GOOSERY, gōōs'ėr-i, *n.* A place for geese: silliness.

GOOSEWING, gōōs'wing, *n.* A sail set on a boom: one of the claws of a sail when the middle part is furled.

GOPHER, gō'fėr, *adj.* (*B.*) *Resinous*, as wood, such as fir. [Heb. *gopher*, pitch.]

GOR-BELLIED, gor'-bel'lid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Big-bellied, gluttonous. [O. E. *gorbelly*, a glutton—A.S. *gor*, filth.]

GOR-COCK, gor'-kok, *n.* The bird popularly known as grouse in Britain, the Red Ptarmigan. [Either from *gore*, blood = red, or *gorse*, and COCK.]

GOR-CROW, gor'-krō, *n.* The hooded or carrion crow. [From A.S. *gor*, filth, and CROW.]

GORDIAN, gor'di-an, *adj.* Intricate: difficult. [The *Gordian knot* was a knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, so intricate that no one could untie it.]

GORE, gōr, *n.* A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to widen it at a particular part: a triangular piece of land: (*her.*) an abatement on a shield denoting a coward, and made by two concave-curved lines meeting at an angle.—*v.t.* To insert gores of cloth into: to cut in a triangular form: to pierce with anything pointed, as a spear: stab:—*pr.p.* gōr'ing; *pa.p.* gōred'. [A.S. *gar*, a spear; Scot. *gore*, *gair*, a gusset.]

GORE, gōr, *n.* Clotted blood: blood. [A.S. *gor*, blood, dirt; akin to L. *cruor*, blood clotted by cold, prob. akin to Gr. *kruos*, frost.]

GORE-BLOOD, gōr'-blud, *n.* (*Spenser*). Clotted blood.

GORGE, gorj, *n.* (*Shak.*) The throat, the gullet: (*Milton*) that which is gorged or swallowed: a narrow passage between mountains: (*fort.*) the entrance to an outwork: (*arch.*) a concave moulding.—*v.t.* To swallow greedily: to glut.—*v.i.* to feed greedily:—*pr.p.* gorg'ing; *pa.p.* gorged'. [Fr.—It. *gorga*, the throat, *gorgo*, L. *gurges*, a whirlpool.]

GORGED, gorjd, *adj.* Having a gorge or throat: (*her.*) having a crown or coronet about the neck.

GORGEOUS, gor'jus, *adj.* (*lit.*) Decorated as with a gorget or neck ornament: showy: splendid: magnificent. [O. Fr. *gorgias*, beautiful—*gorgias*, a ruff; Prov. *gorgieus*, neck-armour, from root of GORGE, GORGET.] [showy manner.

GORGEOUSLY, gor'jus-li, *adv.* In a gorgeous or

GORGEOUSNESS, gor'jus-nes, *n.* The quality of being gorgeous: splendour.

GORGET, gor'jet, *n.* A piece of armour for the throat: a crescent-shaped military ornament worn round the neck: (*surg.*) an instrument used in lithotomy. [From root of GORGE, GORGET.]

GORGON, gor'gun, *n.* (*lit.*) *The grim one:* a fabled monster of so horrible an aspect, that every one who looked on it was turned to stone: anything very ugly. [L. *gorgon*, Gr. *gorgōn*, *gorgos*, grim.]

GORGON, gor'gun, } *adj.* Like or pertaining
GORGONIAN, gor-gō'ni-an, } to a gorgon: very ugly or terrific.

GORGONISE, gor'gun-īz, *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To turn to stone. [See GORGON.]

GORILLA, gor-il'a, *n.* The largest of the monkey tribe, native of equatorial Western Africa.

GORILY, gōr'i-li, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) In a gory or bloody manner or state.

GORING, gōr'ing, *n.* A piercing: puncture. [See GORE, *v.*]

GORMAND, gor'mand, *n.* A greedy eater, a glutton.—*adj.* Gluttonous: voracious: greedy. [Fr. *gourmand*, a glutton; Sp. *gormar*, to vomit; W. *gorm*, repletion.]

GORMANDISE, gor'mand-īz, *v.i.* To eat like a gormand: to feed greedily:—*pr.p.* gor'mandising; *pa.p.* gor'mandised.

GORMANDISER, gor'mand-īz-ėr, *n.* A glutton.

GORMANDISING, gor'mand-īz-ing, *n.* The act or habit of eating like a gormand, or greedily.

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GORMANDISM, gor'mand-izm, *n.* Gluttony.

GORSE, gors, *n.* A prickly shrub growing on *waste places*, bearing yellow flowers: furze: whin. [A.S. *gorst*, furze; W. *gores*, *gorest*, waste, open.]

GORY, gōr'i, *adj.* Covered with gore or clotted blood: bloody: (*Shak.*) fatal.

GOSHAWK, gos'hawk, *n.* (*lit.*) *Goose-hawk:* a short winged, slender hawk, once used for hunting wild geese and other fowl. [A.S. *gos*, a goose, and HAWK.]

GOSLING, goz'ling, *n.* A little or young goose. [A.S. *gos*, goose, *ling*, little.]

GOSPEL, gos'pel, *n.* *Good news* or tidings: one of the four narratives of the life of Christ: the whole system of the Christian revelation: general doctrine.—*adj.* According to the gospel.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To instruct in gospel truths, to evangelise. [A.S. *godspell*—*god*, good, and *spell*, discourse, tidings.]

GOSS, gos, *n.* (*Shak.*) GORSE.

GOSSAMER, gos'a-mėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *God-summer:* very fine light spider threads which float in the air or form webs on bushes in fine calm weather. [O. E. *gossomer*, so called from a legend that it is the shreds of the Virgin Mary's shroud which she cast away when she was taken up to heaven.]

GOSSAMERY, gos'a-mėr-i, *adj.* Like gossamer: flimsy.

GOSSIP, gos'ip, *n.* (*orig.*) A sponsor, or one related by a religious obligation, afterwards a familiar acquaintance: one who runs about tattling and telling news: idle talk.—*v.i.* To run about telling idle tales: to talk much and freely: to chat. [O. E. *gossip*, *godsib*—GOD and *sib*, peace, relationship, Scot. *sib*, related.]

GOSSIPING, gos'ip-ing, *n.* The act or practice of one who gossips or tattles.—*p.adj.* Having the character of one who gossips: tattling.

GOT, got, *pa.t.* and *pa.p* of GET.

GOTH, goth, *n.* One of an ancient Germanic nation: any one rude or uncivilised, a barbarian. [A.S. *Geatas*, L. *Gothi*, Gr. *Gothoi*, Goth. *Gutthinda*, the Goths.]

GOTHIC, goth'ik, *adj.* Belonging to the Goths or their language: noting a style of architecture characterised by high-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.—*n.* The language of the Goths.

GOTHICISE, goth'i-sīz, *v.t.* To make Gothic: to bring back to barbarism.

GOTHICISM, goth'i-sizm, *n.* A Gothic idiom: conformity to Gothic architecture: rudeness of manners.

GOUGE, gōōj or gowj, *n.* A chisel with a hollowed blade for cutting grooves or holes in wood or stone.—*v.t.* To scoop out, as with a gouge: to force out, as the eye with the thumb:—*pr.p.* goug'ing; *pa.p.* gouged'. [Fr., Sp. *gubia*, low L. *gubia*—Basque, *gubia*, a hole.]

GOUJEERS, gōō'jėrz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Syphilis. [Fr. *gouge*, a prostitute.]

GOURD, gōrd or gōōrd, *n.* A genus of plants nearly allied to the cucumber, melon, &c.: the large, fleshy, globular fruit of the plant: the rind of the fruit used as a drinking-cup: (*Shak.*) a kind of false die, prob. so called from having a cavity scooped out like a gourd. [Fr. *gourde*, *cougourde*—L. *cucurbita*—*cu-curb*, a reduplicated form akin to *corbis*, a basket, *curvus*, bent.]

GOURMAND, GOURMANDISE. Same as GORMAND, GORMANDISE.

GOUT, gōō, *n.* Taste: relish. [Fr.—L. *gustus*, taste; akin to Gr. *geuō*, to make to taste.]

GOUT, gowt, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A drop:* an inflammatory disease, generally attacking first the great toe. [Fr. *goutte*—L. *gutta*, a drop, because the disease was supposed to be caused by a humour settling drop by drop on the diseased part.]

GOUTILY, gowt'i-li, *adv.* In a gouty manner.

GOUTINESS, gowt'i-nes, *n.* The state of being gouty.

GOUTY, gowt'i, *adj.* Relating to gout: diseased with or subject to gout.

GOVERN, guv'ėrn, *v.t.* To direct, to steer: to regulate or influence: to control or restrain: to rule with authority: (*gram.*) to determine the mood, tense, or case of.—*v.i.* to exercise authority or control: to administer the laws. [Fr. *gouverner*, It. *governare*, L. *guberno*, Gr. *kubernaō*.]

GOVERNABLE, guv'ėrn-a-bl, *adj.* That may be governed: manageable.

GOVERNALL, guv'ėrn-al, *n.* (*Spenser*). Government.

GOVERNANCE, guv'ėrn-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Government: control: management.

GOVERNANTE, guv-ėr-nant' or guv'-, *n.* A lady who has the charge of young ladies, a governess. [Fr.—*gouvernant*, pr.p. of *gouverner*, to govern.]

GOVERNESS, guv'ėr-nes, *n.* A female governor: a lady who has charge of the instruction of young ladies, a tutoress. [O. Fr. *governesse*, L. *gubernatrix*—*guberno*, to govern.]

GOVERNING, guv'ėrn-ing, *p.adj.* Ruling: directing: controlling.

GOVERNMENT, guv'ėrn-ment, *n.* Act of governing: management: ruling power or authority: system of laws by which a state is governed: the persons authorised to administer the laws: the territory over which sovereign power extends: (*Shak.*) self-restraint: (*gram.*) the power of one word in determining the mood, case, &c. of another. [Fr. *gouvernement*—*gouverner*, to govern.]

GOVERNMENTAL, guv-ėrn-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or sanctioned by government.

GOVERNOR, guv'ėrn-ur, *n.* One who governs: one invested with supreme authority in a state: one who rules with delegated authority: one who has the care of a young man, a tutor: (*B.*) a pilot: (*mech.*) a contrivance for regulating the motion of the machine to which it is attached.

GOVERNORSHIP, guv'ėrn-ur-ship, *n.* The office of a governor.

GOWN, gown, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is stitched:* a woman's upper garment: a long, loose, official robe worn by professional men: the dress of peace: (*Shak.*) any dress or garb. [W. *gwn*—*gwnio*, to stitch.]

GOWNED, gownd, *adj.* Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, gown'man, } *n.* One whose profes-
GOWNSMAN, gownz'man, } sional habit is a gown, as a divine or lawyer, esp. a member of an English university.

GRAAL. Same as GRAIL, a dish.

GRAB, grab, *v.t.* (*vulgar*). To seize or grasp suddenly.—*n.* A sudden grasp or seizure. [Ger. *greifen*, to seize, *krappen*, W. *crap*, a hook; Sans. *grabh*, to seize: from same root as GRIP, GRASP, &c.]

GRABBLE, grab'l, *v.i.* To grope or feel for with the hands: to sprawl. [Dim. of GRAB; Dan. *grabeln*, Ger. *krabbeln*.]

GRACE, grās, *n.* Favour, good-will: forgiveness: the unmerited kindness or forgiveness of God: divine influence: eternal life: what adorns or commends to favour: natural or acquired elegance: elegance with ease and dignity: gracefulness: a single beauty: a short prayer or thanksgiving before or after meat, orig. in Latin, and beginning, *Gratias tibi agimus* = we give thee thanks: the title

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of a duke or an archbishop: in Eng. universities, an act, vote, or decree: (*Shak.*) physical virtue:—*pl.* (*myth.*) the three sister goddesses in whom beauty was deified.—*v.t.* To mark with favour: to favour: to bless: to adorn:—*pr.p.* grāc'ing; *pa.p.* grāced'. [Fr.—L. *gratia*, favour—*gratus*, agreeable: prob. akin. to Gr. *charis*, grace.]

DAYS OF GRACE, the three days following the date when a bill becomes due.

GRACE-CUP, grās'-kup, *n.* A cup or health drunk after grace.

GRACED, grāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Virtuous, chaste.

GRACEFUL, grās'fool, *adj.* Full of or endowed with grace or elegance: elegantly easy: (*Shak.*) virtuous, excellent.

GRACEFULLY, grās'fool-li, *adv.* In a graceful or [elegant manner.

GRACEFULNESS, grās'fool-nes, *n.* Quality of being graceful: dignity with beauty.

GRACELESS, grās'les, *adj.* Void of grace or excellence: depraved: wicked.

GRACELESSLY, grās'les-li, *adv.* In a graceless [manner.

GRACELESSNESS, grās'les-nes, *n.* Want of grace: profligacy.

GRACIOUS, grā'shus, *adj.* Abounding in grace or kindness: merciful, benevolent: proceeding from divine favour: acceptable: (*Shak.*) becoming, graceful.

GRACIOUSLY, grā'shus-li, *adv.* In a gracious manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being gracious: kind condescension.

GRADATION, gra-dā'shun, *n.* A rising by grades or steps: regular progress from one degree or state to another: state of being arranged in ranks: (*Shak.*) sequence: (*mus.*) a diatonic succession of chords, either ascending or descending: (*paint.*) the gradual blending of tints. [Fr.—L. *gradatio—gradus*. See GRADE.]

GRADE, grād, *n.* A *step* or degree in rank, order, or dignity: the rise and descent of a road. [Fr.—L. *gradus*, a step—*gradi*, to step, to go.]

GRADIENT, grā'di-ent, *adj.* Moving *by steps:* gradually rising: ascending or descending with a regular slope.—*n.* The degree of slope on a road, &c.: an incline. [L. *gradiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *gradi*, to go.]

GRADUAL, grad'ū-al, *adj.* Advancing *by grades* or degrees: regular and slow.—*n.* An order of steps: an ancient book of hymns and prayers, so called because the anthems were usually sung on the *steps* of the pulpit.

GRADUALLY, grad'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a gradual manner: in regular progression.

GRADUATE, grad'ū-āt, *v.i.* To change gradually: to receive a degree in a college or university.—*v.t.* to advance by degrees: to mark with degrees: to divide into regular intervals: to proportion:—*pr.p.* grad'ūāting; *pa.p.* grad'ūāted.—*n.* One who has received an academical or professional degree. [Low L. *graduo, -atum—gradus*, a grade. See GRADE.]

GRADUATED, grad'ū-āt-ed, *p.adj.* Marked with degrees, as a thermometer.

GRADUATION, grad-ū-ā'shun, *n.* The act of graduating: regular advancement by succession of degrees: division into degrees or equal parts.

GRADUATOR, grad'ū-āt-or, *n.* A mathematical instrument for graduating or dividing lines into regular intervals.

GRAFF, graf, *n.* and *v.* Old form of GRAFT.

GRAFT, graft, *v.t.* To make an incision in a tree or plant, and insert in it a small branch or scion of another in such a way that vital union may take place: to join one thing to another.—*v.i.* to insert cuttings into a tree.—*n.* A small branch or scion used in grafting. [Orig. GRAFF—A.S. *grafan*, to carve, to dig: or from same root through Fr. *greffe*, L. *graphium*, a pointed instrument.]

GRAFTER, graft'ėr, *n.* One who grafts.

GRAIL, grāl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Small particles of any kind, as sand. [Fr. *grêle*, hail.]

GRAIL, grāl, *n.* Same as GRADUAL, *n.* [Contr. from low L. *gradale, graduale*.]

GRAIL, grāl, *n.* (*obs.*) A dish. [O. Fr. *grêal*, Prov. *grazal*, low L. *gradalis*.]

HOLY GRAIL, a legendary miraculous chalice, made of a single precious stone, possessing various wonderful properties, said to have been brought from heaven by angels, and to have been used by Christ at the Last Supper.

GRAIN, grān, *n.* A small hard seed, esp. of corn: corn in general: a minute particle: anything proverbially small: a very small quantity: the smallest weight in common use, in apothecaries' weight 20 = a scruple, in Troy weight 24 = a pennyweight: the disposition or character of the component particles of anything, as stone: red dye, produced by an insect (*coccus*) which resembles a grain or seed: substance stained with such a dye:—*pl.* the husks or remains of malt after brewing. [L. *granum*, seed, prob. akin to *gramen*, grass.]

GRAIN, grān, *n.* *The growth* or direction of growth of the fibres or veins of wood: texture: form of surface with regard to roughness or smoothness: (*fig.*) temper, disposition.—*v.t.* To paint or ornament in imitation of wood:—*pr.p.* grain'ing; *pa.p.* grained'. [A.S. *grenian*, to become green, to grow.]

GRAINED, grānd, *adj.* Divided into grains or particles: rough, as if covered with grains: ingrained.

GRAINER, grān'ėr, *n.* One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

GRAINING, grān'ing, *n.* Painting so as to imitate the grain of wood: a process in tanning in which the grain of the leather is raised.

GRAINING, grān'ing, *n.* A small fish of the same genus as the dace, and very much resembling it.

GRAINY, grān'i, *adj.* Having grains or kernels.

GRAL. Same as GRAIL, a dish.

GRALLATORIAL, gral'a-tōr-i-al, **GRALLATORY**, gral'a-tor-i, } *adj. Walking on stilts:* of or relating to the grallatores or wading birds. [Low L. *grallatorius—grallæ*, stilts—*gradi*, to go, to walk.]

GRAMERCY, gra-mėr'si, *int.* *Many thanks*—an obsolete expression of obligation, with surprise. [Fr. *grand-merci*.]

GRAMINACEOUS, gram-i-nā'shus, **GRAMINEAL**, gra-min'e-al, **GRAMINEOUS**, gra-min'e-us, } *adj. Like* or pertaining to *grass:* grassy. [L. *gramineus—gramen, -inis*, grass.]

GRAMINIFOLIOUS, gram-in-i-fō'li-us, *adj.* *Bearing leaves like those of grass.* [L. *gramen*, grass, *folium*, a leaf.]

GRAMINIVOROUS, gram-in-iv'or-us, *adj.* *Feeding* or subsisting *on grass* or herbs. [L. *gramen, -inis*, grass, *voro*, to eat greedily.]

GRAMMAR, gram'ar, *n.* *The science of letters:* the science which investigates the laws of language and the art of using it correctly: a book of grammatical principles and rules: the elementary parts of learning: any elementary work. [Fr. *grammaire;* L. *grammatica;* Gr. *grammatikē* (*technē*, art)—*gramma*, a letter—*graphō*, to write.]

GRAMMARIAN, gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* One versed in, or one who teaches, grammar.

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GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, gram'ar-skōōl, *n.* A school in which grammar is taught, esp. one in which Latin and Greek are taught.

GRAMMATIC, -AL, gram-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to or in accordance with the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, gram-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In accordance with the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICISE, gram-mat'i-sīz, *v.t.* To make grammatical.—*v.i.* to act the grammarian:—*pr.p.* grammat'icīsing; *pa.p.* grammat'icīsed.

GRAMMATIST, gram'at-ist, *n.* A pretender to grammatical knowledge.

GRAMPUS, gram'pus, *n.* A large cetaceous fish, very fierce and voracious, common in the Arctic seas and on the British coasts. [Prob. corr. from Fr. *grand-poisson*, great fish.]

GRANARY, gran'ar-i, *n.* A storehouse *for grain* or thrashed corn. [L. *granaria—granum.* See GRAIN.]

GRAND, grand, *adj.* Of great size, extent, power, or dignity: splendid, magnificent: noble: sublime: chief: denoting the second degree of parentage or descent, as in *grandfather*, &c. [Fr. *grand*, L. *grandis*; perhaps akin to GROW, and GREAT.]

THE GRAND (*Milton*), the great ones, the grandees.

GRANDAM, gran'dam, *n.* An old dame or woman, a grandmother.

GRANDCHILD, grand'chīld, *n.* A son or daughter's child.

GRANDDAUGHTER, grand'daw'tėr, *n.* A female grandchild.

GRANDEE, gran-dē', *n.* A Spanish nobleman of the first rank: a man of high rank or station. [Sp. *grande*, great.]

GRANDEESHIP, gran-dē'ship, *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee.

GRANDEUR, grand'ūr, *n.* State or quality of being grand: vastness: splendour of appearance: stateliness: loftiness of thought or deportment. [Fr.—*grand.*]

GRANDFATHER, grand'fä'*thėr*, *n.* A father's father.

GRANDILOQUENCE, gran-dil'o-kwens, *n.* Grand or lofty language: bombast. [From GRANDILOQUENT.]

GRANDILOQUENT, gran-dil'o-kwent, *adj.* *Speaking grandly* or bombastically: pompous. [L. *grandis*, and *loquens, -entis*, pr.p. of *loquor*, to speak.]

GRANDIOSE, gran'di-ōz, *adj.* Grand or imposing: bombastic.

GRANDLY, grand'li, *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner.

GRANDMOTHER, grand'mu*th*'ėr, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND-NEPHEW, grand'-nev'ū, *n.* The grandson of a brother or sister.

GRANDNESS, grand'nes, *n.* Quality of being grand: greatness.

GRAND-NIECE, grand'-nēs, *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

GRANDSIRE, grand'sīr, *n.* A grandfather: any ancestor.

GRANDSON, grand'sun, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, grānj, *n.* (*lit.*) A place for *grain*: a farmhouse with its stables and other buildings. [Fr. *grange*, a barn; low L. *granea*—L. *granum*, grain.]

GRANIFEROUS, gran-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* seeds like *grain.* [L. *granum*, grain, and *fero*, to bear.]

GRANIFORM, gran'i-form, *adj.* *Formed* or shaped *like a grain* or seed. [L. *granum*, grain, *forma*, form.]

GRANITE, gran'it, *n.* A crystalline rock, of a whitish, grayish, or reddish colour, composed of *grains* of quartz, felspar, and mica. [It. *granito*, granite, grained—L. *granum*, grain.]

GRANITIC, gran-it'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like granite.

GRANITIFORM, GRANITOID, gran-it'i-form, gran'i-toid, *adj.* Of the form of or resembling granite. [GRANITE, and L. *forma*, Gr. *eidos*, form.]

GRANIVOROUS, gran-iv'or-us, *adj.* *Eating grain:* feeding on seeds. [L. *granum*, grain, and *voro*, to eat.]

GRANT, grant, *v.t.* (*lit.*) Either *to promise* or *to allow:* to bestow or give over what cannot be claimed as a right: to give possession of: to admit as true what is not yet proved: to concede.—*n.* Act of granting or bestowing: that which is granted: an allowance: a gift: a transfer or conveyance by deed or writing: the thing conveyed.

[O. E. *graunt*; O. Fr. *graanter, creanter*, to promise, as if from low L. *credento*—L. *credo*, to believe: or conn. with L. *gratus*, pleasing, low L. *gratum*, consent, *granto*, L. *gratificor*, to do something agreeable, to bestow a gift, Fr. *agréer*, to allow.]

GRANTEE, grant'ē, *n.* The person to whom a grant, gift, or conveyance is made.

GRANTOR, grant'or, *n.* The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

GRANULAR, GRANULARY, gran'ū-lar, gran'ū-lar-i, *adj.* Consisting of or like grains.

GRANULARLY, gran'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a granular manner.

GRANULATE, gran'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To form or break into grains or small masses: to make rough on the surface.—*v.i.* to collect or be formed in grains:—*pr.p.* gran'ūlāting; *pa.p.* gran'ūlāted.—*adj.* Granular: having the surface covered with small elevations. [Fr. *granuler*, to form grains—*granule*, a granule.]

GRANULATION, gran-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of forming into grains, esp. of melted metals, by pouring them through a sieve into water:—*pl.* (*surg.*) the grain-like bodies that form on sores while healing.

GRANULE, gran'ūl, *n.* *A little grain:* a small particle. [Fr.—L. *granum*, a grain.]

GRANULOUS, gran'ū-lus, *adj.* Full of grains or particles.

GRAPE, grāp, *n.* The fruit of the vine growing in clusters: a single berry of the cluster: a mangy tumour on the legs of horses: grape-shot.

[Fr. *grappe de raisins*, bunch of raisins; It. *grappo*, a seizing, *grappolo*, a bunch of grapes; D. *krappe*; W. *grab*, a cluster. See GRAB.]

GRAPELESS, grāp'les, *adj.* Without the flavour of the grape, said of wine.

GRAPERY, grāp'ėr-i, *n.* A place where grapes are grown.

GRAPE-SHOT, grāp'-shot, *n.* Shot or small iron balls piled round an iron pin, holding together a series of parallel iron plates, between which are the shot, kept in their places by holes in the plates.

Grape-shot.

GRAPE-STONE, grāp'-stōn, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPHIC, -AL, graf'ik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to writing*, describing, or delineating: picturesquely or vividly described. [L. *graphicus*, Gr. *graphikos—graphō*, to write.]

GRAPHICALLY, graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a graphic manner.

GRAPHITE, graf'it, *n.* A mineral consisting almost entirely of carbon, and so called from being used in making *writing-pencils*—known also as *plumbago* and *black-lead.* [Fr. *graphite*—Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

GRAPHOLITE, graf'o-lit, *n.* *A* kind of *stone* or slate suitable *for writing on.* [Gr. *graphō*, and *lithos*, a stone.]

GRAPHOMETER, graf-om'e-tėr, *n.* A mathematical

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instrument used by surveyors for *measuring angles.* [Gr. *graphō*, and *metron*, a measure.]

GRAPHOMETRICAL, graf-o-met'ri-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to or determined by a graphometer.

GRAPNEL, grap'nel, *n.* *That which grapples:* a small anchor with several claws or arms. [Fr. *grappin*, O. Fr. *grappil:* from root of GRAPPLE.]

GRAPPLE, grap'l, *v.t.* *To gripe* or seize: to lay fast hold of: (*Shak.*) to fix, to fasten.—*v.i.* to contend as wrestlers: to struggle in close fight:—*pr.p.* grapp'ling; *pa.p.* grapp'led.—*n.* A seizure: a close fight: a grapnel. [Dim. of GRAB.]

GRAPPLEMENT, grap'l-ment, *n.* [grappling, close fight.] (*Spenser*). A

GRAPPLING-IRONS, grap'ling-ī'urnz, *n.pl.* Crooked iron instruments for grappling, esp. for seizing hold of hostile vessels in naval engagements.

GRAPTOLITE, grap'to-līt, *n.* A fossil zoophyte of extreme delicacy, presenting the appearance of *writing* or sculpture, found in sandstone deposits. [Gr. *graptos—graphō*, to write, and *lithos*, a stone.]

GRAPY, grāp'i, *adj.* Made of or *like grapes.*

GRASP, grasp, *v.t.* To grab or gripe: to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms: to catch at: to take possession of.—*v.i.* to effect a grasp: (*Shak.*) to struggle.—*n.* A gripe or seizure of the hand: reach of arms: power of seizure: possession. [Ger. *grapsen;* O. Ger. *grappen, grabben;* from root of GRAB.]

GRASP AT, to try to seize, to catch.

GRASPING, grasp'ing, *p.adj.* Seizing: avaricious: encroaching. [ing manner.

GRASPINGLY, grasp'ing-li, *adv.* In an eager, grasp-

GRASS, gras, *n.* (*lit.*) Either *that which grows*, or *that which is eaten:* common herbage of the field: an order of plants with long, narrow leaves, jointed tubular stem, and seeds single, including wheat, rye, oats, &c.: the time when grass begins to grow, spring.—*v.t.* To cover with grass or turf.

[A.S. *gærs, græs;* Ice., Ger. *gras;* Scot. *girs;* allied to L. *gramen*, grass: either from root of GROW, L. *cresco;* or from Gr. *graō*, to eat, Sans. *gras*, to devour.]

GRASS-GREEN, gras'-grēn, *adj.* Green with grass: green as grass. [grass.

GRASS-GROWN, gras'-grōn, *adj.* Grown over with

GRASSHOPPER, gras'hop'ėr, *n.* A hopping insect that feeds on grass, allied to the locust.

GRASSINESS, gras'i-nes, *n.* State of being grassy.

GRASS-OIL, gras'-oil, *n.* An odorous volatile oil obtained from certain Indian grasses.

GRASS-PLOT, gras'-plot, *n.* A plot of grassy ground.

GRASSY, gras'i, *adj.* Covered with, abounding in, or resembling grass: green.

GRATE, grāt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A crate* or *lattice*-work: a framework of bars with interstices: a frame of iron bars within which fires are made.—*v.t.* To furnish or fasten with bars. [It. *grata*, a grate, lattice—L. *crates*, a hurdle. See CRATE.]

GRATE, grāt, *v.i.* To make a shrill harsh noise: to creak or scrape: to rub hard so as to offend.—*v.t.* to rub so as to produce a harsh sound: to rub roughly or harshly: to reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything rough: to offend or fret with something harsh:—*pr.p.* grāt'ing; *pa.p.* grāt'ed. [Fr. *gratter;* Dan. *kratte;* Ger. *kratzen;* perhaps allied to L. *rado*, to scrape.]

GRATED, grāt'ed, *adj.* Having a grate or grating.

GRATEFUL, grāt'fool, *adj.* Full of grace or joy: causing pleasure: acceptable: pleasing: having a due sense of benefits or kindness: thankful. [L. *gratia—gratus*, pleasing, thankful. See GRACE.]

GRATEFULLY, grāt'fool-li, *adv.* In a grateful or pleasing manner: with gratitude.

GRATEFULNESS, grāt'fool-nes, *n.* Quality of being grateful: thankfulness.

GRATER, grāt'ėr, *n.* An instrument with a rough surface for grating or rubbing soft bodies to small particles.

GRATIFICATION, grat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of gratifying, pleasing, or indulging: that which gratifies: pleasure: delight. [pleases.

GRATIFIER, grat'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who gratifies or

GRATIFY, grat'i-fī, *v.t.* To do what is agreeable to: to please: to please by compliance: to indulge: to soothe: (*Shak.*) to requite:—*pr.p.* grat'ifying; *pa.p.* grat'ified. [L. *gratificor—gratus*, pleasing, and *facio*, to do.]

GRATILLITY, gra'til-i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Gratuity.

GRATING, grāt'ing, *n.* The bars of a grate: a partition or frame of bars.

GRATING, grāt'ing, *adj.* Rubbing hard on the feelings: harsh: irritating. [manner.

GRATINGLY, grāt'ing-li, *adv.* In a grating or harsh

GRATIS, grā'tis, *adv.* *By grace* or favour: for nothing: without charge. [L. contr. for *gratiis*, ablative pl. of *gratia*, favour.]

GRATITUDE, grat'i-tūd, *n.* State of being grateful: feeling of thankfulness. [Low L. *gratitudo.*]

GRATUITOUS, gra-tū'i-tus, *adj.* Done or given gratis or for nothing: free: voluntary: adopted or asserted without reason, ground, or proof. [L. *gratuitus—gratia*, favour.]

GRATUITOUSLY, gra-tū'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a gratuitous manner: voluntarily: for nothing.

GRATUITY, gra-tū'i-ti, *n.* Something given gratis: a gift or present: an acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary. [Low L. *gratuitas.*]

GRATULANT, grat'ū-lant, *adj.* (*Words.*) Congratulatory. [Worthy of congratulation.

GRATULATE, grat'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To congratulate.—*adj.*

GRATULATION, grat-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Congratulation.

GRATULATORY, grat'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Congratulatory.

GRAVE, grāv, *adj.* *Heavy:* weighty: of importance: serious: sedate: solemn: not gay: (*mus.*) not acute, low. [L. *gravis;* Sans. *garu.*]

GRAVE, grāv, *v.t.* To carve, scratch, or scrape: to dig: to cut: to engrave: (*Shak.*) to entomb: (*naut.*) to scrape and pitch a ship's bottom.—*pr.p.* grāv'ing; *pa.p.* grāv'en or grāved'.—*n.* A pit graved or dug out, esp. one in which to bury the dead: any place of burial: (*fig.*) death, destruction.

[Fr. *graver;* A.S. *grafan;* D. *graven;* Ger. *graben*, Gr. *graphō*, to grave, scratch; A.S. *graef*, D. *graf*, Ger. *grab*, grave; allied to CARVE, GRAB.]

GRAVE-CLOTHES, grāv'-klōthz, *n.* The clothes in which the dead are buried. [graves.

GRAVE-DIGGER, grāv'-dig'ėr, *n.* One who digs

GRAVEL, grav'el, *n.* Small stones or pebbles commonly intermixed with sand: small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys and bladder.—*v.t.* To cover with gravel: to stick in the sand: hence, to puzzle:—*pr.p.* grav'elling; *pa.p.* grav'elled. [Fr. *gravelle*, gravel, *grève*, a sandy shore; W. *gro*, pl. *gravel*, coarse sand.] [unburied.

GRAVELESS, grāv'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without a grave,

GRAVELLY, grav'el-i, *adj.* Consisting of gravel.

GRAVEL-PIT, grav'el-pit, *n.* A pit from which gravel is dug. [path covered with gravel.

GRAVEL-WALK, grav'el-wawk, *n.* A walk or foot-

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GRAVELY, grāv'li, *adv.* In a grave manner: solemnly: seriously. [digger.

GRAVE-MAKER, grāv'-māk'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A grave-

GRAVEN, grāv'n, *pa.p.* of GRAVE, to carve, engrave.

GRAVENESS, grāv'nes, *n.* The quality of being grave: seriousness: sedateness.

GRAVER, grāv'ėr, *n.* One who graves or carves, an engraver: a tool for engraving on hard substances.

GRAVES, grāvz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Greaves for the legs.

GRAVESTONE, grāv'stōn, *n.* A stone laid over, or placed at the head of a grave as a memorial.

GRAVEYARD, grāv'yärd, *n.* A yard or enclosure used as a burial-ground.

GRAVID, grav'id, *adj.* *Heavy*, esp. from pregnancy: pregnant. [L. *gravidus—gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVING, grāv'ing, *n.* The act of engraving or cutting out on hard substances: that which is graved: carved work: act of cleaning a ship's bottom.

GRAVING-DOCK, grāv'ing-dok, *n.* A dock into which ships are taken to be graved.

GRAVITATE, grav'i-tāt, *v.i.* To be acted on by gravity: to tend to a centre of attraction:—*pr.p.* grav'itāting; *pa.p.* grav'itāted.

GRAVITATION, grav-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of gravitating: the tendency of all bodies to approach each other: the force by which bodies are drawn towards the centre of the earth.

GRAVITY, grav'i-ti, *n.* *Heaviness:* the tendency of matter to attract and be attracted, thus causing weight: state of being grave or sober: importance: (*mus.*) lowness in pitch. [L. *gravitas—gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVY, grāv'i, *n.* The juices that run from meat while cooking. [Allied to GREAVES, the sediments of melted tallow: perh. also to W. *crau*, blood, gore.]

GRAY, grā, *adj.* Of a white colour with a mixture of black: ash-coloured: white, hoary: (*fig.*) aged.—*n.* A gray colour: an animal of a grayish colour, as a horse. [A.S. *graeg;* Ger. *grau;* Fr. *gris;* allied to Gr. *graus*, an old man; L. *ravus*, tawny.]

GRAY-BEARD, grā'-bērd, *n.* One with a gray beard; hence, an old man. [coat.

GRAY-COATED, grā'-kōt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a gray

GRAY-EYED, grā'-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having gray eyes.

GRAY-FLY, grā'-flī, *n.* (*Milton*). The trumpet or gad fly.

GRAY-HAIRED, grā'-hārd, *adj.* Having gray hair.

GRAY-HEADED, grā'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a gray head.

GRAYHOUND, grā'hownd, *n.* Same as GREYHOUND.

GRAYISH, grā'ish, *adj.* Somewhat gray.

GRAYLING, grā'ling, *n.* A silvery gray fish of the salmon family, but with smaller mouth and teeth, and larger scales.

GRAYNESS, grā'nes, *n.* The quality of being gray.

GRAYSTONE, grā'stōn, *n.* A grayish or greenish volcanic rock, allied to basalt.

GRAYWACKE, grā'wak-e, *n.* (*lit.*) *Gray rock:* (*geol.*) a name applied to the hard, gritty, brecciated beds, which occur in the Silurian and other systems. [Ger. *grau-wacke—grau*, gray, and WACKE.]

GRAZE, grāz, *v.t.* To feed with grass: to feed on: to eat grass from: (*Shak.*) to tend, as grazing cattle.—*v.i.* to eat grass: to supply grass:—*pr.p.* grāz'ing; *pa.p.* grāzed'. [A.S. *grasian—græs*, grass.]

GRAZE, grāz, *v.t.* To grate or pass lightly along the surface: to rub lightly in passing:—*pr.p.* grāz'ing; *pa.p.* grāzed'. [A.S. *grasian;* Ger. *grasen;* from root of L. *rado, rasum*, to scrape. See GRATE.]

GRAZIER, grā'zhėr, *n.* One who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market.

GRAZING, grāz'ing, *n.* The act of feeding on grass: the feeding or raising of cattle.

GREASE, grēs, *n.* Soft, thick animal fat: oily matter of any kind: an inflammatory disease in the heels of a horse, marked by swelling, dryness, &c. [Fr. *graisse—gras*, fat; It. *grasso;* Gael. *creis;* from L. *crassus*, gross, thick, fat.]

GREASE, grēz, grēs, *v.t.* To smear with grease: (*fig.*) to bribe:—*pr.p.* greas'ing; *pa.p.* greased'.

GREASILY, grēz'i-li, *adv.* In a greasy manner: (*Shak.*) grossly, indelicately.

GREASINESS, grēz'i-nes, *n.* The state of being greasy: oiliness: fatness.

GREASY, grēz'i or grēs'i, *adj.* Of or like grease: smeared with grease: smooth: fat.

GREAT, grāt, *adj.* *Grown: grand:* large in bulk, space, number, &c.: long in duration: distinguished: illustrious: noble: of high rank: magnanimous: rich: important: teeming, pregnant: indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent. [A.S.; D. *groot;* Ger. *grosz;* allied to GRAND, GROSS, GROW; L. *grandis, crassus.*]

THE GREAT, people of rank.

GREAT-BELLIED, grāt'-bel'lid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a great belly, pregnant.

GREAT-COAT, grāt'-kōt, *n.* An over-coat.

GREATEN, grāt'n, *v.t.* (*Browning*). To make great.—*v.i.* to become great.

GREAT-GRANDCHILD, grāt'-grand'chīld, *n.* The child of a grandchild. [father of a grand-parent.

GREAT-GRANDFATHER, grāt'-grand'fä-*th*ėr, *n.* The

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER, grāt'-grand'mu*th*-ėr, *n.* The mother of a grand-parent. [a grandchild.

GREAT-GRANDSON, grāt'-grand'sun, *n.* The son of

GREAT-HEARTED, grāt'-härt'ed, *adj.* High-spirited: high-minded: magnanimous.

GREATLY, grāt'li, *adv.* In a great degree: considerably: nobly: magnanimously.

GREATNESS, grāt'nes, *n.* Quality of being great: magnitude: high degree: grandeur: nobleness: haughtiness.

GREAVE, grēv, *n.* (*Spenser*). A groove, a grove.

GREAVES, grēvz, *n.pl.* The sediment of melted tallow. [O. Fr. *grèves;* Ger. *griebe.*]

GREAVES, grēvz, *n.pl.* Armour, formerly worn upon the front part of the legs between the knee and the foot. [O. Fr. *grèves—grève*, the shin-bone.]

GREBE, grēb, *n.* An aquatic bird, having a long, conical bill, short wings, and no tail. [Fr. *grèbe;* W. *crib*, a crest, one species being crested.]

GRECIAN, grē'shyan, *adj.* Pertaining to Greece.—*n.* A native of Greece: one well versed in the Greek language and literature: (*B.*) a Jew who spoke Greek. [A.S. and Fr. *Grec*, L. *Græcus*, Gr. *Graikos.*]

GRECISE, grē'sīz, *v.t.* To make Grecian: to translate into Greek.—*v.i.* to speak Greek:—*pr.p.* Grē'cīsing; *pa.p.* Grē'cīsed. [guage.

GRECISM, grē'sizm, *n.* An idiom of the Greek lan-

GREE, grē, *n.* (*Spenser*). Good-will, favour.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To agree. [Fr. *gré.* See AGREE.]

GREE, grē, *n.* (*Spenser*). Degree, rank. [Fr. *gré*—L. *gradus.* See GRADE.]

GREED, grēd, *n.* Greediness.

GREEDILY, grēd'i-li, *adv.* In a greedy manner: ravenously: eagerly. [being greedy.

GREEDINESS, grēd'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of

GREEDY, grēd'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Crying for food:* having a voracious appetite: eager: covetous. [A.S. *grædig—grædan*, to cry; D. *gretig;* Goth. *gredags*, hungry; Scot. *greet*, to cry.]

GREEK, grēk, *adj.* Grecian.—*n.* A Grecian: the

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language of Greece: (*B.*) a Greek by extraction, or more commonly a Gentile as opposed to a Jew.

GREEK-FIRE, grēk'-fīr, *n.* An artificial combustible substance inextinguishable by water, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens.

GREEN, grēn, *adj.* Of the colour of growing plants: verdant: growing: flourishing: new: fresh: unripe: unseasoned: inexperienced: young: (*Shak.*) having a sickly greenish colour.—*n.* The colour of growing plants: a colour compounded of blue and yellow: a small green or grassy plat:—*pl.* fresh leaves: wreaths: the leaves of green vegetables for food, &c.—*v.t.* To make green. [A.S. *grene;* Ger. *grün:* allied to GROW.]

GREEN-CLOTH (Board of), grēn'-kloth, *n.* A court for regulating the affairs of the royal household, so called from the *green cloth* with which the table of the court is covered.

GREEN-CROP, grēn'-krop, *n.* A crop of grasses, turnips, &c. in a green or unripe state.

GREEN-EARTH, grēn'-ėrth, *n.* A mineral of a green colour and earthy character, used as a pigment by painters in water-colours.

GREENFINCH, grēn'finsh, *n.* A native bird of the finch family, of a green colour, slightly mixed with gray and brown.

GREENGAGE, grēn'gāj, *n.* A variety of plum, of a green colour, unsurpassed for delicacy and richness of flavour.

GREEN-GROCER, grēn'-grōs'ėr, *n.* A grocer or dealer who retails vegetables and fruits in their fresh or green state.

GREEN-HEART, grēn'-härt, *n.* The name of a very hard variety of wood found in the West Indies and South America.

GREENHOUSE, grēn'hows, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from cold weather, so called from having been originally only used for the preservation of exotic evergreens.

GREENISH, grēn'ish, *adj.* Somewhat green.

GREENISHNESS, grēn'iah-nes, *n.* The quality of being greenish.

GREENLY, grēn'li, *adv.* With greenness: newly: immaturely: (*Shak.*) awkwardly.

GREENNESS, grēn'nes, *n.* The quality of being green: freshness: immaturity.

GREEN-ROOM, grēn'-rōōm, *n.* The retiring room of the actors in a theatre, the walls of which were originally coloured green.

GREENSAND, grēn'sand, *n.* A name applied to two measures of the chalk system, so called from the greenish colour of the layers.

GREEN-SICKNESS, grēn'-sik'nes, *n.* Chlorosis, a disease of young females characterised by general languor and a pale or greenish colour of skin.

GREEN-STONE, grēn'-stōn, *n.* A variety of trap-rock of a greenish colour.

GREENSWARD, grēn'swawrd, *n.* Sward or turf green with grass.

GREENWOOD, grēn'wood, *n.* A wood or collection of trees covered with leaves: wood newly cut.—Also used as an *adj.*, as in 'the greenwood shade.'

GREET, grēt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To go to meet:* to salute with kind wishes: to express or send kind wishes to: to congratulate.—*v.i.* to meet and salute. [A.S. *gretan*, to go to meet; D. *groeten*, Ger. *grüszen*, to salute; prob. allied to Fr. *crier*, to cry.]

GREET, grēt, *v.i.* (*Spenser*) To cry, weep.—*adj.* Mournful. [A.S. *grætan*, Goth. *gretan*, Scot. *greet.*]

GREETING, grēt'ing, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy: salutation.

GREGARIOUS, gre-gā'ri-us, *adj.* Associating or living *in flocks* or herds. [L. *gregarius—grex, gregis*, a flock.]

GREGARIOUSLY, gre-gā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a gregarious manner: in flocks or companies.

GREGARIOUSNESS, gre-gā'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gregarious.

GREGORIAN, gre-gō'ri-an, *adj.* Belonging to or established by Gregory—as *Gregorian chant*, by Pope Gregory I. (6th century); *Gregorian calendar*, by Pope Gregory XIII. (16th century); *Gregorian telescope*, by Professor Gregory of Edinburgh.

GREIT, grēt. Same as GREET, to cry.

GRENADE, gre-nād', *n.* A small shell of iron or annealed glass filled with powder and bits of iron, fired by means of a fuse, and thrown from the hand, so called from its resembling a pomegranate. [Fr.; Sp. *granada;* L. *granatum*, a pomegranate—*granum*, a grain.]

GRENADIER, gren-a-dēr', *n.* (*orig.*) A soldier who threw grenades: a member of the first company of every battalion of foot.—Also used adjectively.

GRENADINE, gren'a-din, *n.* A thin kind of silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

GREVES, grēvz, *n.pl.* (*Milton*). Armour for the legs—a form of GREAVES.

GREW, grōō, *pa.t.* of GROW.

GREY, grā. Same as GRAY.

GREYHOUND, grā'hownd, *n.* A hunting hound distinguished by its slenderness of form, great length of limb and muzzle, swiftness, and great keenness of sight. [A.S. *grighund*—perh. from *greg*, gray, and *hund*, hound, but Ice. *grey* means dog.]

GRIDDLE, grid'l, *n.* A broad circular iron plate for baking cakes. [Scot. *girdle;* W. *greidyll—greidio*, to scorch or singe; Gael. *greidil;* Sw. *gradda*, to toast, bake.]

GRIDE, grīd, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To cut with a grating sound, to pierce harshly:—*pr.p.* grīd'ing; *pa.p.* grīd'ed. [Prob. from root of CRY.]

GRIDELIN, grid'e-lin, *n.* A kind of violet-gray colour like flax. [Fr. *gris de lin*, gray of flax.]

GRIDIRON, grid'ī-urn, *n.* A grated iron or frame of bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire. [See GRIDDLE.]

GRIEF, grēf, *n.* Heaviness of heart: pain of mind on account of some past calamity: sorrow: moaning: cause of sorrow: affliction: (*Shak.*) bodily pain, grievance. [Fr. *grief—grever*, to burden—L. *gravis*, heavy.]

GRIEFFUL, grēf'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of grief: sorrowful.

GRIEFLESS, grēf'les, *adj.* Without grief: sorrowless.

GRIEF-SHOT, grēf'-shot, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shot or pierced with grief.

GRIESIE, grēz'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). GREASY.

GRIESLY, grēz'li, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Horrible. [A.S. *grislic—gryre*, horror.]

GRIEVANCE, grēv'ans, *n.* The cause of grief: a wrong suffered: hardship: injury: grief.

GRIEVE, grēv, *v.t.* To cause grief or pain of mind to: to make sorrowful: to afflict: to vex: (*B.*) also to inflict bodily pain.—*v.i.* to feel grief: to mourn:—*pr.p.* griev'ing; *pa.p.* grieved'.

GRIEVINGLY, grēv'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In sorrow, sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, grēv'us, *adj.* Full of, causing, or expressing grief: burdensome: painful: atrocious: hurtful.

GRIEVOUSLY, grēv'us-li, *adv.* In a grievous manner: painfully.

GRIEVOUSNESS, grēv'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being grievous: pain: enormity.

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GRIFFIN, grif'in, } *n.* An imaginary animal, with
GRIFFON, grif'on, } the body and legs of a lion, and the crooked beak and wings of an eagle. [Fr. *griffon;* L. *gryphus*, Gr. *grypo—grypos*, hook-nosed.]

GRIG, grig, *n.* A small lively eel, the sand-eel: a merry little creature: (*Tenn.*) a cricket. [From its *wriggling* motion; prov. E. *grig*, a cricket.]

GRILL, gril, *v.t.* To broil on a gridiron: (*fig.*) to torment. [Fr. *griller—gril*, a gridiron, L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a grate.] [on a gridiron.

GRILLADE, gril-ād', *n.* Anything grilled or broiled

GRILLAGE, gril'āj, *n.* A construction of cross-beams supporting an erection on marshy grounds. [Fr.—*grille*, a railing, from *griller*. See GRILL.]

GRILSE, grils, *n.* A young salmon on its first return from salt water. [Sw. *graelax*, a gray salmon.—*Jamieson.*]

GRIM, grim, *adj.* Of forbidding appearance: ferocious: ugly: ghastly: sullen. [A.S. *grim, grimm;* Ger. *grimmig—grimm*, fury; W. *grem*, murmuring.]

GRIMACE, gri-mās', *n.* A grim look: a distortion of the face from habit, or in jest, &c.: a smirk: an air of affectation. [Fr.] [torted.

GRIMACED, gri-māsd', *adj.* With a grimace: dis-

GRIMALKIN, gri-mal'kin, *n.* An old cat. [*Grey Malkin*, the name of a fiend supposed to resemble a gray cat.—*Nares.*]

GRIME, grīm, *n.* Dirt, mud: deeply ingrained dirt. —*v.t.* To soil deeply:—*pr.p.* grim'ing; *pa.p.* grīmed'. [It. *gromma*, crust; Ice. *grom*, inveterate dirt; W. *grima*, a spot; Scot. *grummel*, Sw. *grum*, mud, dregs.] [a grim or dismal aspect.

GRIM-LOOKED, grim'-lookd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having

GRIMLY, grim'li, *adv.* In a grim or fierce manner: gloomily. [fierce: sullenness.

GRIMNESS, grim'nes, *n.* Quality of being grim or

GRIM-VISAGED, grim'-viz'ājd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a grim visage or aspect.

GRIMY, grīm'i, *adj.* Full of grime: foul.

GRIN, grin, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To grind the teeth:* to set the teeth together, and withdraw the lips, as in pain or laughter.—*v.t.* to express by grinning:—*pr.p.* grinn'ing; *pa.p.* grinned'.—*n.* The act of grinning. [A.S. *grinnian;* Ice. *grina;* D. *grinnen*, Fr. *grincer*, to gnash the teeth; It. *digrignare;* allied to L. *ringor*, to shew the teeth.]

GRIND, grīnd, *v.t.* To grate to powder, as between the teeth: to wear down or sharpen by rubbing: to rub together, as the teeth: (*fig.*) to oppress, harass. —*v.i.* to perform the act of grinding: to be moved or rubbed together:—*pr.p.* grīnd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ground. [A.S. *grindan;* D. *grinnen*, to gnash the teeth, to grind: allied to GRIN.]

GRINDER, grīnd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which grinds: one of the double or molar teeth that grind the food: any tooth.

GRINDING, grīnd'ing, *n.* Act or process of reducing to powder.—*p.adj.* Harassing.

GRINDSTONE, grīnd'stōn, *n.* A circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

GRINNING, grin'ing, *p.adj.* Making grins.

GRIP, grip, *n.* and *v.* Same as GRIPE, to grasp.

GRIPE, grīp, *n.* A griffin. Same as GRYPE.

GRIPE, grīp, *v.t.* To grasp with the hand: to seize and hold with closed fingers: to squeeze: to straiten, afflict: to give pains to the bowels of.—*v.i.* to seize or catch by griping: to feel griping pains: to get money by hard bargains:—*pr.p.* grīp'ing; *pa.p.* grīped'.—*n.* A grasp or firm hold with the hand, paw, &c.: squeeze: oppression: pinching distress: —*pl.* (*med.*) severe pain in the bowels: (*naut.*) the arrangement of ropes, hooks, &c., which secure the boats on deck. [A.S. *gripan;* Ice. *gripa:* allied to GRAB.]

GRIPING, grīp'ing, *n.* A grasping or seizing: distress.—*p.adj.* Having the character of one who or that which gripes. [pressive manner.

GRIPINGLY, grīp'ing-li, *adv.* In a griping or op-

GRIPPLE, grip'l, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Griping, grasping: greedy.—*n.* A gripe. [Dim. of GRIPE.]

GRIS-AMBER, gris'-am'bėr, *n.* (*Milton*). Ambergris.

GRISE, grīs, *n.* (*Shak.*) A step, a flight of steps.—Also written *Grees.* [See GREE.]

GRISETTE, gri-zet', *n.* A gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. [Fr. *grisette*, a gray gown, which used to be worn by grisettes—*gris*, gray.]

GRISLED, griz'ld, *adj.* Same as GRIZZLED.

GRISLINESS, griz'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being grisly.

GRISLY, griz'li, *adj.* Frightful: horrible: hideous. [A.S. *grislic—agrisan*, to dread; Ger. *grässlich; grieseln*, to shudder.]

GRIST, grist, *n.* (*lit.*) *A grinding:* quantity of corn that is ground at one time: (*fig.*) supply, provision. [A.S. *grist, gerst*, a grinding: prob. from root of GRIND.]

GRISTLE, gris'l, *n.* A smooth, tough, elastic substance in animal bodies, cartilage. [A.S. *gristel.*]

GRISTLY, gris'li, *adj.* Consisting of or like gristle.

GRIT, grit, *n.* That which is ground or grated: the coarse part of meal: sand or gravel: a kind of hard sandstone, used for millstones, &c., gritstone:—*pl.* shelled oats, groats. [A.S. *greot, grytt;* D. *grut*, groats; Ger. *grütze;* Swiss *gritzen*, to crunch: from root of GRATE, GRIND.]

GRITSTONE, grit'stōn, *n.* See GRIT.

GRITTINESS, grit'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gritty. [or hard particles.

GRITTY, grit'i, *adj.* Consisting of or containing grit

GRIZZLE, griz'l, *n.* A *gray* colour. [Fr. *grisaille—gris*, gray.]

GRIZZLED, griz'ld, *adj.* *Gray*, or mixed with gray.

GRIZZLY, griz'li, *adj.* Of a *gray* colour.

GROAN, grōn, *v.i.* To utter a deep moaning sound, as in pain: (*fig.*) to be afflicted.—*n.* A deep moaning sound as from pain: any hoarse, dull sound: a sound of disapprobation. [A.S. *granan;* Scot. *grane;* D. *groonen;* W. *grwnan:* formed from the sound.]

GROANFUL, grōn'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sad, agonising.

GROANING, grōn'ing, *n.* The act of one who groans: a deep moan of pain or anguish: any low rumbling sound.

GROAT, grawt, *n.* An old English silver coin = 4*d.*: hence any small sum.

[D. *groot;* allied to Ger. *groschen*, low L. *grossus*, great, thick, from the root of GREAT, a name given in the middle ages to all *thick* coins as distinguished from the thin coins of silver or gold-leaf. See GREAT.]

GROATS, grawts, *n.pl.* The grain of oats deprived of its husk. [A.S. *grut*, meal of wheat or barley; from root of GRIT.]

GROCER, grōs'ėr, *n.* (*orig.*) One who sells by the *gross*, or wholesale: a dealer in tea, sugar, &c. [Formerly *grosser;* Fr. *grossier;* from root of GROSS.]

GROCERY, grōs'ėr-i, *n.* Commodities sold by grocers: in America, a grocer's shop or store.

GROG, grog, *n.* A mixture of spirit and cold water.

[From 'Old Grog,' a nickname given by the sailors to Admiral Vernon, who first introduced rum mixed

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with water as a drink on board ship, so nicknamed because he used to wear a *grogram* cloak in bad weather.]

GROGGY, grog'i, *adj.* Affected by grog: partially intoxicated: applied to a horse that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.

GROGRAM, grog'ram, *n.* A kind of cloth, of a coarse grain or texture, made of silk and mohair. [Fr. *gros-grain*, of a coarse grain or texture.]

GROIN, groin, *n.* The part of the body between the belly and the thigh, just where the legs begin to *divide:* (*arch.*) the angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) To form into groins. [Ice. *grein*, division, branch—*greina*, to divide; Sw. *gren*, branch, space between the legs; Scot. *grain*, *grane*, the branch of a tree or river.]

GROIN, groin, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To grunt, to growl. [It. *grugnire*, Fr. *grogner*, L. *grunnire*, to grunt.]

GROINED, groind, *adj.* Having groins or angular curves made by the intersection of two arches.

GRONEFUL, grōn'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). GROANFUL.

GROOM, grōōm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A boy* or *young man:* a servant, esp. one who has the charge of horses: a title of several officers of the royal household, as *groom* of the chamber, &c.: a bridegroom.—*v.t.* To tend and clean, as a horse. [D. *grom*, a boy, a youth; A.S. and Goth. *guma*, a man: perh. allied to L. *homo*, a man.]

GROOMSMAN, grōōmz'man, *n.* One who attends a bridegroom at his wedding.

GROOVE, grōōv, *n.* *That which is graven* or hollowed out: a furrow, or long sunken channel.—*v.t.* To cut a groove or furrow in: to hollow:—*pr.p.* grōōv'ing; *pa.p.* grōōved'. [A.S. *grof*, *graf*—*grafan*, to dig; D. *groeve*, a furrow, a pit: from root of GRAVE.]

GROPE, grōp, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To gripe* or feel with the hands: to search or attempt to find by feeling, as in the dark: to attempt anything blindly.—*v.t.* to search by feeling, as in the dark:—*pr.p.* grōp'ing; *pa.p.* grōped'. [A.S. *gropian*, *grapian:* allied to GRAB, GRIPE.]

GROPINGLY, grōp'ing-li, *adv.* In a groping manner.

GROSBEAK, grōs'bēk, *n.* Same as GROSSBEAK.

GROSS, grōs, *adj.* Solid, fat: coarse: rough: unrefined: great: whole: coarse in mind: palpable: unseemly: stupid: indelicate.—*n.* The main bulk: the whole taken together: a great hundred, that is, twelve dozen. [Fr. *gros;* low L. *grossus*—L. *crassus*, thick, fat.]

GROSSBEAK, grōs'bēk, *n.* A genus of native singing birds, having a *thick* strong convex *beak.* [GROSS and BEAK.]

GROSSLY, grōs'li, *adv.* In a gross manner: greatly: shamefully: palpably.

GROSSNESS, grōs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gross: coarseness.

GROT, grot, *n.* Same as GROTTO.

GROTESQUE, gro-tesk', *adj.* Ornamented after the manner of some grottoes: fanciful: extravagantly formed: ludicrous.—*n.* (*art*) Extravagant ornament, containing animals, plants, &c. not really existing. [Fr. *grotesque—grotte.* See GROTTO.]

GROTESQUELY, gro-tesk'li, *adv.* In a grotesque manner.

GROTESQUENESS, gro-tesk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being grotesque.

GROTTO, grot'o, *n.* A crypt or subterranean cavern: an ornamental artificial cave, constructed for coolness. [Fr. *grotte;* A.S. *grut;* O. Fr. *crota;* corr. of CRYPT.]

GROUND, grownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of GRIND.

GROUND, grownd, *n.* The surface of the earth: a portion of the earth's surface: land: field: possession: the floor, pavement, &c.: position: field or place of action: (*lit.* or *fig.*) that on which something is raised: foundation: fundamental cause: primary reason: first principles: (*art*) the surface on which figures are represented: (*mus.*) subject or air on which descants are raised:—*pl.* sediment at the bottom of liquors, dregs.—*v.t.* To put on the ground: to fix on a foundation or principle, to found: to instruct in first principles.—*v.i.* to run aground, as a ship. [A.S. and Ger. *grund;* Goth. *grundus;* Gael. *grunnd.*]

GAIN GROUND, to advance, to obtain an advantage.—GIVE GROUND, to yield advantage.—LOSE GROUND, to retire, to lose advantage.

GROUNDAGE, grownd'āj, *n.* The tax paid by a ship for the ground or space occupied while in port.

GROUND-ANGLING, grownd'-ang'gling, *n.* Fishing without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUND-ASH, grownd'-ash, *n.* A sapling of ash.

GROUND-FLOOR, grownd'-flōr, *n.* The floor of a house on a level with the street or exterior ground.

GROUND-HOLD, grownd'-hōld, *n.* (*Spenser*). Ground-tackle.

GROUND-IVY, grownd'-ī'vi, *n.* A plant akin to mint, which creeps along the ground like ivy.

GROUNDLESS, grownd'les, *adj.* Without ground, foundation, or reason: false.

GROUNDLESSLY, grownd'les-li, *adv.* In a groundless manner.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grownd'les-nes, *n.* State of being groundless.

GROUNDLING, grownd'ling, *n.* A small fish, having a spine under each eye, and which keeps near the ground: (*Shak.*) one who took his stand on the ground or floorless pit of the theatre.

GROUND-NUT, grownd'-nut, *n.* A term applied to the fruit of some plants and the tuberous roots of others.

GROUND-OAK, grownd'-ōk, *n.* A sapling of oak.

GROUND-PLAN, grownd'-plan, *n.* A representation of the divisions of buildings on a horizontal surface.

GROUND-PLOT, grownd'-plot, *n.* The plot of ground on which a building stands.

GROUND-RENT, grownd'-rent, *n.* Rent paid to a landlord for liberty to build on his ground.

GROUNDSEL, grownd'sel, *n.* A common annual plant about a foot high, having small yellow flowers. [A.S. *grundswelge.*]

GROUNDSELL, grownd'sel, } *n.* The sill or timber of a
GROUNDSILL, grownd'sil, } building which lies next to the ground.

GROUND-SWELL, grownd'-swel, *n.* The swell or undulation of the ocean following a storm, and extending deep below the surface.

GROUND-TACKLE, grownd'-tak'l, *n.* The tackle necessary for securing a vessel at anchor.

GROUNDWORK, grownd'wurk, *n.* The work which forms the ground or foundation of anything: the basis: the essential part: the first principle.

GROUP, grōōp, *n.* *A bunch* or *cluster:* a number of persons or things together: (*art*) an assemblage of figures having such relation to each other as produces unity of effect.—*v.t.* To arrange into a group or groups. [Fr. *groupe;* It. *groppo*, a bunch, knot; W. *crwb*, a bunch, A.S. *crop*, a top: allied to CROP.]

GROUPING, grōōp'ing, *n.* (*art*). The act of disposing and arranging figures in groups with a view to picturesque effect.

GROUSE, grows, *n.* A genus of birds having a short curved bill, and short legs feathered to the feet, which frequent the moors and hills of the north temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

GROUT, growt, *n.* *Coarse meal:* the sediment of liquor: a semi-fluid coarse mortar: a fine plaster

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for finishing ceilings. [A.S. *grut*, meal; D. *gruyte*, dregs.]

GROUTING, growt'ing, *n.* The filling up or finishing with grout: the stuff so used.

GROVE, grōv, *n.* (*lit.*) A place *grooved* or cut out among trees, as an avenue: a collection of trees, or wood of small size. [A.S. *graef*, *groue*, a grove—*grafan*, to dig.]

GROVEL, grov'l, *v.i.* To grope about on the ground: to creep on the earth with the face towards the ground: to be abject or mean:—*pr.p.* grov'elling; *pa.p.* grov'elled. [Ger. *krabbeln*, to crawl; D. *kravle*, to crawl up; Sw. *kraſla*, to creep; Ice. *grufla*, to grovel. See GROPE.]

GROVELER, **GROVELLER**, grov'l-ėr, *n.* One who grovels: a person of a low mean disposition.

GROW, grō, *v.i.* To become enlarged by a natural process: to increase in size: to take a form while increasing: to develop: to sprout, as plants from the soil: to extend: to improve, make progress: to advance towards maturity: to be changed from one state into another: to proceed, as from a cause: to accrue: to adhere: to become.—*v.t.* to cause to grow: to cultivate:—*pr.p.* grow'ing; *pa.t.* grew (grōō); *pa.p.* grown. [A.S. *growan*; D. *groeyen*; Sw. *gro*: the root is seen in L. *cresco*, to grow, *creo*, Dan. and Scot. *gar*, Gr. *krainō*, to make.]

GROWER, grō'ėr, *n.* One who or that which grows: a producer.

GROWING, grō'ing, *n.* Growth: progression.

GROWL, growl, *v.i.* To utter an angry, snarling sound, like a dog: (*fig.*) to grumble surlily.—*v.t.* to express by growling.—*n.* An angry snarling sound, as of a cross dog. [Ger. *grollen*, to be angry, to roar; Fr. *grouiller*, to rumble: from the sound.]

GROWLER, growl'ėr, *n.* One who growls.

GROWTH, grōth, *n.* The act or process of growing: gradual increase: development: increase in bulk or frequency: that which has grown: product.

GRUB, grub, *v.i.* To dig in or under the ground: to be occupied meanly.—*v.t.* to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by *up*):—*pr.p.* grubb'ing; *pa.p.* grubbed'.—*n.* The larva of the beetle, moth, &c., so called because it *digs* into plants. [Ger. *grübeln*, to dig, *grube*, a pit: allied to GRAB and GRAVE.]

GRUBBER, grub'ėr, *n.* One who or that which grubs: an agricultural instrument, having teeth or prongs, used for stirring up the ground.

GRUDGE, gruj, *v.i.* To grumble or murmur: to be reluctant: to shew discontent.—*v.t.* to murmur at: to envy: to give or take unwillingly:—*pr.p.* grudg'ing; *pa.p.* grudged'.—*n.* Secret enmity or envy: reluctance: an old cause of quarrel. [O. E. *gruiche*, *grutche*; O. Fr. *groucher*, *groucer*, *grounce*; Gr. *gruzō*, to murmur.]

GRUDGEFUL, gruj'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of grudge, envious.

GRUDGINGLY, gruj'ing-li, *adv.* In a grudging or reluctant manner: unwillingly.

GRUEL, grōō'el, *n.* A thin, light food, made by boiling groats or oatmeal in water. [O. Fr. *gruel*; Fr. *gruau*, groats; Norw. *graut*, Dan. *grod*, porridge. See GROATS.]

GRUFF, gruf, *adj.* Hoarse: rough or stern in manners: surly: churlish. [Prob. formed in imitation of a hoarse sound.]

GRUFFLY, gruf'li, *adv.* In a gruff manner.

GRUFFNESS, gruf'nes, *n.* Harshness of voice or manner.

GRUM, grum, *adj.* Morose: surly: deep in the throat, as a sound. [A.S. *grum*, *grom*; Dan. *grum*; Celt. *gruaim*, a surly look; W. *grwm*, a murmur.]

GRUMBLE, grum'bl, *v.i.* To murmur with discontent: to growl: to rumble:—*pr.p.* grum'bling; *pa.p.* grum'bled. [Low Ger. *grummeln*; Fr. *grommeler*; W. *grwm*, a murmur. See GRUM.]

GRUMBLER, grum'blėr, *n.* One who grumbles: a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grum'bling, *n.* The act of one who grumbles: a murmuring through discontent.—*p.adj.* Finding fault: murmuring.

GRUME, grōōm, *n.* A thick consistence of fluid, a clot of blood. [O. Fr. *grume*; Fr. *grumeau*; L. *grumus*, a heap.]

GRUMOSE, grōōm-ōz', **GRUMOUS**, grōōm'us, *adj.* Like grume: thick: clotted: (*bot.*) having the form of little clustered grains. [GROUNDSELL.

GRUNSEL, grun'sel, *n.* (*Milton*). A form of

GRUNT, grunt, *v.i.* To make a sound like a pig.—*n.* A short, guttural sound, as of a pig. [From the sound.] [kind of fish.

GRUNTER, grunt'ėr, *n.* One that grunts: a pig: a

GRUTCH, gruch, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To grudge.

GRYDE, grīd, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To gride.

GRYFON, grif'on, *n.* (*Spenser*). A griffin.

GRYPE, grīp, *n.* (*Shak.*) A griffin, a vulture. [Gr. *gryps*, *grypos*, a griffin.]

GRYPHON, grif'on, *n.* (*Milton*). A griffin.

GRYSIE, grīz'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Grisly.

GUAIACUM, gwā'ya-kum, *n.* A genus of trees in the West Indies, that yield a greenish resin used in medicine. [Sp. *guayaco*, from a Haytian word.]

GUANIFEROUS, gwan-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Yielding guano. [GUANO, and L. *fero*, to produce.]

GUANO, gwā'nō, *n.* The dung of certain sea-fowl, found chiefly on the coasts and islands of S. America, much used for manure. [Sp. *guano* or *huano*—Peruvian *huanu*, dung.]

GUARANTEE, gar-an-tē', **GUARANTY**, gar'an-ti, *n.* A warrant or surety: a stipulation to see performed what another has undertaken: the person who makes such a stipulation.—*v.t.* To warrant: to undertake that another shall perform certain engagements: to make sure:—*pr.p.* guarantee'ing, guar'antying; *pa.p.* guaranteed', guar'antied. [Fr. *garantie*, O. Fr. *guarantie*; Fr. *garantir*, to warrant—*garant*, a warrant. See WARRANT.]

GUARD, gärd, *v.t.* *To ward*, watch, or take care of: to protect from danger: to accompany as a guard: (*Shak.*) to trim or ornament the border of, as a garment.—*v.i.* to watch: to be cautious or wary.—*n.* That which guards from danger or injury: a man or body of men, for defence: one who has charge of a coach or railway train: a state of caution: watchfulness: posture of defence: part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand: a watch-chain: (*Shak.*) an ornamental hem or border. [Fr. *garder*, O. Fr. *guarder*: from root of WARD.]

GUARDAGE, gärd'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Wardship.

GUARDANT, gärd'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Acting as a guardian: (*her.*) having the face turned towards the beholder. [or uttered with caution.

GUARDED, gärd'ed, *adj.* Wary: cautious: framed

GUARDEDLY, gärd'ed-li, *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner. [quality of being guarded.

GUARDEDNESS, gärd'ed-nes, *n.* The state or

GUARDIAN, gärd'yan, *adj.* Pertaining to a guard or protector: protecting.—*n.* One who guards or

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takes care of: (*law*) one who has the care of an orphan minor: (*Shak.*) a repository.

GUARDIANSHIP, gärd'yan-ship, *n.* Office of a guardian: protection.

GUARDLESS, gärd'les, *adj.* Without a guard: defenceless.

GUARD-ROOM, gärd'-rōōm, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

GUARD-SHIP, gärd'-ship, *n.* A ship of war that guards or superintends marine affairs in a harbour, &c., and receives impressed seamen in time of war.

GUARDSHIP, gärd'ship, *n.* (*Swift*). Guardianship.

GUARDSMAN, gärdz'man, *n.* A soldier belonging to the regiment called the Guards.

GUARISH, gär'ish, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To heal. [Fr. *guérir*, to heal.]

GUAVA, gwä'va, *n.* A genus of trees and shrubs of tropical America, with yellow pear-shaped fruit, which makes a delicious jelly. [Sp. *guayaba*; Fr. *guayave*.]

GUBERNATION, gū-bėr-nā'shun, *n.* Government, rule. [L. *gubernatio—guberno*, to govern.]

GUDGEON, guj'un, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp, easily caught: hence, one easily fooled or cheated: (*Shak.*) a bait or allurement: (*mech.*) the iron pin on which a wheel turns. [Fr. *goujon*; Sp. and L. *gobio*, Gr. *kōbios*.]

GUEBER, GUEBRE, gē'bėr, *n.* A follower of the ancient Persian religion as reformed and consolidated by Zoroaster.

GUELDER-ROSE, gel'dėr-rōz, *n.* Same as GELDER-ROSE.

GUERDON, gėr'dun, *n.* A reward or recompense.—*v.t.* To give guerdon to, to recompense.

[O. Fr. *guerredon*; It. *guiderdone*; low L. *widerdonum*, corr. from O. Ger. *widarlon*, A.S. *witherlean—wither*, against, and *leán*, reward.]

GUERRILLA, GUERILLA, gėr-il'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Petty war:* a mode of harassing an army by small bands: a member of such a band.—*adj.* Pertaining to warfare carried on by small bands. [Sp., dim. of *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*, war. See WAR.]

GUESS, ges, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To get* or discover: to form an opinion on uncertain knowledge: to conjecture: to hit upon by accident.—*v.i.* to judge on uncertain knowledge: to conjecture rightly.—*n.* Judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence. [O. E. *gess*; D. *ghissen*, to estimate; Ice. *giska*, for *gitska*, allied to *geta*, to get, think, E. GET.]

GUESSER, ges'ėr, *n.* One who guesses or conjectures.

GUESSINGLY, ges'ing-li, *adv.* By way of conjecture.

GUESS-WORK, ges'-wurk, *n.* Work done by guess.

GUEST, gest, *n.* (*lit.*) *A stranger* or one to be entertained: a visitor received and entertained. [A.S. *gest, gæst*; Ger. *gast*; Ice. *gestr*, a stranger; prob. from Sans. *ghas*, to eat; perh. allied to L. *hostis*, stranger, enemy, *hospes, hospitis*, a host, a guest.]

GUEST-CHAMBER, gest'-chām'bėr, *n.* (*B.*) A chamber or room for the accommodation of guests.

GUEST-RITE, gest'-rīt, *n.* A rite or observance due to a guest.

GUESTWISE, gest'wīz, *adv.* In the manner or capacity of a guest.

GUIDANCE, gīd'ans, *n.* The act of guiding: direction: government.

GUIDE, gīd, *v.t.* *To point out:* to lead or direct: to regulate: to influence: to manage:—*pr.p.* guid'ing; *pa.p.* guid'ed.—*n.* He who or that which guides: one who directs another in his course of life. [Fr. *guider*; Sp. *guiar*; allied to A.S. *wisan*, Ger. *weisen*, to shew, guide.]

GUIDELESS, gīd'les, *adj.* Having no guide.

GUIDE-POST, gīd'-pōst, *n.* A post erected at a road-side to direct the traveller.

GUIDER, gīd'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who guides, a director.

GUILD, gild, *n.* (*orig.*) An association of the inhabitants of particular towns for promoting the common interest of the fraternity, *payment* being made for the charge and support of the company: a fraternity or corporation bound by laws peculiar to themselves: (*Spenser*) a guild-hall. [A.S. *gild, geld*, money, *gildan*, to pay.]

GUILDHALL, gild'hawl, *n.* The hall of a guild or corporation.

GUILE, gīl, *n.* *Wile, jugglery:* cunning: insidious artifice: deceit.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To disguise craftily: to deceive. [Fr. *guille*, deceit; low D. *gigeln*, to deceive by jugglery: conn. with WILE.]

GUILEFUL, gīl'fool, *adj.* Full of guile: crafty: deceitful.

GUILEFULLY, gīl'fool-li, *adv.* In a guileful or insidious manner.

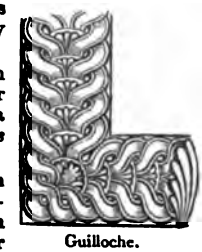
GUILELESS, gīl'les, *adj.* Without guile: artless.

GUILELESSLY, gīl'les-li, *adv.* In a guileless manner.

GUILELESSNESS, gīl'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from guile.

GUILER, gīl'ėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A deceiver.

GUILLEMOT, gil'le-mot, *n.* A genus of sea-birds having a pointed bill, three toes completely webbed, and very short tail. [Fr.]



Guilloche.

GUILLOCHE, gil-losh', *n.* An ornament formed of two or more bands intertwining in a continued series. [Fr. *guillochis—guillocher*, to wave.]

GUILLOTINE, gil'o-tēn, *n.* An instrument for beheading, introduced during the French Revolution, and named after *Guillotin*, a physician, who first proposed its adoption.—*v.t.* To behead with the guillotine:—*pr.p.* guill'otining; *pa.p.* guill'otined.

GUILT, gilt, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Gilded.

GUILT, gilt, *n.* (*lit.*) *The fine paid* for an offence: punishable conduct: the state of having broken the law: crime. [A.S. *gylt—gildan*, to pay, atone; Ger. *gülte*, impost; Dan. *gield*, debt.]

GUILTILY, gilt'i-li, *adv.* In a guilty manner.

GUILTINESS, gilt'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being guilty.

GUILTLESS, gilt'les, *adj.* Without guilt, innocent: without experience.

GUILTLESSLY, gilt'les-li, *adv.* In a guiltless manner.

GUILTLESSNESS, gilt'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from guilt.

GUILTY, gilt'i, *adj.* Justly chargeable with guilt: wicked.

GUILTY-LIKE, gilt'i-līk, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Guiltily.

GUINEA, gin'i, *n.* An English coin, not now in use, = 21s., so called because first coined of gold brought from Guinea, in Africa.

GUINEA-CORN, gin'i-korn, *n.* A cereal extensively cultivated in central Africa and India—called also *Indian millet*.

GUINEA-FOWL, -HEN, gin'i-fowl, -hen, *n.* A fowl like the turkey, of a dark-gray colour, with white spots, originally from Guinea, in Africa.

GUINEA-PIG, gin'i-pig, *n.* A small Brazilian animal like a pig, often domesticated and kept as a pet. [Prob. a mistake for *Guiana*-pig.]

GUISE, gīz, *n.* *Manner:* behaviour: external appearance: dress: custom. [Fr. *guise*; A.S. *wise, wisan*; Ger. *weise*; W. *gwis*; connected with GUIDE.]

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GUISER, *gīz'ėr*, *n.* A person in disguise: a Christmas mummer.

GUITAR, *gi-tär'*, *n.* A stringed musical instrument resembling the violin, but larger, and played upon with the fingers. [Fr. *guitarre;* It. *chitarra*—L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithara*, a lyre or lute.]

GULES, *gūlz*, *n.* (*her.*) A *red* colour, marked in engraved figures of escutcheons by perpendicular lines. [Fr. *gueules*, the mouth and throat; low L. *gula*, red skin.]

GULF, *gulf*, *n.* *A hollow* or indentation in the seacoast: a bay of large extent: a deep place in the earth: a whirlpool: (*fig.*) anything insatiable. [Fr. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, modern Gr. *kolphos*, Gr. *kolpos*, the bosom, a fold, a gulf.]

GULFY, *gulf'i*, *adj.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

GULL, *gul*, *n.* A web-footed sea-fowl found in every quarter of the world, named either from its *wailing cry*, or from its being *gluttonous*. [W. *gwylan*, Bret. *gwelan*—Bret. *gwela*, to weep, to cry: or It. *gulone*—L. *gulo*, a glutton.]

GULL, *gul*, *v.t.* To beguile: to cheat, to deceive.—*n.* A cheat: a trick: one easily cheated. [O. Fr. *guiler*, to deceive; O. Sw. *gylla;* D. *kullen*. See GUILE.]

GULL-CATCHER, *gul'-kach'ėr*, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who imposes upon those easily gulled, a cheat.

GULLERY, *gul'ėr-i*, *n.* Act of gulling: imposture.

GULLET, *gul'et*, *n.* *The throat:* the passage in the neck by which food is taken into the stomach: anything shaped like the food-passage, as a narrow water-channel. [Fr. *goulet*, the mouth of a pipe, *goule*, L. *gula*, the throat.]

GULLIBILITY, *gul-i-bil'i-ti*, *n.* Capability of being gulled or deceived.

GULLIBLE, *gul'i-bl*, *adj.* Easily gulled or deceived.

GULLY, *gul'i*, *n.* *A gullet* or channel worn by running water.—*v.t.* To wear away so as to form a gully or channel. [See GULLET.]

GULP, *gulp*, *v.t.* To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.—*n.* As much as can be swallowed at once. [D. *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly; E. *gobble*, prov. E. *gulk;* from the sound made in swallowing liquid.]

GUM, *gum*, *n.* The hard fleshy substance covering the jaws. [A.S. *goma*, D. *gumme*, Ger. *gaumen*, the roof of the mouth, palate.]

GUM, *gum*, *n.* A substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface.—*v.t.* To smear, unite, or stiffen with gum:—*pr.p.* gumm'ing; *pa.p.* gummed'. [A.S. *goma*, Fr. *gomme*, L. *gummi*, Gr. *kommi.*] [the gum.

GUM-BOIL, *gum'-boil*, *n.* A boil or small abscess on

GUMMIFEROUS, *gum-if'ėr-us*, *adj.* Producing gum. [L. *gummi*, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

GUMMINESS, *gum'i-nes*, *n.* The state of being gummy: accumulation of gum.

GUMMOUS, *gum'us*, } *adj.* Consisting of or re-
GUMMY, *gum'i*, } sembling gum: producing or covered with gum.

GUMPTION, *gump'shun*, *n.* Sense: shrewdness: common sense. [Goth. *gaumian*, to perceive; A.S. *geomian*, to regard; O. E. *gaum*, *goam*, to understand, look after.]

GUN, *gun*, *n.* (*lit.*) *An engine* for throwing projectiles: an instrument for projecting balls by means of gunpowder.: a general term for fire-arms: in military usage, now applied to heavy pieces of ordnance. [O. E. *gyne*, a contr. of ENGINE.]

GUN-BARREL, *gun'-bar'el*, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.

GUN-BOAT, *gun'-bōt*, *n.* A boat or small vessel of light draught fitted to carry one or more guns.

GUN-CARRIAGE, *gun'-kar'rij*, *n.* The wheeled carriage on which a gun or cannon is mounted.

GUN-COTTON, *gun'-kot'n*, *n.* Cotton rendered highly explosive by chemical means, and sometimes used as a substitute for gunpowder.

GUN-FIRE, *gun'-fīr*, *n.* (*mil.*) The hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

GUN-METAL, *gun'-met'al*, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin in the proportion of 9 to 1, used in making guns.

GUNNAGE, *gun'āj*, *n.* The number of guns carried by a ship of war.

GUNNEL, *gun'el*, *n.* Same as GUNWALE.

GUNNER, *gun'ėr*, *n.* One who works a gun or cannon: (*naut.*) a petty officer who has charge of the ordnance on board ship. [the science of artillery.

GUNNERY, *'gun'ėr-i*, *n.* The art of managing guns, or

GUNPOWDER, *'gun'pow-dėr*, *n.* An explosive powder used for guns, fireworks, &c.

GUN-ROOM, *gun'-rōōm*, *n.* The room or apartment on board ship occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room.

GUNSHOT, *gun'shot*, *n.* The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun.—*adj.* Caused by the shot of a gun. [repairs guns or small-arms.

GUNSMITH, *gun'smith*, *n.* A mechanic who makes or

GUNSTOCK, *gun'stok*, *n.* The stock or piece of wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, *gun'stōn*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A stone, formerly used as shot for a gun.

GUN-TACKLE, *gun'-tak'l*, *n.* (*naut.*) The tackle used on board ship by which the guns are run to and from the port-holes.

GUNWALE, *gun'el*, *n.* The wale or upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, from which the upper guns are pointed.

GURGE, *gurj*, *n.* (*Milton*). A whirlpool. [L. *gurges*. See GORGE.]

GURGLE, *gur'gl*, *v.i.* To flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle: to make a bubbling sound:—*pr.p.* gur'gling; *pa.p.* gur'gled.—*n.* A gush or irregular flow of water. [From root of GARGLE.]

GURNET, *gur'net*, } *n.* (*lit.*) *Horn-head:* a genus
GURNARD, *gur'nard*, } of fishes, having the head covered with bony plates, and the body with rough, prickly scales. [Ir. *guirnead*, W. *pengernyn*, Cornish *pengarn*—*pen*, head, and *garn*, horn.]

GUSH, *gush*, *v.i.* To pour out suddenly or copiously.—*v.i.* to flow or rush out suddenly, copiously, or with violence.—*n.* A sudden and violent issue of liquid: the liquid so poured forth. [A.S. *geotan*, Ger. *giessen*, akin to Gr. *cheō*, to pour; Ger. *guss*, Ice. *gusa*, that which is poured out.]

GUSHING, *gush'ing*, *p.adj.* Rushing out with violence: emitting copiously: demonstrative.

GUSHINGLY, *gush'ing-li*, *adv.* In a gushing manner.

GUSSET, *gus'et*, *n.* The piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit: an angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part of it. [Fr. *gousset*, armpit, gusset—*gousse*, It. *guscio*, a pod; W. *cwysed*, a gusset—*cwys*, a furrow.]

GUST, *gust*, *n.* A sudden blast as of wind: a violent burst of passion. [Ice. *gustr.*]

GUST, *gust*, } *n.* Sense or pleasure of tasting:
GUSTO, *gust'ō*, } relish: zest: intellectual taste.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To taste, have a relish of. [It. *gusto*—L. *gustus.*]

GUSTATION, *gus-tā'shun*, *n.* The act of tasting.

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GUSTATORY, gust'a-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to, or tending to please, the taste.

GUSTO, gust'ō, *n.* See GUST.

GUSTY, gust'i, *adj.* Subject to sudden gusts of wind: stormy: tempestuous.

GUT, gut, *n.* (*lit.*) That through which anything *gushes* or flows: the intestinal canal of an animal: —*pl.* the stomach.—*v.t.* To take out the bowels of: to plunder: to take out or destroy the interior of:—*pr.p.* gutt'ing; *pa.p.* gutt'ed. [A.S. *gut—geotan*, to flow. See GUSH.]

GUTTA-PERCHA, gut'a-pėrch'a, *n.* The concrete juice of various trees found in the Malayan Islands, resembling caoutchouc. [Malay *gutta*, gum, *percha*, the tree that produces it.]

GUTTER, gut'ėr, *n.* A channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away *the drops* of rain: a channel for water.—*v.t.* To cut or form into small hollows.—*v.i.* to become hollowed: to run down, as a candle. [Fr. *gouttière—goutte*, L. *gutta*, a drop.]

GUTTIFEROUS, gut-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Exuding drops of gum or resin, said of certain plants. [L. *gutta*, a drop, and *fero*, to produce.]

GUTTURAL, gut'ur-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or connected with *the throat:* formed in the throat.—*n.* (*gram.*) A letter pronounced in the throat. [Fr. *guttural*—L. *guttur*, the throat.]

GUY, gī, *n.* (*naut.*) A rope to guide or keep steady any heavy weight while being hoisted or lowered. [Sp. *guia*, a guide. See GUIDE.]

GUY, gī, *n.* An effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the day of the Gunpowder Plot: an odd figure.

GUYLEN, gīl'en, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To beguile. [See GUILE.]

GUYLER, gīl'ėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). One who beguiles, a deceiver.

GUZZLE, guz'l, *v.i.* To drink or swallow with haste and greediness.—*v.t.* to swallow with immoderate relish:—*pr.p.* guzz'ling; *pa.p.* guzz'led. [Swiss *gieseln*, to gormandise; It. *gozzare*, to swallow—*gozzo*, the throat.]

GUZZLER, guz'lėr, *n.* One who guzzles: a gormandiser.

GWINIAD, gwin'i-ad, *n.* A fresh-water fish of a silvery-white appearance, resembling the herring. [W.—*gwyn*, white.]

GYMNASIUM, jim-nā'zi-um, *n.* (*orig.*) A place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were *naked*, or nearly so: a school for gymnastics: a school for the higher branches of literature and science:—*pl.* GYMNASIA, jim-nā'zi-a. [L.—Gr. *gymnasion—gymnazō*, to exercise—*gymnos*, naked.]

GYMNAST, jim'nast, *n.* One who teaches or practises gymnastics.

GYMNASTIC, -AL, jim-nas'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to athletic exercises.

GYMNASTICS, jim-nas'tiks, *n.* Athletic exercises, such as wrestling, running, &c.: the art of performing athletic exercises.

GYMNIC, jim'nik, *adj.* (*Milton*). Pertaining to or performing athletic exercises.

GYMNOCARPOUS, jim-no-kär'pus, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having the fruit naked*, or not invested with a receptacle. [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit.]

GYMNOSPERMOUS, jim-no-spėr'mus, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having the seeds naked*, or not enclosed in a capsule. [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed.]

GYNÆCEUM. Same as GYNECIUM.

GYNANDRIA, ji-nan'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens are united with the pistil. [Gr. *gynē*, a female, and *anēr, andros*, a man.]

GYNANDRIAN, GYNANDROUS, ji-nan'dri-an, ji-nan'drus, *adj.* Belonging to the class *Gynandria:* having the stamens united with the pistil.

GYNARCHY, jin'är-ki, *n.* Government by a female. [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, *archō*, to rule.]

GYNECIUM, jin-e-si'um, *n.* (*Tenn.*) An apartment in a large house, exclusively appropriated to women. [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *oikos*, a house.]

GYNECOCRACY, GYNEOCRACY, jin-e-kok'ra-si, jin-e-ok'ra-si, *n.* *Government by women.* [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, *krateō*, to rule.] [University.

GYP, jip, *n.* A servant—so used in Cambridge

GYPSEOUS, jip'se-us, *adj.* Of or resembling gypsum.

GYPSIFEROUS, jip-sif'ėr-us, *adj.* Producing or containing gypsum. [GYPSUM, and *fero*, to produce.]

GYPSUM, jip'sum, *n.* (*lit.*) *Chalk:* native sulphate of lime: when calcined it is *Plaster of Paris.* [L., Gr. *gypsos*, chalk.]

GYPSY, jip'si, *n.* (*lit.*) *Egyptian*, because supposed to have come from Egypt: one of a wandering race, originally from India, now found in most countries of Europe: a reproachful name for a person with a dark complexion: a sly, tricking woman. Also written *Gipsy, Gypsey.* [O.E. *Gyptian.*]

GYPSYISM, jip'si-izm, *n.* The state or characteristics of a gypsy.

GYRATE, jī'rāt, *v.i.* To whirl round a central point: to move spirally:—*pr.p.* gy'rating; *pa.p.* gy'rated.—*adj.* (*bot.*) Winding round. [L. *gyro, -atum*, to move in a circle. See GYRE.]

GYRATION, jī-rā'shun, *n.* Act of gyrating: a spiral motion.

GYRATORY, jī'ra-tor-i, *adj.* Moving in a circle.

GYRE, jīr, *n.* A circle described by a body moving in an orbit: a circular motion. [L. *gyrus*—Gr. *gyros*, round.]

GYRFALCON, jėr'faw-kn, *n.* A large and formidable species of falcon, found in the northern regions of both the Old and New Worlds—also written GERFALCON, JERFALCON. [Low L. *gyrofalco*; Ger. *geier*, a vulture, and *falke*, falcon.]

GYROMANCY, jī'ro-man-si, *n.* A kind of divination performed by walking round or in a circle. [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *manteia*, prophecy.]

GYROSCOPE, jī'ro-skōp, *n.* An instrument by which the diurnal rotation of the earth, and the effects of revolution and rotation, are exhibited. [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *skopeo*, to look at.]

GYVE, jīv, *n.* A shackle or fetter, esp. one to confine the legs—used commonly in the plural.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fetter. [W. *gefyn*, fetters.]

H

HA, hä, *int.* Denoting surprise, joy, or grief: and, when repeated, laughter. [From the sound.]

HABEAS-CORPUS, hā'be-as-kor'pus, *n.* (*lit.*) *Have the body:* a writ to a jailer to produce the body of one detained in prison, and to state the reasons of such detention, that the court may judge of their sufficiency. [L.—*habeo*, to have, and *corpus*, the body.]

HABERDASHER, hab'ėr-dash-ėr, *n.* A seller of small wares, as ribbons, tape, &c.: (*Bacon*) a retail dealer. [by a haberdasher.

HABERDASHERY, hab'ėr-dash-ėr-i, *n.* Goods sold

HABERDINE, hab-er-dīn', *n.* Dried salt cod. [Prob. corrupted from *Aberdeen*-fish.]

HABERGEON, ha-bėr'je-on, *n.* A piece of armour

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to defend the neck and breast. [Fr. *haubergeon*, dim. of O. Fr. *hauberc*, obs. E. *hauberk*—A.S. *healsbeorga*—*heals*, neck, *beorgan*, to defend.]

HABILE, hab'il, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Able, capable. [Fr.—L. *habilis*. See ABLE.]

HABILIMENT, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* A habit or garment:—*pl.* clothing, dress. [Fr. *habillement*—*habiller*, to dress—L. as if *habitulare*—*habitus*, dress.]

HABILITATION, ha-bil-i-tā'shun, *n.* (*Bacon*). Qualification. [Low L. *habilitatio*—L. *habilis*, able.]

HABILITY, ha-bil'i-ti, *n.* (*Spenser*). Ability.

HABIT, hab'it, *n.* (*lit.*) *The having* one's self or being in a certain condition: ordinary course of conduct: tendency to perform certain actions: practice: custom: outward appearance, dress: a garment, esp. a tight-fitting dress, with a skirt, worn by ladies on horseback.—*v.t.* To dress. [Fr.—L. *habitus*, state, dress—*habeo*, to have.]

HABITABLE, hab'it-a-bl, *adj.* That may be inhabited or dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, hab'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* Capacity of being habitable. [be inhabited.

HABITABLY, hab'it-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner to

HABITANCE, hab'it-ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Habitation, dwelling.

HABITANT, hab'it-ant, *n.* (*Milton*). An inhabitant.

HABITAT, hab'it-at, *n.* (*lit.*) *It dwells:* the natural abode or locality of an animal or plant. [3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of L. *habito*, to dwell, to have frequently, freq. of *habeo*, to have.]

HABITATION, hab-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act of inhabiting or dwelling: place of abode: a settled dwelling: a residence. [habit or frequent use: customary.

HABITUAL, ha-bit'ū-al, *adj.* Formed or acquired by

HABITUALLY, ha-bit'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a habitual or customary manner.

HABITUATE, ha-bit'ū-āt, *v.t.* To cause to acquire a habit: to accustom:—*pr.p.* habit'ūāting; *pa.p.* habit'ūated. [tion: usual manner.

HABITUDE, hab'i-tūd, *n.* Habit: frequent repeti-

HABLE, hā'bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). HABILE.

HACHURE, hash'ūr, *n.* A short line used in delineating surfaces, esp. mountains, in map engraving. [Fr. *hacher*, to hack, from root of HACK.]

HACK, hak, *v.t.* *To use an axe upon*, to chop: to cut and mangle: to notch.—*n.* A cut made by hacking. [A.S. *haccan*, Ger. *hacken*—*hacke*, an axe.]

HACK, hak, *n.* *A hackney*, esp. a poor and jaded one: any person overworked on hire: a literary drudge.—*adj.* Hackney, hired.—*v.i.* To offer for hire. [Contr. from HACKNEY.]

HACKBUT, hak'but, *n.* Same as HAGBUT.

HACKLE, hak'l, *n.* An instrument with *hooks* or iron teeth for sorting hemp or flax: any flimsy substance unspun: a feather in a cock's neck: a hook and fly for angling, dressed with this feather.—*v.t.* To dress with a hackle, as flax: to tear rudely asunder: to question minutely, as a candidate for election:—*pr.p.* hack'ling; *pa.p.* hack'led. [Ger. *hechel*, akin to Ger. *haken*, and HOOK.]

HACKLY, hak'li, *adj.* Rough and broken, as if hacked or chopped: (*min.*) covered with sharp points.

HACKNEY, hak'ni, *n.* (*lit.*) *A nag* or horse *hacked*, or used badly: a horse for general use, esp. for hire.—*v.t.* To carry in a hackney-coach: to use much: to make commonplace. [From HACK, to hash, to use badly, and NAG, a small horse—hence Fr. *haquenée*, D. *hakke-nei*, an ambling nag.]

HACKNEY, hak'ni, *adj.* Let out for hire: devoted to common use: much used. [for hire.

HACKNEY-COACH, hak'ni-kōch, *n.* A coach let out

HACKNEYED, hak'nid, *adj.* Much used: worn out. [From HACKNEY.]

HACQUETON, hak'e-ton, *n.* (*Spenser*). A stuffed jacket, without sleeves, formerly worn under armour. [Fr. *hoqueton*; O. E. *jacke*, body armour, from root of JACKET.]

HAD, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of HAVE: sometimes = would. [Contr. from A.S. *hāfed*, *hāfd* = haved.]

HADDOCK, had'uk, *n.* A sea-fish of the cod family. [Low L. *gadus*, cod, and dim. termination *ock*.]

HADES, hā'dēz, *n.* (*lit.*) *The invisible:* (*myth.*) the abode of the dead. [Gr.]

HADJ, haj, *n.* A Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina. [Arab.]

HADJI, haj'i, *n.* One who has performed a Hadj.

HÆ-. For words beginning thus, see HE-.

HAFT, haft, *n.* The part of anything which we *have* or take in the hand: a handle. [A.S. *hæft*—*hæftan*, to take; Ger. *heft*; conn. with HAVE.]

HAG, hag, *n.* One *wise* in unholy secrets, a witch: an ugly old woman. [A.S. *hæges*, Ger. *hexe*, O. Ger. *hāgs*; Ice. *hagur*, wise.]

HAG, hag, *n.* A genus of cartilaginous fishes allied to lampreys, found chiefly in the polar seas.

HAG-BORN, hag'-bawrn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Born of a hag or witch.

HAGBUT, hag'but, *n.* An arquebuse. [O. Fr. *haquebute*; D. *haeck-busse*. See ARQUEBUSE.]

HAGGARD, hag'ard, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Wild*, applied to an untrained hawk: lean, thin: hollow-eyed. [Fr.—Ger. *hager*, lean.]

HAGGARDLY, hag'ard-li, *adv.* In a haggard manner.

HAGGIS, hag'is, *n.* A Scotch dish made of different parts of sheep or lamb chopped up with suet, onions, oatmeal, &c., and boiled in a sheep's maw. [Scot. *hag*, to chop.]

HAGGISH, hag'ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hag-like.

HAGGLE, hag'l, *v.t.* *To hack into small pieces:* to cut unskilfully: to mangle:—*pr.p.* hagg'ling; *pa.p.* hagg'led. [Dim. of Scot. *hag*, Ice. *hogga*, to hack.]

HAGGLE, hag'l, *v.i.* To be slow in making a bargain: to stick at trifles:—*pr.p.* hagg'ling; *pa.p.* hagg'led. [See HAWK, and HIGGLE, to peddle.]

HAGGLER, hag'lėr, *n.* One who haggles.

HAGIOGRAPHA, hā-ji-og'raf-a, } *n.* The last of
HAGIOGRAPHY, hā-ji-og'raf-i, } the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Song of Solomon, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes. [Gr. *hagios*, holy, *graphō*, to write.]

HAGIOGRAPHAL, hā-ji-og'ra-fal, *adj.* Pertaining to the Hagiographa or sacred writings.

HAGIOGRAPHER, hā-ji-og'raf-ėr, *n.* One of the writers of the Hagiographa: a sacred writer.

HAGIOGRAPHY. See HAGIOGRAPHA.

HAGIOLOGY, hā-ji-ol'o-ji, *n.* The description or history of the sacred writings or of the lives of the saints. [Gr. *hagios*, holy, *logos*, a discourse.]

HAG-SEED, hag'-sēd, *n.* (*Shak.*) The offspring of a hag or witch.

HA-HA, ha-hä', *n.* Same as HAW-HAW.

HAIL, hāl, *int.* or *imp.* May you be in *health*.—*n.* A wish of health: a salutation. [A.S. *hælo*, *hælu*, Ger. *heil*, health. See HEAL.]

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HAIL, hāl, *v.t.* *To call to*, at a distance: to address one passing.—*v.i.* to report one's self. [Low Ger. *anhalen*, to call to one; D. *halen*, to call, fetch; Ger. *holen*, to fetch, drag.]

HAIL, hāl, *n.* Frozen rain or particles of ice falling from the clouds.—*v.i.* To pour down hail.—*v.t.* to pour down, as hail. [A.S. *hagal*, Ger. *hagel*, Gr. *chalaza*, Sans. *hrad*, to rattle.]

HAILE, hāl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To hale, to drag.

HAILSTONE, hāl'stōn, *n.* A single stone or ball of hail.

HAILSTORM, hāl'storm, *n.* A storm accompanied [with hail.

HAIR, hār, *n.* A filament growing from the skin of an animal: the whole mass of hairs which forms a covering for the head or the whole body: (*bot.*) minute hair-like processes on the cuticle of plants: anything very small and fine: (*Shak.*) grain, texture, character. [A.S. *hær*, Ger. *haar*, perhaps akin to the root of L. *hirtus*, hairy, *horreo*, to bristle.]

HAIR-BREADTH, hār'-bredth, } *n.* The breadth of
HAIR'S-BREADTH, hārz'-bredth, } a hair: a very small distance.

HAIR-BRUSH, hār'-brush, *n.* A brush for the hair.

HAIR-CLOTH, hār'-kloth, *n.* Cloth made partly or entirely of hair.

HAIR-DRESSER, hār'-dres'ėr, *n.* One who dresses or [cuts hair, a barber.

HAIR-GRASS, hār'-gras, *n.* A kind of grass found generally on poor soil, the bracts of whose florets are generally awned near the base.

HAIRINESS, hār'i-nes, *n.* The state of being hairy.

HAIRLESS, hār'les, *adj.* Wanting hair.

HAIR-LINE, hār'-līn, *n.* A line made of hair, used in [fishing.

HAIR-PIN, hār'-pin, *n.* A pin used in hair-dressing.

HAIR-POWDER, hār'-pow'dėr, *n.* A white powder for dusting the hair.

HAIR-SPLITTING, hār'-split'ing, *n.* The art of splitting hairs or of making minute distinctions.

HAIR-SPRING, hār'-spring, *n.* A very fine hair-like spring on the balance-wheel of a watch.

HAIR-STROKE, hār'-strōk, *n.* In writing, a stroke or line as fine as a hair.

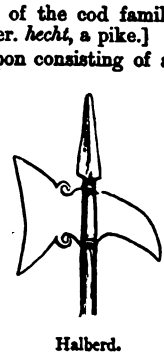
HAIR-TRIGGER, hār'-trig'ėr, *n.* A trigger which discharges a gun or pistol by a hair-like spring.

HAIR-WORM, hār'-wurm, *n.* A worm, like a horse-hair, which lives in the bodies of certain insects.

HAIRY, hār'i, *adj.* Of or resembling hair.

HAKE, hāk, } *n.* A sea-fish of the cod family.
HAKOT, hak'ot, } [A.S. *hakot*, Ger. *hecht*, a pike.]

HALBERD, hal'bėrd, *n.* A weapon consisting of an *axe* and heavy dagger fixed on a *pole*. [Fr. *hallebarde*, Ger. *hellebarde*, O. Ger. *helmbarte*—*helm*, a pole, *barte*, an axe.]



Halberd.

HALBERDIER, hal-bėrd-ēr', *n.* One armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, hal'si-un, *n.* (*lit.*) *The breeder on the sea*, the kingfisher, so called because once believed to make a floating nest on the sea, which remained calm while it was hatching.—*adj.* Calm: peaceful: happy. [L., Gr. *halkyōn*—*hals*, the sea, and *kyō*, to breed.]

HALCYON-DAYS, (*orig.*) the time during which the halcyon was hatching: a time of peace and happiness.

HALE, hāl, *adj.* *Healthy:* robust: sound of body.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Welfare. [From root of HEAL.]

HALE, hāl, *v.t.* *To haul*, to drag:—*pr.p.*, hāl'ing; *pa.p.* hāled'. [See HAIL, to call to.]

HALF, hāf (*pl.* HALVES, hāvz), *n.* One of two equal *parts*.—*adj.* Having or consisting of one of two equal parts: being in part.—*adv.* In an equal part or degree: in part: imperfectly. [A.S. *healf*, *half*, Ice. *halfa*, part, side.]

HALF-AND-HALF, hāf'-and-hāf, *n.* A mixture of beer or porter and ale.

HALF-BINDING, hāf'-bīnd'ing, *n.* A kind of bookbinding in which the backs and corners are of leather, and the sides of paper or cloth.

HALF-BLOOD, hāf'-blud, *n.* Relation between those who are only half of the same blood, or who are of the same father or mother, but not of both.

HALF-BLOODED, hāf'-blud'ed, *adj.* Produced from a male and female of different blood.

HALF-BOUND, hāf'-bownd, *adj.* Bound only partly in leather, as a book.

HALF-BRED, hāf'-bred, *adj.* Half or not well bred or trained: wanting in refinement.

HALF-BREED, hāf'-brēd, *adj.* Half-blooded.—*n.* A [half-blood.

HALF-BROTHER, hāf'-bruth'ėr, *n.* A brother by one parent only.

HALF-CAP, hāf'-kap, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cap only partly put [off, a slight salute.

HALF-CASTE, hāf'-kast, *n.* A person one of whose parents belongs to a Hindoo caste, and the other is a European.

HALF-COCK, hāf'-kok, *n.* The position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch.

HALFEN, hāf'n, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having only half its due [qualities.

HALFENDEAL, hāf'n-dēl, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Nearly half. [A.S. *healf*, and *dæl*, a part.]

HALF-FACED, hāf'-fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shewing only part [of the face.

HALF-MOON, hāf'-mōōn, *n.* The moon at the quarters when but half of it is illuminated: anything like it in shape.

HALF-NOTE, hāf'-nōt, *n.* (*mus.*) A minim, being one-half of a semibreve or whole note.

HALF-PAY, hāf'-pā, *n.* Half the amount of pay or salary: reduced pay.

HALF-PENNY, hā'-pen-i (*pl.* HALF-PENCE, hāf'-pens or hā'pens), *n.* A copper coin worth half a penny: the value of half a penny.

HALF-PENNYWORTH, hāf'-pen-i-wurth, *n.* The worth or value of a half-penny.

HALF-SISTER, hāf'-sis'tėr, *n.* A sister by one parent [only.

HALF-SWORD, hāf'-sōrd, *n.* (*Shak.*) Fight within half a sword's length, close fight.

HALF-WAY, hāf'-wā, *adv.* At half the way or distance: imperfectly.—*adj.* Equally distant from two points.

HALF-WITTED, hāf'-wit'ed, *adj.* Having only half the ordinary wit or intellect: silly.

HALF-YEARLY, hāf'-yēr'li, *adj.* Occurring at every half-year, or twice in a year.—*adv.* Twice in a year.

HALIBUT, hal'i-but, *n.* (*lit.*) *Holy flounder:* the largest kind of flat-fishes. [Ger. *heil-butt*, D. *heilbot*—*heil*, holy, *bot*, a flat fish.]

HALIDOM, hal'i-dom, *n.* (*Spenser*). *Holiness*, sanctity—used chiefly as an oath. [A.S. *halig*, holy, and affix *dom*.]

HALL, hawl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A court-yard:* a large room or passage at the entrance of a house: a large chamber for public business: an edifice in which courts of justice are held: a manor-house (so called because courts of justice used to be held in them): the edifice of a college: at Oxford, an unendowed college: at Cambridge, a college. [A.S. *heal*, Fr. *halle*; L. *aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a court-yard.]

HALLELUIAH, HALLELUJAH, hal-le-lōō'ya, *n.* Praise to Jah or Jehovah: a song of praise. [Heb.]

HALLIARD. Same as HALYARD.

HALLIDOME, hal'i-dōm, *n.* (*Spenser*). HALIDOM.

HALL-MARK, hawl'-märk, *n.* The mark made on plate at Goldsmiths' Hall to shew its purity.

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HALLOO, hal-lōō', *int.*, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hunting cry to encourage dogs:* a cry to draw attention.—*v.i.* To cry after dogs: to raise an outcry.—*v.t.* to encourage or chase with shouts. [Fr. *halle! haller*, to encourage dogs; Ger. *halloh*, akin to *hallen*, to sound.]

HALLOW, hal'ō, *v.t.* *To make holy:* to set apart for religious use: to reverence. [A.S. *halgian, haligan —halig*, holy; conn. with HEAL, HOLY, WHOLE.]

HALLOWEEN, hal'ō-ēn, *n.* The evening before All-Hallows or All-Saints'-Day. [All-Hallows.

HALLOW-MAS, hal'ō-mas, *n.* The mass or feast of

HALLUCINATION, hal-lū-si-nā'shun, *n.* *A wandering of the mind:* error: delusion: (*med.*) perception of things that do not exist. [L. *hallucinatio—hallucinor, alucinor, -atum*, Gr. *aluō, aluskō*, to wander in mind—*alaomai*, to wander.]

HALLUCINATORY, hal-lū'si-na-tor-i, *adj.* Partaking of or tending to produce hallucination.

HALO, hā'lō, *n.* (*lit.*) *A thrashing-floor*, which among the Greeks was *round:* a luminous circle round the sun or moon, caused by the presence in the air of innumerable crystals of ice: in painting, the bright ring round the heads of holy persons:—*pl.* HALOS, hā'lōz.—*v.t.* To surround with a halo. [From Gr. *halōs*, a thrashing-floor.]

HALOGEN, hal'o-jen, *n.* A substance which by combination with a metal *forms a salt-like compound.* [Gr. *hals, halos*, salt, and *gennaō*, to produce.]

HALSE, hawls, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To clasp round the neck, to embrace. [A.S. *healsian—hals*, the neck.]

HALSER, hawz'ėr, *n.* Same as HAWSER.

HALT, hawlt, *v.t.* *To hold* back: (*mil.*) to cause to cease marching.—*v.i.* to stop from going on: (*mil.*) to stop in a march: to limp: (*B.*) to be in doubt: to hesitate: to walk lamely.—*adj.* Lame.—*n.* A stopping: (*mil.*) a stop in marching. [A.S. *healdan*, to hold, *healtan*, to limp; Ger. *halten*, to hold, conn. with L. *claudus*, lame.]

HALTER, hawlt'ėr, *n.* A head-rope for holding and leading a horse: a rope for hanging criminals: a strong cord.—*v.t.* To catch or bind with a rope.

HALTING, hawlt'ing, *adj.* Holding back: stopping: limping.

HALVE, hăv, *v.t.* To divide into halves or two equal parts:—*pr.p.* halv'ing; *pa.p.* halved'.

HALVED, hăvd, *adj.* Divided into halves: (*bot.*) appearing as if one side were cut away.

HALVES, hăvz, pl. of HALF.

HALYARD, hal'yard, *n.* (*naut.*) A rope by which yards, sails, &c., are hauled or hoisted.

HAM, ham, *n.* The hind part or inner *bend* of the knee: the thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog salted and dried. [A.S.; Ger. *hamme*, O. Ger. *hamma —ham*, Celt. *cam*, crooked, bent.]

HAMADRYAD, ham'a-drī-ad, *n.* (*myth.*) *A dryad* or wood-nymph, who lived and died *along with the tree* in which she dwelt:—*pl.* HAM'ADRYADS and HAMADRY'ADES (-ēz). [Gr. *hamadryas—hama*, together, *drys*, a tree.]

HAMITIC, ham-it'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Ham, a son of Noah, or to his descendants.

HAMLET, ham'let, *n.* *A little home:* a cluster of houses in the country: a small village. [A.S. *ham*, a home, and dim. affix *let*.]

HAMMER, ham'ėr, *n.* A tool for *beating*, or driving nails: anything like a hammer, as the part of a clock that strikes the bell: the cock of a gun: the baton of an auctioneer.—*v.t.* To beat: to drive or shape with a hammer: to contrive by intellectual labour.—*v.i.* to be busy or in agitation. [A.S. *hamor*, Ice. *hamar:* from the sound of blows.]

HAMMER-BEAM, ham'ėr-bēm, *n.* A horizontal piece of timber in place of a tie-beam at or near the feet of a pair of rafters.

HAMMERCLOTH, ham'ėr-kloth, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box.

HAMMER-HEAD, ham'ėr-hed, *n.* A rapacious fish of the shark family, so called from the shape of its head, which resembles a double-headed hammer.

HAMMERMAN, ham'ėr-man, *n.* A man who hammers.

HAMMOCK, ham'uk, *n.* A piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners, and used as a bed by sailors. [From *Hamaca*, an American-Indian word, meaning a net.]

HAMPER, ham'pėr, *n.* A large *basket* for conveying goods: a chain or fetter.—*v.t.* To put in a hamper: to impede: to shackle. [Contr. from HANAPER.]

HAMSTRING, ham'string, *n.* The string or tendon of the ham.—*v.t.* To lame by cutting the hamstring.

HAN, han (*Spenser*), pl. of HAVE.

HANAPER, han'a-pėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A receptacle for cups:* (*orig.*) a royal treasure basket: a treasury or exchequer. [Low L. *hanaperium;* O. Fr. *hanap*, a drinking-cup; Ger. *napf*, A.S. *hnæp*, a bowl.]

HAND, hand, *n.* (*lit.*) *The instrument for seizing:* the extremity of the arm below the wrist: that which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the hand of a clock: anything like a hand: a measure of the hand's breadth: an agent or workman: power or manner of performing: possession: style of handwriting: side, direction: the cards one holds in a game.—*v.t.* To give with the hand: to lead or conduct: (*naut.*) to furl, as sails. [A.S. *hand;* Ice. *henda*, L. *prehendo*, to seize; akin to Gr. *chandanō*, to hold.]

AT HAND, near in place or time.—AT ANY HAND, IN ANY HAND (*Shak.*), at anyrate, in any case.—HAND IN HAND, in union, conjointly.—HAND OVER HEAD, negligently, rashly.—HAND TO MOUTH, without provision for the future, as want requires, precariously.—IN HAND, as present payment: in preparation.—OFF HAND or OUT OF HAND, immediately, without hesitation.—ON HAND, in one's possession.—TO BEAR A HAND, to make haste to help.—TO BEAR IN HAND (*Shak.*), to keep in expectation.—TO BE HAND AND GLOVE, to be very intimate and familiar.—TO HAVE A HAND IN, to be concerned in.—TO HOLD HAND (*Shak.*), to compete successfully.—TO LEND A HAND, to give assistance.—TO TAKE IN HAND, to undertake.

HAND-BARROW, hand'-bar'rō, *n.* A barrow without a wheel, carried by the hands of men.

HAND-BILL, hand'-bil, *n.* A bill or pruning-hook used in the hand: a bill or loose sheet, with some announcement.

HAND-BOOK, hand'-book, *n.* A book of reference for the hand: a guide-book for travellers.

HAND-BREADTH, hand'-bredth, *n.* The breadth of a hand: a palm.

HAND-CART, hand'-kärt, *n.* A small cart drawn by [hand.

HANDCUFF, hand'kuf, *n.* A cuff or fetter for the hand.—*v.t.* To put handcuffs on. [A.S. *handcosp, handcops—hand*, and *cosp*, a fetter.]

HANDED, hand'ed, *adj.* (*Milton*). With hands joined: (*Shak.*) having a hand of a certain sort.

HANDER, hand'ėr, *n.* One who hands down: a transmitter.

HAND-FAST, hand'-fast, *n.* (*Shak.*) Hold, custody—betrothal.

HANDFUL, hand'fool, *n.* As much as fills the hand: a small number or quantity:—*pl.* HAND'FULS.

HAND-GALLOP, hand'-gal'up, *n.* An easy gallop, in which the speed of the horse is restrained by the hand pressing the bridle.

HAND-GLASS, hand'-glas, *n.* A glass or small glazed

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frame used to protect plants, able to be lifted by the hand.

HAND-GRENADE, hand'-gre-nād', *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HANDICAP, -PING, hand'i-kap, -ping, *n.* A term used in various games and sports to denote the placing of competitors, good, bad, and indifferent, on such a footing that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning.—*v.t.* HAND'ICAP, to arrange in a handicap.

HANDICRAFT, hand'i-kraft, *n.* A craft, trade, or work, performed by the hand.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hand'i-krafts-man, *n.* A man skilled in a handicraft or manual occupation.

HANDILY, hand'i-li, *adv.* In a handy manner.

HANDINESS, hand'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being handy.

HANDIWORK, hand'i-wurk, *n.* Work done by the hands: work of skill or wisdom.

HANDKERCHIEF, hang'kėr-chif, *n.* A kerchief for the hand: a piece of cloth for wiping the nose, &c.: a neckerchief.

HANDLE, hand'l, *v.t.* To touch, hold, or use with the hand: to make familiar by frequent touching: to manage: to use to write on: to practise: (*Bacon*) to discourse on, to discuss.—*v.i.* to use the hands:—*pr.p.* hand'ling; *pa.p.* hand'led. [A.S. *handlian*, from HAND.]

HANDLE, hand'l, *n.* That part of anything held in the hand: (*fig.*) that of which use is made: a tool.

HANDLESS, hand'les, *adj.* Without a hand.

HANDLING, hand'ling, *n.* The touching or managing with the hand: action: manner of touch.

HANDMAID, -EN, hand'mād, -n, *n.* A maid that waits at hand: a female servant.

HAND-ORGAN, hand'-or'gan, *n.* A portable organ, played by means of a crank turned by the hand.

HAND-RAIL, hand'-rāl, *n.* A rail supported by balusters, as in staircases, to hold by.

HANDSAW, hand'saw, *n.* A saw manageable by the hand.

HANDSAW, hand'saw, *n.* Same as HERONSHAW. So used in the proverb, 'not to know a hawk from a handsaw.'

HANDSEL, hand'sel, *n.* Money for something sold *given* into the *hands* of another: the first sale or using of anything: a first instalment or earnest: a new-year's gift.—*v.t.* To give a handsel: to use or do anything the first time. [A.S. *handselen*, a giving into hands—*hand*, and *sellan*, to give.]

HANDSOME, han'sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *What falls readily to the hand*, convenient, dexterous: seemly, becoming: good-looking: beautiful with dignity: liberal or noble: generous: ample. [HAND, and termination *some*.]

HANDSOMELY, han'sum-li, *adv.* In a handsome manner: (*Spenser*) conveniently.

HANDSOMENESS, han'sum-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being handsome: elegance.

HANDSPIKE, hand'spīk, *n.* A spike or bar used with the hand as a lever.

HANDSTAVES, hand'stāvz, *n.* (*B.*) Staves for the hand, probably javelins.

HANDWRITING, hand'rīt'ing, *n.* The style of writing peculiar to each hand or person: writing.

HANDY, hand'i, *adj.* Skilful in using the hand: dexterous: ready to the hand: near.

HANDY-DANDY, hand'i-dand'i, *n.* (*Shak.*) An old game among children, in which something is rapidly changed from one hand to the other, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained.

HANDYWORK. Same as HANDIWORK.

HANG, hang, *v.t.* To suspend: to put to death by suspending and choking: to cause to hang: to droop: to decorate with hangings (pictures, drapery, &c.), as a wall.—*v.i.* to be hanging so as to allow of free motion: to lean, or rest for support: to be a weight: to hover or impend: to be or remain, as in suspense: to linger:—*pr.p.* hang'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hanged' or hung. [A.S. *hangian*, or *hon*, pa.p. *hangen*; Dutch and Ger. *hangen*.]

HANG FIRE, to be long in exploding or discharging, as a gun.

HANGER, hang'ėr, *n.* He who or that which hangs: that on which anything is hung: a short, broad sword, curved near the point.

HANGER-ON, hang'ėr-on, *n.* One who hangs on or sticks to a person or place: an importunate acquaintance: a dependent.

HANGING, hang'ing, *adj.* Deserving death by hanging.—*n.* Death by the halter: that which is hung, as drapery, &c.—used chiefly in *pl.*

HANGING-BUTTRESS, hang'ing-but'tres, *n.* A buttress not standing solid on a foundation, but hanging or supported on a corbel.

Hanging-buttress.

HANGMAN, hang'man, *n.* A man who hangs another: a public executioner.

HANK, hangk, *n.* (*lit.*) *That by which anything is hung* or fastened: two or more skeins of thread tied together.

HANKER, hangk'ėr, *v.i.* To allow the mind to hang on or long for with eagerness and uneasiness: to linger about.

HANSE, hans, *n.* *A league.*—*adj.* Applied to certain commercial cities in Germany which *leagued* together for mutual defence in the 13th century. [O. Fr., Ger. *hanse*, Goth. *hansa*, a league.]

HANSEATIC, han-se-at'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the Hanse cities in Germany.

HANSOM-CAB, han'sum-kab, *n.* A light two-wheeled cab or carriage with the driver's seat raised behind. [From the name of the inventor.]

HAP, hap, *n.* *That which seizes* or comes upon us suddenly: chance: fortune: accident.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) To happen. [Ice. *happ*, unexpected good-fortune; Fr. *happer*, to snatch at; D. *happen*, to seize.]

HAP-HAZARD, hap'-haz'ard, *n.* That which happens by hazard: chance: accident.

HAPLESS, hap'les, *adj.* Without hap or luck: unlucky: unhappy.

HAPLESSLY, hap'les-li, *adv.* In a hapless manner.

HAPLY, hap'li, *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident: perhaps: it may be.

HAPPEN, hap'n, *v.i.* To come by hap, or without expectation: to fall out: to take place.

HAPPILY, hap'i-li, *adv.* In a happy manner or state: with dexterity: (*Shak.*) haply, by chance.

HAPPINESS, hap'i-nes, *n.* The state of being happy: felicity: unstudied grace: (*Shak.*) good-fortune.

HAPPY, hap'i, *adj.* Having or bringing good hap, or fortune: lucky: possessing or enjoying pleasure: secure of good: furnishing enjoyment: dexterous.

HARANGUE, ha-rang', *n.* A speech addressed to a

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large assembly: a popular, pompous address.—*v.i.* To deliver a harangue.—*v.t.* to address by a harangue: —*pr.p.* haranguing (harang'ing); *pa.p.* harangued (harangd').

[Fr. *harangue;* It. *aringa—aringo*, arena; from O. Ger. and A.S. *hring*, Ger. *ring*, a ring: acc. to Wedgwood, from O. Fr. *raison*, low L. *ratio*, discourse. See ABRAIGN.]

HARASS, har'as, *v.t.* To burden or torment: to fatigue with excessive effort: to annoy by repeated attacks: to tire with importunity, or uneasiness.—*n.* (*Milton*) Devastation. [Fr. *harasser—harer*, to incite a dog, from the cry *har*, made in inciting a dog to attack: conn. with HARRY.]

HARBINGER, här'bin-jėr, *n.* (*lit.*) One who goes forward to provide *harbour* or lodging: a forerunner. [Ger. *herberger;* O. Scot. *herbryour*, from root of HARBOUR.]

HARBOR, HARBORAGE, &c., American spelling of HARBOUR, HARBOURAGE, &c.

HARBOROUGH, här'bur-o, *n.* (*Spenser*). A lodging. [A.S. *hereberga.* See HARBOUR.]

HARBOUR, här'bur, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) A *lodging*, station for an *army:* any refuge or shelter: a port for ships.—*v.t.* To lodge or entertain: to protect: to possess or indulge, as thoughts.—*v.i.* to take shelter. [O. E. *herbour, herbergh;* A.S. *hereberga—here*, an army, and *beorgan*, to protect.]

HARBOURAGE, här'bur-āj, *n.* Place of harbour or shelter: entertainment. [entertains.

HARBOURER, här'bur-ėr, *n.* One who harbours or

HARBOURLESS, här'bur-les, *adj.* Without harbour.

HARBOUR-MASTER, här'bur-mās'tėr, *n.* The master or public officer who has charge of a harbour.

HARD, härd, *adj.* Not easily penetrated: firm: solid: difficult, as to understand, to accomplish, or to bear, or to please: painful: severe: unfeeling: stiff: constrained.—*adv.* With urgency: with difficulty: close, near: earnestly: forcibly. [A.S. *heard;* Ger. *hart;* Goth. *hardus;* allied to Gr. *kartos, kratos*, strength, Sans. *kratu*, power.]

HARDEN, härd'n, *v.t.* To make hard or harder: to make firm: to strengthen: to confirm, as in wickedness, obstinacy, &c.—*v.i.* to become hard or harder.

HARDENED, härd'nd, *adj.* Made hard, unfeeling.

HARD-FAVOURED, härd'-fā'vurd, *adj.* Having a hard, coarse, or harsh countenance or appearance.

HARD-FEATURED, härd'-fēt'ūrd, *adj.* Of hard, coarse, or forbidding features.

HARD-FISTED, härd'-fist'ed, *adj.* Having hard or strong fists or hands: close-fisted: niggardly.

HARD-FOUGHT, härd'-fawt, *adj.* Sorely contested.

HARD-HANDED, härd'-hand'ed, *adj.* Having hard or tough hands.

HARD-HEARTED, härd'-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a hard or unfeeling heart: cruel.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, härd'-härt'ed-nes, *n.* Quality of being hard-hearted: cruelty. [HOOD.

HARDIHEAD, härd'i-hed, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as HARDI-

HARDIHOOD, härd'i-hood, *n.* State or quality of being hardy: boldness: courage: audacity. [sternly.

HARDILY, härd'i-li, *adv.* In a hardy manner: boldly:

HARDIMENT, härd'i-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as HARDIHOOD. [courage: (*Spenser*) hardship.

HARDINESS, härd'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being hardy:

HARDISH, härd'ish, *adj.* Somewhat hard.

HARDLY, härd'li, *adv.* With difficulty: scarcely, not quite: severely, harshly.

HARD-MOUTHED, härd'-mouthd, *adj.* Having a mouth hard or insensible to the bit: not easily managed.

HARDNESS, härd'nes, *n.* The quality of being hard: solidity: severity of temper: obduracy: stinginess: (*B.*) hardship, severe trial: (*Spenser*) rudeness.

HARD-RULED, härd'-rōōld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ruled with difficulty.

HARD-RUN, härd'-run, *adj.* Greatly pressed.

HARDSHIP, härd'ship, *n.* A hard state, or that which is hard to bear, as toil, injury, &c.

HARD-VISAGED, härd'-viz'ājd, *adj.* Of a hard, coarse, or forbidding visage.

HARDWARE, härd'wār, *n.* Ware made of hard material, such as iron or other metal.

HARDY, härd'i, *adj.* Hardened: inured to fatigue or exposure: strong, brave: confident: impudent. [Fr. *hardi*, It. *ardito—ardire*, to harden, borrowed by the Romance languages from the Teutonic *hard.*]

HARE, hār, *n.* (*lit.*) The *jumping* animal: a common rodent quadruped, with a divided upper lip and long hind-legs, which runs swiftly by leaps. [A.S. *hara;* Ger. *hase;* Sans. *çaça—çaç*, to jump.]

HAREBELL, hār'bel, *n.* A plant with blue bell-shaped flowers, the juice of which yields a fine blue colour.

HARE-BRAINED, hār'-brānd, *adj.* Having a wild, scared brain like that of a hare: giddy: heedless.

HARELIP, hār'lip, *n.* A division in one or both lips, generally the upper, like that of a hare.

HARELIPPED, hār'lipt, *adj.* Having a harelip.

HAREM, hā'rem, *n.* The portion of a house allotted to females in the East, *forbidden* to all males except the husband: the collection of wives belonging to one man. [Ar. *haram*, anything forbidden—*harama*, to forbid.] [plants having yellow flowers.

HARE'S-EAR, hārz'-ēr, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous

HARICOT, har'i-ko, *n.* Small pieces of mutton, partly boiled, and then fried with vegetables: the kidney-bean. [Fr. *haricot*, kidney-bean; It. *caraco*, Sp. *caracolillo*, snail-flowered kidney-bean—Sp. *caracol*, a snail.]

HARK, härk, } *int.* or *imp.* Hearken, listen.
HARKEN, härk'n, } [Contr. from HEARKEN.]

HARLEQUIN, här'le-kwin or -kin, *n.* The leading character in a pantomime, in a tight spangled dress, with a wand by means of which he is supposed to be invisible and to play tricks: a buffoon. [Fr. *harlequin, arlequin;* It. *arlecchino.*]

HARLEQUINADE, här'le-kwin-, or -kin-ād, *n.* The portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin plays a chief part. [Fr.] [*lock* or wild mustard.

HARLOCK, här'lok, *n.* A plant, probably the *char-*

HARLOT, här'lot, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *A young man* or person of either sex: then a servant, a rogue: a woman who prostitutes her body for hire.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanton, lewd, base. [O. Fr. *harlot, herlot;* W. *herlawd, herlod*, a youth, *herlodes*, a strumpet.]

HARLOTRY, här'lot-ri, *n.* Trade or practice of being a harlot or prostitute: prostitution: (*Shak.*) a harlot. —*adj.* (*Shak.*) Ribald.

HARM, härm, *n.* (*lit.*) *Grief:* injury: moral wrong.—*v.t.* To injure. [A.S. *hearm;* Ger. *harm*, conn. with *gram*, grief.]

HARMATTAN, har-mat'an, *n.* A hot, dry, noxious wind which blows periodically from the interior of Africa. [Arab.]

HARMFUL, härm'fool, *adj.* Full of harm: injurious.

HARMFULLY, härm'fool-li, *adv.* In a harmful manner.

HARMFULNESS, härm'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being harmful: hurtfulness.

HARMLESS, härm'les, *adj.* Free from harm: not injurious: unharmed.

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HARMLESSLY, härm'les-li, *adv.* In a harmless manner: innocently.

HARMLESSNESS, härm'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being harmless.

HARMONIC, -AL, har-mon'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to harmony: musical: concordant.

HARMONICALLY, har-mon'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a harmonic manner: with harmony.

HARMONICS, har-mon'iks, *n.* The science of harmony or of musical sounds: consonances.

HARMONIOUS, har-mō'ni-us, *adj.* Having harmony: symmetrical: concordant.

HARMONIOUSLY, har-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a harmonious manner: agreeably.

HARMONIOUSNESS, har-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being harmonious: concord.

HARMONISE, här'mon-īz, *v.i.* To be in harmony: to agree.—*v.t.* to make in harmony: to cause to agree: (*mus.*) to provide parts to:—*pr.p.* har'monīsing; *pa.p.* har'monīsed.

HARMONIST, här'mon-ist, *n.* One skilled in harmony: a musical composer.

HARMONIUM, har-mō'ni-um, *n.* A musical wind-instrument with keys, so called from its harmonious sound.

HARMONY, här'mo-ni, *n.* *A fitting together* of parts so as to form a connected whole: concord: a book with parallel passages regarding the same event: (*music*) the result of the union of two or more according sounds, the science of musical concords and discords. [Gr. *harmonia—harmozō*, to fit together—*harmos*, a fitting—*arō*, to fit.]

HARNESS, här'nes, *n.* (*lit.*) *The iron dress* formerly worn by soldiers: armour: the equipments of a horse.—*v.t.* To equip with armour: to put the harness on a horse. [Fr. *harnais*, Ger. *harnisch*, W. *haiarnaez*, iron tools—*haiarn*, iron.]

HARP, härp, *n.* A triangular musical instrument with strings, played with the fingers.—*v.i.* To play on the harp: to dwell tediously.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to play on, as a harp, to arouse. [A.S. *hearpe*, Ger. *harfe*, perhaps conn. with Gr. *harpē*, a sickle, from its shape.]

HARPER, HARPIST, härp'er, härp'ist, *n.* A player on the harp.

HARPOON, har-pōōn', *n.* A dart for striking and killing whales.—*v.t.* To strike with the harpoon. [Fr. *harpon*—HARP, from the hook-like shape.]

HARPOONER, HARPONEER, har-pōōn'er, har-pon-ēr', *n.* One who uses a harpoon.

HARPSICHORD, härp'si-kord, *n.* A harp-shaped musical instrument having chords or strings like the pianoforte, now disused.

HARPY, här'pi, *n.* (*lit.*) *The snatcher:* (*myth.*) a hideous rapacious monster, half bird and half woman: a species of eagle: an extortioner. [Gr. *harpyia—harpazō*, to seize.]

HARQUEBUSE, HARQUEBUS, HARQUEBUSS, här'kwi-bus, *n.* Same as ARQUEBUSE.

HARRIDAN, har'i-dan, *n.* A worn-out strumpet. [Fr. *haridelle*, a lean horse, a jade.]

HARRIER, har'i-er, *n.* A dog with a keen smell, for hunting hares.

HARRIER, har'i-er, *n.* A kind of hawk so named from its harrying or destroying small animals.

HARROW, har'ō, *n.* A frame of wood or iron toothed with spikes for tearing and breaking the soil, &c.—*v.t.* To draw a harrow over: to harass: to tear. [A.S. *hyrwe*, a harrow, *hyrwian*, to harrow, afflict.]

HARROW, har'ō, *int.* (*Spenser*). An exclamation of consternation or distress. [O. Fr. *harau'*; Scot. *harro*, a cry for help.]

HARRY, har'i, *v.t.* *To plunder:* to ravage: to destroy: to harass:—*pr.p.* harr'ying; *pa.p.* harr'ied. [Fr. *harrier*, A.S. *hergian*, *herian*, to plunder or destroy. See HARASS.]

HARSH, härsh, *adj.* Rough: bitter: jarring: abusive: severe. [Ger. *harsch*, hard, Dan. *harsk*, rancid, O. E. *harske*.]

HARSHLY, härsh'li, *adv.* In a harsh or rough manner.

HARSHNESS, härsh'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being harsh: roughness: tartness.

HART, härt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A horned animal:* the stag or male deer:—fem. HIND. [Ger. *hirsch*, A.S. *heort*, L. *cervus*, Gr. *keraos—keras*, a horn.]

HARTSHORN, härts'horn, *n.* A solution of ammonia, orig. a decoction of the shavings of a hart's horn.

HARTSTONGUE, härts'tung, *n.* A species of fern shaped like the tongue of a hart.

HARUSPICE, ha-rus'pis, *n.* See ARUSPICE.

HARVEST, här'vest, *n.* The time of gathering in the *crops* or *fruits:* the crops gathered in: fruits: the product of any labour: consequences.—*v.t.* To reap and gather in:—*pr.p.* har'vesting; *pa.p.* har'vested. [Ger. *herbst*, D. *herfst*, A.S. *haerfest*, conn. with L. *carpo*, to gather fruit, Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

HARVESTER, här'vest-er, *n.* A reaper in harvest.

HARVEST-HOME, här'vest-hōm, *n.* The feast held at the bringing home of the harvest.

HARVEST-MAN, här'vest-man, *n.* (*B.*) A labourer in harvest.

HARVEST-MOON, här'vest-mōōn, *n.* The moon about the full in harvest, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

HARVEST-QUEEN, här'vest-kwēn, *n.* An image of Ceres, the queen or goddess of fruits, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

HAS, haz, *3d pers. sing. pres. ind.* of HAVE.

HASH, hash, *v.t.* *To hack:* to mince: to chop small.—*n.* That which is hashed: a mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces: a mixture and preparation of old matter. [From root of HACK.]

HASK, hask, *n.* (*Spenser*). A fish-basket made of rushes. [Prob. from root of HASSOCK.]

HASP, hasp, *n.* *That which holds:* a clasp: the clasp of a padlock.—*v.t.* To fasten with a hasp. [Dan. *haspe*, A.S. *haeps*, Ger. *haspe—haben*, to hold.]

HASSOCK, has'ok, *n.* A thick mat for kneeling on in church. [Scot. *hassock*, anything bushy, Sw. *hwass*, rushes.]

HAST, hast, *2d pers. sing. pres. ind.* of HAVE.

HASTATE, hast'āt, **HASTATED,** hast'āt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) Shaped *like a spear.* [L. *hastatus—hasta*, a spear.]

HASTE, hāst, *n.* *Speed:* quickness: rashness: vehemence. [Sw., Dan., and Ger. *hast*; Fr. *hâte*, to hasten; Sans. *ças*, to jump.]

HASTE, HASTEN, hāst, hās'n, *v.t.* *To put to speed:* to hurry on: to drive forward.—*v.i.* to move with speed: to be in a hurry:—*pr.p.* hāst'ing, hastening (hās'ning); *pa.p.* hāst'ed, hastened (hās'nd).

HASTILY, hāst'i-li, *adv.* In a hasty manner: speedily: inconsiderately.

HASTINESS, hāst'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being hasty: haste: rashness: irritability.

HASTY, hāst'i, *adj.* With haste: speedy: quick: rash: eager: passionate.

HAT, hat, *n.* *A covering for the head:* the dignity of a cardinal, so named from his red hat. [A.S. *haet*; Ice. *hattr*; conn. with Sans. *chhad*, to cover.]

HATABLE, hāt'a-bl, *adj.* Deserving to be hated.

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HATCH, hach, *v.t.* To produce, esp. from eggs, by incubation: to originate: to plot.—*v.i.* to produce young: to be advancing towards maturity.—*n.* Act of hatching: brood hatched. [From HACK, to cut, to chip the egg by the pecking of the young bird.]

HATCH, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To hack* or cut: to shade by minute lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving. [Fr. *hacher*, to chop, from root of HACK.]

HATCH, hach, *n.* (*lit.*) *The bolt of a door:* a half door, a fastened door with an opening over it: the covering of a hatchway.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To close with a hatch. [A.S. *hæca*, the bar of a door.]

HATCHEL, hach'el, *n.* Same as HACKLE.

HATCHET, hach'et, *n.* A small hacking or cutting instrument: a small axe. [Fr. *hachette.*]

HATCHMENT, hach'ment, *n.* The escutcheon of a dead person placed in front of the house, &c. [Corrupted from ACHIEVEMENT.]

Hatchment.

HATCHWAY, hach'wā, *n.* The opening in a ship's deck into the hold or from one deck to another. [From HATCH, a half door.]

HATE, hāt, *v.t.* To despise: to dislike intensely:—*pr.p.* hāt'ing; *pa.p.* hāt'ed.—*n.* Extreme dislike: hatred. [A.S. *hatian*, to hate; Ger. *hassen*, Fr. *haïr;* conn. with L. *odisse*, and Sans. *vadh*, to slight.]

HATEFUL, hāt'fool, *adj.* Exciting hate: odious: detestable: feeling or manifesting hate.

HATEFULLY, hāt'fool-li, *adv.* In a hateful manner.

HATEFULNESS, hāt'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being hateful: odiousness.

HATER, hāt'ėr, *n.* One who hates.

HATRED, hāt'red, *n.* Feeling or act of hating: extreme dislike: enmity: malignity.

HATTED, hat'ed, *adj.* Covered with a hat.

HATTER, hat'ėr, *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

HAUBERGH, HAUBERK, obs. forms of HABERGEON.

HAUGHT, hawt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) HAUGHTY.

HAUGHTILY, hawt'i-li, *adv.* In a haughty manner: arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, hawt'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being [haughty: arrogance.

HAUGHTY, hawt'i, *adj.* *High:* proud: arrogant: contemptuous. [O. E. *hautain*, O. Fr. *haultain*—L. *altus*, high.]

HAUL, hawl, *v.t.* *To drag:* to pull with violence.—*n.* A pulling: a draught, as of fishes. [A form of HALE.]

HAULAGE, hawl'āj, *n.* Act of hauling: charge for hauling or pulling a ship or boat.

HAULM, HAUM, hawm, *n.* Straw: stubble. [A.S. *healm*, Fr. *chaume*, L. *calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed.]

HAULST, hawlst (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of HALSE.

HAULT, hawlt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). HAUGHTY.

HAUNCH, hänsh, *n.* (*lit.*) *The angle* or *bend* of the thigh: the part between the last rib and the thigh: the hip. [Fr. *hanche*, It. *anca*, Gr. *angkē*, a bend—root *angk*, a bend.]

HAUNT, hänt, *v.t.* *To frequent:* to follow importunately: to inhabit or visit as a ghost.—*v.i.* to be much about: to appear or visit frequently.—*n.* A place much resorted to. [Fr. *hanter*—Bret. *hent*, a way.]

HAUNTED, hänt'ed, *adj.* Inhabited or visited by ghosts or apparitions.

HAUT, hawt, *adj.* (*Milton*). Haughty.

HAUTBOY, hō'boy, *n.* *A high*-toned *wooden* wind-instrument, of a tapering tube, and having holes and keys, also called OBOE: a large kind of strawberry. [Fr. *hautbois—haut*, high, *bois*, wood; It. *oboe.*]

HAUTEUR, hō-tär', *n.* Haughtiness. [Fr. See HAUGHTY.]

HAVE, hav, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lay hold of:* to own or possess: to hold: to regard: to obtain: to bear or beget: to effect: to be affected by: to accept: (*Shak.*) to conceive, to understand:—*pr.p.* hav'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* had.

[A.S. *habban;* Ger. *haben;* Sp. *haber;* Fr. *avoir;* allied to L. *habeo*, to have, and perhaps *capio*, to take, Gr. *haptō*, to lay hold of, Sans. *âp*, to obtain.]

HAVEN, hā'vn, *n.* An inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchorage: any place of safety: an asylum. [A.S. *hæfen;* D. *haven;* Ger. *hafen;* Fr. *havre;* W. *hafyn.*]

HAVENED, hā'vnd, *p.adj.* Sheltered, as in a haven.

HAVER, hav'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who has or possesses, a holder.

HAVERSACK, hav'ėr-sak, *n.* (*lit.*) *A sack for oats:* a bag of strong linen for a soldier's provisions. [Prov. E. *haver*, oats, and SACK.]

HAVILDAR, ha-vil'dar, *n.* The highest rank of non-commissioned officer among native Indian troops.

HAVING, hav'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Possession, state of possessing.

HAVIOUR, hāv'ūr, *n.* (*Spenser*). BEHAVIOUR.

HAVOC, hav'uk, *n.* General waste or destruction: devastation.—*v.t.* To lay waste.—*int.* An ancient hunting or war cry. [W. *hafog*, destruction: perhaps conn. with HAWK.]

HAW, haw, *n.* (*orig.*) *A hedge:* a place hedged round, or small enclosure: the berry of the hawthorn. [A.S. *hæge, haga;* Scot. *haugh.* See HEDGE.]

HAW, haw, *v.i.* To speak with a haw or hesitation.—*n.* A hesitation in speech. [From the sound.]

HAWFINCH, haw'finsh, *n.* A species of grossbeak, living chiefly in forests, and feeding on the kernels of the haw, &c.

HAW-HAW, haw-haw', *n.* A sunk fence, or a ditch not seen till close upon it. [Reduplication of HAW.]

HAWK, hawk, *n.* The name of several birds of prey allied to the falcons. [A.S. *hafoc;* D. *havik;* Ice. *haukr;* W. *hebog;* perhaps from root of O. Ger. *hapen*, Fr. *happer*, to seize.]

HAWK, hawk, *v.i.* To hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose: to attack on the wing.

HAWK, hawk, *v.i.* To force up matter from the throat.—*n.* The effort to do this. [W. *hochi;* Scot. *haugh;* from the sound.]

HAWK, hawk, *v.t.* To carry about for sale: to cry for sale. [Ger. *hōken*, to retail—*hōke*, a pedler.]

HAWKER, hawk'ėr, *n.* One who carries about goods for sale *on his back*, a pedler. [Ger. *hōke*, a hawker—*hocken*, to carry—*hocke*, the back.]

HAWK-MOTH, hawk'-moth, *n.* A very large kind of moth, so called from its hovering motion, which resembles that of a hawk looking for its prey.

HAWK-WEED, hawk'-wēd, *n.* A perennial plant, so called because formerly believed that birds of prey used its juice to strengthen their vision.

HAWSE, hawz, *n.* The situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow when she has two anchors out forward. [From root of HAWSER.]

HAWSER, hawz'ėr, *n.* (*naut.*) A rope for *raising* or hoisting anything: a small cable: a large tow-line.

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[O. E. *halse*, *hawse*, Fr. *halser*, *hausser*, It. *alzare*, to raise—L. *altus*, high.]

HAWSES, haw'ez, **HAWSE-HOLES**, haw'-hōlz, *n.pl.* The holes in a ship's bow through which the cables pass.

HAWTHORN, haw'thorn, *n.* A shrub with shining leaves, and small red fruit called haws, much used for hedges.

HAY, hā, *n.* Grass after it is *cut down* and dried. [A.S. *heg*, *hig*, Ger. *heu*, Ice. *hey*—A.S. *heawan*, Ger. *hauen*, to cut down.]

HAY-COCK, hā'-kok, *n.* A cock or conical pile of [hay in the field.

HAY-LOFT, hā'-loft, *n.* A loft in which hay is kept.

HAY-MAKER, hā'-māk-ėr, *n.* One employed in cutting and drying grass for hay.

HAY-MAKING, hā'-māk'ing, *n.* The operation of cutting, drying, &c., grass for winter use.

HAY-RICK, hā'-rik, *n.* A rick or large pile of hay.

HAY-STACK, hā'-stak, *n.* A stack of hay.

HAZARD, haz'ard, *n.* *A game* or *throw* as *at dice:* chance: accident: risk.—*v.t.* To expose to chance: to put in danger: to risk. [Fr. *hasard*, It. *azzardo*—*zara*, a die, the game, as if *tsara*—L. *tessera*, a die for playing.]

HAZARDISE, haz'ard-īz, *n.* (*Spenser*). HAZARD.

HAZARDOUS, haz'ard-us, *adj.* Full of hazard: exposing to the chance of loss or evil: uncertain: perilous. [manner: with danger.

HAZARDOUSLY, haz'ard-us-li, *adv.* In a hazardous

HAZARDRY, haz'ard-ri, *n.* (*Spenser*). Rashness, risk—playing at games of hazard or chance.

HAZE, hāz, *n.* *Vapour* which renders the air thick: obscurity. [Bret. *aez*, warm vapour.]

HAZEL, hā'zl, *n.* The tree or shrub which bears the hazel-nut.—*adj.* Pertaining to the hazel: of a light-brown colour, like a hazel-nut. [nut.

HAZELLY, hā'zl-li, *adj.* Light-brown like the hazel-

HAZEL-NUT, hā'zl-nut, *n.* *The nut* of the hazel-tree, which is covered by the calyx of the flower as with *a hat* or *cap*. [A.S. *haesel-hnut*—*haesel*, a hat, *hnut*, a nut.]

HAZINESS, hāz'i-nes, *n.* The state of being hazy.

HAZY, hāz'i, *adj.* Thick with haze.

HE, hē, *pron.* of the third person: the male person named before: any one.—*adj.* Male. [A.S. *he*, Ice. *hin*, Goth. *his*.]

HEAD, hed, *n.* The part of an animal which contains the brain, &c., being the highest part of the human body, and the uppermost or foremost part of other animals: the brain: the understanding: a chief or leader: the place of honour or command: the front: an individual: a topic or chief point of a discourse: the source or spring: height of the source of water: highest point of anything: culminating point or crisis: strength.—*v.t.* To act as a head to, to lead or govern: to go in front of: to commence: to check: (*naut.*) to be contrary to.—*v.i.* to grow to a head: to originate. [A.S. *heafd*, *heafod*, Ger. *haupt*, L. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē*.]

HEAD AND EARS, with the whole person, completely.—TO COME TO A HEAD, to mature, to come to a crisis.—TO MAKE HEAD, TO MAKE HEAD AGAINST, to resist successfully, to advance.

HEADACHE, hed'āk, *n.* An ache or pain in the head.

HEADBAND, hed'band, *n.* A band or fillet for the head: the band at each end of a book.

HEAD-DRESS, hed'-dres, *n.* An ornamental dress or covering for the head worn by women. [a head.

HEADED, hed'ed, *adj.* Having a head: (*Shak.*) come to

HEAD-GEAR, hed'-gēr, *n.* Gear, covering, or ornament of the head.

HEADILY, hed'i-li, *adv.* In a heady or rash manner.

HEADINESS, hed'i-nes, *n.* Rashness: stubbornness.

HEADING, hed'ing, *n.* That which stands at the head.

HEADLAND, hed'land, *n.* A point of land running out into the sea like a head, a cape.

HEADLESS, hed'les, *adj.* Without a head.

HEADLESS, hed'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). HEEDLESS.

HEAD-LINE, hed'-līn, *n.* The line at the head or top of a page:—*pl.* (*naut.*) the sails and ropes next the yards.

HEADLONG, hed'long, *adv.* Moving along with the head first, going carelessly: rashly.—*adj.* Rash: precipitous, steep.

HEAD-LUGGED, hed'-lugd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Lugged or dragged along by the head.

HEADMOST, hed'mōst, *adj.* Most ahead or advanced.

HEADPIECE, hed'pēs, *n.* A piece of armour for the head, a helmet.

HEADQUARTERS, hed'kwor'tėrz, *n.* The quarters or residence of a commander-in-chief or general.

HEAD-SHAKE, hed'-shāk, *n.* A significant shake or motion of the head. [authority: dignity.

HEADSHIP, hed'ship, *n.* The office of a head or chief:

HEADSMAN, hedz'man, *n.* A man who cuts off heads, an executioner. [the head.

HEADSTALL, hed'stawl, *n.* The part of a bridle round

HEADSTONE, hed'stōn, *n.* The head or topmost stone of a building: the stone at the head of a grave.

HEADSTRONG, hed'strong, *adj.* Having the strength of head so as to resist the bridle, as a horse: ungovernable: self-willed: violent.

HEADWAY, hed'wā, *n.* The way or distance gone ahead or advanced: motion of an advancing ship.

HEADWIND, hed'wind, *n.* A wind blowing right against a ship's head.

HEADY, hed'i, *adj.* Affecting the head or the brain: intoxicating: inflamed: rash.

HEAL, hēl, *v.t.* *To make healthy and whole:* to cure: to remove or subdue: to restore to soundness: (*B.*) to forgive.—*v.i.* to grow sound.

[A.S. *hælan*—*hæl*, whole, *hal*, healthy, Ger. *heil*, whole: akin to WHOLE, Gr. *holos*, whole, L. *sollus*, whole, in compounds, *salvus*, sound, and Sans. *sarva*, whole.]

HEALING, hēl'ing, *n.* The act or process by which anything is healed.—*adj.* Tending to cure: mild.

HEALTH, helth, *n.* Wholeness or soundness of body: soundness and vigour of mind: (*B.*) salvation, divine favour: (*Shak.*) welfare, safety. [A.S. *health*—*hæl*, whole.]

HEALTHFUL, helth'fool, *adj.* Full of or enjoying health: indicating health: wholesome: salutary.

HEALTHFULLY, helth'fool-li, *adv.* In a healthful manner: wholesomely. [of being healthful.

HEALTHFULNESS, helth'fool-nes, *n.* The state

HEALTHILY, helth'i-li, *adv.* In a healthy manner.

HEALTHINESS, helth'i-nes, *n.* The state of being healthy: wholesomeness.

HEALTHLESS, helth'les, *adj.* Wanting health.

HEALTHLESSNESS, helth'les-nes, *n.* State of being healthless. [wholesome.

HEALTHSOME, helth'sum, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Healthy,

HEALTHY, helth'i, *adj.* In a state of good health: conducive to health: sound: vigorous.

HEAP, hēp, *n.* A pile or mass *heaved* or thrown together: a collection: (*B.*) a ruin.—*v.t.* To throw in a heap or pile: to amass: to pile above the top. [A.S. *heap*; Ice. *hopr*; Ger. *haufe*—*heben*, to heave.]

HEAR, hēr, *v.t.* To perceive by the ear: to listen to: to try judicially: to answer favourably.—*v.i.*

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to have the sense of hearing: to listen: to be informed:—*pr.p.* hear'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* heard (hėrd). [A.S. *heran;* Ice. *heyra;* Ger. *hören;* Goth. *hausjan;* allied to L. *audio,* to hear, *auris,* the ear.]

HEARER, hēr'ėr, *n.* One who hears: an auditor.

HEARING, hēr'ing, *n.* Act of perceiving by the ear: the sense of perceiving sound: opportunity to be heard: a listening to: reach of the ear.

HEARKEN, härk'n, *v.i.* To hear attentively: to listen: to grant.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to listen or give heed to. [A.S. *heorcnian,* from root of HEAR.]

HEARSAL, hėr'sal, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as REHEARSAL.

HEARSAY, hēr'sā, *n.* A saying heard: common talk: rumour: report.

HEARSE, hėrs, *n.* (*lit.*) *A harrow:* (*orig.*) a triangular framework for holding candles, placed in a church over a tomb: a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bury. [Fr. *herse,* It. *erpice,* low L. *hercia,* L. *hirpex, hirpicis,* a harrow.]

HEARSE-LIKE, hėrs'-līk, *adj.* Suitable to a funeral, [mournful.

HEART, härt, *n.* The organ that circulates the blood: the vital, inner, or chief part of anything: the seat of the affections, &c., esp. love: courage: vigour: that which resembles a heart: a playing-card, bearing the figure of a heart: (*Shak.*) the real intention.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To inspirit, to encourage. [A.S. *heorte;* D. *hart;* Ger. *herz;* connected with Fr. *cœur,* L. *cor, cordis,* Gr. *kardia, kēr,* Sans. *hrid.*]

FOR MY HEART (*Shak.*), for my life.—TO GET BY HEART, to commit to heart.—TO TAKE OR LAY TO HEART, to be greatly troubled: to be zealous about.

HEARTACHE, härt'āk, *n.* Ache or pain of heart: sorrow: anguish. [heart, essence.

HEART-BLOOD, härt'-blud, *n.* (*Shak.*) Blood of the

HEART-BREAKING, härt'-brāk'ing, *adj.* Breaking the heart: crushing with grief or sorrow.

HEART-BROKEN, härt'-brōk'n, *adj.* Having the heart broken or intensely afflicted or grieved.

HEARTBURN, härt'burn, *n.* A disease of the stomach causing a burning, acrid feeling, near the heart.

HEARTBURNING, härt'burn'ing, *n.* Heartburn: discontent: secret enmity. [sincerely beloved.

HEART-DEAR, härt'-dēr, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dear to the heart,

HEART-EASE, härt'-ēz, *n.* Ease of heart or mind: quiet.

HEARTED, härt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Seated or fixed in the heart—laid up in the heart.

HEARTEN, härt'n, *v.t.* To give heart to: to encourage.

HEARTFELT, härt'felt, *adj.* Felt at heart or deeply.

HEART-GRIEF, härt'-grēf, *n.* (*Milton*). Grief or affliction of the heart.

HEARTH, härth, *n.* The part of the floor on which the fire is made, orig. of *earth:* the fireside: the house itself. [A.S. *heorth,* from root of EARTH.]

HEART-HARDNESS, härt'-härd'nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Hardness of heart, insensibility.

HEART-HEAVINESS, härt'-hev'i-nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Heaviness of heart, depression of spirits.

HEARTH-MONEY, härth'-mun'i, } *n.* A tax in Eng-
HEARTH-PENNY, härth'-pen'ni, } land formerly laid upon hearths. [hearth.

HEARTHSTONE, härth'stōn, *n.* The stone of the

HEARTILY, härt'i-li, *adv.* In a hearty manner: sincerely: eagerly.

HEARTINESS, härt'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hearty: sincerity: earnestness.

HEARTLESS, härt'les, *adj.* Without heart, courage, or feeling.

HEARTLESSLY, härt'les-li, *adv.* In a heartless manner: without affection or courage.

HEARTLESSNESS, härt'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being heartless.

HEARTLET, härt'let, *n.* A little heart.

HEARTLINGS, härt'lingz, *int.* (*Shak.*) An exclamation used to a familiar acquaintance.

HEART-RENDING, härt'-rend'ing, *adj.* Rending or breaking the heart: deeply afflictive: agonising.

HEART-ROBBING, härt'-rob'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Robbing or stealing the affections—blissful.

HEART'S-EASE, härts'-ēz, *n.* A common name for the pansy, a species of violet, an infusion of which was once thought to ease the love-sick heart.

HEART-SICK, härt'-sik, *adj.* Sick or sore at heart: pained in mind, depressed.

HEART-SICKNESS, härt'-sik'nes, *n.* Sickness at heart: great depression of spirits.

HEART-SORE, härt'-sōr, *adj.* Caused by pain at the heart.—*n.* (*Spenser*) That which pains the heart.

HEART-STRING, härt'-string, *n.* A nerve or tendon supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, härt'-struk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Driven to the heart, deeply fixed in the mind: (*Milton*) shocked, dismayed.

HEART-SWELLING, härt'-swel'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Rankling in the heart or mind.

HEART-WHEEL, härt'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel shaped like a heart, used in some kinds of machinery for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one.

HEART-WHOLE, härt'-hōl, *adj.* Whole at heart: unmoved in the affections or spirits.

HEART-WOOD, härt'-wood, *n.* The hard inner wood of a tree, also called *duramen.*

HEARTY, härt'i, *adj.* Full of or proceeding from the heart: warm: genuine: strong: healthy.

HEARTY-HALE, härt'i-hāl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Wholesome or good for the heart.

HEAST, hēst, *n.* (*Spenser*). Command. [A.S. *hæs.* See BEHEST.]

HEAT, hēt, *n.* That which excites the sensation of warmth: sensation of warmth: a warm temperature: the warmest period, as of the day: indication of warmth, flush: excitement: animation: vehemence: a single course in a race.—*v.t.* To make hot: to agitate.—*v.i.* to become hot. [A.S. *hæto,* Goth. *heito,* old Ger. *eit,* fire, conn. with L. *æstus,* heat, Gr. *aithō,* Sans. *indh,* to kindle.]

HEAT, hēt (*Shak.*), *pa.p.* Heated.

HEATER, hēt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which heats.

HEATH, hēth, *n.* A barren open country: a small evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers, that grows on heaths. [A.S. *hæth,* Scot. *heather,* the plant; Ger. *heide,* Goth. *haithi,* a waste.]

HEATH-COCK, hēth'-kok, *n.* A large bird which frequents heaths, the black grouse.

HEATHEN, hē'*th*n, *n.* (*lit.*) *A dweller on the heath* or open country: an unbeliever when Christianity prevailed in cities alone: an inhabitant of an unchristian country: a pagan: an irreligious person.—*adj.* Pagan, irreligious. [A.S. *hæthen.*]

HEATHENDOM, hē'*th*n-dum, *n.* Those regions of the world where heathenism prevails.

HEATHENISE, hē'*th*n-īz, *v.t.* To make heathen:—*pr.p.* hea'thenising; *pa.p.* hea'thenised.

HEATHENISH, hē'*th*n-ish, *adj.* Relating to the heathen: rude: uncivilised: cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hē'*th*n-ish-li, *adv.* In a heathenish manner. [like that of the heathen.

HEATHENISHNESS, hē'*th*n-ish-nes, *n.* A condition

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HEATHENISM, hē'*th*n-izm, *n.* The religious system of the heathens: paganism: barbarism.

HEATHER, he*th*'ér, *n.* Heath.

HEATHER-BELL, he*th*'ér-bel, *n.* The bell of the heather. [heathy.

HEATHERY, he*th*'ér-i, *adj.* Abounding in heather:

HEATHY, hēth'i, *adj.* Abounding with heath.

HEATING, hēt'ing, *adj.* Causing or imparting heat.

HEAVE, hēv, *v.t.* *To lift up:* to throw: to cause to swell: to force from the breast.—*v.i.* to be raised: to rise and fall:—*pr.p.* heav'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* heaved' or hōve.—*n.* An effort upward: a throw: a swelling. [A.S. *hefan*, Ger. *heben*, Goth. *hafjan*, to lift.]

HEAVEN, hev'n, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is heaved* or lifted *up:* the arch of sky overhanging the earth: the air: the dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed: supreme happiness: a sublime state or condition.—*v.t.* To place in happiness, as if in heaven. [A.S. *heofon—hefan*, to lift.]

HEAVEN-BORN, hev'n-bawrn, *adj.* Descended from heaven. [duced in heaven.

HEAVEN-BRED, hev'n-bred, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Bred or pro-

HEAVEN-FALLEN, hev'n-fawln, *adj.* (*Milton*). Fallen from heaven, having rebelled against God.

HEAVEN-KISSING, hev'n-kis'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Kissing or touching, as it were, the sky.

HEAVENLINESS, hev'n-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being heavenly: supreme excellence.

HEAVENLY, hev'n-li, *adj.* Of or inhabiting heaven: pure: supremely blessed: very excellent.—*adv.* In a manner like that of heaven: by the influence of heaven.

HEAVENLY-MINDED, hev'n-li-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having the mind placed upon heavenly things: pure.

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS, hev'n-li-mīnd'ed-nes, *n.* State or quality of being heavenly-minded.

HEAVENWARD, hev'n-ward, } *adv.* Toward or in the
HEAVENWARDS, hev'n-wards, } direction of heaven.

HEAVE-OFFERING, hēv'-of'ér-ing, *n.* A Jewish offering heaved or moved up and down by the priest.

HEAVER, hēv'ér, *n.* One who or that which heaves.

HEAVILY, hev'i-li, *adv.* With heaviness: with difficulty: grievously.

HEAVINESS, hev'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being heavy: weight: oppressiveness: dejection: languor. [panting.

HEAVING, hēv'ing, *n.* A rising, swell: (*Shak.*)

HEAVY, hev'i, *adj.* *Heaved with difficulty:* weighty: not easy to bear: oppressive: afflicted: inactive: inclined to slumber: violent: loud: not easily digested, as food: miry, as soil: having strength, as liquor: dark with clouds: gloomy: expensive: (*B.*) sad. [A.S. *hefig—hefan*, to heave.]

HEBDOMADAL, heb-dom'a-dal, } *adj. Occurring*
HEBDOMADARY, heb-dom'a-dar-i, } *every seven days:* weekly. [L. *hebdomadalis*—Gr. *hebdomas*, a period of seven days—*hepta*, seven.]

HEBDOMADARY, heb-dom'a-dar-i, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent whose *week* it is to officiate in the choir, &c.

HEBEN, heb'n, *n.* and *adj.* (*Spenser*). Ebony.

HEBENON, heb'e-non, *n.* (*Shak.*) Perhaps for EBONY, the juice of which was supposed to be poisonous, or a corr. of HENBANE.

HEBRAIC, -AL, he-brā'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to the Hebrews, or to their language.

HEBRAICALLY, he-brā'ik-al-i, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language: from right to left.

HEBRAISE, hē'bra-īz, *v.t.* To turn into Hebrew.

HEBRAISM, hē'bra-izm, *n.* A Hebrew idiom.

HEBRAIST, hē'bra-ist, *n.* One skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRAISTIC, hē-bra-ist'ik, *adj.* Of or like Hebrew.

HEBREW, hē'brōō, *n.* One of the descendants of Abraham, who emigrated *from beyond the Euphrates* into Palestine: an Israelite, a Jew: the language of the Hebrews.—*adj.* Relating to the Hebrews.

[Fr. *Hebreu*, L. *Hebræus*, Gr. *Hebraios*, Heb. *ibhri*, a stranger from the other side of the Euphrates—*ebher*, the region on the other side—*avar*, to pass over.]

HECATOMB, hek'a-tōōm or -tom, *n.* Among the Greeks and Romans, a sacrifice of *a hundred oxen:* any large number of victims. [Gr. *hekatombē—hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox.]

HECKLE, hek'l. Same as HACKLE.

HECTIC, -AL, hek'tik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the* constitution or *habit* of body: affected with hectic fever. [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual—*hexis*, habit.]

HECTIC, hek'tik, *n.* *A habitual* or remittent fever, usually associated with consumption.

HECTICALLY, hek'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a hectic manner.

HECTOR, hek'tor, *n.* A bully: one who annoys.—*v.t.* To treat insolently: to annoy.—*v.i.* to play the bully. [From *Hector*, the famous leader of the Trojans.]

HEDGE, hej, *n.* *A thicket of bushes:* a fence round a field, &c.—*v.t.* To enclose with a hedge: to obstruct: to surround: to guard.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to hide, as in a hedge, to skulk: to bet on both sides:—*pr.p.* hedg'ing; *pa.p.* hedged'. [A.S. *hegge*, Ger. *hag*, a bush; A.S. *hegian*, Ger. *hegen*, to hedge.]

HEDGE-BILL, hej'-bil, } *n.* A bill or hatchet for
HEDGING-BILL, hej'ing-bil, } dressing hedges.

HEDGE-BORN, hej'-bawrn, *adj.* Of low birth, as if born by a hedge or in the woods: low: obscure.

HEDGEHOG, hej'hog, *n.* A small prickly-backed quadruped, so called from its living in hedges and bushes, and its resemblance to a hog or pig.

HEDGEPIG, hej'pig, *n.* (*Shak.*) A young hedgehog.

HEDGE-PRIEST, hej'-prēst, *n.* An ignorant itinerant priest who generally officiated in the open air.

HEDGER, hej'ér, *n.* One who dresses hedges.

HEDGEROW, hej'rō, *n.* A row of trees or shrubs for hedging fields.

HEDGE-SCHOOL, hej'-skōōl, *n.* An open-air school kept by the side of a hedge, in Ireland.

HEDGE-SPARROW, hej'-spar'rō, *n.* A little singing bird, like a sparrow, which frequents hedges.

HEED, hēd, *v.t.* To observe: to look after: to attend to.—*n.* Notice: caution: attention. [A.S. *hedan*, D. *hoeden*, Ger. *hüten*, conn. with HIDE, to protect.]

HEEDFUL, hēd'fool, *adj.* Full of heed or attention: cautious. [ner: watchfully.

HEEDFULLY, hēd'fool-li, *adv.* In a heedful man-

HEEDFULNESS, hēd'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being heedful: caution.

HEEDINESS, hēd'i-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). HEED.

HEEDLESS, hēd'les, *adj.* Without heed: inattentive: careless. [careless manner.

HEEDLESSLY, hēd'les-li, *adv.* In a heedless or

HEEDLESSNESS, hēd'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being heedless.

HEEDY, hēd'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Heedful, careful.

HEEL, hēl, *n.* The part of the foot projecting behind: the whole foot (esp. of beasts): the covering of the heel: a spur: the hinder part of anything.—*v.t.* To use the heel: to furnish with heels. [A.S. *hel;* D. *hiel;* prob. conn. with L. *calx*, the heel.]

HEEL, hēl, *v.i.* *To incline:* to lean on one side, as a ship. [A.S. *hyldan*, Ice. *halla*, to incline; prob. conn. with *cli*, root of L. and Gr. *clinō*, to incline.]

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HEELPIECE, hēl'pēs, *n.* A piece or cover for the heel.

HEFT, heft, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of heaving, effort.—*v.t.* obs. pa.t. and pa.p. of HEAVE. [A.S. *hefe—hefan.* See HEAVE.] [agitated.

HEFTED, heft'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Raised, moved,

HEGEMONY, he-jem'o-ni, *n.* Leadership. [From Gr. *hēgemōn*, leader.]

HEGIRA, he-jī'ra or hej'i-ra, *n.* The *emigration* of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622 A.D., from which is dated the Mohammedan era: any flight. [Ar. *hedjrat*, emigration.]

HEIFER, hef'ėr, *n.* A young cow. [A.S. *heafor.*]

HEIGH-HO, hī'-hō, *int.* An exclamation expressive of weariness. [From the sound.]

HEIGHT, hīt, *n.* The condition of being high: distance upwards: that which is elevated, a hill: elevation in rank or excellence: utmost degree. [A.S. *heahtho—heah*, high. See HIGH.]

HEIGHTEN, hīt'n, *v.t.* To make higher: to advance or improve: to make brighter or more prominent.

HEINOUS, hā'nus, *adj.* *Hateful:* wicked in a high degree: enormous: atrocious. [Fr. *haineux—haine*, hate, from *haïr*, O. Fr. *hadir*, L. *odi*, to hate.]

HEINOUSLY, hā'nus-li, *adv.* In a heinous manner: wickedly. [heinous: atrociousness.

HEINOUSNESS, hā'nus-nes, *n.* The state of being

HEIR, ār, *n.* (*lit.*) *An orphan:* one who inherits anything after the death of the owner: one entitled to anything after the present possessor.

[O. Fr. *heir*, Prov. *her*, *heres*—L. *hæres*, an heir, a weakened form of Gr. *chēros*, bereaved—root *cha* in *chōris*, without, Sans. *hā*, to leave.]

HEIR-APPARENT, ār'-ap-pār'ent, *n.* The one apparently or acknowledged to be heir. [by inheritance.

HEIRDOM, ār'dum, *n.* The state of an heir: succession

HEIRESS, ār'es, *n.* A female heir.

HEIRLESS, ār'les, *adj.* Without an heir.

HEIR-LOOM, ār'-lōōm, *n.* Any piece of furniture or personal property which descends to the heir. [HEIR, and A.S. *loma*, *geloma*, furniture.]

HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE, ār'-pre-zump'tiv, *n.* One who is presumed to be or would be heir if no nearer relative should be born.

HEIRSHIP, ār'ship, *n.* The state or privileges of an heir.

HEJIRA. Same as HEGIRA.

HELD, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of HOLD.

HELE, hēl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To hide*, conceal. [A.S. *helan*, to hide; perh. akin to L. *celo.*]

HELIACAL, hē-lī'ak-al, *adj.* *Relating to the sun:* (*astron.*) emerging from the light of the sun or falling into it. [Gr. *hēliakos—hēlios*, the sun.]

HELIACALLY, hē-lī'ak-al-li, *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

HELICAL, hel'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a helix: spiral.

HELIOCENTRIC, -AL, hē-li-o-sen'trik, -al, *adj.* (*astron.*) As seen from *the sun's centre.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *kentron*, the centre.]

HELIOGRAPHIC, -AL, hē-li-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to heliography.

HELIOGRAPHY, hē-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of taking *pictures* by *sun*-light: photography. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *graphē*, a painting—*graphō*, to grave.]

HELIOLATER, hē-li-ol'a-tėr, *n.* *A worshipper of the sun.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *latris*, a servant.]

HELIOLATRY, hē-li-ol'a-tri, *n.* *Worship of the sun.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *latreia*, service, worship.]

HELIOMETER, hē-li-om'e-tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Sun-measurer:* an instrument for measuring the diameters of the heavenly bodies. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *metron*, a measure.]

HELIOSCOPE, hē'li-o-skōp, *n.* A telescope *for viewing the sun* without dazzling the eyes. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *skopeō*, to look, to spy.]

HELIOSTAT, hē'li-o-stat, *n.* An instrument by means of which the sun's rays are reflected and kept fixed in the same direction. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *statos*, placed—*histanō*, to place.]

HELIOTROPE, hē'li-o-trōp, *n.* A plant whose flowers are said always to *turn round to* the sun: a variety of chalcedony of a dark-green colour variegated with red. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *tropos*, a turn—*trepō*, to turn.]

HELIOTYPE, hē'li-o-tīp, *n.* A process by which photographs can be printed independently of light, and in a permanent form. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and TYPE.]

HELISPHERIC, -AL, hel-i-sfer'ik, -al, *adj.* *Spiral.* [HELIX and SPHERICAL.]

HELIX, hē'liks, *n.* *A spiral*, as of wire in a coil: (*zool.*) the snail or its shell: (*anat.*) the external part of the ear: (*arch.*) one of the small volutes or flower-stalks in the Corinthian capital:—*pl.* HELICES (hel'i-sēz). [Gr. *helix—helissō*, to turn round.]

HELL, hel, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *The place of the dead:* the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death: the abode of evil spirits: the powers of hell: any place of vice or misery: a gambling-house.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To plunge, as into an abyss. [A.S. *hell*, Ger. *hölle*, O. Ger. *helle*; Ice. *hel*, death; orig. A.S. *hell* = the goddess of death.]

HELL-BLACK, hel'-blak, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Black as hell.

HELL-BRED, hel'-bred, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Bred or produced in hell.

HELL-BROTH, hel'-broth, *n.* (*Shak.*) A composition boiled up for hellish purposes.

HELLEBORE, hel'e-bōr, *n.* A plant used in medicine, anciently used as a cure for insanity. [Gr. *helleboros.*]

HELLENIAN, hel-lē'ni-an, } *adj.* *Pertaining to the*
HELLENIC, hel-len'ik, } *Hellenes* or Greeks: Grecian. [Gr. *Hellēnios*, *Hellēnikos—Hellēnes*, a name ultimately given to all the Greeks—*Hellēn*, the son of Deucalion, the Greek Noah.]

HELLENISE, hel'en-īz, *v.i.* To use the Greek language:—*pr.p.* Hell'enising; *pa.p.* Hell'enised.

HELLENISM, hel'en-izm, *n.* A Greek idiom.

HELLENIST, hel'en-ist, *n.* One skilled in the Greek language: a Jew who used the Greek language as his mother-tongue.

HELLENISTIC, -AL, hel-en-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Hellenists: Greek with Hebrew idioms.

HELLENISTICALLY, hel-en-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect.

HELL-HATED, hel'-hāt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hated or abhorred as hell. [an agent of hell.

HELL-HOUND, hel'-hownd, *n.* A hound of hell:

HELLISH, hel'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to or like hell: very wicked. [infernally: detestably.

HELLISHLY, hel'ish-li, *adv.* In a hellish manner:

HELLISHNESS, hel'ish-nes, *n.* Hellish qualities: extreme wickedness or malignity. [breed.

HELL-KITE, hel'-kīt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kite of infernal

HELLWARD, hel'ward, *adv.* Towards hell.

HELM, helm, *n.* *The handle* of a ship's rudder: the mechanism by which a ship is steered: the station of management or government: (*Shak.*) a helmsman.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To steer, to direct. [From root of HELVE.]

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HELM, helm, } *n.* *A covering* or armour for
HELMET, hel'met, } the head: anything resembling a helmet, as the upper part of a retort: (*bot.*) the hooded upper lip of certain flowers.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To cover with a helmet. [A.S., Ger. *helm*, O. Fr. *healmet*—A.S. *helan*, to cover.]

HELMED, helmd, } *adj.* Furnished with a
HELMETED, hel'met-ed, } helmet.

HELMINTHIC, hel-min'thik, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or expelling *worms*. [Gr. *helmins, helminthos*, a worm.]

HELMINTHITE, hel-min'thīt, *n.* A long sinuous mark common on the surfaces of sandstone, and supposed to be the tracks of *worms*. [Gr. *helmins, helminthos*, a worm.]

HELMINTHOLOGIC, -AL, hel-min-thol-oj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to helminthology.

HELMINTHOLOGIST, hel-min-thol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in helminthology.

HELMINTHOLOGY, hel-min-thol'o-ji, *n.* The *science* or natural history *of worms*. [Gr. *helmins, helminthos*, a worm, and *logos*, a discourse.]

HELMSMAN, helmz'man, *n.* The man at the helm.

HELOT, hē'lot or hel'ot, *n.* *A slave*, among the Spartans. [Gr. *helein*, 2 aor. of *haireō*, to seize, to conquer.]

HELOTISM, hē'lot-izm or hel'-, *n.* The condition of the Helots in ancient Sparta: slavery.

HELOTRY, hē'lot-ri or hel'-, *n.* The whole body of the Helots: any class of slaves.

HELP, help, *v.t.* To support: to assist: to give means for doing anything: to remedy: to prevent: to forbear.—*v.i.* to give assistance: to contribute.—*n.* Means or strength given to another for a purpose: assistance: relief: one who assists:—*pl.*, in *B.* = help. [A.S. *helpan*, Goth. *hilpan*, Ice. *hialpa*, Ger. *helfen*, to aid, assist.]

HELPER, help'ér, *n.* One who helps: an assistant.

HELPFUL, help'fool, *adj.* Giving help: useful.

HELPFULNESS, help'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being helpful: usefulness.

HELPLESS, help'les, *adj.* Without help or power in one's self: wanting assistance: (*Shak.*) affording no help.

HELPLESSLY, help'les-li, *adv.* In a helpless manner.

HELPLESSNESS, help'les-nes, *n.* The state of being helpless.

HELPMATE, help'māt, *n.* A mate or companion who helps: an assistant: a partner: a wife.

HELTER-SKELTER, hel'tér-skel'tér, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In confused hurry, pell-mell. [Low Ger. *hulter-polter*, D. *holder de bolder*, words representing hurry and confusion.]

HELVE, helv, *n.* *The handle* of an axe or hatchet.—*v.t.* To furnish with a handle, as an axe:—*pr.p.* helv'ing; *pa.p.* helved'. [A.S. *hielf, helf*, a handle, *helma*, a rudder; Ger. *helm*, the handle of a tool, a rudder.]

HELVETIC, hel-vet'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Helvetia [or Switzerland: Swiss.

HEM, hem, *n.* *The border* of a garment doubled down and sewed.—*v.t.* To form a hem on: to edge:—*pr.p.* hemm'ing; *pa.p.* hemmed'. [A.S. and W. *hem*, a border.]

HEM IN, to surround.

HEM, hem, *n.*, *int.* A sort of half cough to draw attention.—*v.i.* To utter the sound *hem!*—*pr.p.* hemm'ing; *pa.p.* hemmed'. [From the sound.]

HEM, hem, (*Spenser*). Them.

HEMADYNAMICS, hem-a-di-nam'iks, *n.* The dynamics or theory of the circulation of the blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and DYNAMICS.]

HEMAL, hē'mal, *adj.* *Relating to the blood* or blood-vessels. [Gr. *haima*, blood.]

HEMASTATIC, -AL, hem-a-stat'ik, -al, *adj.* Serving to stop the flow of blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and STATIC.]

HEMASTATICS, hem-a-stat'iks, *n.* The statics of the blood and blood-vessels.

HEMATINE, hem'a-tin, *n.* The red colouring matter *in the blood*. [Fr.—Gr. *haima*, blood.]

HEMATITE, hem'a-tīt, *n.* A valuable ore of iron, sometimes of a reddish-brown colour, with a *blood-red* streak. [Gr. *haimatitēs*, blood-like—*haima*, blood.]

HEMATITIC, hem-a-tit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling hematite.

HEMATOZOA, hem-at-o-zō'a, *n.* A term applied to the *entozoa* existing *in the blood*. [Gr. *haima, haimatos*, blood, *zōon*, an animal.]

HEMIPTERA, hem-ip'tér-a, *n.* An order of insects, having four wings, the two anterior of which are scarcely distinguishable. [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *pteron*, a wing.]

HEMIPTERAL, hem-ip'tér-al, } *adj.* Relating to
HEMIPTEROUS, hem-ip'tér-us, } the hemiptera.

HEMISPHERE, hem'i-sfēr, *n.* *A half sphere:* half of the globe or a map of it. [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *sphaira*, a sphere.]

HEMISPHERIC, -AL, hem-i-sfer'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a hemisphere.

HEMISTICH, hem'i-stik, *n.* *Half a line*, or an incomplete line in poetry. [Gr. *hēmi*, half, *stichos*, a line.] [or written in hemistichs.

HEMISTICHAL, he-mis'tik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to

HEMLOCK, hem'lok, *n.* A poisonous plant like *straw*, used in medicine. [A.S. *hemleac—leac*, a plant, and prob. *hæm, healm*, stubble, from the straw-like appearance of the withered plant.]

HEMONY, hē'mon-i, *n.* (*Milton*). A plant, probably so named from Hæmonia or Thessaly, the land of magic.

HEMOPTYSIS, hem-op'ti-sis, *n.* *Spitting of blood.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ptysis*, a spitting.]

HEMORRHAGE, hem'or-āj, *n.* *A bursting* or flowing *of blood*. [Gr. *haima*, blood, *rhēgnumi*, to burst.]

HEMORRHAGIC, hem-or-aj'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of hemorrhage.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hem-or-oid'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids.

HEMORRHOIDS, hem'or-oidz, *n.pl.* Painful tubercles around the margin of the anus from which *blood* occasionally *flows*. [Gr. *haimorrhoides—haima*, blood, and *rheō*, to flow.]

HEMP, hemp, *n.* A plant with a fibrous bark used for cordage, coarse cloth, &c.: the fibrous rind prepared for spinning. [A.S. *hænep*, Ice. *hanpr*, L. *cannabis*, Gr. *kannabis*, Sans. *çana*, hemp.]

HEMPEN, hemp'n, *adj.* Made of hemp.

HEN, hen, *n.* The female of any bird, esp. of the domestic fowl.

[A.S. *henn*, Ger. *henne*, Ice. *hun*, from A.S. *hana*, Ger. *hahn*, Ice. *hani*, the male of birds, a cock; orig. the singer or crier, akin to L. *cano*, to sing.]

HENBANE, hen'bān, *n.* A plant which is a bane or poison to domestic fowls: the stinking nightshade, used in medicine for opium.

HENCE, hens, *adv.* *From this* place or time: in the future: from this cause or reason: from this origin.—*int.* Away! begone! [O.E. *hennes, henen*, A.S. *hinan;*

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Ger. *hinnen*, here, *hin*, from this, orig. *hina*, accus. of Goth. *his*, this: so L. *hinc*, hence—*hic*, this.]

HENCEFORTH, hens-fôrth' or hens'-, **HENCEFORWARD**, hens-for'ward, *adv.* From this time forth or forward.

HENCHMAN, hensh'man, *n.* One who stands at the *haunch* of his master: a servant: a page.

HEN-COOP, hen'-kōōp, *n.* A coop or large cage for domestic fowls.

HEND, hend, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To seize, to grasp. [From root of HAND.]

HENDECAGON, hen-dek'a-gon, *n.* A plane figure of *eleven angles* and eleven sides. [Fr. *hendécagone*—Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, *gōnia*, an angle.]

HENDECASYLLABIC, hen-dek'a-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to a hendecasyllable.

HENDECASYLLABLE, hen-dek'a-sil'la-bl, *n.* A metrical line of *eleven syllables*. [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, *syllabē*, a syllable.]

HENDIADYS, hen-dī'a-dis, *n.* (*rhet.*) A figure by which *one* thing is expressed *by two* words. [Gr. *hendia-dyoin*, one by two.]

HEN-HARRIER, hen'-har'i-ėr, *n.* The common harrier: a species of falcon. [cowardly.

HEN-HEARTED, hen'-härt'ed, *adj.* Timid as a hen:

HENNA, hen'a, *n.* An Asiatic shrub, the leaves of which yield a colouring matter much used by Eastern ladies for staining their nails. [Ar.]

HEN-PECKED, hen'-pekt, *adj.* Foolishly governed by a wife, as a cock pecked by the hen.

HENT, hent (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of HEND.

HEP, hep, *n.* The fruit of the wild brier. [See HIP.]

HEPATIC, -AL, hep-at'ik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the liver:* liver-coloured. [L. *hepaticus*—Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, the liver.]

HEPATITIS, hep-a-tī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the liver. [Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, the liver.]

HEPATOSCOPY, hep-a-tos'kop-i, *n.* Divination by *inspection* of *the livers* of animals. [Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, liver, *skopeō*, to inspect.]

HEPTADE, hept'ād, *n.* The sum or number of *seven*. [Fr.—Gr. *heptas*, *heptados*—*hepta*, seven.]

HEPTAGLOT, hept'a-glot, *adj.* *In seven languages.*—*n.* A book in seven languages. [Gr. *heptaglōttos*—*hepta*, seven, *glōtta*, *glōssa*, tongue, language.]

HEPTAGON, hept'a-gon, *n.* A plane figure with *seven angles* and seven sides. [Gr. *heptagōnos*, seven-cornered—*hepta*, seven, and *gōnia*, an angle.]

HEPTAGONAL, hept-ag'o-nal, *adj.* Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTAGYNIA, hept-a-jin'i-a, *n.* An order of plants having *seven pistils*. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gynē*, a woman.]

HEPTAHEDRON, hept-a-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure, with *seven bases* or sides. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, *hedra*, a seat, a base—*hezomai*, to sit.]

HEPTANDRIA, hept-an'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants having *seven stamens*. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man.]

HEPTANGULAR, hept-ang'gu-lar, *adj.* *Having seven angles.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and ANGULAR.]

HEPTARCHIC, hept-ärk'ik, *adj.* Of or belonging to a heptarchy.

HEPTARCHY, hept'ärk-i, *n.* *A government by seven persons:* the country governed by seven: a period in the Saxon history of England. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, *archē*, rule.]

HER, hėr, *pron.* Objective and possessive case of SHE.—*adj.* Belonging to a female. [O. E. *here*, *hir*, A.S. *heore*, genitive, accusative, and dative sing. of *heo*, she.]

HER, hėr, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Their.

HERALD, her'ald, *n.* (*lit.*) *The shouter:* an officer who used to challenge to battle and carry messages between armies: an officer whose duty is to read proclamations, to blazon the arms of the nobility, &c.: a proclaimer; a forerunner.—*v.t.* To introduce, as by a herald: to proclaim. [O. Fr. *herald*, Ger. *herold*—*haren*, to shout.]

HERALDIC, her-al'dik, *adj.* Of or relating to heralds or heraldry. [aldic manner.

HERALDICALLY, her-al'dik-al-li, *adv.* In a her-

HERALDRY, her'ald-ri, *n.* The art or office of a herald: the science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms.

HERB, hėrb or ėrb, *n.* (*lit.*) *Food, pasture:* a plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem. [Fr. *herbe*, L. *herba*, akin to Gr. *phorbē*, pasture—*pherbō*, to feed, to nourish.]

HERBACEOUS, hėr-bā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of herbs: (*bot.*) having a soft stem that dies to the root annually.

HERBAGE, hėrb'āj or ėrb'āj, *n.* Green food for cattle: pasture: herbs collectively.

HERBAGED, hėrb'ājd, *adj.* Covered with grass.

HERBAL, hėrb'al, *adj.* Pertaining to herbs.—*n.* A book containing a classification and description of plants: a collection of preserved plants.

HERBALIST, hėrb'al-ist, *n.* One who makes collections of herbs or plants: one skilled in plants.

HERBAR, hėrb'ar, *n.* (*Spenser*). An herb.

HERBARIUM, hėr-bā'ri-um, *n.* A classified collection of preserved herbs or plants:—*pl.* HERBA'RIUMS and HERBA'RIA. [Low L.—L. *herba*.]

HERBELET, hėrb'e-let, *n.* (*Shak.*) A small herb.

HERBESCENT, hėr-bes'ent, *adj.* Growing into herbs, becoming herbaceous. [L. *herbescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *herbesco*, to grow into herbs.]

HERBIVOROUS, hėr-biv'or-us, *adj.* Eating or living on herbaceous plants. [L. *herba*, and *voro*, to devour.]

HERBLESS, hėrb'les or ėrb'les, *adj.* Destitute of herbs.

HERBORISATION, hėrb-or-i-zā'shun, *n.* The seeking for plants: (*min.*) the figure of plants.

HERBORISE, hėrb'or-īz, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To form a collection of plants:* to search for plants, to botanise.—*v.t.* to form plant-like figures in, as in minerals:—*pr.p.* herb'orising; *pa.p.* herb'orised. [Fr. *herboriser*, for *herbariser*—L. *herba*.]

HERCULEAN, hėr-kū'lē-an, *adj.* Extremely difficult or dangerous, such as might have been done by Hercules, a Greek hero famous for his strength: of extraordinary strength and size.

HERD, hėrd, *n.* A number of beasts feeding together, and *watched* or *tended:* any collection of beasts, as distinguished from a flock: a company of people, in contempt: the rabble: one who tends cattle.—*v.i.* To unite in a herd: to associate.—*v.t.* to tend, as a herdsman. [A.S. *heord*, *hiord*, Ger. *herde*—O. Ger. *hirten*, to tend, Ice. *hirda*, to guard.]

HERDGROOM, hėrd'grōōm, *n.* (*Spenser*). A keeper of herds, a herdsman.

HERDSMAN, hėrdz'man (*B.*, HERD'MAN), *n.* A man employed to herd or tend cattle.

HERE, hēr, *adv.* *In this place:* in the present life or state. [A.S. *her*; Ger. *hier*, akin to *her*, in this neighbourhood, and O. Ger. *hi*, *he*, this.]

HERE AND THERE, in this place and then in that: thinly, irregularly.

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HEREABOUT, hēr'a-bowt, *adv.* About this place.

HEREAFTER, hēr-af'ter, *adv.* After this, in some future time or state.—*n.* A future state.

HEREBY, hēr'bī, *adv.* By means of this.

HEREDITAMENT, her-e-dit'a-ment, *n.* That which may be inherited: all that passes to the heir by hereditary right. [Low L. *hereditamentum.* See HEREDITARY.]

HEREDITARILY, her-ed'i-tar-i-li, *adv.* By inheritance.

HEREDITARINESS, her-ed'i-tar-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being hereditary.

HEREDITARY, her-ed'i-tar-i, *adj.* *Descending by inheritance:* transmitted from parents to their offspring. [L. *hereditarius—hereditas*, the state of an heir—*heres*, an heir.]

HEREIN, hēr-in', *adv.* In this.

HEREOF, hēr-of' or -uv', *adv.* Of or from this.

HEREOUT, hēr-owt', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Out of this.

HERESIARCH, her'e-si-ārk or he-rē'zi-ārk, *n.* A leader in heresy, a chief among heretics. [Gr. *hairesis*, heresy, and *archos*, a leader—*archō*, to lead.]

HERESY, her'e-si, *n.* *The taking* and holding of an opinion contrary to the usual belief, especially in theology: heterodoxy. [Fr. *hérésie*, L. *hæresis*, Gr. *hairesis—haireō*, to take or choose.]

HERETIC, her'e-tik, *n.* The upholder of a heresy.

HERETICAL, her-et'ik-al, *adj.* Containing or pertaining to heresy.

HERETICALLY, her-et'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an heretical manner.

HERETO, hēr-tōō', *adv.* To this.

HERETOFORE, hēr-too-fōr', *adv.* Before this time: formerly.

HEREUNTO, hēr-un-tōō', *adv.* To this point or time.

HEREUPON, hēr-up-on', *adv.* Upon this: in consequence of this.

HEREWITH, hēr-with', *adv.* With this.

HERIOT, her'i-ot, *n.* *A tribute of munitions of war* anciently given to the lord of the manor: a duty paid to the lord of the manor on the decease of a tenant. [A.S. *heregeata*, a military preparation—*here*, an army, *geatwe*, apparatus.]

HERITABLE, her'it-a-bl, *adj.* That may be inherited. [O. Fr., *heritable, hereditable*—low L. *hereditabilis—L. hereditas—heres*, an heir.]

HERITAGE, her'it-āj, *n.* That which is inherited: (*B.*) the children of God. [Fr.—low L. *heritagium, hereditagium—L. hereditas—heres*, an heir.]

HERITOR, her'it-or, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *An heir:* in Scotland, a proprietor in a parish. [Low L. *heritator*, for *hæreditator—L. hereditas—heres*, an heir.]

HERMAPHRODISM, hėr-maf'rod-izm, *n.* Same as HERMAPHRODITISM.

HERMAPHRODITE, hėr-maf'rod-īt, *n.* (*lit.*) *Hermēs* (*Mercury*) *and Aphroditē* (*Venus*) united in the same person: an animal or a plant of both sexes.—*adj.* Uniting the distinctions of both sexes.

[L. and Gr. *Hermaphroditus*, the son of *Hermēs* and *Aphroditē*, who, when bathing, grew together with the nymph Salmacis into one person.]

HERMAPHRODITIC, -AL, hėr-maf-rod-it'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a hermaphrodite: partaking of both sexes.

HERMAPHRODITISM, hėr-maf'rod-it-izm, *n.* State of being hermaphroditic: the union of the two sexes in one body.

HERMENEUTIC, -AL, hėr-me-nū'tik, -al, *adj.* *Interpreting:* explanatory. [Gr. *hermēneutikos—hermēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, Mercury, the god of eloquence.]

HERMENEUTICALLY, hėr-me-nū'tik-al-li, *adv.* According to the true art of interpretation.

HERMENEUTICS, hėr-me-nū'tiks, *n.* The science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. [From HERMENEUTIC.]

HERMETIC, -AL, hėr-met'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Chemical:* belonging to the philosophy which explains all natural phenomena from three elements, salt, sulphur, and mercury: perfectly close. [From *Hermēs*, the god of science, and the fabled inventor of chemistry.]

HERMETICALLY, hėr-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hermetical manner.

HERMETICALLY SEALED, closed completely, as a bottle, against the admission of air or any fluid by having the extremity fused.

HERMIT, hėr'mit, *n.* One who retires from society and lives *in solitude* or *in the desert:* (*Shak.*) a beadsman, one bound to pray for another. [O. E. *eremite*, Gr. *erēmitēs—erēmos*, solitary, desert.]

HERMITAGE, hėr'mit-āj, *n.* The dwelling of a hermit: a retired abode.

HERMITICAL, hėr-mit'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to a hermit.

HERN, hėrn, *n.* Same as HERON.

HERNIA, hėr'ni-a, *n.* A swelling or protusion, esp. of the abdomen: a rupture. [L. *hernia*, prob. from Gr. *ernos*, a sprout.]

HERNIAL, hėr'ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or connected with hernia.

HERNSHAW, hėrn'shaw, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as HERONSHAW.

HERO, hē'rō, *n.* (*orig.*) *A warrior, a demigod:* a man of distinguished bravery: any illustrious person: the principal figure in any history or work of fiction. [Gr. *hērōs*, akin to L. *vir*, man, *herus*, Ger. *herr*, master.]

HERODIANS, he-rō'di-anz, *n.pl.* A party among the Jews, taking their name from Herod, as being his especial partisans.

HEROIC, he-rō'ik, *adj.* Like or becoming a hero: courageous: illustrious: designating the style of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated.—*n.* A heroic verse.

HEROICALLY, he-rō'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a heroic manner: bravely.

HEROI-COMIC, -AL, her'o-i-kom'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of a mixture of heroic and comic: designating the high burlesque.

HEROINE, her'o-in, *n.* A female hero.

HEROISM, her'o-izm, *n.* The qualities of a hero: courage: boldness.

HERON, her'un, *n.* A large water-fowl, with long legs and neck. [Fr. *héron*, O. Fr. *hairon*, Sp. *airon*, It. *aghirone*—O. H. Ger. *heigir, heigro*, heron.]

HERONRY, her'un-ri, *n.* A place where herons breed.

HERONSHAW, her'un-shaw, *n.* *A young heron:* a place for the rearing of herons. [Norm. Fr. *héronceau*, dim. of *héron*.]

HERO-WORSHIP, hē'ro-wur'ship, *n.* The worship of heroes: excessive admiration of great men.

HERPES, hėr'pēz, *n.* An eruption of the skin or disease of vesicles generally attended with heat and itching—so called from its *creeping* or spreading over the skin. [Gr. *herpēs—herpō*, to creep.]

HERPETIC, her-pet'ik, *adj.* Relating to or resembling herpes: creeping.

HERPETOLOGY, hėr-pe-tol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of natural history which *treats of reptiles.* [Gr. *herpeton*, a creeping thing, a reptile—*herpō*, to creep, and *logos*, a discourse.]

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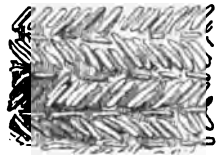
HERRING, her'ing, *n.* A common small sea-fish, the most important to man of all fishes.

[A.S. and Ger. *hering*, prob. from *here*, Ger. *heer*, an army or multitude, because they move in great shoals; but perhaps allied to L. *halec*, fish-pickle.]

HERRING-BONE, her'ing-bōn, *adj.* Noting a kind of masonry in which the stones slope in different directions in alternate rows, resembling the spinal bone of the herring.



Herring-bone.

HERS, hėrz, *pron.* Possessive of SHE.

HERSAL, hėr'sal, *n.* (*Spenser*). Rehearsal.

HERSE, hėrs, *n.* (*Spenser*). A solemn ceremonial. [From root of HEARSE.]

HERSELF, hėr-self', *pron.* The emphatic form of SHE in the nominative or objective case: in her real character: having the command of her temper: sane.

HERY, hē'ri, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To praise, to regard as holy. [A.S. *herian*, to praise.]

HESITANCY, hez'i-tan-si, *n.* The act of hesitating: doubt: stammering.

HESITATE, hez'i-tāt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To stick fast:* to stop in making a decision: to be in doubt: to stammer: —*pr.p.* hes'itāting; *pa.p.* hes'itāted. [L. *hæsito*, *hæsitatum*, freq. of *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick, adhere.]

HESITATINGLY, hez'i-tāt-ing-li, *adv.* With hesitation.

HESITATION, hez-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of hesitating: doubt: uncertainty: stammering.

HESPERIAN, hes-pē'ri-an, *adj.* *Western:* occidental. —*n.* An inhabitant of the west. [L. *hesperius*—*hesperus*, the evening star, Gr. *hesperos*, L. *vesper*, evening.]

Heterocercal tail.

HEST, hest, *n.* (*Shak.*) Behest, command.

HETEROCERCAL, het-ėr-o-sėr'kal, *adj.* Having the upper fork of the *tail different from* or longer than the lower, as the shark:—opposed to HOMOCERCAL. [Gr. *heteros*, different from, and *kerkos*, the tail.]

HETEROCLITE, het'ėr-o-klīt, } *adj.*
HETEROCLITIC, -AL, het-ėr-o-klit'ik, -al, } *Irregularly inflected:* irregular. [Gr. *heteroklitos—heteros*, other, and *klitos*, inflecting—*klinō*, to inflect.]

HETEROCLITE, het'ėr-o-klīt, *n.* A word irregularly inflected: anything irregular.

HETERODOX, het'ėr-o-doks, *adj.* Holding an *opinion other* or different from the established one, esp. in theology: heretical. [Gr. *heterodoxos—heteros*, other, *doxa*, an opinion—*dokeō*, to think.]

HETERODOXY, het'ėr-o-doks-i, *n.* State or quality of being heterodox: heresy.

HETEROGENEOUS, het-ėr-o-jēn'e-us, } *adj.* *Of another race* or *kind:* dissimilar:—opposed to HOMOGENEOUS. [Gr. *heterogenēs—heteros*, other, *genos*, a race.]
HETEROGENEAL, het-ėr-o-jēn'e-al, }

HETEROGENEOUSLY, het-ėr-o-jēn'e-us-li, *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner.

HETEROGENEOUSNESS, het-ėr-o-jēn'e-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being heterogeneous: dissimilarity.

HETMAN, het'man, *n.* A Cossack *commander-in-chief.* [Pol. *hetman*—Ger. *hauptmann—haupt*, head, chief, *mann*, man.]

HEW, hū, *v.t.* *To cut* with any sharp instrument: to cut in pieces: to shape:—*pr.p.* hew'ing; *pa.t.* hewed'; *pa.p.* hewed' or hewn.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Destruction by cutting down. [A.S. *heawan*, Ger. *hauen*, Sans. *chho*, to cut.]

HEWER, hū'ėr, *n.* One who hews.

HEXAGON, heks'a-gon, *n.* A plane figure with *six angles* and sides. [Gr. *hexagōnon—hex*, six, *gōnia*, an angle.]

HEXAGONAL, heks-ag'on-al, *adj.* Having six angles and sides.

HEXAGONALLY, heks-ag'on-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a hexagon.

HEXAMETER, heks-am'et-ėr, *n.* A verse of *six measures* or feet.—*adj.* Having six metrical feet. [L.—Gr. *hex*, six, *metron*, a measure.]

HEXANDRIA, heks-an'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants *having six stamens.* [Gr. *hex*, six, *anēr*, *andros*, a man, male.]

HEXAPHYLLOUS, heks-af'il-us, *adj.* *Having six leaves* or leaflets. [Gr. *hex*, six, *phyllon*, a leaf.]

HEXAPLA, heks'a-pla, *n.* (*lit.*) A *sixfold* collection; an edition of the Scriptures in six languages. [Gr. *hexaplous*, sixfold.]

HEXAPLAR, heks'a-plar, *adj.* *Sixfold:* in six languages or versions.

HEXAPOD, heks'a-pod, *n.* An animal with *six feet.* [Gr. *hexapous*, *-podos—hex*, six, *pous*, a foot.]

HEXASTICH, heks'a-stik, *n.* A poem of *six lines* or *verses.* [Gr. *hexastichos—hex*, six, *stichos*, a line.]

HEXASTYLE, heks'a-stīl, *n.* A building with *six pillars.* [Gr. *hekastylos—hex*, six, *stylos*, a pillar.]

HEY, hā, *int.* Expressive of joy or interrogation. [Ger. *hei:* from the sound.]

HEYDAY, hā'dā, *int.* Expressive of frolic, exultation, or wonder.—*n.* A frolic; the wildness and spirits of youth.—(*Shak.*) *adj.* Holiday. [Ger. *heida:* the present spelling owing to a supposed connection with *high-day.*]

HEYDEGUY, hā'de-gī, *n.* (*Spenser*). A sort of rural dance.

HIATUS, hī-ā'tus, *n.* *A gap:* an opening: a defect: (*gram.*) a concurrence of vowel sounds in two successive syllables. [L., from *hio*, Gr. *chainō*, to gape —root *cha*, the sound produced by gaping.]

HIBERNAL, hī-bėr'nal, *adj.* *Belonging to winter:* wintry. [L. *hibernalis—hiems*, Gr. *cheima*, winter, Sans. *hima*, snow.]

HIBERNATE, hī'bėr-nāt, *v.i.* *To winter:* to pass the winter in sleep:—*pr.p.* hī'bernāting; *pa.p.* hī'bernāted. [L. *hiberno*, *hibernatum—hiberna*, winter-quarters.]

HIBERNATION, hī-bėr-nā'shun, *n.* The act of hibernating or wintering.

HIBERNIAN, hī-bėr'ni-an, *adj.* Relating to Hibernia or Ireland.—*n.* An Irishman. [From L. *Hibernia*, Gr. *Iouernia*, Ireland.]

HIBERNIANISM, hī-bėr'ni-an-izm, } *n.* An Irish
HIBERNICISM, hī-bėr'ni-sizm, } idiom or peculiarity.

HICCOUGH, HICCUP, hik'up, *n.* A sudden and involuntary kind of cough.—*v.i.* To have a cough of this kind:—*pr.p.* hiccoughing (hik'up-ing); *pa.p.* hiccoughed (hik'upt). [D. *huckup*, old E. *hicket*, Fr. *hoquet;* from the sound.]

HICKORY, hik'or-i, *n.* The name of several American nut-bearing trees. [Perhaps a corr. of *Carya*, the botanical name, from Gr. *karyon*, a nut.]

HICKUP, hik'up, *n.* and *v.i.* Same as HICCOUGH.

HID, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of HIDE.

HIDALGO, hi-dal'go, *n.* (*lit.*) *The son of somebody:* a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. [Sp. *hijo*

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de alguno, the son of somebody, or son of a Goth, as opposed to a Moor.]

HIDDEN, hid'n, *adj.* Covered: unseen: unknown. [From HID.]

HIDDENLY, hid'n-li, *adv.* In a hidden or secret [manner: privily.

HIDE, hīd, *n.* An ancient measure of land variously stated from sixty to a hundred and twenty acres. [A.S. *hyd*, Low L. *hida*.]

HIDE, hīd, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cover:* to conceal: to keep in safety.—*v.i.* to lie concealed:—*pr.p.* hīd'ing; *pa.t.* hid; *pa.p.* hid, hidd'en. [A.S. *hydan*, to protect, O. Ger. *huotsan*, W. *huddo*, to cover, Gr. *keutho*, Sans. *ghud*, to protect, *chhad*, to cover.]

HIDE, hīd, *n.* *That which covers and protects* the flesh or body: the skin. [A.S. *hyd*, Ger. *haut*, allied to L. *cutis*, Gr. *skutos*.]

HIDEBOUND, hīd'bownd, *adj.* Having the hide closely bound to the body as in animals: in trees, having the bark so close that it impedes the growth.

HIDEOUS, hid'e-us, *adj.* Frightful: horrible: ghastly. [Fr. *hideux*—old Fr. *hide*, *hisde*, dread, akin to L. *hispidus*, rough, rude.] [shockingly.

HIDEOUSLY, hid'e-us-li, *adv.* In a hideous manner:

HIDEOUSNESS, hid'e-us-nes, *n.* The state of being hideous: horribleness. [HIDE.]

HIDING, hīd'ing, *n.* A place of concealment. [From

HIE, hī, *v.i.* To hasten:—*pr.p.* hie'ing; *pa.p.* hied'. [O. E. *highe*, A.S. *higan*.]

HIERARCH, hī'ér-ärk, *n.* *A ruler in sacred* matters. [Gr. *hierarchēs—hieros*, sacred, *archos*, a ruler—*archō*, to rule.] [hierarch.

HIERARCHAL, hī'ér-ärk-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a

HIERARCHICAL, hī-ér-ärk'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.

HIERARCHY, hī'ér-ärk-i, *n.* *Rule in sacred matters:* persons that so rule: the body of the clergy: a government by priests. [Gr. *hierarchia—hieros*, sacred, *archō*, rule.]

HIERATIC, hī-ér-at'ik, *adj.* *Sacred:* relating to priests. [Gr. *hieratikos—hieros*, sacred.]

HIEROGLYPH, hī'ér-o-glif, } *n.* A *sacred carved*
HIEROGLYPHIC, hī-ér-o-glif'ik, } figure or symbol: picture-writing among the Egyptians: any symbolical figure. [Gr. *hieroglyphikon—hieros*, sacred, *glyphō*, to carve.]

HIEROGLYPHIC, -AL, hī-ér-o-glif'ik,-al, *adj.* Relating to hieroglyphics: emblematical: enigmatical.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hī-ér-o-glif'ik-al-li, *adv.* Emblematically. [in reading hieroglyphics.

HIEROGLYPHIST, hī-ér-o-glif'ist, *n.* One skilled

HIEROGRAPHIC, -AL, hī-ér-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to sacred writing.* [Gr. *hierographikos—hieros*, sacred, and *graphikos*, from *graphō*, to write.]

HIEROLOGY, hī-ér-ol'o-ji, *n.* *The science* which treats of *sacred* matters, especially sacred writing and inscriptions. [Gr. *hierologia—hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise.]

HIEROPHANT, hī'ér-o-fant, *n.* One who *shews* or reveals *sacred* things: a priest. [Gr. *hierophantēs—hieros*, sacred, *phainō*, to shew.]

HIEROPHANTIC, hī-ér-o-fant'ik, *adj.* Belonging or relating to hierophants.

HIGGLE, hig'l, *v.i.* *To hawk* about provisions for sale: to make difficulty in bargaining: to chaffer:—*pr.p.* higg'ling; *pa.p.* higg'led. [A form of HAGGLE, and HAWK, to sell.]

HIGGLER, hig'ler, *n.* One who higgles or hawks about provisions: one hard at a bargain.

HIGH, hī, *adj.* *Raised up* or *above:* elevated: lofty: tall: eminent in anything: illustrious: exalted in rank: dignified: chief: arrogant: proud: strong: powerful: angry: loud: violent: tempestuous: possessing a quality in a strong degree: excellent: far advanced: difficult: dear: remote in time.—*adv.* Aloft: eminently: powerfully: profoundly. [A.S. *heah*, Goth. *hauhs*, Ice. *ha*, Ger. *hoch*, conn. with Sans. *adhi*, above, on high.]

HIGH-ADMIRAL, hī'-ad'mi-ral, *n.* A high or chief admiral of a fleet.

HIGH-ALTAR, hī'-awl'tar, *n.* The altar at which only high mass is celebrated in R. Catholic churches.

HIGH-BAILIFF, hī'-bāl'if, *n.* (*lit.*) *Chief bailiff*, an officer who serves writs, &c., in certain franchises, exempt from the ordinary supervision of the sheriff.

HIGH-BLEST, hī'-blest, *adj.* (*Milton*). Supremely blest or happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hī'-blōn, *adj.* Swelled with wind: (*Shak.*) inflated, as with pride.

HIGH-BORN, hī'-bawrn, *adj.* Of high or noble birth. [training, or family.

HIGH-BRED, hī'-bred, *adj.* Of high or noble breed,

HIGH-CHURCH, hī'-church, *adj.* An epithet applied to the party in the Episcopal Church who attach extreme importance to ecclesiastical dignities, ordinances, and ceremonies.

HIGH-CHURCHISM, hī'-church'izm, *n.* The principles of high-churchmen.

HIGH-CHURCHMAN, hī'-church'man, *n.* One who holds high-church principles.

HIGH-COLOURED, hī'-kul'urd, *adj.* Having a strong or glaring colour. [light.

HIGH-DAY, hī'-dā, *n.* A holiday: (*B.*) broad day-

HIGH-EMBOWED, hī'-em-bōd', *adj.* (*Milton*). Having lofty arches. [pampered.

HIGH-FED, hī'-fed, *adj.* Fed highly or luxuriously:

HIGH-FEEDING, hī'-fēd'ing, *n.* Luxury in diet.

HIGH-FLIER, hī'-flī'ér, *n.* One who flies high, or runs into extravagance of opinion or action.

HIGH-FLOWN, hī'-flōn, *adj.* Extravagant: elevated: proud: turgid. [opinions or expectations.

HIGH-FLYING, hī'-flī'ing, *adj.* Extravagant in

HIGH-GROWN, hī'-grōn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Covered with a high growth. [violent.

HIGH-HANDED, hī'-hand'ed, *adj.* Overbearing:

HIGH-HEARTED, hī'-härt'ed, *adj.* With the heart high or full of courage. [mountainous district.

HIGHLAND, hī'land, *n.* Land high or elevated: a

HIGHLANDER, hī'land-ér, *n.* An inhabitant of a mountainous region.

HIGH-MASS, hī'-mas, *n.* The mass read on high or important occasions in a specially formal and solemn manner.

HIGH-MINDED, hī'-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having a high, proud, or arrogant mind: having honourable pride: magnanimous.

HIGH-MINDEDNESS, hī'-mīnd'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being high-minded.

HIGHMOST, hī'mōst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Highest.

HIGHNESS, hī'nes, *n.* The state of being high: dignity of rank: a title of honour given to princes.

HIGH-PLACE, hī'-plās, *n.* (*B.*) An eminence on which unlawful worship was performed by the Jews.

HIGH-PRESSURE, hī'-presh'ūr, *adj.* Applied to a steam-engine in which the steam is raised to a high temperature so that the pressure may exceed that of the atmosphere.

HIGH-PRIEST, hī'-prēst, *n.* A chief priest.

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HIGH-PRINCIPLED, hī'-prin'si-pld, *adj.* Of high, noble, or strict principle.

HIGH-PROOF, hī'-prōōf, *adj.* Proved to contain much alcohol: highly rectified.

HIGH-RAISED, hī'-rāzd, *adj.* Raised aloft: elevated.

HIGH-REACHING, hī'-rēch'ing, *adj.* Reaching upwards: ambitious. [roads.

HIGH-ROAD, hī'-rōd, *n.* One of the public or chief

HIGH-SEASONED, hī'-sē'znd, *adj.* Made rich or piquant with spices or other seasoning.

HIGH-SIGHTED, hī'-sīt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Always looking upwards. [lofty soul or spirit.

HIGH-SOULED, hī'-sōld, *adj.* Having a high or

HIGH-SOUNDING, hī'-sownd'ing, *adj.* Sounding high: pompous: ostentatious.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hī'-spir'it-ed, *adj.* Having a high spirit or natural fire: bold: daring: irascible.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hī'-stum'akt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Proud-spirited, lofty, obstinate.

HIGHT, hīt, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To be called or named: (*Spenser*) to commit, to grant, to direct, to give. [O. E.—A.S. *hatan*, to call.]

HIGH-TASTED, hī'-tāst'ed, *adj.* Having a strong piquant taste or relish.

HIGHTH, hīt'th, *n.* (*Milton*). A form of HEIGHT.

HIGHTHEN, hīt'thn, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To heighten.

HIGH-TREASON, hī'-trē'zn, *n.* Treason against the sovereign or state, being the highest civil offence.

HIGH-VICED, hī'-vīst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WATER, hī'-waw'tėr, *n.* Time at which the tide is highest: greatest elevation of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hī'wā, *n.* A high or public way or road.

HIGHWAYMAN, hī'wā-man, *n.* A highway robber.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hī'-rawt, *adj.* Wrought with exquisite skill: highly finished.

HILARIOUS, hi-lā'ri-us, *adj.* *Cheerful:* gay: very merry. [L. *hilaris*, Gr. *hilaros—hilaos*, cheerful.]

HILARITY, hi-lar'i-ti, *n.* State of being hilarious or cheerful: gaiety: pleasurable excitement.

HILARY, hil'ar-i, *adj.* The name applied to one of the four terms of the law-courts of England, from 11th to 31st January, so called from St Hilary, whose festival is January 13.

HILDING, hild'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mean, cowardly person, a dastard.—*adj.* Cowardly, spiritless. [A.S. *hyldan*, to bend, to crouch.]

HILL, hil, *n.* A high mass of land, less than a mountain. [A.S. *hill, hyll;* O. E. *hul;* Ger. *hügel;* allied to L. *collis*, a hill, and root *cel* in *celsus*, high.]

HILLINESS, hil'i-nes, *n.* The state of being hilly.

HILLOCK, hil'uk, *n.* A small hill.

HILLY, hil'i, *adj.* Full of hills.

HILT, hilt, *n.* That by which anything is *held*, the handle, esp. of a sword: (*Shak.*) a sword. [A.S. *hilt;* D. *hilte, holde;* from root of HOLD.]

HILTED, hilt'ed, *adj.* Having a hilt.

HIM, him, *pron.* The objective case of HE. [A.S. *he*, dative *him*, acc. *hine*.]

HIMSELF, him-self', *pron.* The emphatic and reflective form of HE and HIM: it also expresses the proper character or state of mind of a person.

HIN, hin, *n.* A Hebrew liquid measure, containing about 6 English quarts. [Heb.]

HIND, hīnd, *n.* The female of the stag. [A.S. *hind;* Ger. *hind;* O. Ger. *hinda, hinta*.]

HIND, hīnd, *n.* (*lit.*) *A member of a family:* a domestic: a farm-servant: a peasant. [A.S. *hina, hine;* Scot. *hyne*, a person, a servant; Ice. *hion*, a family, allied to A.S. *hige, hiwa*, a family, *hiwan*, domestics.]

HIND, hīnd, *adj.* Placed in the rear: pertaining to the part behind: backward:—opposed to FORE. [A.S. *hindan*. See BEHIND.]

HINDER, hīnd'ėr, *adj.* Comparative of HIND, but used in the same significations.

HINDER, hin'dėr, *v.t.* To put or keep *behind:* to stop, or prevent progress: to embarrass.—*v.i.* to raise obstacles. [A.S. *hindrian*, Ger. *hindern;* from HIND.]

HINDERANCE, hin'dėr-ans, **HINDRANCE**, hin'drans, *n.* Act of hindering: that which hinders.

HINDERMOST, hīnd'ėr-mōst, **HINDMOST**, hīnd'mōst, *adj.* Superlative of HIND: furthest behind.

HINDOO, HINDU, hin'dōō, *n.* An aboriginal native of *Hindustan*. [(*lit.*) A dweller on the banks of the river *Sindhu*, Sans. for *Indus*.]

HINDOOISM, HINDUISM, hin'dōō-izm, *n.* The religious tenets of the Hindoos.

HINDOOSTANEE, HINDUSTANI, hin-dōō-stan'ē, *n.* The language of the Hindoos.—*adj.* Pertaining to the language of the Hindoos.

HINDRANCE. A form of HINDERANCE.

HINGE, hinj, *n.* The hook or joint on which a door or lid *hangs:* that on which anything depends or turns.—*v.t.* To furnish with hinges: to bend.—*v.i.* to hang or turn as on a hinge:—*pr.p.* hing'ing; *pa.p.* hinged'. [D. *henghe*, hook, hinge; Ger. *angel;* prov. E. *hingle*, a small hinge; Scot. *hing*, to hang: conn. with HANG.]

HINGED, hinjd, *adj.* Furnished with hinges.

HINGE-JOINT, hinj'-joint, *n.* (*anat.*) A joint in which the bones move as if on hinges.

HINNY, hin'i, *n.* The produce of a stallion and a she-ass. [L. *hinnus;* Gr. *hinnos, ginnos*, a mule.]

HINT, hint, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To whisper:* to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion: to allude to.—*v.i.* to make an indirect or remote allusion: to allude.—*n.* A distant allusion: slight mention: insinuation. [Ice. *ymtr*, a hint, *ymta*, Dan. *ymte*, to hum, to whisper: so *emmet* = *ant*.]

HIP, hip, *n.* The haunch or fleshy part of the thigh.—*v.t.* To sprain the hip:—*pr.p.* hipp'ing; *pa.p.* hipped'. [A.S. *hip, hyp;* Goth. *hups*.]

HIP, hip, *n.* The fruit of the wild-brier or dog-rose. [Old E. *hepe;* A.S. *heope, hiope*.]

HIPPISH, hip'ish, *adj.* (*Byron*). Affected with hypochondria, melancholy. [See HYP.]

HIPPOCAMPUS, hip'o-kam-pus, *n.* A genus of fishes with head and neck somewhat like those of a *horse*, and a long, tapering tail which they can *twist* round anything. [L.; Gr. *hippokampos—hippos*, a horse, *kampē*, a turning.]

HIPPOCENTAUR, hip-o-sent'awr, *n.* Same as CENTAUR. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and CENTAUR.]

HIPPOCRAS, hip'o-kras, *n.* An aromatic medicated wine used as a cordial.

[From *Hippocrates*, a celebrated Greek physician, because made according to his prescription: or from Gr. *hypo*, and *krasis*, a mixing—*kerannūmi*, to mix.]

HIPPODAME, hip'o-dām, *n.* (*Spenser*). The sea-horse. [Prob. a corr. of HIPPOPOTAMUS.]

HIPPODROME, hip'o-drōm, *n.* A race-*course* for *horses* and chariots: an equestrian circus. [Gr. *hippodromos—hippos*, a horse, *dromos*, a course.]

HIPPOGRIFF, hip'o-grif, *n.* A fabulous winged

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animal, half *horse* and half *griffin*. [Fr. *hippogriffe*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *gryps*, a griffin.]

HIPPOPATHOLOGY, hip-o-pa-thol'o-ji, *n.* *The pathology of the horse:* the science of veterinary medicine. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and PATHOLOGY.]

HIPPOPHAGIST, hip-pof'a-jist, *n.* One who feeds on horse-flesh. [See HIPPOPHAGOUS.]

HIPPOPHAGOUS, hip-pof'a-gus, *adj.* *Horse-eating.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō*, to eat.]

HIPPOPHAGY, hip-pof'a-ji, *n.* The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hip-o-pot'a-mus, *n.* *The river-horse*—an African quadruped, one of the largest existing, of aquatic habits, having a very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle. [Gr. *hippo-potamos—hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river.]

HIPPURIC, hip-pū'rik, *adj.* Denoting an acid obtained from the *urine* of *horses*. [Fr. *hippurique*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *ouron*, urine.]

HIR, hėr, *pron.* (*obs.*) Same as HER—also formerly used for *their*. [A.S. *hira*, *hiora*, of them, their.]

HIRCINE, hėr'sin, *n.* A fetid oily matter found in *goat-fat* and mutton-suet.—*adj.* Goat-like: of a strong goatish smell. [Fr.—L. *hircinus—hircus*, a he-goat.]

HIRE, hīr, *n.* *Wages* for service: the price paid for the use of anything.—*v.t.* To procure the use or services of, at a price: to engage for wages: to let for compensation:—*pr.p.* hīr'ing; *pa.p.* hīred'. [A.S. *hyrian*, to hire, *hyr*, Ger. *heuer*, W. *hwr*, wages.]

HIRELING, hīr'ling, *n.* A hired servant: a mercenary: a prostitute.

HIRER, hīr'ėr, *n.* One who hires.

HIRES, hīrz (*B.*), *pl.* of HIRE, not now used.

HIRSUTE, hir-sūt', *adj.* *Hairy:* rough: shaggy: (*bot.*) having long, stiffish hairs. [L. *hirsutus—hirsus*, *hirtus*, rough, hairy, shaggy.]

HIS, hiz, *pron.* Possessive form of HE: (*obs.*) its. [A.S. *his*, possessive of *he*, and orig. of *it*.]

HISPID, his'pid, *adj.* (*bot.*) Rough with or having strong hairs or bristles. [L. *hispidus*.]

HISS, his, *v.i.* To make a sound like that of the letter *s*: to make a similar sound, as the goose, serpent, &c.: to express contempt, &c. by hissing.—*v.t.* to condemn by hissing.—*n.* The sound made in pronouncing the letter *s*, esp. as an expression of disapprobation, contempt, &c. [A.S. *hysian*; from the sound.]

HISSING, his'ing, *n.* The act of one who hisses: a hiss: object of hissing: object or occasion of contempt.

HIST, hist, *int.* Hush! silence! a word demanding silence and attention. [From the sound.]

HISTOLOGICAL, his-to-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to histology.

HISTOLOGIST, his-tol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in histology.

HISTOLOGY, his-tol'o-ji, *n.* The *science* which treats of the minute *structure* of animal and vegetable tissue. [Gr. *histos*, bar of a loom, web, texture—*histēmi*, to fix, *logos*, a discourse.]

HISTORIAN, his-tō'ri-an, *n.* *A writer of history.*

HISTORIC, -AL, his-tor'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or derived from history.

HISTORICALLY, his-tor'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to, or in the manner of, history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, his-tō-ri-og'ra-fėr, *n.* A writer of history: a professed or official historian.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, his-tō-ri-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art or employment of *writing history*. [Gr. *historiographia—historia*, history, and *graphō*, to write.]

HISTORY, his'tor-i, *n.* A *story* or statement of facts obtained by inquiry: an account of an event: a systematic account of the origin and progress of a nation: the knowledge of facts, events, &c. [L. and Gr. *historia*—Gr. *historeō*, to learn by inquiry.]

HISTRIONIC, -AL, his-tri-on'ik, -al, *adj.* *Relating to the stage* or *stage-players:* befitting a theatre. [L. *histrionicus—histrio*, a player.]

HISTRIONICALLY, his-tri-on'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a histrionic manner: theatrically.

HISTRIONISM, his'tri-on-izm, *n.* The acts or practice of stage-playing, or of pantomime.

HIT, hit, *v.t.* To light on (that which is aimed at): to touch or strike: to reach: to suit.—*v.i.* to come in contact: to chance luckily: to succeed: to agree:—*pr.p.* hitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hit.—*n.* A lighting upon: a lucky chance: a stroke: a happy turn of thought or expression. [A.S. *hettan*, to pursue; Ice. *hitta*, to light on, to find.]

HITCH, hich, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To move by jerks*, as if caught by a hook: to be caught by a hook: to be caught or fall into.—*v.t.* to hook: to catch.—*n.* A jerk: a catch or anything that holds: an obstacle: a sudden halt; (*naut.*) a knot or noose. [Prob. conn. with Scot. *hitch*, motion by a jerk.]

HITHE, hīth, *n.* A small haven. [A.S. *hith*.]

HITHER, hith'ėr, *adv.* To this place.—*adj.* Toward the speaker: nearer. [A.S.]

HITHERMOST, hith'ėr-mōst, *adj.* Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, hith'ėr-tōō, *adv.* To this place or time: as yet.

HITHERWARD, hith'ėr-ward, *adv.* Towards this place.

HITTER, hit'ėr, *n.* One who hits.

HIVE, hīv, *n.* *A family* or swarm of bees in a box or basket: the habitation of bees: any busy company.—*v.t.* To collect into a hive: to lay up in store.—*v.i.* to take shelter together: to reside in a body:—*pr.p.* hīv'ing; *pa.p.* hīved'. [A.S. *hyfe*, hive—*hiwa*, Goth. *heiv*, Ice. *hiu*, family.]

HIVER, hīv'ėr, *n.* One who collects bees into a hive.

HIZZ, hiz, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To hiss.

HO, HOA, hō, *int.* A call to excite attention: hold! stop! [From the sound.]

HOAR, hōr, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Hairy:* white or grayish-white, esp. with age or frost.—*n.* Hoariness.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To become mouldy.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make white. [A.S. *har*, hoary, gray; Ice. *hæra*, gray hair, *hærdr*, haired or hairy.]

HOARD, hōrd, *n.* *A store:* a hidden stock: a treasure.—*v.t.* To store: to amass and deposit in secret.—*v.i.* to store up: to collect and form a hoard. [A.S. *hord*, *heord—heordan*, to store.]

HOARD, HOARDING, hōrd, hōrd'ing, *n.* *A hurdle* or fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. [O. Fr. *horde*, barrier; Ger. *hürde*, hurdle: from root of HURDLE.]

HOAR-FROST, hōr'-frost, *n.* White frost: the white particles formed by the freezing of dew.

HOARHOUND, hōr'hownd, *n.* A plant of a whitish or downy appearance, used as a tonic and for coughs, once supposed to be a remedy for the bite of a mad dog or *hound*. [A.S. *hara-hunig*, *hara-hune—har*, hoar, and HOUND.]

HOARINESS, hōr'i-nes, *n.* State of being hoary or whitish like old men's hair.

HOARSE, hōrs, *adj.* Having a harsh, grating voice, as when affected with a cold: harsh: discordant. [A.S. *has*; Ger. *heiser*; L. *raucus*; akin to Sans. *ru*, to sound, *rava*, sound.]

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HOARSELY, hōrs'li, *adv.* In a hoarse manner: with rough harsh sound.

HOARSENESS, hōrs'nes, *n.* State of being hoarse: [roughness of voice.

HOARY, hōr'i, *adj.* White, or gray with age: (*bot.*) covered with short, dense, whitish hairs. [A form of HOAR.]

HOAX, hōks, *n.* A deceptive trick: a practical joke. —*v.t.* To deceive: to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [From *hocus*. See HOCUS-POCUS.]

HOB, hob, *n.* The projecting nave of a wheel: the part of a grate on which articles are placed to be kept warm. [W. *hob*, anything that rises or projects.]

HOB, hob, *n.* A *hobbling* clownish fellow: a rustic: a fairy, because supposed to *hobble* or limp rather than walk. [Also given as a contr. of *Halbert*, or *Robert*.]

HOBBLE, hob'l, *v.i.* To walk with a *hop*: to limp or walk awkwardly: to move irregularly.—*v.t.* to fasten loosely the legs of:—*pr.p.* hobb'ling; *pa.p.* hobb'led.—*n.* An awkward, limping gait: a difficulty. [A freq. of HOP.]

HOBBY, hob'i, *n.* A small species of falcon.

HOBBY-HORSE, hob'i-hors, *n.* A strong, active horse: a pacing horse: a stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride: a favourite pursuit. [From the *hobbling* or *hopping* gait of the horse.]

HOBGOBLIN, hob-gob'lin, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hobbling goblin*: a fairy: a frightful apparition.

HOBNAIL, hob'nāl, *n.* A *nail* with a thick, strong *head* used in the shoes of horses, and sometimes of men: a clownish fellow, so called from the hobnails in his shoes. [From HOB, a projecting head; also given from Dan. *hov-nagle*, Ger. *huf-nagel*, hoof-nail.]

HOBNAILED, hob'nāld, *adj.* Set with hobnails.

HOBNOB, hob'nob, *adv.* (*lit.*) *Have* or *not have*: a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. [A.S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have.]

HOCK. A form of HOUGH.

HOCK, hok, *n.* A white Rhenish wine. [From *Hochheim*, in Germany.]

HOCKEY, hok'i, *n.* A game at ball played with a [club or *hooked* stick.

HOCUS-POCUS, hō'kus-pō'kus, *n.* A juggler: a juggler's trick.—*v.t.* To cheat.

[From *ochus bochus*, words anciently used by Italian conjurers; less prob. a corruption of the words *hoc est corpus*, in ridiculous imitation of the R. C. priests, in their formula of transubstantiation.]

HOD, hod, *n.* A kind of trough borne on the shoulder for carrying brick and mortar. [Fr. *hotte*, a basket carried on the back.]

HODGE-PODGE, hoj'-poj. A form of HOTCHPOT.

HODGE-PUDDING, hoj'-pood'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pudding made of a mass of ingredients shaken or mixed together. [Fr. *hocher*, to shake, and PUDDING.]

HODMAN, hod'man, *n.* A man who carries a hod: a mason's labourer.

HOE, hō, *n.* An instrument for *hewing* or *digging* up weeds, and loosening the earth.—*v.t.* To cut or clean with a hoe: to weed.—*v.i.* to use a hoe:—*pr.p.* hoe'ing; *pa.p.* hoed'. [Fr. *houer*, Ger. *hauen*, A.S. *heawan*, to cut, to dig.]

HOER, hō'ér, *n.* One who hoes.

HOG, hog, *n.* A castrated boar: a pig.—*v.t.* To cut short the hair of:—*pr.p.* hogg'ing; *pa.p.* hogged'. [W. *hwch*; Bret. *hoc'h*, *houc'h*, swine.]

HOGGERY, hog'ér-i, *n.* Hoggishness of character: coarseness.

HOGGET, hog'et, *n.* A boar, sheep, or colt of the [second year.

HOGGISH, hog'ish, *adj.* Resembling a hog: brutish: filthy: selfish.

HOGGISHLY, hog'ish-li, *adv.* In a hoggish or filthy [manner.

HOGGISHNESS, hog'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being hoggish: brutishness.

HOGH, hō, *n.* (*Spenser*). A hill, a cliff. [O. Fr. *hoge*, O. Ger. *höhe*, A.S. *how*, a hill; Ger. *hoch*, high.]

HOGSHEAD, hogz'hed, *n.* An old measure of capacity = about 52½ imperial gallons: a half pipe. [Perhaps from D. *ocks-hood*, ox and head; Sw. *oxhufvud*—*ox*, ox, and *hufvud*, head.]

HOG'S-LARD, hogz'-lārd, *n.* The melted lard or fat of the hog.

HOIDEN, hoi'dn, *n.* A romping, ill-bred girl: a flirt. —*adj.* Rude, rustic, bold.—*v.i.* To romp indelicately. [O. E. *hoydon*, D. *heyden*, a clownish person, a form of HEATHEN.]

HOISE, hoiz, *v.t.* To hoist.

HOIST, hoist, *v.t.* *To lift*: to raise with tackle: to heave.—*n.* Act of lifting: a lift: the height of a sail. [O. E. *hoise*, Fr. *hisser*, Dan. *heise*, to lift.]

HOITY-TOITY, hoi'ti-toi'ti, *int.* An exclamation of surprise or disapprobation.—*adj.* Giddy, flighty, gay, noisy.

HOLD, hōld, *v.t.* To keep possession of or authority over: to sustain: to occupy: to derive title to: to bind: to confine: to restrain: to continue: to persist in: to contain: to celebrate: to esteem.—*v.i.* to remain fixed: to be true or unfailing: to continue without variation: to adhere: to derive right:—*pr.p.* hōld'ing; *pa.p.* held (*obs.* hōld'en).—*n.* Act or manner of holding: power of seizing: something for support: a place of confinement: custody: a fortified place: a mark 𝄐 in music over a rest or note, indicating that it is to be prolonged. [A.S. *healdan*; Goth. *haldan*; Dan. *holde*, to keep.]

HOLD, hōld, *n.* The hollow or interior of a ship between the floor and the lower deck, used for the cargo. [D. *holte*—*hol*, hollow.]

HOLDEN, hōld'n (*B.*), old *pa.p.* of HOLD.

HOLDER, hōld'ér, *n.* One who or that which holds anything: a possessor: something to take hold of a thing with.

HOLDFAST, hōld'fast, *n.* That which holds fast: a [long nail: a catch.

HOLDING, hōld'ing, *n.* Anything held: tenure: a farm held of a superior: hold: influence.

HOLE, hōl, *n.* *A hollow place*: a cavity: an opening in a solid body: a pit: a mean habitation: a subterfuge: a means of escape.—*v.t.* To form holes in: to drive into a hole.—*v.i.* to go into a hole:—*pr.p.* hōl'ing; *pa.p.* hōled'. [Ger. *hohl*, hollow; A.S. *hol*, a hole, cavern; conn. with Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

HOLE, hōl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Whole.

HOLIBUT. See HALIBUT.

HOLIDAY, hol'i-dā, *n.* (*orig.*) *Holy-day*: a day of amusement.—*adj.* Belonging to a festival.

HOLILY, hō'li-li, *adv.* In a holy manner: piously: (*Shak.*) inviolably.

HOLINESS, hō'li-nes, *n.* State of being holy: religious goodness: piety: sanctity.

HOLLAND, hol'and, *n.* A kind of linen first made [in Holland.

HOLLANDS, hol'ands, *n.* Gin made in Holland.

HOLLO, hol-ō', *int.* *Ho there*: attend.—*n.* A loud shout.—*v.i.* To cry loudly to one at a distance. [Ger. *holla*; Fr. *holà*—*ho*, and *là*—L. *illac*, there.]

HOLLOW, hol'ō, *adj.* *Having a hole*: not solid: containing an empty space: vacant: sunken: deep, as a sound reverberated from a cavity: unsound: insincere.—*n.* A hole: a depressed part of a surface:

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any vacuity: a groove: a channel.—*v.t.* To make a hole in: to make hollow: to excavate.

HOLLOW-EYED, hol'ō-īd, *adj.* Having sunken eyes.

HOLLOW-HEARTED, hol'ō-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a hollow or untrue heart: faithless: treacherous.

HOLLOWLY, hol'ō-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a hollow or insincere manner.

HOLLOWNESS, hol'ō-nes, *n.* The state of being hollow: insincerity: treachery.

HOLLY, hol'i, *n.* An evergreen shrub having prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries. [A.S. *holegn.*]

HOLLYHOCK, hol'i-hok, *n.* A kind of mallow. [A.S. *hocleaf*, W. *hocys*, mallows.]

HOLLYOAK, hol'i-ōk, *n.* (*Bacon*). Hollyhock.

HOLM, hōlm or hōm, *n.* *A river-islet:* rich flat land near a river: the ilex or evergreen oak, perhaps so called because it grows best in holms. [A.S. *holm*, a river-island.]

HOLOCAUST, hol'o-kawst, *n.* A *burnt* sacrifice, in which the *whole* of the victim was consumed. [Gr. *holokauston—holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt.]

HOLOGRAPH, hol'o-graf, *n.* A document *wholly written* by the person from whom it proceeds. [Gr. *holographos*, wholly written—*holos*, whole, and *graphō*, to write.]

HOLOGRAPHIC, hol-o-graf'ik, *adj.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a holograph. [HELP.

HOLP, hōlp, **HOLPEN**, hōlp'n, old *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of

HOLSTER, hōl'stėr, *n.* A leather case for a pistol carried by a horseman at the forepart of his saddle. [A.S. *healster*, a hiding-place—*helan*, to cover, to hide.]

HOLSTERED, hōl'stėrd, *adj.* Bearing holsters.

HOLT, hōlt, *n.* A *wood* or woody hill: a hole, or other place of security, esp. a deep hole in a river, where there is protection for fish. [Ger. *holz*, a wood: conn. with L. *silva*, Gr. *hulē*.]

HOLY, hō'li, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Whole, healthy:* perfect in a moral sense: pure in heart: religious: set apart to a sacred use. [A.S. *halig—hal*, sound, whole: conn. with HEAL, HAIL, WHOLE.]

HOLY-ALES, hō'li-ālz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Rural festivals.

HOLY-CRUEL, hō'li-krōō'el, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Cruel through excess of holiness.

HOLY-DAY, hō'li-dā, *n.* A religious festival: a day for the commemoration of some event: a holiday.

HOLY-GHOST, hō'li-gōst, *n.* The third person of the Trinity. [Inquisition.

HOLY-OFFICE, hō'li-of'is, *n.* The holy tribunal, the

HOLY-ORDERS, hō'li-or'dėrz, *n.* Ordination to the rank of minister in holy things: the Christian ministry.

HOLY-ROOD, hō'li-rōōd, *n.* The holy cross, in R. Catholic churches, over the entrance to the chancel. [HOLY and ROOD—A.S. *rod*, a cross.]

HOLY-SPIRIT, hō'li-spir'it, *n.* The Holy Ghost.

HOLY-STONE, hō'li-stōn, *n.* A stone used with sand by seamen for cleaning the decks.—*v.t.* To scrub with a holy-stone.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hō'li-thurz'dā, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WATER, hō'li-waw'tėr, *n.* Water consecrated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things.

HOLY-WEEK, hō'li-wēk, *n.* The week before Easter, kept holy to commemorate our Lord's passion.

HOLY-WRIT, hō'li-rit, *n.* The holy writings: the Scriptures.

HOMAGE, hom'āj, *n.* (*orig.*) The submission and service which a tenant promised to his feudal superior, in these words, *homo vester devenio*, 'I become your man:' the act of fealty: respect paid by external action: reverence directed to the Supreme Being: devout affection. [From L. *homo*, a man.]

HOME, hōm, *n.* One's house or country: place of constant residence: the seat.—*adj.* Pertaining to one's dwelling or country: domestic: close.—*adv.* Closely: to the point. [A.S. *ham*; O. Sax. *hem*; Goth. *haims.*]

HOME-BRED, hōm'-bred, *adj.* Bred at home: native: domestic: plain: unpolished.

HOME-FELT, hōm'-felt, *adj.* Felt in one's own breast: inward: private. [home.

HOME-KEEPING, hōm'-kēp'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Staying at

HOMELESS, hōm'les, *adj.* Without a home.

HOMELINESS, hōm'li-nes, *n.* State of being homely: plainness.

HOMELY, hōm'li, *adj.* Pertaining to home: familiar: plain: rude.

HOME-MADE, hōm'-mād, *adj.* Made at home: made in one's own country: plain.

HOMEOPATHIC, hō-me-o-path'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to homeopathy.

HOMEOPATHIST, hō-me-op'a-thist, *n.* One who believes in or practises homeopathy.

HOMEOPATHY, hō-me-op'a-thi, *n.* (*lit.*) *Similar feeling* or affection: the system of curing diseases by small quantities of drugs which excite symptoms similar to those of the disease. [Gr. *homoiopatheia—homoios*, like, *pathos*, feeling.]

HOMER, hō'mėr, *n.* A Hebrew measure, containing as a liquid measure about 2 barrels, as a dry measure 8 bushels. [Heb. *chomer*, a heap—*chamar*, to swell up.]

HOMERIC, hō-mer'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece: pertaining to or resembling the poetry of Homer.

HOME-SICK, hōm'-sik, *adj.* Sick or grieved at separation from home.

HOME-SICKNESS, hōm'-sik-nes, *n.* The state of being home-sick.

HOMESPUN, hōm'spun, *adj.* Spun or wrought at home: not made in foreign countries: plain: inelegant.—*n.* Cloth made at home: (*Shak.*) a coarse, unpolished person.

HOMESTALL, hōm'stawl, } *n.* *The place of a mansion-*
HOMESTEAD, hōm'sted, } *house:* the enclosures immediately connected with it: original station. [HOME, and STALL—A.S. *steal*, a place; STEAD—D. *stede*, a place.]

HOMEWARD, hōm'ward, *adv.* Toward home: toward one's habitation or country.—*adj.* Toward home.

HOMEWARD-BOUND, hōm'ward-bownd, *adj.* Bound or moving homeward or to one's native land.

HOMEWARDS, hōm'wardz, *adv.* Toward home.

HOMICIDAL, hom'i-sīd-al, *adj.* Pertaining to homicide: murderous: bloody.

HOMICIDE, hom'i-sīd, *n.* *The act of killing a human being:* one who kills another. [Fr.—L. *homicidium—homo*, a man, and *cædo*, to kill.]

HOMILETIC, -AL, hom-i-let'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to homilies.

HOMILETICS, hom-i-let'iks, *n.* The science which treats of homilies, and the best mode of preparing and delivering them.

HOMILIST, hom'i-list, *n.* One who preaches to a congregation.

HOMILY, hom'i-li, *n.* A sermon preached to a mixed assembly: a serious discourse. [Gr. *homilia*, an assembly, a sermon.]

HOMINY, hom'i-ni, *n.* Maize hulled, or hulled and crushed, boiled with water. [American Indian.]

HOMMOCK, hom'uk, *n.* A hillock or small conical eminence.

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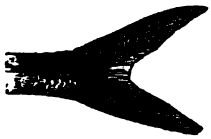
HOMOCENTRIC, hō-mo-sen'trik, *adj.* *Having the same centre.* [Gr. *homo-kentros—homos*, the same, and *kentron*, centre.]



Homocercal tail.

HOMOCERCAL, hō-mo-sėr'kal, *adj.* Having the upper fork of the *tail similar to* the lower one, as the herring. [Gr. *homos*, the same, *kerkos*, tail.]

HOMOGENEAL, hō-mo-jē'ni-al, } *adj.* *Of the same*
HOMOGENEOUS, hō-mo-jē'ni-us, } *kind* or nature: having the constituent elements all similar. [Gr. *homogenēs—homos*, one, same, and *genos*, kind.]

HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hō-mo-jē'ni-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being homogeneous: sameness of kind or nature.

HOMOLOGATE, ho-mol'o-gāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To say the same:* to approve: to allow:—*pr.p.* homol'ogāting; *pa.p.* homol'ogāted. [Low L. *homologo, homologatum*, Gr. *homologeō—homos*, the same, *legō*, to say.]

HOMOLOGATION, hō-mol-o-gā'shun, *n.* Approbation or confirmation by a court.

HOMOLOGICAL, hom-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to homology: having the parts corresponding.

HOMOLOGOUS, ho-mol'o-gus, *adj.* Agreeing: corresponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure. [See HOMOLOGATE.]

HOMOLOGUE, hom'o-log, *n.* That which is homologous to something else, as the same organ in different animals under its various forms and functions.

HOMOLOGY, ho-mol'o-ji, *n.* The quality of being homologous: correspondence of structure, and not of form or use.

HOMONYM, hom'o-nim, *n.* *Sameness of name:* a word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning. [Fr. *homonyme*—Gr. *homōnymos—homos*, the same, and *onoma*, name.]

HOMONYMOUS, ho-mon'i-mus, *adj.* Having the same name: having different significations: ambiguous: equivocal.

HOMONYMY, ho-mon'i-mi, *n.* Sameness of name, with difference of meaning: ambiguity: equivocation.

HOMOPHONE, hom'o-fōn, *n.* A letter or character having the *same sound* as another. [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *phōnē*, sound.]

HOMOPHONOUS, ho-mof'o-nus, *adj.* Having the same sound.

HOMOPHONY, ho-mof'o-ni, *n.* Sameness of sound: [singing in unison.

HOMOPTERA, hom-op'tėr-a, *n.* An order of insects having two pair of *wings of uniform substance* throughout. [Gr. *homos*, the same, uniform, and *pteron*, a wing.]

HOMOPTEROUS, hom-op'tėr-us, *adj.* Belonging [to the homoptera.

HOMOTYPE, hom'o-tīp, *n.* That which has the *same* fundamental *type* of structure with something else. [Gr. *homos*, same, *typos*, type.]

HONE, hōn, *n.* A stone of a fine grit, for sharpening instruments.—*v.t.* To sharpen, as on a hone:—*pr.p.* hōn'ing; *pa.p.* hōned'. [A.S. *han.*]

HONEST, on'est, *adj.* Full of honour: just: frank: chaste: (*B.*) honourable. [L. *honestus—honor.*]

HONESTLY, on'est-li, *adv.* In an honest manner: uprightly: sincerely.

HONESTY, on'es-ti, *n.* The state of being honest: integrity: candour: (*B.*) becoming deportment.

HONEY, hun'i, *n.* A sweet matter collected by bees from the flowers of plants: anything sweet like honey: a term of endearment.—*v.t.* To sweeten: to make agreeable.—*v.i.* (*Shak.* and *Tenn.*) to be agreeable or obsequious: to fawn. [A.S. *hunig*, Ger. *honig*, Ice. *hunang.*]

HONEY-BUZZARD, hun'i-buz'ard, *n.* A genus of buzzards or falcons, so called from their feeding on bees, wasps, &c.

HONEY-COMB, hun'i-kōm, *n.* A comb or mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their honey: anything like a honey-comb.

HONEY-COMBED, hun'i-kōmd, *adj.* Formed like a honey-comb: having little cavities.

HONEY-CROCK, hun'i-krok, *n.* (*Spenser*). A crock or [pot of honey.

HONEY-DEW, hun'i-dū, *n.* A honey or sweet substance found in small drops like dew on the leaves of plants: a kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

HONEYED, HONIED, hun'id, *adj.* Covered with honey: sweet.

HONEYMOON, hun'i-mōōn, **HONEY-MONTH**, -munth, *n.* The honey or sweet moon or month, the first month after marriage.

HONEY-MOUTHED, hun'i-mowthd, *adj.* Having a honeyed mouth or speech: soft or smooth in speech.

HONEYSUCKLE, hun'i-suk-l, *n.* A climbing shrub with beautiful cream-coloured flowers, said to have been named from the practice of children *sucking* the corolla for the drop of *honey* or sweet juice at its base.

HONEY-TONGUED, hun'i-tungd, *adj.* Having a honeyed tongue or speech: soft in speech.

HONOR, HONORABLE, &c., American spelling of HONOUR, HONOURABLE, &c.

HONORARIUM, on-ur-ār'i-um, *n.* A voluntary fee paid to a professional man for his services.

HONORARY, on'ur-ar-i, *adj.* Conferring honour: holding a title or office without performing services or receiving a reward.—*n.* A fee.

HONOUR, on'ur, *n.* The esteem due or paid to worth: respect: high estimation: veneration, said of God: that which rightfully attracts esteem: exalted rank: distinction: excellence of character: nobleness of mind: any special virtue much esteemed: any mark of esteem: a title of respect:—*pl.* privileges of rank or birth: civilities paid: the four highest cards in card-playing: academic distinctions.—*v.t.* To hold in esteem: to respect: to adore: to exalt: to accept and pay when due. [L. *honor.*]

HONOURABLE, on'ur-a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of honour: illustrious: actuated by principles of honour: conferring honour: becoming men of exalted station: used as a title of distinction.

HONOURABLENESS, on'ur-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being honourable: eminence: conformity to the principles of honour: fairness.

HONOURABLY, on'ur-ab-li, *adv.* In an honourable manner: magnanimously: reputably.

HONOURED, on'urd, *adj.* Treated with honour: respected: exalted: accepted. [not honoured.

HONOURLESS, on'ur-les, *adj.* Without honour:

HOOD, hood, *n.* A covering *for the head:* an ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown: anything resembling a hood: (*Spenser*) dress in general.—*v.t.* To cover with a hood: to blind. [A.S. *hod;* Ger. *hut;* conn. with HEAD.]

HOODED, hood'ed, *adj.* Covered with a hood: blinded: hood-shaped.

HOODLESS, hood'les, *adj.* Having no hood.

HOODMAN-BLIND, hood'man-blīnd, *n.* (*Shak.*) Blindman's buff.

HOODWINK, hood'wingk, *v.t.* To blind by covering the eyes as with a hood: to deceive.

HOOF, hōōf, *n.* The horny substance which shields

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the feet of certain animals, as horses, &c.: a hoofed animal. [A.S. *hof.*]

HOOFED, hōōft, *adj.* Furnished with hoofs.

HOOFLESS, hōōfles, *adj.* Without hoofs.

HOOK, hook, *n.* A piece of metal *bent into a curve*, so as to catch or hold anything: a snare: an instrument for cutting grain.—*v.t.* To catch or hold with a hook: to draw as with a hook: to insnare.—*v.i.* to bend: to be curved. [A.S. *hoc*, akin to L. *uncus*, crooked, and Gr. *angkos*, a bend—root *ank*, bent.]

BY HOOK OR BY CROOK, in one way or another, by any means.

HOOKAH, hōō'ka, *n.* A pipe in which the smoke is made to pass through water. [Hindu *hukkah.*]

HOOKED, hookt, *adj.* Formed like or provided with a hook or hooks: curved. [bent like a hook.

HOOKEDNESS, hook'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being

HOOKER, hook'ér, *n.* He who or that which hooks.

HOOKNOSED, hook'nōzd, *adj.* Having a hooked or curved nose.

HOOKY, hook'i, *adj.* Full of or pertaining to hooks.

HOOP, hōōp, *n.* A pliant strip of wood or metal formed into a *ring* or *band*, for holding together the staves of casks, &c.: something resembling a hoop: a ring:—*pl.* elastic materials used to expand the skirt of a lady's dress.—*v.t.* To bind with hoops: to encircle. [A.S. *hop*, a ring or band.]

HOOP, hōōp, *v.i.* To call out. Same as WHOOP.

HOOPER, hōōp'ér, *n.* One who hoops casks: a cooper.

HOOPING-COUGH. Same as WHOOPING-COUGH.

HOOPOE, hōōp'o, **HOOPOO**, hōōp'ōō, *n.* A bird with a large crest on its head, so called from its *whoop* or cry.

HOOT, hōōt, *v.i.* *To whoop* or cry after in contempt: to cry like an owl.—*v.t.* to drive with cries of contempt.—*n.* A scornful cry. [From the sound.]

HOP, hop, *v.i.* To leap on one leg: to spring: to walk lame: to limp.—*n.* A leap on one leg: a jump: a spring. [A.S. *hoppian.*]

HOP, hop, *n.* A plant with a long twining stalk, the bitter cones of which are much used in brewing and in medicine.—*v.t.* To mix with hops.—*v.i.* to gather hops. [Ger. *hopfen.*]

HOP-BIND, hop'-bīnd, *n.* A corruption of HOP-VINE.

HOPE, hōp, *v.i.* (*orig.*) *To look out for:* to expect: to cherish a desire of good with expectation of obtaining it: to place confidence (in).—*v.t.* to desire with expectation or with belief in the prospect of obtaining:—*pr.p.* hōp'ing; *pa.p.* hōped'.—*n.* A desire of some good, with expectation of obtaining it: anticipation: he who or that which furnishes ground of expectation: that which is hoped for. [A.S. *hopian*, D. *hopen*, Ger. *hoffen*, perhaps akin to Gr. *opeuō*, to look around.]

HOPEFUL, hōp'fool, *adj.* Full of hope: having qualities which excite hope: promising good or success.

HOPEFULLY, hōp'fool-li, *adv.* In a hopeful manner: with hope. [of being hopeful.

HOPEFULNESS, hōp'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality

HOPELESS, hōp'les, *adj.* Without hope: giving no ground to expect good or success: desperate.

HOPELESSLY, hōp'les-li, *adv.* Without hope.

HOPELESSNESS, hōp'les-nes, *n.* The state of being hopeless: despair.

HOPPED, hopt, *p.adj.* Impregnated with hops.

HOPPER, hop'ér, *n.* One who hops: a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so called from its hopping or shaking motion: a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

HOPPING, hop'ing, *n.* The act of one who hops or leaps on one leg.

HOPPING, hop'ing, *n.* The act of gathering hops: the time of the hop harvest.

HOPPLE, hop'l, *v.t.* To tie the feet close together to prevent hopping or running.—*n.* (chiefly in *pl.*) A fetter for horses, &c. when left to graze.

HOP-SCOTCH, hop'-skoch, *n.* A game in which children hop over lines scotched or traced on the ground.

HOP-VINE, hop'-vīn, *n.* The stalk of the hop.

HORAL, hōr'al, *adj.* Relating to an hour.

HORARY, hōr'ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to an hour: noting the hours: hourly: continuing an hour.

HORATIAN, ho-rā'shan, *adj.* Pertaining to Horace, the Latin poet, or to the style of his writings.

HORDE, hōrd, *n.* A migratory or wandering tribe or clan. [Turk. *ordû*, camp, Pers. *ôrdû*, court, camp.]

HORIZON, ho-rī'zun, *n.* The circle which *bounds* the view where the earth and sky appear to meet. [Fr.—Gr. *horizō*, to bound—*horos*, a limit.]

HORIZONTAL, hor-i-zon'tal, *adj.* Pertaining to the horizon: parallel to the horizon: level: near the horizon. [zontal position or direction.

HORIZONTALLY, hor-i-zon'tal-li, *adv.* In a hori-

HORN, horn, *n.* The hard substance projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, &c.: something made of or like a horn: the material of which horns are composed: a symbol of strength.—*v.t.* To furnish with horns. [A.S. *horn*, W. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. *keras.*]

HORNBILL, horn'bil, *n.* A bird about the size of the turkey having a horny excrescence on its bill.

HORNBLENDE, horn'blend, *n.* A mineral of various colours, found in granite and other igneous rocks that contain quartz. [Ger., from *horn*, horn, from the shape of its crystals, and *blende*, blinding, dazzling, from its glittering appearance.]

HORNBOOK, horn'book, *n.* A first book for children, which formerly consisted of a single leaf set in a frame, with a plate of thin horn in front, instead of glass, to preserve it. [like a horn.

HORNED, hornd', *adj.* Furnished with horns: shaped

HORNEDNESS, horn'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being horned.

HORNET, hor'net, *n.* A species of wasp, so called from its horns. [the foot.

HORN-FOOT, horn'-foot, *adj.* Having a hoof or horn on

HORNING, horn'ing, *n.* A forming into horns: appearance of the moon when in the form of a crescent.

HORNISH, horn'ish, *adj.* Like horn: hard.

HORNLESS, horn'les, *adj.* Without horns.

HORN-MAKER, horn'-māk'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cuckold-maker.

HORN-OWL, horn'-owl, **HORNED-OWL**, hornd'-owl, *n.* A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head, like horns.

HORNPIPE, horn'pīp, *n.* A Welsh musical instrument, consisting of a wooden pipe, with a horn at each end: a lively air: a lively dance.

HORNSTONE, horn'stōn, *n.* A stone much like flint, but more brittle.

HORNWORK, horn'wurk, *n.* (*fort.*) An outwork having angular points or horns, and composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

HORNY, horn'i, *adj.* Composed of horn or horns: like horn: hard: callous.

HOROGRAPHY, ho-rog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of constructing dials or instruments for *indicating the hours.* [Gr. *hōra*, an hour, and *graphō*, to describe.]

HOROLOGE, hor'o-loj, *n.* Any instrument for *telling the hours.* [L. *horologium*, Gr. *hōrologion—hōra*, and *logos*, a discourse—*legō*, to tell.]

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HOROLOGICAL, hor-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to a horologe, or to horology.

HOROLOGY, ho-rol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of the construction of machines for *telling the hours.*

HOROMETRY, ho-rom'et-ri, *n.* *The art* or practice *of measuring time.* [Gr. *hōra*, and *metron*, a measure.]

HOROSCOPE, hor'o-skōp, *n.* An *observation* of the heavens at the *hour* of a person's birth, by which the astrologer predicted the events of his life: a diagram of the heavens for this purpose: the point of the heavens arising above the eastern horizon when a prediction is to be made. [Gr. *hōroskopos—hōra*, and *skopeō*, to observe.]

HOROSCOPIST, hor-os'kop-ist, *n.* One skilled in horoscopy: an astrologer.

HOROSCOPY, hor-os'kop-i, *n.* The art of predicting the events of a person's life from his horoscope: aspect of the stars at the time of birth.

HORRENT, hor'rent, *adj.* Standing on end, as bristles. [From root of HORROR.]

HORRIBLE, hor'ri-bl, *adj.* Causing or tending to cause horror: dreadful: awful: terrific.

HORRIBLENESS, hor'ri-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being horrible: dreadfulness: hideousness.

HORRIBLY, hor'ri-bli, *adv.* In a horrible manner: dreadfully.

HORRID, hor'rid, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Bristling:* fitted to produce horror: shocking: offensive. [L. *horridus—horreo*, to stand on end.]

HORRIDLY, hor'rid-li, *adv.* In a horrid manner: [shockingly.

HORRIDNESS, hor'rid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being horrid: hideousness: enormity.

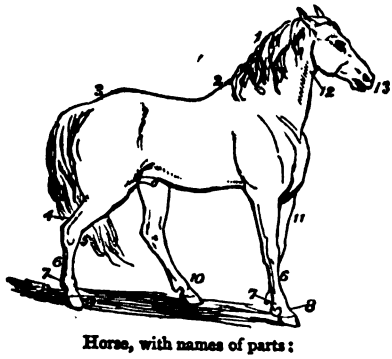
HORRIFIC, hor-rif'ik, *adj.* Exciting horror: frightful.

HORRIFY, hor'ri-fī, *v.t.* To strike with horror:—*pr.p.* hor'rifying; *pa.p.* hor'rified.

HORROR, hor'rur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A standing on end as bristles:* a shuddering: excessive fear: that which excites horror. [L.—*horreo*, to stand on end.]

HORROR-STRICKEN, hor'rur-strik'n, *adj.* Struck with horror.

HORSE, hors, *n.* (*lit.*) The animal that *neighs*, a well-known quadruped of great use in war, drawing, and carrying: cavalry: that by which something is



Horse, with names of parts:

1, crest; 2, withers; 3, croup; 4, hamstring; 5, hock; 6, cannon; 7, fetlock; 8, pastern; 9, hoof; 10, coronet; 11, arm; 12, gullet; 13, muzzle.

supported.—*v.t.* To mount on a horse: to provide with a horse: to sit astride: to carry on the back.—*v.i.* to get on horseback:—*pr.p.* hors'ing; *pa.p.* horsed (horst'). [A.S. *hors*, O. Sax. *hros*; Ger. *ross*, O. Ger. *hros*; Ice. *hross*—Sans. *hresh*, to neigh.]

HORSEBACK, hors'bak, *n.* The back of a horse: state of being on a horse: riding posture:—generally used with *on.*

HORSE-BLOCK, hors'-blok, *n.* A block or stage by which to mount or dismount from a horse.

HORSE-BOAT, hors'-bōt, *n.* A boat for carrying horses.

HORSE-BREAKER, hors'-brāk'ėr, *n.* One whose business is to break or tame horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.

HORSE-CAR, hors'-kär, *n.* A car drawn by horses.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, hors'-ches'nut, *n.* A nut, once used as food for horses: the tree that produces it.

HORSE-CLOTH, hors'-kloth, *n.* A cloth for covering a horse.

HORSE-DEALER, hors'-dēl'ėr, *n.* One who deals in horses.

HORSE-DRENCH, hors'-drensh, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dose of physic for a horse.

HORSE-FLY, hors'-flī, *n.* A large fly that stings horses.

HORSE-GUARDS, hors'-gärdz, *n.* A body of soldiers mounted on horses, employed as guards.

HORSE-HOE, hors'-hō, *n.* A hoe drawn by horses.

HORSE-LAUGH, hors'-läf, *n.* A harsh, boisterous laugh. [HOARSE and LAUGH.]

HORSE-LEECH, hors'-lēch, *n.* A large species of leech, so named from its fastening on horses when wading in the water.

HORSE-LITTER, hors'-lit'ėr, *n.* A litter or bed borne [between two horses.

HORSEMAN, hors'man, *n.* A rider on horseback: a mounted soldier.

HORSEMANSHIP, hors'man-ship, *n.* The art of riding, and of training and managing horses.

HORSE-POWER, hors'-pow'ėr, *n.* The power a horse can exert, or its equivalent = that required to raise 33,000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot per minute: a standard for estimating the power of steam-engines.

HORSE-RACE, hors'-rās, *n.* A race by horses.

HORSE-RACING, hors'-rās'ing, *n.* The practice of racing or running horses in matches.

HORSE-RADISH, hors'-rad'ish, *n.* A plant, with a pungent root, used in medicine and as a salad, so named from a notion of its being wholesome for horses.

HORSE-RAKE, hors'-rāk, *n.* A rake drawn by horses.

HORSE-SHOE, hors'-shōō, *n.* A shoe for horses, consisting of a curved piece of iron: anything shaped like a horse-shoe.

HORSE-TAIL, hors'-tāl, *n.* A genus of leafless plants with hollow rush-like stems, so called from their likeness to a horse's tail.

HORSE-TRAINER, hors'-trān'ėr, *n.* One who trains [horses for racing, &c.

HORSEWHIP, hors'hwip, *n.* A whip for driving horses.—*v.t.* To strike with a horsewhip: to lash.

HORTATIVE, hort'a-tiv, *n.* That which incites or encourages: exhortation.

HORTATIVE, hort'a-tiv, } *adj.* *Inciting:* encour-
HORTATORY, hort'a-tor-i, } aging: giving advice. [From L. *hortor*, *hortatus*, to incite.]

HORTICULTURAL, hor-ti-kul'tūr-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HORTICULTURE, hor'ti-kul-tūr, *n.* The art of cultivating gardens. [L. *hortus*, a garden, and CULTURE.]

HORTICULTURIST, hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One versed in the art of cultivating gardens.

HOSANNA, ho-zan'na, *n.* (*lit.*) *Save, I pray thee:* an exclamation of praise to God, or a prayer for blessings. [Gr. *hōsanna*—Heb. *hoshiahnna — yasha*, *hoshia*, to save, and *na*, I pray thee.]

HOSE, hōz, *n.* *A covering* for the legs or feet: stockings: socks: a flexible pipe for conveying fluids, so called from its shape. [Low L., O. Ger. *hosa*; W. *hos*; A.S. *hose—hyd-an*, to cover.]

HOSEN, hōz'n (*B.*), old plural of HOSE.

HOSIER, hō'zhi-ėr, *n.* One who deals in hose, or stockings and socks, &c.

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HOSIERY, hō'zhi-ėr-i, *n.* Hose in general.

HOSPICE, hos'pis, *n.* An Alpine convent where travellers are received. [Fr., from L. *hospitium—hospes*, a stranger who is treated as a guest, one who treats another as his guest.]

HOSPITABLE, hos'pi-ta-bl, *adj.* Pertaining to a host or guest: entertaining strangers kindly and without reward: shewing kindness.

HOSPITABLENESS, hos'pi-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being hospitable: kindness to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, hos'pi-ta-bli, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

HOSPITAGE, hos'pi-tāj, *n.* (*Spenser*). Hospitality.

HOSPITAL, hos'pit-al or os'-, *n.* (*orig.*) *A place for the entertainment of strangers* or *guests:* a building for the reception and treatment of the old or the sick, or for the education of the young. [See HOSPICE.]

HOSPITALITY, hos-pi-tal'it-i, *n.* The practice of one who is hospitable: kindness to strangers.

HOSPITALLER, hos'pit-al-ėr, *n.* One of an order of monks whose duty it was to relieve the stranger, &c.: one of an order of knights who built a hospital for pilgrims at Jerusalem in 1042.

HOSPODAR, hos'po-dār, *n.* The title of the governor of Moldavia and Wallachia. [Slavonic.]

HOST, hōst, *n.* One who entertains *a stranger* or *guest* at his house without reward: an innkeeper. —*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To give entertainment to.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to receive entertainment. [O. Fr. *hoste*—L. *hospes*. See HOSPICE.]

HOST, hōst, *n.* (*orig.*) *An enemy:* an army: a large multitude. [O. Fr. *host*—L. *hostis*, an enemy.]

HOST, hōst, *n.* (*lit.*) A victim: (*R. C. Church*) the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated bread of the Eucharist. [Fr. *hostie*—L. *hostia*, a victim.]

HOSTAGE, hos'tāj, *n.* One remaining with the enemy as a pledge for the fulfilment of the conditions of a treaty. [Low L. *hostagius*—L. *hostis*, Fr. *ôtage*, L. *obsidaticus—obses, obsidis*, a hostage.]

HOSTEL, -RY, hos'tel, -ri, *n.* An inn. [O. Fr. *hostel, hostellerie*. See HOTEL.]

HOSTESS, hōst'es, *n.* A female host.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hōst'es-ship, *n.* (*Shak.*) The character or office of a hostess.

HOSTILE, hos'til, *adj.* *Belonging to an enemy:* shewing enmity: warlike: adverse. [L. *hostilis—hostis*, an enemy.]

HOSTILELY, hos'til-li, *adv.* In a hostile manner.

HOSTILITY, hos-til'it-i, *n.* State of being hostile: enmity:—*pl.* HOSTIL'ITIES, acts of warfare.

HOSTING, hōst'ing, *n.* (*Milton*). An encounter of hosts, a battle: (*Spenser*) an assemblage of hosts, a muster. [From HOST, an army.]

HOSTLER, os'lėr or hos'-, *n.* (*orig.*) *One who kept a house for strangers:* he who has the care of horses at an inn. [O. Fr. *hostelier—hostel*—L. *hospes*. See HOSPICE.]

HOSTLESS, hōst'les, *adj.* (*Spenser.*) Destitute of a [host, inhospitable.

HOT, hot, *adj.* *Having heat:* very warm: fiery: pungent: animated: ardent in temper: violent: passionate: lustful. [A.S. *hat*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*. See HEAT.]

HOT, HOTE, hot, } (*Spenser*) Named, called. [*Pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of HIGHT.]

HOT-BED, hot'-bed, *n.* A glass-covered bed heated for bringing forward plants rapidly: any place favourable to rapid growth.

HOT-BLAST, hot'-blast, *n.* A blast of heated air blown into a furnace to raise the heat.

HOT-BLOODED, hot'-blud'ed, *adj.* Having hot blood: high-spirited: irritable.

HOTCHPOT, HOTCHPOTCH, HODGEPODGE, hoch'pot, hoch'poch, hoj'poj, } *n.* A confused mass of ingredients *shaken* or mixed together in the same *pot.* [Fr. *hoche-pot—hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, a pot.]

HOT-COCKLES, hot'-kok-lz, *n.* An old game in which a person is blindfolded, and being struck, guesses who strikes him.

HOTEL, ho-tel', *n.* A superior house for the accommodation of *strangers:* an inn: in France, a palace. [O. Fr. *hostel*—L. *hospitalia*, guest-chambers—*hospes*. See HOSPICE.]

HOT-HEADED, hot'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having warm passions: violent: impetuous.

HOT-HOUSE, hot'-hows, *n.* A house kept hot for the rearing of tender plants.

HOTLY, hot'li, *adv.* In a hot manner: vehemently.

HOTNESS, hot'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hot: vehemence.

HOT-PRESS, hot'-pres, *v.t.* To press paper, &c. between hot plates to produce a glossy surface.

HOTSPUR, hot'spur, *n.* One pressing his steed with spurs as in hot haste: a violent, rash man.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Violent, impetuous.

HOTTENTOT, hot'n-tot, *n.* A native of the Cape of Good Hope: a brutish individual.

[Dutch, because the language of the S. Africans seemed to the first Dutch settlers to sound like this, from the prevalence of the syllables, *hot* and *tot*.]

HOUDAH, how'da, *n.* A seat to be fixed on an elephant's back. [Hind. and Ar. *haudah*.]

HOUGH, hok, *n.* (*lit.*) *The heel:* the joint on the hind-leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man: in man, the back part of the knee-joint.—*v.t.* To hamstring. [A.S. *hoh*, the heel.]

HOUND, hownd, *n.* (*orig.*) *The dog* generally: a dog used in hunting.—*v.t.* To set on in chase: to hunt: to urge on. [A.S. *hund:* akin to Gr. *kuōn, kunos*, L. *canis*, Sans. *cuna*.]

HOUND-FISH. Same as DOG-FISH.

HOUND'S-TONGUE, hownd'z-tung, *n.* A plant, so called from the shape of its leaves.

HOUR, owr, *n.* (*orig.*) A definite space of time fixed by natural phenomena: the 24th part of a day, the space of 60 minutes: the time indicated by a clock, &c.: a time or occasion:—*pl.* (*myth.*) the goddesses of the seasons and the hours: in the R. C. Church, prayers to be said at certain hours. [L. and Gr. *hōra*.]

HOUR-GLASS, owr'-glas, *n.* An instrument for measuring the hours by the running of sand from one glass vessel into another.

HOUR-HAND, owr'-hand, *n.* The hand which shews the hour on a clock, &c.

HOURI, how'ri, *n.* A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise. [Ar. *hurī—ahwar*, beautiful-eyed.]

HOURLY, owr'li, *adj.* Happening or done every hour: frequent.—*adv.* Every hour: frequently.

HOUR-PLATE, owr'-plāt, *n.* The plate of a time-piece on which the hours are marked: the dial.

HOUSE, hows, *n.* Anything for *covering* or protecting: a dwelling-place: household affairs: a family: kindred: a trading establishment: one of the estates of the legislature: (*astrol.*) the twelfth part of the heavens.—*v.t.* (pronounced howz) To

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protect by covering: to shelter: to store.—*v.i.* to take shelter: to reside:—*pr.p.* hous'ing; *pa.p.* housed'.

[W. *hws*, a covering; A.S., Goth. *hus*, Ger. *haus*—*hüten*, to cover; akin to L. *casa*, the protecting thing, a cottage, Heb. *kas-ah*, to cover.]

HOUSE-BREAKER, hows'-brāk'ér, *n.* One who breaks open and enters a house by day for the purpose of stealing.

HOUSE-BREAKING, hows'-brāk'ing, *n.* The breaking open and entering a house by day for the purpose of stealing.

HOUSEHOLD, hows'hōld, *n.* Those who hold together, and, dwelling in the same house, compose a family.—*adj.* Pertaining to the house and family.

HOUSEHOLDER, hows'hōld'ér, *n.* The holder or tenant of a house.

HOUSEKEEPER, hows'kēp'ér, *n.* Formerly, one who occupied a house: a female servant who keeps or has the chief care of the house: (*Shak.*) a house-dog.

HOUSEKEEPING, hows'kēp'ing, *n.* The keeping or management of a house or of domestic affairs: hospitality.—*adj.* Domestic.

HOUSEL, howz'el, *n.* The eucharist. [A.S. *husel*, an offering, sacrament.]

HOUSELESS, hows'les, *adj.* Without a house or home: having no shelter.

HOUSE-MAID, hows'-mād, *n.* A maid or female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSE-ROOM, hows'-rōōm, *n.* Room or place in a house.

HOUSE-STEWARD, hows'-stū'ard, *n.* A steward who manages the household affairs of a great family.

HOUSE-SURGEON, hows'-sur'jun, *n.* The surgeon or medical officer in a hospital who resides in the house.

HOUSE-WARMING, hows'-wawrm'ing, *n.* An entertainment given when a family enters a new house, as if to warm it.

HOUSEWIFE, hows'wīf, *n.* The wife of a householder: a female domestic manager: (*Shak.*) a worthless woman, a strumpet.

HOUSEWIFE, huz'if, *n.* A small case for articles of female work, orig. for the use of the housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, hows'wīf-ri, *n.* Business of a housewife.

HOUSING, howz'ing, *n.* An ornamental *covering* for a horse: a saddle-cloth:—*pl.* the trappings of a horse. [Fr. *housse*; W. *hws*, a covering.]

HOUSLING, howz'ling, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sacramental. [From HOUSEL.]

HOVE, hōv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To heave, to raise.

HOVE, hōv, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To hover, to loiter.

HOVE, *pa.p.* of HEAVE.

HOVEL, huv'el, *n.* *A small* or mean *dwelling:* a shed.—*v.t.* To put in a hovel: to shelter:—*pr.p.* hov'elling; *pa.p.* hov'elled. [A.S. *hofel*, dim. of *hof*, a dwelling.]

HOVER, huv'ér, *v.i.* *To hang over* or *about:* to remain aloft flapping the wings: to wait in suspense: to move about near. [W. *hofian*, to hang over.]

HOVERINGLY, huv'ér-ing-li, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

HOW, how, *adv.* *In what* manner or condition: to what extent: for what reason: by what means: from what cause: that. [A.S. *hu*, *hwu*, from the relative *hwæt*, what, *wha*, who, as L. *qui*, how, from *quis*, who.]

HOWBE, how'bē, *conj.* (*Spenser*). Howbeit.

HOWBEIT, how-bē'it, *conj.* Be it how it may: notwithstanding: yet: however.

HOWDAH. Same as HOUDAH.

HOWEVER, how-ev'ér, *conj.* In whatever manner or degree: nevertheless: at all events.

HOWITZ, how'its, **HOWITZER**, how'its-ér, *n.* A short, light cannon, used for throwing shells. [Ger. *haubitze*.]

HOWKER, how'kėr, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts: a fishing-boat with one mast used on the Irish coast. [Dutch *hoeker*.]

HOWL, howl, *v.i.* To yell or cry, as a wolf or dog: to utter a long, loud, whining sound: to wail: to roar.—*v.t.* to utter with outcry.—*n.* A loud, prolonged cry of distress: a mournful cry. [Fr. *hurler*; Ger. *heulen*; L. *ululo*; Gr. *hulaō*, and *ololuzō*, from the sound.]

HOWLET, howl'et, *n.* *A little owl:* an owl.

HOWLING, howl'ing, *adj.* Filled with howlings, as of the wind, or of wild beasts.—*n.* A howl.

HOWSO, how'so, *adv.* Howsoever.

HOWSOEVER, how-so-ev'ér, *adv.* In what way soever: although: however.

HOX, hoks, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To hough or hamstring.

HOY, hoy, *n.* A small vessel used in conveying goods and passengers between places on the sea-coast. [D. *heu*, Dan. and Sw. *hoy*.]

HOY, hoi, *int.* Ho! stop! [From the sound.]

HOYDEN. Same as HOIDEN.

HUB, hub, *n.* The projecting nave of a wheel: a projection on a wheel for the insertion of a pin: the hilt of a weapon: a mark at which quoits, &c. are cast. [A form of HOB.]

HUBBLE-BUBBLE, hub'l-bub'l, *n.* A kind of tobacco-pipe used in the E. Indies.

HUBBUB, hub'bub, *n.* A confused sound of many voices: riot: uproar. [From the sound.]

HUCKABACK, huk'a-bak, *n.* A coarse variety of table linen, having raised figures on it.

HUCKLE, huk'l, *n.* *A hunch:* the hip. [Ger. *höcker*, any unevenness, a hunch: allied to *hoch*, high.]

HUCKLE-BACKED, huk'l-bakt, *adj.* Having the back or shoulders round like a hunch.

HUCKLE-BONE, huk'l-bōn, *n.* The hip-bone.

HUCKSTER, huk'stėr, *n.* (*lit.*) A dealer who carries his wares *on his back:* a retailer of small articles, &c.: a mean, trickish fellow:—*fem.* HUCK'STRESS.—*v.i.* To deal in small articles. [Ger. *höcker*, D. *hucker*—*hocken*, to take on one's back. See HAWKER.]

HUDDLE, hud'l, *v.i.* *To hurry* in disorder: to crowd.—*v.t.* to throw or crowd together in confusion: to perform in a hurry:—*pr.p.* hudd'ling; *pa.p.* hudd'led.—*n.* a crowd: tumult: confusion. [Ger. *hudeln*, to hurry over.]

HUDIBRASTIC, hūd-i-bras'tik, *adj.* Similar in style to *Hudibras*, a satire by Butler, 1612–80: doggerel.

HUE, hū, *n.* A shouting, in the phrase *Hue and Cry*, the old practice of pursuing felons with shouting. [Fr. *huer*, to hoot.]

HUE, hū, *n.* *Show:* appearance: colour: tint: dye. [A.S. *hiw*, *hiew*, *heow*—*heawan*, to shew.]

HUELESS, hū'les, *adj.* Without hue or colour.

HUFF, huf, *n.* A heaving or swell of sudden anger or arrogance: a fit of disappointment or anger: a boaster.—*v.t.* To swell: to bully: to remove a man from the board, as in draughts or chess.—*v.i.* to swell: to bluster. [Perhaps from root of HEAVE.]

HUFFINESS, huf'i-nes, *n.* State of being huffy or petulant.

HUFFISH, huf'ish, *adj.* Given to huff: insolent: arrogant.

HUFFISHLY, huf'ish-li, *adv.* Petulantly: blusteringly.

HUFFISHNESS, huf'ish-nes, *n.* Arrogance: bluster.

HUFFY, huf'i, *adj.* Given to huff: puffed up: petulant.

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HUG, hug, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To hedge in:* to hold closely within the arm: to embrace closely and fondly: to congratulate (one's self): (*naut.*) to keep close to.—*v.i.* to lie close:—*pr.p.* hugg'ing; *pa.p.* hugged'.—*n.* A close and fond embrace: a particular gripe in wrestling. [A.S. *hegian*, to hedge in; Ger. *hegen*, to protect.]

HUGE, hūj, *adj.* Having great dimensions: enormous: very great:—*comp.* HUG'ER; *superl.* HUG'EST. [O. E. *houge*; D. *hoog*; Ger. *hoch*, high.]

HUGELY, hūj'li, *adv.* Very greatly, enormously.

HUGENESS, hūj'nes, *n.* State of being huge: enormous bulk.

HUGGER-MUGGER, hug'ėr-mug'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Secrecy.

HUGUENOT, hū'ge-not, hū'ge-no, *n.* The name formerly given in France to one of the adherents of the Reformation in religion. [Prob. corrupted from Ger. *eidgenossen*, confederates.]

HULK, hulk, *n.* (*orig.*) *A large merchant-ship:* the body of a ship: an old ship unfit for service: anything unwieldy. [O. D. *hulcke*, a ship of burden; Fr. *hourque*; It. *olca*, *orca*, a great ship; Gr. *holkas*, a ship which is towed—*helkō*, to draw.]

HULL, hul, *n.* The frame or body of a ship.—*v.t.* To pierce the hull (as with a cannon-ball).—*v.i.* to float or drive on the water, as a ship without sails. [From root of HOLD, of a ship.]

HULL, hul, *n.* *The husk* or *outer covering* of anything.—*v.t.* To strip off the hull: to husk. [A.S. *hule*, a husk, as of corn—*helan*, to cover; W. *hul*; Ger. *hülle*, a covering—*hüllen*, to cover.]

HULLY, hul'i, *adj.* Having husks or pods.

HUM, hum, *v.i.* *To make a buzzing sound like bees:* to utter a low, droning sound:—*v.t.* to sing in a low tone:—*pr.p.* humm'ing; *pa.p.* hummed'.—*n.* The noise of bees and some other insects: any low, dull noise.—*int.* A sound with a pause implying doubt. [Ger. *hummen*, *humsen*; L. *bombio*; Gr. *bombō*, to buzz; from the sound.]

HUMAN, hū'man, *adj.* *Belonging to man* or *mankind:* having the qualities of a man. [L. *humanus*—*homo*, a human being; akin to Sans. root *bhu*, to be.]

HUMANE, hū-mān', *adj.* Having the feelings proper to man: kind: tender: merciful.

HUMANELY, hū-mān'li, *adv.* In a humane or kind manner.

HUMANENESS, hū-mān'nes, *n.* The quality of being humane or kind: tenderness.

HUMANISE, hū'man-īz, *v.t.* To render human or humane: to soften.—*v.i.* to become humane or civilised:—*pr.p.* hū'manīsing; *pa.p.* hū'manīsed.

HUMANIST, hū'man-ist, *n.* A student in humanities, or polite literature: a student of human nature.

HUMANITARIAN, hū-man-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who holds Christ to be a mere man.

HUMANITY, hū-man'i-ti, *n.* The nature peculiar to a human being: the kind feelings of man: benevolence: tenderness: mankind collectively:—*pl.* HUMAN'ITIES, grammar, rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and poetry, so called from their humanising effects. [L. *humanitas*—*humanus*, human.]

PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY, in Scotland, the Professor of Latin.

HUMANKIND, hū'man-kīnd, *n.* The human species.

HUMANLY, hū'man-li, *adv.* According to the manner, opinions, or knowledge of men.

HUMBLE, hum'bl, um'bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *On the ground:* low: meek: modest.—*v.t.* To bring down to the ground: to lower: to mortify: to degrade:—*pr.p.* hum'bling; *pa.p.* hum'bled. [Fr.—L. *humilis*, low—*humus*, the ground.]

HUMBLE-BEE, hum'bl-bē, *n.* *The humming-bee:* a genus of social bees which construct their hives under ground. [From their humming sound.]

HUMBLENESS, hum'bl-nes, *n.* The state of being humble or meek: lowness.

HUMBLESS, hum'bles, *n.* (*Spenser*). Humbleness, low obeisance. [O. Fr. *humblesse*.]

HUMBLY, hum'bli, *adv.* In a humble or lowly manner: submissively.

HUMBUG, hum'bug, *n.* An imposition under fair pretences: one who so imposes.—*v.t.* To deceive: to hoax:—*pr.p.* hum'bugging; *pa.p.* hum'bugged.

HUMDRUM, hum'drum, *adj.* In a humming and drumming way: dull: droning.—*n.* A stupid fellow.

HUMECTANT, hū-mek'tant, *adj.* Pertaining to remedies supposed to increase the *fluidity* of the blood. [L. *humectans*—*humeo*, to be moist.]

HUMECTIVE, hū-mek'tiv, *adj.* Having the power to moisten. [See HUMECTANT.]

HUMERAL, hūm'ėr-al, *adj.* *Belonging to the shoulder.* [Fr.—L. *humerus*, the shoulder.]

HUMHUM, hum'hum, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse cotton cloth used in the East Indies.

HUMIC, hūm'ik, *adj.* Denoting an acid formed by the action of alkalies on humus.

HUMID, hūm'id, *adj.* *Moist:* damp: rather wet. [L. *humidus*—*humeo*, to be moist.]

HUMIDITY, hūm-id'i-ti, *n.* State of being humid: moisture: a moderate degree of wetness.

HUMILIATE, hū-mil'i-āt, *v.t.* *To make humble:* to depress: to lower in condition:—*pr.p.* hūmil'iating; *pa.p.* hūmil'iated.

HUMILIATION, hū-mil-i-ā'shun, *n.* The act of humiliating: abasement: mortification.

HUMILITY, hū-mil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being humble: lowliness of mind: modesty. [Fr. *humilité*, L. *humilitas*—*humilis*, humble.]

HUMINE, hūm'in, *n.* Same as HUMUS.

HUMMING, hum'ing, *n.* A low, murmuring sound, like that made by bees. [From HUM.]

HUMMING-BIRD, hum'ing-bėrd, *n.* A tropical bird, of brilliant plumage and rapid flight, so called from the humming sound of its wings.

HUMMOCK, hum'uk. Same as HOMMOCK.

HUMOR. American spelling of HUMOUR.

HUMORAL, ūm'ur-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humours.

HUMORALISM, ūm'ur-al-izm, *n.* The state of being humoral: the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.

HUMORALIST, ūm'ur-al-ist, *n.* One who favours the doctrine of humoralism.

HUMORIST, ūm'ur-ist, *n.* One who has humour or a playful fancy.

HUMORLESS, ūm'ur-les, *adj.* Without humour.

HUMOROUS, ūm'ur-us, *adj.* Governed by humour: capricious: full of humour: exciting laughter: (*Shak.*) humid.

HUMOROUSLY, ūm'ur-us-li, *adv.* In a humorous manner: capriciously: merrily.

HUMOROUSNESS, ūm'ur-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being humorous: capriciousness: jocularity.

HUMOUR, ūm'ur, *n.* The *moisture* or fluids of animal bodies: an animal fluid in an unhealthy state: state of mind (because once thought to depend on the humours of the body): disposition: caprice: a mental quality which delights in ludicrous and mirthful ideas: (*Shak.*) practice or habit.—*v.t.* To

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go in with the humour of: to gratify by compliance. [L. *humor—humeo*, to be moist.]

HUMP, hump, *n.* *A swelling:* a lump or hunch upon the back. [Prob. akin to L. *umbo*, the navel, any convex protuberance, and to HUNCH.]

HUMPBACK, hump'bak, *n.* A back with a hump or hunch: a person with a humpback. [back.

HUMPBACKED, hump'bakt, *adj.* Having a hump-

HUMPED, humpt, *adj.* Having a hump on the back.

HUMPY, hump'i, *adj.* Full of humps or protuberances.

HUMUS, hūm'us, *n.* (*lit.*) *The ground, soil:* a brown or black powder in rich soils, formed by the action of air on animal or vegetable matter. [L., akin to Gr. *chamai*, on the ground.]

HUNCH, hunsh, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything raised:* a hump, esp. on the back. [Ger. *hucke*, back, *höcker*, hump, akin to *hoch*, high.]

HUNCHBACK, hunsh'bak, *n.* A humpback.

HUNCHBACKED, hunsh'bakt, *adj.* Having a humpback.

HUNDRED, hun'dred, *n.* The number of ten times ten: a division of a county in England, orig. supposed to contain *a hundred* families.—*adj.* Ten times ten.

[Ger. *hundert*, Ice. *hundrad—rad*, reckoning, number, and A.S., Goth. *hund*, O. Ger. *chuma*, L. *centum*, Gr. *hekaton*, Sans. *çata*, a hundred.]

HUNDREDFOLD, hun'dred-fōld, *adj.* Folded a hundred times: multiplied by a hundred.

HUNDREDTH, hun'dredth, *adj.* Coming last or forming one of a hundred.—*n.* One of a hundred.

HUNDREDWEIGHT, hun'dred-wāt, *n.* A weight the twentieth part of a ton, or 112 lbs. avoirdupois, orig. a hundred lbs.—abbreviated *cwt.*, from L. *centum*, a hundred, and *weight*.

HUNG, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of HANG.

HUNGARIAN, hung-gā'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Hungary or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Hungary.

HUNGER, hung'gėr, *n.* A strong or eager desire: desire of food.—*v.i.* To long for: to crave food. [A.S. and Ger.]

HUNGERBITTEN, hung'gėr-bit'n, *adj.* Bitten, pained, or weakened by hunger.

HUNGERLY, hung'gėr-li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hungry.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Hungrily.

HUNGRILY, hung'gri-li, *adv.* In a hungry manner: with keenness of appetite.

HUNGRY, hung'gri, *adj.* Feeling hunger: having eager desire: greedy: lean: not fertile.

HUNT, hunt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To search for with hounds:* to chase wild animals for prey or sport: to search for: to pursue.—*v.i.* to go out in pursuit of game: to search.—*n.* A chase of wild animals: search: an association of huntsmen. [A.S. *huntian*, O. Ger. *hunten*—from root of HOUND.]

HUNT OUT, UP, AFTER, to search for, seek.—HUNT DOWN, to destroy by persecution or violence.

HUNT-COUNTER, hunt'-kownt'ėr, *n.* A dog that runs back or counter on the scent, a worthless dog: hence (*Shak.*) a blunderer.

HUNTER, hunt'ėr, *n.* One who hunts: a horse used in the chase:—*fem.* HUNT'RESS.

HUNTING-BOX, hunt'ing-boks, *n.* A temporary residence for hunting or for sportsmen.

HUNTING-HORN, hunt'ing-horn, *n.* A horn used in hunting, a bugle.

HUNTING-SEAT, hunt'ing-sēt, *n.* A hunting-box.

HUNTRESS, hunt'res, *n.* A female hunter.

HUNTSMAN, hunts'man, *n.* One who hunts: the servant who manages the hounds and the chase.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hunts'man-ship, *n.* The qualifications of a huntsman.

HUNTS-UP, hunts'-up, *n.* (*Shak.*) A tune or song intended to arouse huntsmen in the morning—hence, any noise made to waken a person.

HURDLE, hur'dl, *n.* A frame of twigs or sticks interlaced: a movable frame of timber or iron for gates, &c.—*v.t.* To enclose with hurdles:—*pr.p.* hur'dling; *pa.p.* hur'dled. [A.S. *hyrdel*, Ger. *hürde*; Ice. *hurd*, a door, a wicker-gate.]

HURDY-GURDY, hur'di-gur'di, *n.* A musical stringed instrument, like a rude violin. [Prob. from its sound.]

HURL, hurl, *v.i.* *To whirl:* to move rapidly.—*v.t.* to throw with violence: to utter with vehemence.—*n.* Act of hurling, tumult, confusion. [From the sound; akin to WHIRL.]

HURLY, hur'li, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as HURLY-BURLY.

HURLY-BURLY, hur'li-bur'li, *n.* Tumult: confusion. [From the sound, suggestive of tumult and confusion.]

HURRAH, hoor-rā', *int.* An exclamation of exultation. [Ger. *hurrah*, Dan. *hurra*.]

HURRICANE, hur'ri-kān, *n.* A storm with extreme violence and sudden changes of the wind, common in the E. and W. Indies. [Sp. *huracan*, from an American-Indian word, prob. imitative of the rushing of the wind.]

HURRICANO, hur-ri-kā'no, *n.* (*Shak.*) A hurricane.

HURRY, hur'ri, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To whirl:* to urge forward: to hasten.—*v.i.* to move or act with haste:—*pr.p.* hur'rying; *pa.p.* hur'ried.—*n.* A driving forward: haste: tumult. [From the sound of rapid whirling through the air.] [manner.

HURRYINGLY, hur'ri-ing-li, *adv.* In a hurrying

HURT, hurt, *v.t.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *To strike* or *dash against:* to cause bodily pain to: to injure: to damage: to wound, as the feelings: to grieve:—*pr.p.* hurt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hurt.—*n.* A wound: injury. [A.S. *hyrt*, wounded; Fr. *heurter*, It. *urtare*, to knock, to run against; W. *hwrdd*, a thrust, *hyrddu*, to push, to drive.]

HURTFUL, hurt'fool, *adj.* Causing hurt or loss: mischievous. [hurt: injuriously.

HURTFULLY, hurt'fool-li, *adv.* In a manner to

HURTFULNESS, hurt'fool-nes, *n.* Tendency to hurt: injuriousness.

HURTLE, hurt'l, *v.i.* To clash: to encounter with violence: to move violently.—*v.t.* to move with violence; to brandish:—*pr.p.* hurt'ling; *pa.p.* hurt'led. [Dim. of HURT.] [harmless.

HURTLESS, hurt'les, *adj.* Without hurt or injury,

HURTLESSLY, hurt'les-li, *adv.* Without hurt or harm.

HURTLESSNESS, hurt'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from hurtful qualities: harmlessness.

HUSBAND, huz'band, *n.* (*orig.*) The male head of a household: a married man: (*B.*) a man to whom a woman is betrothed: one who manages affairs with prudence: (*naut.*) the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person: (*obs.*) a husbandman.—*v.t.* To supply with a husband: to manage with economy: (*obs.*) to cultivate the ground. [A.S. *husbonda—hus*, a house, and Ice. *buandi*, the possessor of a farm—Ice. *bua*, Ger. *bauen*, to till.]

HUSBANDLESS, huz'band-les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without a husband.

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HUSBANDMAN, huz'band-man, *n.* A working farmer: one who labours in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, huz'band-ri, *n.* The business of a farmer: tillage: economical management: thrift.

HUSH, hush, *int.* or *imp.* Silence! be still!—*adj.* Silent: quiet.—*v.t.* To make quiet.—*n.* Quiet, stillness. [From the sound.]

HUSH-MONEY, hush'-mun'i, *n.* Money given as a bribe to hush or make one keep silent.

HUSK, husk, *n.* The dry, thin *covering* of certain fruits and seeds.—*v.t.* To remove the husks from. [Ger. *hülschen*, dim. of *hülse*, akin to *hülle*, a covering, and *hehlen*, A.S. *helan*, to hide, to cover.]

HUSKED, huskt', *adj.* Covered with a husk: stripped of husks. [manner.

HUSKILY, husk'i-li, *adv.* In a husky or hoarse

HUSKINESS, husk'i-nes, *n.* State of being husky.

HUSKING, husk'ing, *n.* The stripping of husks.

HUSKY, husk'i, *adj.* Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks: not clear, as the voice.

HUSSAR, hooz-zär', *n.* (*lit.*) *A twentieth man:* (*orig.*) a soldier of the national cavalry of Hungary: a light-armed cavalry soldier.

[Ger. *husar*, Hun. *huszar*—*husz*, twenty, because at one time in Hungary one cavalry soldier used to be levied from every twenty families.]

HUSSY, huz'i, *n.* Contraction of housewife: a worthless female.

HUSTINGS, hus'tingz, *n.* (*lit.*) *A house* or municipal *court:* the principal court of the City of London: the booths where the votes are taken at a parliamentary election, or the platform from which the candidates give their addresses. [A.S. *hustinge*—*hus*, house, and Ice. *thing*, Dan. *ting*, court of justice.]

HUSTLE, hus'l, *v.t.* *To shake* or *push together:* to crowd with violence:—*pr.p.* hust'ling; *pa.p.* hust'led. [D. *hutsen*, *hutseln*, to shake to and fro; Ice. *huste*, to rock, to swing.]

HUSWIFE, huz'if or huz'wif, *n.* *A housewife:* a female who manages domestic affairs: (*Shak.*) a thriftless woman, a hussy: a case for sewing materials.

HUT, hut, *n.* (*lit.*) *A covered place:* a small house: (*mil.*) a small temporary dwelling.—*v.t.* (*mil.*) To lodge in huts, as soldiers:—*pr.p.* hutt'ing; *pa.p.* hutt'ed. [Ger. *hütte*, Dan. *hytte*, Sw. *hydda*—O. Ger. *hudan*, to cover: conn. with HIDE.]

HUTCH, huch, *n.* *A box, a chest*, a coop. [A.S. *hwœcce*, a chest; Fr. *huche*, a chest, a trough; Ice. *hokk*, a small apartment.]

HUZZA, hooz-zä', *int.* and *n.* *Hurrah!* a shout of joy or approbation.—*v.t.* To attend with shouts of joy.—*v.i.* to utter shouts of joy or acclamation. [Ger. *hussa*, a form of HURRAH.]

HYACINE, hī'a-sin, *n.* (*Spenser*). The HYACINTH.

HYACINTH, hī'a-sinth, *n.* A bulbous-rooted flower of a great variety of colours, so called from a flower fabled to have sprung from the blood of *Hyakinthos*, a Greek youth killed by Apollo with a quoit.

HYACINTHINE, hī-a-sinth'in, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling hyacinth.

HYÆNA. Same as HYENA.

HYALINE, hī'a-lin, *adj.* *Glassy:* consisting of or like glass.—*n.* (*Milton*) The glassy surface of the sea. [Gr. *hyalinos*—*hyalos*, glass.]

HYBRID, hī'brid, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something unnatural*, as an animal or plant produced from two different species: a mongrel: a mule.—*adj.* Produced from different species: mongrel. [L. *hybrida*, lawless, unnatural—Gr. *hybris*, wantonness.]

HYBRIDISM, hī'brid-izm, } *n.* State of being hy-
HYBRIDITY, hib-rid'i-ti, } brid.

HYBRIDOUS, hib'rid-us or hī'-, *adj.* Hybrid.

HYDATID, hid'a-tid, *n.* A *watery* cyst or vesicle sometimes found in animal bodies. [Gr. *hydatis*, a watery vesicle—*hydōr*, *hydatos*, water.]

HYDRA, hī'dra, *n.* (*myth.*) *A water-serpent* with many heads, which when cut off were succeeded by others: any manifold evil: a genus of fresh-water polypes remarkable for their power of being multiplied by being cut or divided. [L., Gr. *hydra*—*hydōr*, water.]

HYDRANGEA, hī-dran'je-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *The water-vessel:* a genus of shrubby plants with large heads of showy flowers, remarkable for their absorption of *water*, natives of China and Japan. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *angeion*, vessel.]

HYDRANT, hī'drant, *n.* A machine *for discharging water:* a water-plug. [Gr. *hydrainō*, to water—*hydōr*, water.]

HYDRATE, hī'drāt, *n.* A compound formed by the union of *water* with an oxide. [From Gr. *hydōr*, water.]

HYDRAULIC, -AL, hī-drawl'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging to a water-organ:* relating to *water*, in motion: conveying water: worked by water. [Gr. *hydraulikos*—*hydraulis*, a water-organ, from *hydōr*, water, and *aulē*, a musical pipe.]

HYDRAULICS, hī-drawl'iks, *n.* The science relating to the action of fluids in motion.

HYDROCARBON, hī-dro-kär'bon, *n.* A compound of hydrogen and carbon.

HYDROCELE, hī'dro-sēl, *n.* (*med.*) A swelling consisting of a collection of serous fluid in the scrotum or in some of the coverings of the testicle or spermatic cord. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *kēlē*, a swelling.]

HYDROCEPHALUS, hī-dro-sef'a-lus, *n.* *Water in the head:* dropsy of the brain. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *kephalē*, the head.]

HYDROCHLORIC, hī-dro-klō'rik, *adj.* Compounded [of hydrogen and chlorine.

HYDROCYANIC, hī-dro-sī-an'ik, *adj.* Noting an acid formed by the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen—called also *Prussic Acid.*

HYDRODYNAMIC, -AL, hī-dro-dī-nam'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the dynamics or force of water.

HYDRODYNAMICS, hī-dro-dī-nam'iks, *n.* The science relating to the dynamics or force of water. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and DYNAMICS.]

HYDROGEN, hī'dro-jen, *n.* An elementary gaseous substance, which, in combination with oxygen, *produces water.* [From Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *gennaō*, to produce.]

HYDROGENOUS, hī-droj'en-us, *adj.* Pertaining to [hydrogen.

HYDROGRAPHIC, -AL, hī-dro-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHY, hī-drog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of measuring and *describing* the size and position of *waters* or seas: the art of making sea-charts. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *graphō*, to write.]

HYDROLOGY, hī-drol'o-ji, *n.* *The science which treats of water.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *logos*, a discourse.]

HYDROMANCY, hī'dro-man-si, *n.* *Divination by water.* [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *manteia*, divination.]

HYDROMETER, hī-drom'et-ér, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the specific gravity, &c., of *liquids*, or the strength of spirituous liquors. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *metron*, a measure.]

HYDROMETRIC, -AL, hī-dro-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or made by means of a hydrometer.

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HYDROPATHIC, -AL, hī-dro-path'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to or connected with hydropathy.

HYDROPATHIST, hī-drop'a-thist, *n.* One who practises hydropathy.

HYDROPATHY, hī-drop'a-thi, *n.* The treatment of *disease* by cold *water*. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *pathos*, suffering.]

HYDROPHOBIA, hī-dro-fōb'i-a, *n.* An unnatural *dread of water*, a symptom of a disease resulting from the bite of a mad animal, hence the disease itself. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, fear.]

HYDROPHOBIC, hī-dro-fob'ik, *adj.* Relating to hydrophobia.

HYDROPHYTE, hī'dro-fīt, *n.* *A plant* which grows *in water*. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phyton*, a plant.]

HYDROPSY, hī'drop-si. Same as DROPSY.

HYDROSTATIC, -AL, hī-dro-stat'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICS, hī-dro-stat'iks, *n.* The science relating to the *statics* or equilibrium *of water*. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and STATICS.]

HYDROSULPHURIC, hī-dro-sul-fū'rik, *adj.* Formed by a combination of hydrogen and sulphur.

HYDRURET, hī'droo-ret, *n.* A combination of hydrogen with a metal. [Fr. *hydrure*—Gr. *hydōr*, water.]

HYEMAL, hī-ē'mal, *adj.* *Belonging to winter:* done during winter. [L. *hiemalis—hiems*, winter.]

HYEMATION, hī-e-mā'shun, *n.* The passing or spending *of a winter* in a particular place. [From L. *hiems*, winter.]

HYEN, hī'en, *n.* (*Shak.*) A hyena.

HYENA, hī-ē'na, *n.* A bristly-maned quadruped of the dog kind, so named from its likeness to the *sow*. [L., Gr. *hyaina*, a sow.]

HYGEIAN, hī-jē'an, *adj.* *Relating to health* and its preservation. [Gr. *hygieia*, health, the goddess of health, *hygiēs*, healthy.]

HYGIENE, hī'ji-ēn, *n.* The science which treats of the preservation of health. [Fr. See HYGEIAN.]

HYGIENIC, hī-ji-en'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to hygiene: sanatory.

HYGIENICS, hī-ji-en'iks, } *n.* Same as HYGIENE.
HYGIENISM, hī'ji-en-izm, }

HYGIENIST, hī'ji-en-ist, *n.* One skilled in hygiene.

HYGROMETER, hī-grom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument *for measuring the moisture* in the atmosphere. [Gr. *hygros*, wet, *metron*, a measure.]

HYGROMETRIC, -AL, hī-gro-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Of or relating to hygrometry: readily absorbing moisture from the air.

HYGROMETRY, hī-grom'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, and of bodies generally. [See HYGROMETER.]

HYGROSCOPE, hī'gro-skōp, *n.* An instrument *for shewing the moisture* in the atmosphere. [Gr. *hygros*, wet, *skopeō*, to view.]

HYMEN, hī'men, *n.* (*myth.*) The god of marriage: marriage. [L. and Gr.]

HYMENEAL, hī-men-ē'al, } *adj.* Pertaining to Hy-
HYMENEAN, hī-men-ē'an, } men or marriage.—*n.* (*Milton*) A marriage song.

HYMENOPTERAL, hī-men-op'tėr-al, } *adj.* Per-
HYMENOPTEROUS, hī-men-op'tėr-us, } taining to the hymenoptera, an order of insects having four *membranous wings*. [Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane, *pteron*, a wing.]

HYMN, him, *n.* *A song:* a festive ode usually in praise of gods or heroes: a religious song.—*v.t.* To celebrate in song: to worship by hymns.—*v.i.* to sing in praise or adoration. [L. *hymnus*, Gr. *hymnos*.]

HYMNIC, him'nik, *adj.* Relating to hymns.

HYMNOLOGIST, him-nol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in hymnology: a writer of hymns.

HYMNOLOGY, him-nol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of hymns: a collection of hymns. [Gr. *hymnos*, a hymn, *logos*, a discourse.]

HYOID, hī'oid, *adj.* Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon [*υ*], applied to a bone at the base of the tongue. [Gr. *hyoeidēs*—the letter *υ* and *eidos*, form.]

HYPALLAGE, hi-pal'a-je, *n.* (*lit.*) *An interchange:* in rhetoric, a figure in which the attributes of a subject are transferred to another. [Fr., L., and Gr.—*hypo*, under, and *allassō*, to change.]

HYPERBATON, hī-pėr'ba-ton, *n.* (*lit.*) *A going beyond* or transposition: a rhetorical figure by which words are transposed from their natural order. [Gr., from *hyper*, beyond, and *bainō*, to go.]

HYPERBOLA, hī-pėr'bo-la, *n.* (*lit.*) *A throwing beyond:* (*geom.*) one of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. For Ill., see CONE. [L.—Gr. *hyperbolē*, from *hyperballō—hyper*, beyond, *ballō*, to throw.]

HYPERBOLE, hī-pėr'bo-lē, *n.* A rhetorical figure which *goes beyond* the truth, representing things as much greater or less than they really are: an exaggeration. [See HYPERBOLA.]

HYPERBOLIC, -AL, hī-pėr-bol'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to or having the nature of a hyperbola.

HYPERBOLIC, -AL, hī-pėr-bol'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to a hyperbole: expressing more or less than the truth. [exaggeration.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hī-pėr-bol'ik-al-li, *adv.* With

HYPERBOLISE, hī-pėr'bol-īz, *v.t.* To represent hyperbolically.—*v.i.* to speak hyperbolically or with exaggeration:—*pr.p.* hyper'bolising; *pa.p.* hyper'bolised.

HYPERBOLISM, hī-pėr'bol-izm, *n.* The use of hyperbole: hyperbolical character.

HYPERBOREAN, hī-pėr-bō're-an, *adj.* Belonging to the extreme north.—*n.* An inhabitant of the extreme north. [Gr. *hyperboreos—hyper*, beyond, and *Boreas*, the north wind.]

HYPERCRITIC, hī-pėr-krit'ik, *n.* One who is overcritical. [Gr. *hyper*, over, and CRITIC.]

HYPERCRITIC, -AL, hī-pėr-krit'ik, -al, *adj.* Overcritical. [a hypercritical manner.

HYPERCRITICALLY, hī-pėr-krit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In

HYPERCRITICISE, hī-pėr-krit'i-sīz, *v.t.* To criticise with too much nicety.

HYPERCRITICISM, hī-pėr-krit'i-sizm, *n.* Excessive or captious criticism.

HYPERMETRICAL, hī-pėr-met'rik-al, *adj.* *Beyond* or exceeding *the ordinary metre* of a line: having a syllable too much. [Gr. *hyper*, and METRICAL.]

HYPERPHYSICAL, hī-pėr-fiz'ik-al, *adj.* Beyond physical laws: supernatural.

HYPHEN, hī'fen, *n.* A short stroke joining two syllables or words *into one* (-). [Gr. *hypo*, under, into, *hen*, one.]

HYPNOTIC, hip-not'ik, *n.* A medicine that induces *sleep*. [Gr. *hypnōtikos—hypnos*, sleep.]

HYPNOTISM, hip'not-izm, *n.* Somnambulism. [See HYPNOTIC.]

HYPOCAUST, hip'o-kawst, *n.* Among the ancients, a vaulted chamber from which the heat of stoves was distributed to baths or rooms above: now

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applied to the fire-place of a stove or hot-house. [Gr. *hypokauston—hypo*, under, and *kaiō*, to burn.]

HYPOCHONDRIA, hip-o-kon'dri-a, *n.* The soft part of the abdomen *beneath the cartilage* of the breast: a disease arising from derangement of the digestive organs, causing melancholy, so called from its supposed connection with the hypochondriac regions. [L., Gr., from *hypo*, under, *chondros*, a cartilage.]

HYPOCHONDRIAC, hip-o-kon'dri-ak, *adj.* Relating to the hypochondria: affected with hypochondria: melancholy.—*n.* One suffering from hypochondria.

HYPOCRISY, hi-pok'ri-si, *n.* (*lit.*) *The acting of a part on the stage:* a feigning to be what one is not: concealment of true character. [Gr. *hypokrisis—hypokrinomai*, to answer, to play on the stage—*hypo*, under, *krinō*, to decide, to question.]

HYPOCRITE, hip'o-krit, *n.* One who practises hypocrisy.

HYPOCRITIC, -AL, hip-o-krit'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to a hypocrite: practising hypocrisy.

HYPOGASTRIC, hip-o-gas'trik, *adj.* Belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. [Gr. *hypogastrion—hypo*, under, *gastēr*, the belly.]

HYPOGYNOUS, hī-poj'i-nus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Growing from beneath the ovary, said of certain parts of plants. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *gynē*, a woman.]

HYPOSTASIS, hī-pos'ta-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A standing under*, substance: the essence or personality of the three divisions of the Godhead. [Gr. *hypostasis—hypo*, under, *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

HYPOSTATIC, -AL, hī-po-stat'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to hypostasis: constitutive: personal.

HYPOTENUSE, hī-pot'en-ūs, or hip-, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which stretches under:* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle. [Fr., Gr. *hypoteinousa* (*grammē*, a line)—*hypo*, under, *teinō*, to stretch.]

HYPOTHEC, hī-poth'ek, *n.* In Scotch law, a *security* in favour of a creditor over the property of his debtor, while the property continues in the debtor's possession. [L. *hypotheca*, Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge.]

HYPOTHECATE, hī-poth'e-kāt, *v.t.* *To place* or assign anything as security *under* an arrangement: to mortgage. [From L. *hypotheca*, a pledge—Gr. *hypothēkē—hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, to place.]

HYPOTHECATION, hī-poth-e-kā'shun, *n.* The act by which property is hypothecated: (*naut.*) power to hypothecate a ship in a critical emergency.

HYPOTHENUSE, hī-poth'en-ūs, *n.* HYPOTENUSE.

HYPOTHESIS, hī-poth'e-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is placed under:* the foundation of an argument: a supposition: a theory assumed to explain what is not understood. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, to place.]

HYPOTHETIC, -AL, hī-po-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to a hypothesis: conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hī-po-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hypothetical manner: conditionally.

HYSSOP, his'up, *n.* An aromatic plant. [L. *hyssopum*, Gr. *hyssōpos*, Heb. *ezobh*, Ar. *zufa*.]

HYSTERIA, his-tēr'i-a, *n.* Same as HYSTERICS.

HYSTERIC, -AL, his-ter'ik, -al, *adj.* *Resulting from the womb:* convulsive: affected with hysterics. [L. *hystericus*, Gr. *hysterikos—hystera*, the womb.]

HYSTERICS, his-ter'iks, *n.* A disease resulting from an affection of the womb, causing nervous or convulsive fits. [From HYSTERIC.]

HYSTERON-PROTERON, his'tėr-on-prot'ėr-on, *n.* (*lit.*) *The last first:* a figure of speech in which what should follow comes first: an inversion. [Gr.]

HYTHE, hith, *n.* Same as HITHE.

I

I, ī, *pron.* The nominative case of the first personal pronoun: the word used by a speaker or writer in mentioning himself. [O. E. *Ich*, *Ig*, A.S. *ic*, Ger. *ich*, Ice. *eg*, L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*, Sans. *aham*.]

I, ī, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Same as AY.

IAMBIC, ī-am'bik, *n.* In Greek and Latin, a metrical foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long, as in L. *cŏlōr:* in English, a foot of two syllables, the first unaccented and the second accented, as in *deduce'*. [L. *iambus*, Gr. *iambos*.]

IAMBIC, ī-am'bik, *adj.* Consisting of iambics.

IAMBICALLY, ī-am'bik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an iambic.

IAMBUS, ī-am'bus, *n.* Same as IAMBIC.

IBERIAN, ī-bē'ri-an, *adj.* *Spanish.* [From *Iberia*, an ancient name of Spain.]

IBEX, ī'beks, *n.* A genus of goats inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. [L.]

IBIS, ī'bis, *n.* A genus of wading birds like the stork, one species of which was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. [L. and Gr.]

ICARIAN, ī-kā'ri-an, *adj.* *Belonging to Icarus:* adventurous or unfortunate in flight. [L. *Icarius*, Gr. *Ikarios—Ikaros*, who fell into the sea on his flight from Crete, his waxen wings being melted by the sun.]

ICE, īs, *n.* Any frozen fluid, especially water: concreted sugar.—*v.t.* To cover with ice: to turn into ice: to freeze: to cover with concreted sugar:—*pr.p.* īc'ing; *pa.p.* iced (īst). [A.S. *is*, Ger. *eis*, Ice., Dan. *is*.]

ICEBERG, īs'bėrg, *n.* *A mountain* or huge mass of floating *ice*. [Ger. *eisberg—eis*, ice, *berg*, a mountain.]

ICE-BLINK, īs'-blingk, *n.* A blink or bright appearance caused by the reflection of distant ice.

ICE-BOAT, īs'-bōt, *n.* A boat used for forcing a passage through or for sailing over ice.

ICE-BOUND, īs'-bownd, *adj.* Bound, surrounded, or fixed in with ice.

ICE-BROOK, īs'-brook, *n.* (*Shak.*) A frozen brook.

ICE-CREAM, īs'-krēm, *n.* Cream sweetened or flavoured, and artificially frozen.

ICED, īst, *p.adj.* Covered with ice: incrusted with sugar.

ICE-FIELD, īs'-fēld, *n.* A large field or sheet of ice.

ICE-FLOAT, īs'-flōt, **ICE-FLOE**, īs'-flō, *n.* A large mass or masses of floating ice.

ICE-HOUSE, īs'-hows, *n.* A house for preserving ice.

ICE-ISLAND, īs'-ī'land, *n.* An island of floating ice.

ICELANDER, īs'land-ėr, *n.* A native of Iceland, an island in the northernmost part of the Atlantic Ocean.

ICELANDIC, īs-land'ik, *adj.* Relating to Iceland.—*n.* The language of the Icelanders.

ICELAND-MOSS, īs'land-mos, *n.* A lichen found in the northern parts of the world, esp. in Iceland and Norway, and valuable as a medicine and as an article of diet.

ICE-MAN, īs'-man, *n.* A man skilled in travelling upon ice: a dealer in ice: a man in attendance at any frozen pond where skating, &c., are going on.

ICE-PACK, īs'-pak, *n.* Drifting ice packed together.

ICE-PLANT, īs'-plant, *n.* A plant whose leaves appear as if covered with ice.

ICE-SPAR, īs'-spär, *n.* A variety of felspar remarkable for its transparent ice-like crystals.

ICHNEUMON, ik-nū'mon, *n.* (*lit.*) *The hunter:* a

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small carnivorous animal in Egypt, famed for destroying the crocodile's eggs: an insect which lays its eggs in the larvæ of other insects. [Gr.—*ichneuō*, to hunt after.]

ICHNITE, ik'nīt, *n.* A fossil *foot-print.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a foot-print.]

ICHNOGRAPHIC, -AL, ik-no-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to ichnography: describing a ground-plan.

ICHNOGRAPHY, ik-nog'raf-i, *n.* *A tracing out:* (*arch.*) a ground-plan of a building. [Gr. *ichnographia—ichnos*, a track, *graphō*, to grave.]

ICHNOLITE, ik'no-līt, *n.* *A stone* retaining the impression of an extinct animal's *foot-print.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a foot-print, and *lithos*, a stone.]

ICHOR, ī'kor, *n.* (*myth.*) The ethereal juice in the veins of the gods: a watery humour: colourless matter from an ulcer. [Gr. *ichōr.*]

ICHOROUS, ī'kor-us, *adj.* Like ichor: watery: serous.

ICHTHINE, ik'thin, *n.* An albuminous substance found in *fishes'* eggs. [From Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.]

ICHTHYOID, ik'thi-oid, *adj.* *Having the form* or characteristics *of a fish.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *eidos*, form.]

ICHTHYOLITE, ik'thi-o-līt, *n.* *A fish* turned into *stone*, a fossil fish: the impression of a fish in a rock. [Gr. *ichthys*, *ichthyos*, and *lithos*, a stone.]

ICHTHYOLOGICAL, ik-thi-o-loj'i-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGIST, ik-thi-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed [in ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGY, ik-thi-ol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of zoology *that treats of fishes.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *logos*, discourse, science.]

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, ik-thi-of'a-gus, *adj.* *Eating* or subsisting on *fish.* [Gr. *ichthyophagos—ichthys*, a fish, *phagō*, to eat.]

ICHTHYOSAUR, ik'thi-o-sawr, } *n.* *The*
ICHTHYOSAURUS, ik-thi-o-sawr'us, } *fish-lizard*, a genus of extinct marine reptiles, uniting some of the characteristics of the Saurians with those of fishes. [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *sauros*, a lizard.]

ICHTHYOSIS, ik-thi-ō'sis, *n.* A disease in which the skin becomes rough and scaly, resembling *a fish's skin.* [From Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.]

ICICLE, īs'i-kl, *n.* A hanging *point* or *cone of ice* formed by the freezing of dropping water. [A.S. *is-gicel*, D. *ijskegel—ijs*, ice, *kegel*, a cone.]

ICILY, īs'i-li, *adv.* In an icy manner: coldly.

ICINESS, īs'i-nes, *n.* The state of being icy.

ICING, īs'ing, *n.* A covering of ice, or of concreted sugar.

ICON, ī'kon, *n.* *An image* or figure. [L.—Gr. *eikōn*, an image.]

ICONOCLASM, ī-kon'o-klazm, *n.* *Act of breaking images.* [See ICONOCLAST.]

ICONOCLAST, ī-kon'o-klast, *n.* *A breaker of images*, one opposed to idol-worship. [Gr. *eikonoklastēs—eikōn*, *eikonos*, an image, *klastēs*, a breaker—*klaō*, to break.]

ICONOCLASTIC, ī-kon-o-klast'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to iconoclasm: breaking images.

ICOSAHEDRAL, ī-kos-a-hē'dral, *adj.* Having *twenty* equal *sides* or faces, as an icosahedron.

ICOSAHEDRON, ī-kos-a-hē'dron, *n.* (*geom.*) A solid having *twenty* equal *sides* or faces. [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, *hedra*, base or seat.]

ICOSANDRIA, ī-ko-san'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants having not less than *twenty stamens* inserted in the calyx. [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, *anēr*, *andros*, a male.]

ICOSANDRIAN, ī-ko-san'drī-an, } *adj.* Pertaining
ICOSANDROUS, ī-ko-san'drus, } to the class icosandria.

ICY, īs'i, *adj.* Composed of, abounding in, or like ice: frosty: cold: without warmth or affection.

ICY-PEARLED, īs'i-pėrl'ed, *adj.* (*Milton*). Studded with pearls or spangles of ice.

I'D, īd. Contracted from *I would*, or *I had.*

IDALIAN, i-dā'li-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Idalia, in Cyprus, or to Venus, to whom it was sacred.

IDEA, ī-dē'a, *n.* *An image of a thing seen* by the mind: a notion: opinion. [L., Gr. *idea—idein*, to see.]

IDEAL, ī-dē'al, *adj.* Existing in idea: mental: existing in imagination only: unreal.—*n.* The highest conception of anything.

IDEALISATION, ī-dē-al-ī-zā'shun, *n.* Act of forming in idea, or of raising to the highest conception.

IDEALISE, ī-dē'al-īz, *v.t.* To form in idea: to raise to the highest conception.—*v.i.* to form ideas:—*pr.p.* Idē'alising; *pa.p.* Idē'alised.

IDEALISM, ī-dē'al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas (from which some infer that nothing exists but ideas).

IDEALIST, ī-dē'al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

IDEALISTIC, ī-dē-al-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to idealists or to idealism.

IDEALITY, ī-de-al'i-ti, *n.* Ideal state: ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

IDEALLY, ī-dē'al-li, *adv.* In an ideal manner: mentally.

IDEALOGUE, ī-dē'a-log, *n.* One given to ideas: a theorist.

IDEATION, ī-de-ā'shun, *n.* The power of the mind for forming ideas: the exercise of such power.

IDENTICAL, ī-den'tik-al, *adj.* *The same:* not different. [L., as if *identicus—idem*, the same.]

IDENTICALLY, ī-den'tik-al-li, *adv.* With identity or sameness.

IDENTICALNESS, ī-den'tik-al-nes, *n.* Identity.

IDENTIFIABLE, ī-den'ti-fī-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being identified.

IDENTIFICATION, ī-den-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act [of identifying.

IDENTIFY, ī-den'ti-fī, *v.t.* *To make to be the same:* to ascertain or prove to be the same:—*pr.p.* Iden'tifying; *pa.p.* Iden'tified. [Fr. *identifier*, It. *identificare*—L., as if *identicus—idem*, the same, and *facio*, to make.]

IDENTITY, ī-den'ti-ti, *n.* *State of being the same:* sameness. [Low L. *identitas—L. idem*, the same.]

IDEOGRAPHIC, -AL, ī-de-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* *Representing ideas:* representing things by images or pictures, and not by letters. [Gr. *idea*, idea, *graphō*, to write.]

IDEOGRAPHICALLY, ī-de-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In [an ideographic manner.

IDEOGRAPHY, ī-de-og'ra-fi, *n.* The representation of things by pictures, and not by sound-symbols or letters. [See IDEOGRAPHIC.]

IDEOLOGY, ī-de-ol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of ideas.* [Gr. *idea*, and *logos*, discourse.]

IDES, īdz, *n.* In ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, Oct., and the 13th of the other months. [Fr. *ides*—Gr. *idein*, to see: or from root *vid*, to divide, because it halves the month.]

IDIOCY, id'i-o-si, *n.* Idiotcy.

IDIOM, id'i-um, *n.* A mode of expression *peculiar* to a language. [L. *idioma*—Gr. *idiōma*, a peculiarity—*idios*, one's own.]

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IDIOMATIC, -AL, id-i-o-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the idioms of a language.

IDIOMATICALLY, id-i-o-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.

IDIOSYNCRASY, id-i-o-sin'kra-si, *n.* *Peculiarity of temperament* or constitution: any characteristic belonging to and distinguishing a person. [Fr. *idiosyncrasie*—Gr. *idios*, one's own, peculiar, and *sygkrasis*, a mixing together—*syn*, together, *keran-numi*, to mix.]

IDIOSYNCRATIC, -AL, id-i-o-sin-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to idiosyncrasy: having peculiar temperament.

IDIOT, id'i-ot, *n.* Among the Greeks, orig. *a private man*, then an ignorant, rude person: one deficient in intellect: a foolish or unwise person. [Fr.—L. *idiota*—Gr. *idiōtēs—idios*, peculiar.]

IDIOTCY, id'i-ot-si, *n.* State of being an idiot: imbecility: folly. [like an idiot: foolish.

IDIOTIC, -AL, id-i-ot'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or

IDIOTICALLY, id-i-ot'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an idiotic or foolish manner.

IDIOTISH, id-i-ot'ish, *adj.* Like an idiot, idiotic.

IDIOTISM, id'i-ot-izm, *n.* *A peculiar manner of speaking:* an idiom. [From Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private person.]

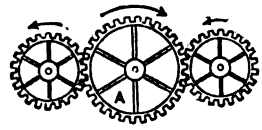
IDLE, ī'dl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Empty, trifling:* unemployed: averse to labour: not occupied: useless: unimportant: unedifying.—*v.i.* To spend in idleness:—*pr.p.* ī'dling; *pa.p.* ī'dled. [A.S. *idel, ydel;* Ger. *eitel*, akin to *ōde*, deserted, Ice. *audr*, empty, vacant.]

IDLENESS, ī'dl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being idle: want of employment: (*Shak.*) unimportance, worthlessness: (*Bacon*) unreasonableness.

IDLER, ī'dlėr, *n.* One who idles: a lazy person.

IDLESSE, id'les, *n.* Idleness.

IDLE-WHEEL, ī'dl-hwēl, *n.* A wheel placed between two others simply for transferring the motion from one to the other without changing the direction.



A, Idle-wheel.

IDLY, ī'dli, *adv.* In an idle manner: lazily: vainly.

IDOCRASE, id'o-krāz, *n.* A mineral allied to garnet, of various colours, and found in volcanic and in primitive rocks, so called from the *mixed forms* of its crystals. [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *krasis*, mixture.]

IDOL, ī'dol, *n.* *That which is seen*, a figure: an image of some object of worship: a person or thing too much loved or honoured. [L. *idolum*—Gr. *eidōlon—eidos*, that which is seen—*idein*, to see.]

IDOLATER, ī-dol'a-tėr, *n.* *A worshipper of idols:* a great admirer. [Fr. *idolâtre*—L. *idololatres*—Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, *latrēs*, worshipper.] [of idols.

IDOLATRESS, ī-dol'a-tres, *n.* A female worshipper

IDOLATROUS, ī-dol'a-trus, *adj.* Pertaining to idolatry. [atrous manner.

IDOLATROUSLY, ī-dol'a-trus-li, *adv.* In an idol-

IDOLATRY, ī-dol'a-tri, *n.* *The worship of idols:* excessive love. [L. *idololatria*—Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, *latreia*, worship.]

IDOLISE, ī'dol-īz, *v.t.* To make an idol of, for worship: to love to excess:—*pr.p.* ī'dolising; *pa.p.* ī'dolised. [to excess.

IDOLISER, ī'dol-īz-ėr, *n.* One who idolises or loves

IDOLISM, ī'dol-izm, *n.* (*Milton*). Idolatrous worship.

IDOLIST, ī'dol-ist, *n.* (*Milton*). An idolater.

IDYL, IDYLL, ī'dil, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little image:* a short pastoral poem: a narrative poem. [L. *idyllium*—Gr. *eidyllion*, dim. of *eidos*, image.]

IDYLLIC, ī-dil'ik, *adj.* Of or belonging to idyls.

IF, if, *conj.* (*lit.*) *In that* (case): in case that: supposing that: whether: (*Milton*) though.

[A.S. *gif*, Frisic *jef*, Lett. *ja*, Finn. *jos*, O. Ger. *ibu, ubi*, Goth. *jabai*, orig. a dative or instrumental case of the demonstrative pronoun.—*Garnett.*]

IGNARO, ig-nā'ro, *n.* (*Spenser*). An ignorant person. [It.—L. *ignarus*. See IGNORE.]

IGNEOUS, ig'ne-us, *adj.* *Pertaining to*, consisting of, or like *fire:* (*geol.*) produced by the action of fire. [L. *igneus—ignis*, fire, Sans. *agni*, prob. from *anj*, to shine.]

IGNIPOTENT, ig-nip'o-tent, *adj.* (*Pope*). Presiding over fire. [L. *ignis*, fire, *potens, -entis*, powerful.]

IGNIS-FATUUS, ig'nis-fat'ū-us, *n.* *A fire* or light which *misleads* travellers, often seen over marshy places, supposed to be a form of hydrogen:—*pl.* IGNES-FATUI, ig'nēz-fat'ū-ī. [L. *ignis*, fire, *fatuus*, foolish.]

IGNITE, ig-nīt', *v.t.* *To set on fire*, to kindle: to render luminous with heat.—*v.i.* to take fire: to burn:—*pr.p.* ignīt'ing; *pa.p.* ignīt'ed. [From L. *ignis*, fire.]

IGNITIBLE, ig-nīt'i-bl, *adj.* That may be ignited.

IGNITION, ig-nish'un, *n.* Act of igniting or setting on fire: state of being kindled, and esp. of being made red-hot.

IGNOBLE, ig-nō'bl, *adj.* *Not noble:* of low birth: mean or worthless: dishonourable. [Fr.—L. *ignobilis—in*, not, *gnobilis, nobilis*, noble.]

IGNOBLENESS, ig-nō'bl-nes, *n.* The state of being ignoble: meanness.

IGNOBLY, ig-nō'bli, *adv.* In an ignoble manner.

IGNOMINIOUS, ig-no-min'i-us, *adj.* Full of ignominy: dishonourable: marked with ignominy: contemptible: mean.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ig-no-min'i-us-li, *adv.* In an ignominious manner: meanly: dishonourably.

IGNOMINY, ig'no-min-i, *n.* *The loss of one's good name:* public disgrace: infamy. [L. *ignominia—in*, not, *gnomen, nomen*, name.]

IGNOMY, ig'no-mi, *n.* (*Shak.*) Ignominy.

IGNORAMUS, ig-no-rā'mus, *n.* (*lit.*) *We are ignorant:* an ignorant person, who might be expected to know:—*pl.* IGNORA'MUSES. [L., 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *ignoro*, to be ignorant of. See IGNORE.]

IGNORANCE, ig'no-rans, *n.* State of being ignorant: want of knowledge:—*pl.* (in Litany), sins committed through ignorance. [Fr.—L. *ignorantia.*]

IGNORANT, ig'no-rant, *adj.* *Without knowledge:* uninstructed: unacquainted with. [L. *ignorans, -antis*, pr.p. of *ignoro*, to be ignorant of. See IGNORE.]

IGNORANTLY, ig'no-rant-li, *adv.* In an ignorant manner.

IGNORE, ig-nōr', *v.t.* *Not to know:* to set aside: wilfully to disregard:—*pr.p.* ignōr'ing; *pa.p.* ignōred'. [L. *ignoro—ignarus*, not knowing—*in*, not, *gnarus*, akin to *nosco, notum*, to know.]

IGUANA, i-gwā'na, *n.* A genus of American lizards, remarkable for having a pouch under the throat. [Sp., said to be a Haytian word.]

IGUANODON, i-gwā'no-don, *n.* A large extinct herbivorous reptile, so called from the resemblance of its teeth to those of the *iguana*. [IGUANA, and Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth.]

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ILEAC, il'e-ak, *adj.* Same as ILIAC.

ILEUM, il'e-um, *n.* See ILIAC.

ILEX, ī'leks, *n.* A genus of evergreen plants or trees, including the common holly. [L.]

ILIAC, il'i-ak, *adj.* Pertaining to the *ileum*, the lower part of the small intestine, so called from its *twistings*. [Low L. *iliacus—ilia*, the smaller intestine—Gr. *eileō*, *eilō*, to turn round.]

ILIAD, il'i-ad, *n.* An epic poem by Homer, the great poet of Greece, giving an account of the destruction of *Ilium* or ancient Troy. [Gr. *Ilias*, *Iliados* (*poiēsis*, a poem), relating to Ilium.]

ILIUM, il'i-um, *n.* The upper part of the hip-bone. [L. *ilia*, the groin. See ILIAC.]

ILK, ilk, *adj.* (*Spenser*) The same: each, every. [Scot. *ilk*, A.S. *ilc*, the same; *ælc*, each.]

ILL, il, *adj.* (*comp.* WORSE; *superl.* WORST). *Evil, bad:* not good: wicked: producing evil: unfortunate: unfavourable: sick: diseased: improper: incorrect: cross, as temper.—*adv.* Not well: not rightly: with difficulty.—*n.* Evil: wickedness: misfortune. [Contr. of EVIL; O. E. *ivele*, Ice. *illr*.]

ILL, when compounded with other words, expresses badness of quality or condition.

ILLAPSE, il-laps', *n.* *A sliding in:* the entrance of one thing into another. [L. *illapsus—in*, into, *labor*, *lapsus*, to slip, to slide.]

ILLATION, il-lā'shun, *n.* *Act of inferring* from premises or reasons: inference: conclusion. [Fr.—L. *illatio*, a bringing in, a logical inference—*infero*, *illatum—in*, in, into, *fero*, to bear.]

ILLATIVE, il-lā'tiv, *adj.* Denoting illation or inference: that may be inferred.

ILLATIVELY, il'la-tiv-li, *adv.* By illation or inference.

ILLAUDABLE, il-lawd'a-bl, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not laudable or praiseworthy. [L. *in*, not, and LAUDABLE.]

ILL-BLOOD, il'-blud, *n.* Ill or bad blood or feeling: resentment.

ILL-BRED, il'-bred, *adj.* Ill or badly bred or educated: uncivil.

ILL-BREEDING, il'-brēd'ing, *n.* Want of good breeding: impoliteness.

ILLEGAL, il-lē'gal, *adj.* Not legal or lawful: contrary to law. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and LEGAL.]

ILLEGALISE, il-lē'gal-iz, *v.t.* To render unlawful: —*pr.p.* illē'galising; *pa.p.* illē'galised.

ILLEGALITY, il-le-gal'i-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being illegal.

ILLEGALLY, il-lē'gal-li, *adv.* In an illegal manner.

ILLEGIBILITY, il-lej-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

ILLEGIBLE, il-lej'i-bl, *adj.* Not legible or that cannot be read: indistinct. [L. *in*, not, and LEGIBLE.]

ILLEGIBLENESS, il-lej'i-bl-nes, *n.* Illegibility.

ILLEGIBLY, il-lej'i-bli, *adv.* In an illegible manner, or a manner not to be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, il-le-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* The state of being illegitimate: the condition of one not born in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATE, il-le-jit'i-māt, *adj.* Not legitimate or according to law: not born in wedlock: not properly inferred or reasoned: not genuine. [L. *in*, not, and LEGITIMATE.]

ILLEGITIMATELY, il-le-jit'i-māt-li, *adv.* Unlawfully.

ILLEGITIMATION, il-le-jit-i-mā'shun, *n.* The act of rendering, or state of being, illegitimate.

ILL-FAVOURED, il-fā'vurd, *adj.* *Ill-looking:* deformed: ugly. [See FAVOURED.]

ILL-FAVOUREDNESS, il-fā'vurd-nes, *n.* State of being ill-favoured: deformity.

ILLIBERAL, il-lib'ėr-al, *adj.* Not liberal: niggardly: mean. [L. *in*, not, and LIBERAL.]

ILLIBERALITY, il-lib-ėr-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being illiberal.

ILLIBERALLY, il-lib'ėr-al-li, *adv.* In an illiberal manner.

ILLICIT, il-lis'it, *adj.* *Not allowable:* unlawful: unlicensed. [L. *illicitus—in*, not, and *licitus*, pa.p. of *liceo*, to be allowable; prob. akin to Gr. *dikē*, right.]

ILLICITLY, il-lis'it-li, *adv.* Unlawfully.

ILLICITNESS, il-lis'it-nes, *n.* The quality of being illicit.

ILLIMITABLE, il-lim'it-a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be limited* or bounded: infinite. [L. *in*, not, and LIMITABLE.]

ILLIMITABLENESS, il-lim'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being illimitable or boundless.

ILLIMITABLY, il-lim'it-a-bli, *adv.* Without possibility of being limited.

ILLIQUATION, il-li-kwā'shun, *n.* *The melting* of one thing *into* another. [L. *in*, into, and *liquo*, *-atum*, to melt.]

ILLISION, il-lizh'un, *n.* *The act of dashing* or *striking against.* [L. *illisio—illido*, to strike against—*in*, in, upon, *lædo*, *læsum*, to dash, to strike.]

ILLITERACY, il-lit'ėr-a-si, *n.* State of being illiterate: want of learning.

ILLITERAL, il-lit'ėr-al, *adj.* Not literal. [L. *in*, not, and LITERAL.]

ILLITERATE, il-lit'ėr-āt, *adj.* Not literate or learned: uninstructed: ignorant. [L. *in*, not, and LITERATE.]

ILLITERATELY, il-lit'ėr-āt-li, *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

ILLITERATENESS, il-lit'ėr-āt-nes, *n.* Want of learning: ignorance of books or of science.

ILL-JUDGED, il'-jujd, *adj.* Not well judged.

ILL-LOOKING, il'-look'ing, *adj.* Having a bad look.

ILL-NATURED, il-nā'tūrd, *adj.* Of an ill nature or temper: cross: peevish.

ILL-NATUREDLY, il-nā'tūrd-li, *adv.* In an ill-natured manner: unkindly.

ILL-NATUREDNESS, il-nā'tūrd-nes, *n.* The quality of being ill-natured.

ILLNESS, il'nes, *n.* (*orig.*) *Badness:* sickness: disease.

ILLOGICAL, il-loj'i-kal, *adj.* Not logical: contrary to the rules of logic. [L. *in*, not, and LOGICAL.]

ILLOGICALLY, il-loj'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an illogical manner.

ILLOGICALNESS, il-loj'i-kal-nes, *n.* The quality of being illogical: contrariety to the rules of logic.

ILL-OMENED, il'-ō'mend, *adj.* Having bad omens: unfortunate.

ILL-STARRED, il'-stärd, *adj.* Born (according to an ancient superstition) under the influence of an *unlucky star:* unlucky.

ILL-TEMPERED, il'-tem'pėrd, *adj.* Having a bad temper: morose: fretful.

ILL-TIMED, il'-tīmd, *adj.* Said or done at an unsuitable time.

ILL-TREAT, il-trēt', *v.t.* To treat ill: to abuse.

ILLUDE, il-lūd', *v.t.* *To play upon* by artifice: to deceive:—*pr.p.* illūd'ing; *pa.p.* illūd'ed. [L. *illudo*, *illusum—in*, upon, *ludo*, to play.]

ILLUME, il-lūm', *v.t.* To illuminate:—*pr.p.* illūm'ing; *pa.p.* illūmed'. [From root of ILLUMINATE.]

ILLUMINABLE, il-lū'min-a-bl, *adj.* That may be illuminated.

ILLUMINATE, il-lū'min-āt, *v.t.* *To make luminous, to light up:* to enlighten: to illustrate: to adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations:—*pr.p.* illū'minating; *pa.p.* illū'minated.—*adj.* Enlightened.

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[L. *illumino, -atum—in*, in, and *lumino*, to enlighten —*lumen*, light.]

ILLUMINATION, il-lū-min-ā'shun, *n.* *Act of giving light:* that which gives light: brightness: a display of lights: adorning of books with coloured lettering or illustrations: (*B.*) enlightening influence, inspiration.

ILLUMINATIVE, il-lū'min-ā-tiv, *adj.* Tending to illuminate or give light: illustrative or explanatory.

ILLUMINATOR, il-lū'min-ā-tor, *n.* One who illuminates, esp. one who is employed in adorning books with coloured letters and illustrations.

ILLUMINE, il-lū'min, *v.t.* To make luminous or bright: to enlighten: to adorn:—*pr.p.* illū'mining; *pa.p.* illū'mined.

ILLUMINER, il-lū'min-ėr, *n.* An illuminator.

ILL-USED, il'-ūzd, *adj.* Badly used or treated.

ILLUSION, il-lū'zhun, *n.* *A playing upon, a mocking:* deceptive appearance: false show: error. [From ILLUDE.]

ILLUSIVE, il-lū'siv, *adj.* [false appearances: false. Illuding or deceiving by

ILLUSIVELY, il-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In an illusive or deceptive manner.

ILLUSIVENESS, il-lū'siv-nes, *n.* [being illusive: deception. The quality of

ILLUSORY, il-lū'sor-i, *adj.* Illusive: deceiving by false appearances.

ILLUSTRATE, il-lus'trāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To encircle with lustre* or *light, to light up:* to make distinguished: to make clear to the mind: to explain: to explain and adorn by pictures:—*pr.p.* illus'trāting; *pa.p.* illus'trāted. [L. *illustro, -atum*, to light up—*illustris*. See ILLUSTRIOUS.]

ILLUSTRATION, il-lus-trā'shun, *n.* Act of making lustrous or clear: act of explaining: that which illustrates: a picture or diagram.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lus'tra-tiv, *adj.* Having the quality of illustrating or making clear.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, il-lus'tra-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of illustration.

ILLUSTRATOR, il-lus'tra-tor, *n.* One who illustrates.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lus'tri-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Full of lustre:* morally bright, distinguished: noble: conspicuous: conferring honour. [L. *illustris*, prob. for *illucestris* —*in*, in, and *lux, lucis*, light.]

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, il-lus'tri-us-li, *adv.* [ly: eminently. Conspicuously.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, il-lus'tri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being illustrious: eminence.

ILL-WILL, il-wil', *n.* Bad feeling: enmity.

I 'M, īm, a contraction of *I am*.

IMAGE, im'āj, *n.* (*lit.*) *An imitation* or *copy:* likeness: a statue: an idol: a representation in the mind, an idea: a picture in the imagination: (*optics*) the figure of any object formed by rays of light.—*v.t.* To form an image of: to form a likeness of in the mind:—*pr.p.* im'āging; *pa.p.* im'āged. [Fr.—L. *imago*, an image, from root of IMITATE.]

IMAGELESS, im'āj-les, *adj.* Having no image.

IMAGERY, im'āj-ri or im'a-jėr-i, *n.* (*orig.*) Images in general: the work of the imagination: mental pictures: figures of speech. [imagined.

IMAGINABLE, im-aj'in-a-bl, *adj.* That may be

IMAGINABLENESS, im-aj'in-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being imaginable. [manner.

IMAGINABLY, im-aj'in-a-bli, *adv.* In an imaginable

IMAGINARY, im-aj'in-ar-i, *adj.* Existing only in the imagination: not real.

IMAGINATION, im-aj-in-ā'shun, *n.* Act of imagining: the faculty of forming images in the mind: that which is imagined: contrivance.

IMAGINATIVE, im-aj'in-ā-tiv, *adj.* Full of imagination: given to imagining: proceeding from the imagination.

IMAGINATIVENESS, im-aj'in-ā-tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being imaginative.

IMAGINE, im-aj'in, *v.t.* To form an image of in the mind: to conceive: to think: (*B.*) to contrive or devise.—*v.i.* to form mental images: to conceive:—*pr.p.* imag'ining; *pa.p.* imag'ined. [L. *imagino—imago*, an image.]

IMAGINER, im-aj'in-ėr, *n.* One who imagines.

IMAGO, i-mā'go, *n.* The last or perfect state of insect life, when the case covering it is dropped, and the enclosed *image* or being comes forth. [L.]

IMAN, i'mawn, } *n.* A Mohammedan teacher: a
IMAUM, i-mawm', } Mohammedan prince having supreme spiritual power. [Ar. *imām—amma*, to go before, to preside.]

IMBANK, im-bangk', *v.t.* Same as EMBANK.

IMBARE, im-bār', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lay bare, to expose.

IMBARK, im-bärk', *v.i.* Same as EMBARK.

IMBATHE, im-bāth', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To bathe all over.

IMBECILE, im-be-sēl', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Leaning on a staff:* without strength of body or mind: feeble.—*n.* One destitute of strength, either of mind or body. [Fr. *imbecile*, L. *imbecillus—in*, in, upon, *bacillum*, dim. of *baculum*, a staff.]

IMBECILITY, im-be-sil'i-ti, *n.* State of being imbecile: weakness of body or mind.

IMBED, im-bed', *v.t.* To lay, as in a bed: to place in a mass of matter. [L. *in*, in, and BED.]

IMBIBE, im-bīb', *v.t.* *To drink in:* to absorb: to receive into the mind:—*pr.p.* imbīb'ing; *pa.p.* imbībed'. [L. *imbibo—in*, in, into, and *bibo*, to drink.]

IMBIBER, im-bīb'ėr, *n.* He who or that which imbibes.

IMBITTER, im-bit'ėr, *v.t.* To cause to be bitter: to render unhappy: to render more violent:—*pr.p.* imbitt'ering; *pa.p.* imbitt'ered. [Pfx. *im*, to make, and BITTER.] [which imbitters.

IMBITTERER, im-bit'ėr-ėr, *n.* He who or that

IMBLAZE, im-blāz', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To EMBLAZON.

IMBODY, im-bod'i, *v.i.* Same as EMBODY.

IMBOIL, im-boil', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To boil over, to effervesce, to rage.

IMBORDER, im-bor'dėr, *v.t.* To border.

IMBOSOM, im-bōōz'um. Same as EMBOSOM.

IMBOUND, im-bownd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bound or shut in, to enclose.

IMBOW, im-bō', *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To make into the form of a bow, to arch. [L. *in*, in, and BOW.]

IMBRICATE, im'bri-kāt, } *adj.* Bent *like a gut-*
IMBRICATED, im'bri-kāt-ed, } *ter-tile:* (*bot.*) lying over each other like tiles on a roof. [L. *imbricatus*, pa.p. of *imbrico*, to cover with tiles—*imbrex*, a gutter-tile—*imber*, a shower.]

IMBRICATION, im-bri-kā'shun, *n.* A concave indenture, *as of a tile:* an overlapping of the edges.

IMBROWN, im-brown', *v.t.* To make brown: to darken: to obscure. [Pfx. *im*, to make, and BROWN.]

IMBRUE, im-brōō', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To pour out* or *distil:* to wet or moisten: to soak: to drench:—*pr.p.* imbrū'ing; *pa.p.* imbrūed'. [L. *in*, in, into, and O. E. *brue*, akin to BREW.]

IMBRUTE, im-brōōt', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To reduce to the state of a brute.—*v.i.* to sink to the state of a brute:—*pr.p.* imbrūt'ing; *pa.p.* imbrūt'ed. [L. *in*, into, and BRUTE.]

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IMBUE, im-bū', *v.t.* *To cause to drink:* to moisten: to tinge deeply: to cause to imbibe, as the mind: —*pr.p.* imbū'ing; *pa.p.* imbūed'. [L. *imbuo—in*, and *be*, root of *bibo*, to drink; akin to Gr. *pi*, *po*, root of *pino*, Sans. *pa*, to drink.]

IMITABILITY, im-it-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Possibility of imitation.

IMITABLE, im'it-a-bl, *adj.* That may be imitated or copied: worthy of imitation.

IMITATE, im'i-tāt, *v.t.* *To copy*, to strive *to be the same as:* to produce a likeness of:—*pr.p.* im'itāting; *pa.p.* im'itāted. [L. *imitor*, *imitatus*, akin to *similis*, like, Gr. *hama*, along with, *homos*, the same, Sans. *sam*, with, *sama*, the same.]

IMITATION, im-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act of imitating: that which is produced as a copy, a likeness.

IMITATIVE, im'i-tāt-iv, *adj.* Inclined to imitate: formed after a model.

IMITATIVELY, im'i-tāt-iv-li, *adv.* In an imitative manner.

IMITATIVENESS, im'i-tāt-iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being imitative.

IMITATOR, im'i-tāt-or, *n.* One who imitates or copies.

IMMACULATE, im-mak'ū-lāt, *adj.* *Spotless:* unstained: pure. [L. *immaculatus—in*, not, and *maculo*, to stain—*macula*, a spot, akin to Sans. *mala*, filth.]

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, the R. C. doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin.

IMMACULATELY, im-mak'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* Without blemish: spotlessly.

IMMACULATENESS, im-mak'ū-lāt-nes, *n.* State of being immaculate: purity.

IMMALLEABLE, im-mal'le-a-bl, *adj.* *Not malleable.* [L. *in*, not, and MALLEABLE.]

IMMANACLE, im-man'a-kl, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To put in manacles, to fetter or confine. [L. *in*, into, and MANACLE.]

IMMANENT, im'ma-nent, *adj.* *Remaining within:* inherent. [L. *immanens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *immaneo —in*, in or near, *maneo*, to remain.]

IMMANITY, im-man'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Inhumanity, cruelty. [L. *immanitas—immanis*, inhuman.]

IMMASK, im-mask', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mask, disguise.

IMMATERIAL, im-ma-tē'ri-al, *adj.* Not material or consisting of matter: incorporeal: unimportant. [L. *in*, not, and MATERIAL.]

IMMATERIALISED, im-ma-tē'ri-al-izd, *adj.* *Spiritualised.* [Fr. *immaterialiser*, to make spiritual.]

IMMATERIALISM, im-ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that there is *no material* substance, and that all being may be reduced to mind and ideas in a mind.

IMMATERIALIST, im-ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who believes in immaterialism.

IMMATERIALITY, im-ma-tē-ri-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter.

IMMATERIALLY, im-ma-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an immaterial manner: to an unimportant degree.

IMMATURE, im-ma-tūr', } *adj.* Not mature or
IMMATURED, im-ma-tūrd', } ripe: not perfect: come before the natural time. [L. *in*, not, and MATURE.]

IMMATURELY, im-ma-tūr'li, *adv.* In an immature manner: before ripeness: too soon.

IMMATURENESS, im-ma-tūr'nes, } *n.* State of be-
IMMATURITY, im-ma-tūr'i-ti, } ing immature: unripeness: greenness.

IMMEASURABLE, im-mesh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be measured.* [L. *in*, not, and MEASURABLE.]

IMMEASURABLENESS, im-mezh'ūr-a-bl-nes, *n.* Impossibility of being measured.

IMMEASURABLY, im-mezh'ūr-a-bli, *adv.* Beyond measure.

IMMEASURED, im-mezh'ūrd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Beyond the common measure, immeasurable.

IMMEDIACY, im-mēd'ya-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) Immediate or independent power.

IMMEDIATE, im-mēd'yāt, *adj.* *With nothing in the middle* between two objects: not acting by second causes: direct: present: without delay. [Low L. *immediatus*—L. *in*, not, and *medius*, the middle.]

IMMEDIATELY, im-mēd'yāt-li, *adv.* In an immediate manner: directly: without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, im-mēd'yāt-nes, *n.* State of being immediate: exemption from intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, im-med'i-ka-bl, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not medicable, incurable. [L. *in*, not, and MEDICABLE.]

IMMEMORIAL, im-me-mō'ri-al, *adj.* *Beyond the reach of memory.* [L. *in*, not, and MEMORIAL.]

IMMEMORIALLY, im-me-mō'ri-al-li, *adv.* Beyond memory.

IMMENSE, im-mens', *adj.* *That cannot be measured:* vast in extent: very large. [Fr.—L. *immensus—in*, not, *mensus*, pa.p. of *metior*, to measure.]

IMMENSELY, im-mens'li, *adv.* Without measure or limits: vastly.

IMMENSENESS, im-mens'nes, *n.* Immensity.

IMMENSITY, im-mens'it-i, *n.* State of being immense: an extent not to be measured: infinity: greatness.

IMMENSURABILITY, im-mens'ūr-a-bil-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being immensurable.

IMMENSURABLE, im-mens'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be measured.* [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and *mensurabilis*, measurable—*metior*, *mensus*, to measure.]

IMMERGE, im-mėrj', *v.t.* *To merge* or plunge *into.* [L. *in*, into, and *mergo*, *mersum*, to plunge.]

IMMERITOUS, im-mer'it-us, *adj.* (*Milton*). *Having no merit*, undeserving. [L. *in*, not, and MERIT.]

IMMERSE, im-mėrs', *v.t.* *To immerge* or plunge into: to engage deeply: to overwhelm:—*pr.p.* immers'ing; *pa.p.* immersed'.

IMMERSION, im-mėr'shun, *n.* Act of immersing or plunging into: state of being dipped into: state of being deeply engaged.

IMMETHODICAL, im-me-thod'ik-al, *adj.* Not methodical: without method or order: irregular. [L. *in*, not, and METHODICAL.]

IMMETHODICALLY, im-me-thod'ik-al-li, *adv.* Without method or regularity.

IMMIGRANT, im'i-grant, *n.* One who immigrates.

IMMIGRATE, im'i-grāt, *v.i.* *To migrate* or remove *into* a country:—*pr.p.* imm'igrāting; *pa.p.* imm'igrāted. [L. *immigro—in*, into, and *migro*, *migratum*, to remove.]

IMMIGRATION, im-i-grā'shun, *n.* Act of immigrating.

IMMINENCE, im'i-nens, *n.* The state of being imminent: impending danger.

IMMINENT, im'i-nent, *adj.* *Projecting over:* near at hand: threatening to fall or occur. [L. *imminens*, *-entis—in*, upon, *mineo*, to project.]

IMMINENTLY, im'i-nent-li, *adv.* In an imminent manner: threateningly.

IMMINGLE, im-ming'gl, *v.t.* To mingle together, to mix.

IMMISSION, im-mish'un, *n.* Act of immitting.

IMMIT, im-mit', *v.t.* *To send into:* to inject:—*pr.p.* immitt'ing; *pa.p.* immitt'ed. [L. *in*, into, *mitto*, *missus*, to send.]

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IMMIX, im-miks', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To mix.

IMMOBILITY, im-mo-bil'i-ti, *n.* Condition or quality of being immovable. [L. *in*, not, and MOBILITY.]

IMMODERATE, im-mod'ér-át, *adj.* Not moderate: exceeding proper bounds. [L. *in*, not, and MODERATE.]

IMMODERATELY, im-mod'ér-át-li, *adv.* In an immoderate degree: excessively.

IMMODERATENESS, im-mod'ér-át-nes, *n.* The quality of being immoderate: extravagance.

IMMODERATION, im-mod-ér-á'shun, *n.* Want of moderation: excess.

IMMODEST, im-mod'est, *adj.* Not modest: wanting restraint: impudent: wanting shame or delicacy. [L. *in*, not, and MODEST.]

IMMODESTLY, im-mod'est-li, *adv.* In an immodest manner: indecently.

IMMODESTY, im-mod'est-i, *n.* Want of modesty.

IMMOLATE, im'o-lát, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To sprinkle meal* on a victim: to offer in sacrifice:—*pr.p.* imm'oláting; *pa.p.* imm'oláted. [L. *immolo, immolatus—in*, upon, *mola*, meal.] [a sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, im-o-lá'shun, *n.* Act of immolating:

IMMOLATOR, im'o-lá-tor, *n.* One who immolates or offers sacrifice.

IMMOMENT, im-mō'ment, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Of no moment* or value, trifling. [L. *in*, not, and MOMENT.]

IMMORAL, im-mor'al, *adj.* Not moral: inconsistent with what is right: wicked. [L. *in*, not, and MORAL.]

IMMORALITY, im-mor-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being immoral: an immoral act or practice.

IMMORALLY, im-mor'al-li, *adv.* Not according to morality: viciously.

IMMORTAL, im-mor'tal, *adj.* Not mortal: exempt from death: imperishable: never to be forgotten (as a name, poem, &c.)—*n.* One who will never cease to exist. [L. *in*, not, and MORTAL.]

IMMORTALISE, im-mor'tal-īz, *v.t.* To make immortal:—*pr.p.* immor'talising; *pa.p.* immor'talised.

IMMORTALITY, im-mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being immortal: exemption from death or oblivion.

IMMORTALLY, im-mor'tal-li, *adv.* With freedom from death: endlessly.

IMMORTELLE, im-mor-tel', *n.* The flower commonly called *everlasting*. [Fr. (*fleur*) *immortelle*, immortal (flower).]

IMMOVABILITY, im-mōōv-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being immovable.

IMMOVABLE, im-mōōv'a-bl, *adj.* Not movable: steadfast: unalterable: that cannot be impressed or made to fall. [L. *in*, not, and MOVABLE.]

IMMOVABLENESS, im-mōōv'a-bl-nes, *n.* Immovability. [not movable by a tenant.

IMMOVABLES, im-mōōv'a-blz, *n.pl.* Fixtures, &c.

IMMOVABLY, im-mōōv'a-bli, *adv.* In an immovable manner: unalterably.

IMMUNITY, im-mūn'i-ti, *n.* *Freedom from any obligation* or *duty*: privilege. [L. *immunitas—in*, not, *munus*, duty.]

IMMURE, im-mūr', *v.t.* *To wall in*: to shut up: to imprison:—*pr.p.* immūr'ing; *pa.p.* immūred'. [L. *in*, in, and *murus*, a wall.]

IMMUSICAL, im-mū'zik-al, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Not musical, inharmonious. [L. *in*, not, and MUSICAL.]

IMMUTABILITY, im-mūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being immutable.

IMMUTABLE, im-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* Not mutable or changeable. [L. *in*, not, and MUTABLE.]

IMMUTABLENESS, im-mūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Immutability. [manner: unchangeably.

IMMUTABLY, im-mūt'a-bli, *adv.* In an immutable

IMP, imp, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *A graft, offspring*: a little devil or wicked spirit: (*obs.*) to graft: (*Shak.*) to insert, as a feather, into a broken wing: to qualify for flight or use. [A.S. *impan*, Ger. *impfen*, to graft.]

IMPACABLE, im-pāk'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Not to be quieted* or appeased. [L. *in*, not, and *pacare*, to quiet.]

IMPACT, im-pakt', *v.t.* *To strike against*: to drive close: to press firmly together. [L. *in*, against, and *pango, pactum*, to strike.]

IMPACT, im'pakt or im-pakt', *n.* *A striking against*: the instantaneous action of one body on another.

IMPAINT, im-pānt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To paint.

IMPAIR, im-pār', *v.t.* *To make worse*: to diminish in quantity, value, or strength: to injure: to weaken. [Fr. *empirer—en*, to make, *pire*, L. *pejor*, worse.] [EMPALEMENT.

IMPALE, IMPALEMENT. Same as EMPALE, EMPALEMENT.

IMPALPABILITY, im-pal-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being impalpable.

IMPALPABLE, im-pal'pa-bl, *adj.* Not palpable or perceivable by touch: not coarse: not easily understood. [L. *in*, not, and PALPABLE.]

IMPALPABLY, im-pal'pa-bli, *adv.* In a manner not readily felt or understood.

IMPANATION, im-pan-á'shun, *n.* The imagined real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the elements of the eucharist, otherwise called consubstantiation. [From low L. *impano, -atum—in*, and *panis*, bread.]

IMPANNEL, IMPANEL, im-pan'l, *v.t.* To enter the names of a jury *in* a list, or *on* a piece of parchment called a *panel*:—*pr.p.* impann'elling; *pa.p.* impann'elled. [L. *in*, in, and PANEL.]

IMPARADISE, im-par'a-dīs, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To put in a paradise or state of extreme felicity, to make perfectly happy:—*pr.p.* impar'adīsing; *pa.p.* impar'adīsed. [L. *in*, into, and PARADISE.]

IMPARITY, im-par'i-ti, *n.* *Want of parity* or equality: indivisibility into equal parts. [L. *in*, not, PARITY.]

IMPARK, im-pärk', *v.t.* *To enclose for a park*: to shut up. [L. *in*, in, and PARK.]

IMPARLANCE, im-pär'lans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Parley. [Pfx. *im*, and PARLANCE.]

IMPART, im-pärt', *v.t.* *To bestow a part of*: to give: to communicate: to make known.—*v.i.* to give a part. [L. *impartio—in*, on, and *pars, partis*, a part.]

IMPARTATION, im-par-tá'shun, *n.* The act of imparting or communicating.

IMPARTIAL, im-pär'shal, *adj.* Not partial: not favouring one more than another: just. [L. *in*, not, and PARTIAL.]

IMPARTIALITY, im-pär-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impartial: freedom from bias. [tiality.

IMPARTIALLY, im-pär'shal-li, *adv.* With impar-

IMPARTIALNESS, im-pär'shal-nes, *n.* Impartiality.

IMPARTIBILITY, im-pärt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being imparted.

IMPARTIBILITY, im-pärt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impartible or divisible. [imparted.

IMPARTIBLE, im-pärt'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

IMPARTIBLE, im-pärt'i-bl, *adj.* Not partible: indivisible. [L. *in*, not, and PARTIBLE.]

IMPARTMENT, im-pärt'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which is imparted, disclosure.

IMPASSABLE, im-pas'a-bl, *adj.* Not passable or capable of being passed. [L. *in*, not, PASSABLE.]

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IMPASSABLENESS, im-pas'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being impassable.

IMPASSABLY, im-pas'a-bli, *adv.* In a way or manner that prevents passing.

IMPASSIBILITY, im-pas-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impassible: insusceptibility of suffering.

IMPASSIBLE, im-pas'i-bl, *adj.* *Incapable of passion* or feeling. [L. *impassibilis—in*, not, and *patior, passus*, to suffer.]

IMPASSION, im-pash'un, *v.t.* To move with passion. [Pfx. *im*, and PASSION.]

IMPASSIONATE, im-pash'un-ăt, *adj.* *Without passion* or feeling. [L. *in*, not, and PASSIONATE.]

IMPASSIONATE, im-pash'un-ăt, } *adj.* Moved by
IMPASSIONED, im-pash'und, } passion or feeling: animated: excited. [L. *in*, inten., and PASSION.]

IMPASSIVE, im-pas'iv, *adj.* *Not susceptible of pain* or feeling. [L. *in*, not, and PASSIVE.]

IMPASSIVELY, im-pas'iv-li, *adv.* Without sensibility to passion or feeling.

IMPASSIVENESS, im-pas'iv-nes, *n.* The state of
IMPASSIVITY, im-pas-iv'i-ti, *n.* Impassiveness.

IMPASTE, im-pāst', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To knead into a paste. [L. *in*, into, and PASTE.]

IMPATIENCE, im-pā'shens, *n.* *Want of patience:* restlessness under pain, delay, &c.: (*Shak.*) vehemence of temper. [L. *in*, priv., and PATIENCE.]

IMPATIENT, im-pā'shent, *adj.* Not patient: not able to endure: fretful: restless. [L. *in*, not, and PATIENT.]

IMPATIENTLY, im-pā'shent-li, *adv.* In an impatient manner: restlessly.

IMPAVE, im-pāv', *v.t.* (*Words.*) To pave.

IMPAWN, im-pawn', *v.t.* *To pawn* or deposit as security. [L. *in*, inten., and PAWN.]

IMPEACH, im-pēch', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To hinder:* to charge with a crime: to cite before a court for official misconduct. [Fr. *empêcher;* It. *impacciare;* perh. from L. *impingere*, to strike against, or *impedicare*, to fetter.]

IMPEACHABLE, im-pēch'a-bl, *adj.* Liable to impeachment: chargeable with a crime.

IMPEACHER, im-pēch'ér, *n.* One who impeaches.

IMPEACHMENT, im-pēch'ment, *n.* Act of impeaching: state of being impeached.

IMPEARL, im-pėrl', *v.t.* *To adorn with* or as with *pearls:* to make like pearls. [L. *in*, in, and PEARL.]

IMPECCABILITY, im-pek-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impeccable: exemption from sin.

IMPECCABLE, im-pek'a-bl, *adj.* Not peccable or liable to sin. [L. *in*, not, and PECCABLE.]

IMPECCANCY, im-pek'an-si, *n.* Impeccability.

IMPECUNIOSITY, im-pe-kū-ni-os'i-ti, *n.* State of being impecunious: want of money.

IMPECUNIOUS, im-pe-kū'ni-us, *adj.* *Having no money*, poor. [L. *in*, priv., and *pecunia*, money.]

IMPEDE, im-pēd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To entangle the feet:* to hinder or obstruct:—*pr.p.* impēd'ing; *pa.p.* impēd'ed. [L. *impedio—in*, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

IMPEDIMENT, im-ped'i-ment, *n.* That which impedes: hinderance: obstruction.

IMPEDITIVE, im-ped'i-tiv, *adj.* Causing hinderance.

IMPEL, im-pel', *v.t.* *To drive* or urge *forward:* to excite to action: to instigate:—*pr.p.* impell'ing; *pa.p.* impelled'. [L. *impello, impulsus—in*, on, and *pello*, to drive.]

IMPELLENT, im-pel'ent, *adj.* Having the quality of impelling or driving on.—*n.* A power that impels.

IMPELLER, im-pel'ér, *n.* One who or that which impels.

IMPEND, im-pend', *v.i.* *To hang over:* to threaten: to be near. [L. *in*, on, and *pendeo*, to hang.]

IMPENDENCE, im-pend'ens, } *n.* The state of
IMPENDENCY, im-pend'en-si, } impending: near approach.

IMPENDENT, im-pend'ent, } *adj.* *Hanging over:*
IMPENDING, im-pend'ing, } ready to act or happen: threatening. [From IMPEND.]

IMPENETRABILITY, im-pen-e-tra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impenetrable.

IMPENETRABLE, im-pen'e-tra-bl, *adj.* Not penetrable, or capable of being pierced: preventing another body from occupying the same space at the same time: not to be impressed in mind or heart. [L. *in*, not, and PENETRABLE.]

IMPENETRABLY, im-pen'e-tra-bli, *adv.* So as to be impenetrable.

IMPENITENCE, im-pen'i-tens, *n.* The state of being impenitent: hardness of heart or mind.

IMPENITENT, im-pen'i-tent, *adj.* Not penitent or repenting of sin.—*n.* One who does not repent: a hardened sinner. [L. *in*, not, and PENITENT.]

IMPENITENTLY, im-pen'i-tent-li, *adv.* Without penitence or contrition for sin.

IMPENNATE, im-pen'ăt, } *adj.* Not pennate or
IMPENNOUS, im-pen'us, } winged: having very short wings useless for flight. [L. *in*, not, and PENNATE.]

IMPERATIVE, im-per'a-tiv, *adj.* *Expressive of command:* authoritative: obligatory. [L. *imperativus—impero*, to command—*in*, and *paro*, to prepare.]

IMPERATIVELY, im-per'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an imperative manner: authoritatively.

IMPERCEPTIBILITY, im-per-sep-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, im-per-sep'ti-bl, *adj.* Not perceptible or discernible by the mind: insensible: minute. [L. *in*, not, and PERCEPTIBLE.]

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, im-per-sep'ti-bl-nes, *n.* Imperceptibility.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, im-per-sep'ti-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERFECT, im-pėr'fekt, *adj.* Not perfect or complete: defective: not fulfilling its design: liable to err. [L. *in*, not, and PERFECT.]

IMPERFECTION, im-per-fek'shun, *n.* Want of perfection: defect: fault, whether physical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, im-pėr'fekt-li, *adv.* In an imperfect manner: defectively.

IMPERFECTNESS, im-pėr'fekt-nes, *n.* Imperfection.

IMPERFORABLE, im-pėr'for-a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be perforated* or bored through. [L. *in*, not, and PERFORABLE.]

IMPERFORATE, im-pėr'for-ăt, } *adj.* Not per-
IMPERFORATED, im-pėr'for-ăt-ed, } forated or pierced through: having no opening. [L. *in*, not, and PERFORATE.]

IMPERIAL, im-pē'ri-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to an empire* or to an emperor: royal: supreme: of superior size or excellence.—*n.* A tuft of hair on the lower lip: a kind of dome, as in Moorish buildings: an outside seat on a diligence. [L. *imperialis—imperium*, sovereignty. See EMPIRE.]

IMPERIALISM, im-pē'ri-al-izm, *n.* The power or authority of an emperor: the spirit of empire.

IMPERIALIST, im-pē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who belongs to or favours an emperor: a soldier or subject of an emperor.

IMPERIALITY, im-pē-ri-al'i-ti, *n.* Imperial power, right, or privilege.

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IMPERIALLY, im-pē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

IMPERIL, im-per'il, *v.t.* *To put in peril:* to endanger. [L. *in*, in, and PERIL.]

IMPERIOUS, im-pē'ri-us, *adj.* *Commanding:* haughty: tyrannical: authoritative. [From root of IMPERIAL.]

IMPERIOUSLY, im-pē'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an imperious manner.

IMPERIOUSNESS, im-pē'ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality [of being imperious: arrogance.

IMPERISHABILITY, im-per-ish-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IMPERISHABLE, im-per'ish-a-bl, *adj.* Not perishable: indestructible: everlasting. [L. *in*, not, and PERISHABLE.]

IMPERISHABLENESS, im-per'ish-a-bl-nes, *n.* The [quality of being imperishable.

IMPERISHABLY, im-per'ish-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to perish or decay.

IMPERMEABILITY, im-pėr-me-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or property of not being permeable.

IMPERMEABLE, im-pėr'me-a-bl, *adj.* Not permeable or permitting passage: impenetrable. [L. *in*, not, and PERMEABLE.]

IMPERMEABLENESS, im-pėr'me-a-bl-nes, *n.* Im- [permeability.

IMPERMEABLY, im-pėr'me-a-bli, *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

IMPERSEVERANT, im-per-sev'ėr-ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Strongly persevering. [L. *in*, inten., and PERSEVERE.]

IMPERSONAL, im-pėr'sun-al, *adj.* Not personal or representing a person: not having personality.—*n.* That which wants personality: (*gram.*) a verb without a personal subject. [L. *in*, not, and PERSONAL.]

IMPERSONALITY, im-pėr-sun-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being impersonal. [personality.

IMPERSONALLY, im-pėr'sun-al-li, *adv.* Without

IMPERSONATE, impėr'sun-āt, *v.t.* *To invest with personality* or the bodily substance of a person: to ascribe the qualities of a person to: to personify: to represent in a personal form:—*pr.p.* imper'sonāting; *pa.p.* imper'sonāted. [L. *in*, in, and PERSONATE.]

IMPERSONATION, im-pėr-sun-ā'shun, } **IMPERSONIFICATION**, im-pėr-son-i-fi-kā'shun, } *n.* The act of impersonating or personifying: representation in a personal form.

IMPERSUASIBLE, im-per-swā'zi-bl, *adj.* Not persuasible or to be moved by persuasion or argument. [L. *in*, not, and PERSUASIBLE.]

IMPERTINENCE, im-pėr'ti-nens, *n.* That which is impertinent: a thing out of place or of no weight: rudeness: intrusion: trifle.

IMPERTINENT, im-pėr'ti-nent, *adj.* *Not pertinent* or *pertaining* to the matter in hand: rude: impudent: trifling. [L. *in*, not, and PERTINENT.]

IMPERTINENTLY, im-pėr'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In an impertinent or rude manner.

IMPERTURBABILITY, im-per-tur-ba-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being imperturbable.

IMPERTURBABLE, im-per-tur'ba-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be disturbed* or agitated: permanently quiet. [L. *imperturbabilis—in*, not, and *perturbo*, to disturb.]

IMPERTURBATION, im-pėr-tur-bā'shun, *n.* *State of being undisturbed:* freedom from agitation of mind.

IMPERVIABILITY, im-pėr-vi-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being imperviable.

IMPERVIABLE, im-pėr'vi-a-bl, } **IMPERVIOUS**, im-pėr'vi-us, } *adj.* Not pervious: not to be penetrated. [L. *in*, not, and PERVIOUS.]

IMPERVIOUSLY, im-pėr'vi-us-li, *adv.* In an impervious manner: impenetrably.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, im-pėr'vi-us-nes, *n.* The state of being impervious.

IMPETUOSITY, im-pet-ū-os'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impetuous: fury: vehemence.

IMPETUOUS, im-pet'ū-us, *adj.* Rushing upon with *impetus* or violence: furious: passionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, im-pet'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an impetuous manner: vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, im-pet'ū-us-nes, *n.* Impetuosity.

IMPETUS, im'pe-tus, *n.* (*lit.*) *A falling upon:* an attack: assault: force or quantity of motion: violent tendency to any point: activity. [L.,—*in*, and *peto*, to fall upon.]

IMPICTURED, im-pik'tūrd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Pictured, [painted.

IMPIERCEABLE, im-pērs'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Incapable of being pierced. [L. *in*, not, and PIERCEABLE.]

IMPIETY, im-pī'e-ti, *n.* *Want of piety:* irreverence towards God: neglect of the divine precepts: an act of wickedness. [L. *in*, not, and PIETY.]

IMPINGE, im-pinj', *v.i.* *To strike* or fall *against:* to touch upon:—*pr.p.* imping'ing; *pa.p.* impinged'. [L. *impingo—in*, against, *pango*, to strike.]

IMPINGEMENT, im-pinj'ment, *n.* Act of impinging.

IMPINGENT, im-pinj'ent, *adj.* Impinging or striking against.

IMPIOUS, im'pi-us, *adj.* Not pious: irreverent: wanting in veneration for God: profane. [L. *in*, not, and PIOUS.]

IMPIOUSLY, im'pi-us-li, *adv.* In an impious manner: profanely.

IMPIOUSNESS, im'pi-us-nes, *n.* Impiety.

IMPISH, imp'ish, *adj.* Like an imp: fiendish.

IMPISHLY, imp'ish-li, *adv.* In the manner of an imp.

IMPLACABILITY, im-plāk-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being implacable: irreconcilable enmity.

IMPLACABLE, im-plāk'a-bl, *adj.* Not placable or to be appeased: inexorable: irreconcilable. [L. *in*, not, and PLACABLE.]

IMPLACABLENESS, im-plāk'a-bl-nes, *n.* Implac- [ability.

IMPLACABLY, im-plāk'a-bli, *adv.* In an implacable manner: relentlessly.

IMPLACENTAL, im-pla-sen'tal, *adj.* *Having no placenta*, as certain marsupial animals.—*n.* An animal having no placenta. [L. *in*, not, and PLACENTAL.]

IMPLANT, im-plant', *v.t.* *To plant* or fix *into:* to plant in order to grow: to insert: to infuse. [L. *in*, into, and PLANT.]

IMPLANTATION, im-plant-ā'shun, *n.* The act of implanting or infixing in the mind or heart.

IMPLATE, im-plāt', *v.t.* *To put a plate* or covering *upon*, to sheathe:—*pr.p.* implāt'ing; *pa.p.* implāt'ed. [L. *in*, on, and PLATE.]

IMPLEACH, im-plēch', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To entertwine. [L. *in*, into, and PLEACH.]

IMPLEAD, im-plēd', *v.t.* *To put in* or *urge a plea:* to prosecute a suit at law. [L. *in*, in, and PLEAD.]

IMPLEADER, im-plēd'ėr, *n.* One who impleads or prosecutes another.

IMPLEDGE, im-plej', *v.t.* To pledge.

IMPLEMENT, im'ple-ment, *n.* Whatever may *fill up* or supply a want: a tool or instrument of labour. [Low L. *implementum—in*, and *pleo*, to fill.]

IMPLETION, im-plē'shun, *n.* *The act of filling:* the state of being full. [L. *in*, and *pleo*, *pletum*, to fill.]

IMPLEX, im'pleks, *adj.* *Entwined:* infolded: entangled: complicated. [L. *implexus—implecto—in*, into, and *plecto*, akin to Gr. *plekō*, to twine.]

IMPLICATE, im'pli-kāt, *v.t.* *To infold:* to involve: to entangle:—*pr.p.* im'plicāting; *pa.p.* im'plicāted.

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[L. *implico, implicatum, implicitum—in*, into, and *plico*, to fold.]

IMPLICATION, im-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of implicating: entanglement: that which is implied.

IMPLICATIVE, im'pli-kāt-iv, *adj.* Having implication: tending to implicate. [cation.

IMPLICATIVELY, im'pli-kāt-iv-li, *adv.* By impli-

IMPLICIT, im-plis'it, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Infolded:* implied: resting on or trusting another: relying entirely. [L. *implicitus—implico.* See IMPLICATE.]

IMPLICITLY, im-plis'it-li, *adv.* In an implicit manner: without reserve. [implicit.

IMPLICITNESS, im-plis'it-nes, *n.* The state of being

IMPLORATOR, im-plo-rāt'or, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who implores or entreats.

IMPLORE, im-plōr', *v.t.* *To invoke with cries:* to ask earnestly: to beg:—*pr.p.* implōr'ing; *pa.p.* implōred'. [L. *imploro—in*, and *ploro*, to cry aloud.]

IMPLORER, im-plōr'ėr, *n.* One who implores or prays earnestly. [ing or very earnest manner.

IMPLORINGLY, im-plōr'ing-li, *adv.* In an implor-

IMPLY, im-plī', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To infold:* to include in reality: to mean: to signify:—*pr.p.* imply'ing; *pa.p.* implied'. [L. *implico.* See IMPLICATE.]

IMPOLITE, im-po-līt', *adj.* Not polite: of unpolished manners: uncivil. [L. *in*, not, and POLITE.]

IMPOLITELY, im-po-līt'li, *adv.* In an impolite manner: rudely. [being impolite: incivility.

IMPOLITENESS, im-po-līt'nes, *n.* The quality of

IMPOLITIC, im-pol'i-tik, *adj.* Not politic or prudent: unwise: inexpedient: pursuing measures calculated to injure the public interest. [L. *in*, not, and POLITIC.]

IMPOLITICLY, im-pol'i-tik-li, *adv.* In an impolitic manner: indiscreetly.

IMPONDERABILITY, im-pon-dėr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being imponderable.

IMPONDERABLE, im-pon'dėr-a-bl, *adj.* Not ponderable, or able to be weighed: without sensible weight. [L. *in*, not, and PONDERABLE.]

IMPONDERABLENESS, im-pon'dėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being imponderable: want of sensible weight.

IMPONDERABLES, im-pon'dėr-a-blz, *n.* Bodies without sensible weight, as heat, light, &c.

IMPONDEROUS, im-pon'dėr-us, *adj.* Not ponderous: without sensible weight. [L. *in*, not, PONDEROUS.]

IMPONE, im-pōn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To place* or put *on*, to stake, as a wager. [L. *impono—in*, on, and *pono*, to place.]

IMPOROSITY, im-po-ros'i-ti, *n.* *Want of porosity:* compactness. [L. *in*, not, and POROSITY.]

IMPORT, im-pōrt', *v.t.* *To carry into:* to bring from abroad: to convey or signify, as a word: to be of consequence to: to interest. [L. *importo, -atum—in*, into, and *porto*, to carry.]

IMPORT, im'pōrt, *n.* That which is brought from abroad: meaning: importance: tendency.

IMPORTABLE, im-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be imported or brought into a country.

IMPORTABLE, im-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Not to be borne* or endured, insupportable. [L. *in*, not, and *porto*, to bear, to carry.]

IMPORTANCE, im-pawrt'ans, *n.* The quality of being important: consequence: (*Shak.*) import, subject, importunity. [ance.

IMPORTANCY, im-pawrt'an-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) Import-

IMPORTANT, im-pawrt'ant, *adj.* Of great import or consequence: momentous.

IMPORTANTLY, im-pawrt'ant-li, *adv.* In an important or weighty manner.

IMPORTATION, im-pōrt-ā'shun, *n.* The act of importing: the commodities imported: conveyance.

IMPORTER, im-pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who imports goods.

IMPORTLESS, im-pawrt'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without import, of no consequence.

IMPORTUNATE, im-pawrt'ū-nāt, *adj.* (*lit.*) Not at rest, as a ship *without a harbour* to get into: troublesomely urgent: over-pressing in request. [L. *importunus*, unfit—*in*, not, and *portus*, a harbour.]

IMPORTUNATELY, im-pawrt'ū-nāt-li, *adv.* With earnest solicitation. [cessant solicitation.

IMPORTUNATENESS, im-pawrt'ū-nāt-nes, *n.* In-

IMPORTUNE, im-por-tūn', *v.t.* To urge importunately or with troublesome application: to press urgently:—*pr.p.* importūn'ing; *pa.p.* importūned'.

IMPORTUNELY, im-por-tūn'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). In an importunate manner, incessantly. [tunes.

IMPORTUNER, im-por-tūn'ėr, *n.* One who impor-

IMPORTUNITY, im-por-tūn'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being importunate: urgent request.

IMPOSABLE, im-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being imposed or laid on.

IMPOSE, im-pōz', *v.t.* *To place upon:* to lay on: (*print.*) to arrange or fix, as columns or pages, in the chase, ready for press: to enjoin or command: to put over by authority or force: to obtrude unfairly: to palm off.—*v.i.* to mislead or deceive:—*pr.p.* impōs'ing; *pa.p.* impōsed'. [Fr. *imposer*—L. *impono, impositum—in*, in, *pono*, to place.]

IMPOSING, im-pōz'ing, *adj.* Commanding: adapted to impress forcibly. [manner.

IMPOSINGLY, im-pōz'ing-li, *adv.* In an imposing

IMPOSITION, im-po-zish'un, *n.* Act of imposing: the laying on of hands in ordination: a tax, a burden: a deception.

IMPOSSIBILITY, im-pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being impossible: that which is impossible.

IMPOSSIBLE, im-pos'i-bl, *adj.* Not possible: that cannot be done: absurd. [L. *in*, not, and POSSIBLE.]

IMPOST, im'pōst, *n.* *That which is imposed* or laid on: a tax, particularly that on imports: (*arch.*) the part of a pillar in vaults and arches from which the arch springs.

IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pos'tūm-āt, *v.i.* To separate into an imposthume or abscess.—*v.t.* to affect with an imposthume:—*pr.p.* impos'thūmāting; *pa.p.* impos'thūmāted.

IMPOSTHUMATION, im-pos-tūm-ā'shun, *n.* The act of forming an abscess: an abscess.

IMPOSTHUME, im-pos'tūm, *n.* *The separation* of corrupt matter into an ulcer: an abscess. [Corrupted from L., Gr. *apostēma—aphistēmi*, to separate—*apo*, away, *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

IMPOSTOR, im-pos'tor, *n.* One who practises imposition or fraud. [L.]

IMPOSTURE, im-pos'tūr, *n.* Imposition or fraud.

IMPOTENCE, im'po-tens, } *n.* The state of being
IMPOTENCY, im'po-ten-si, } impotent: inability: want of self-restraint: want of procreative power.

IMPOTENT, im'po-tent, *adj.* Not potent: powerless: unable: imbecile: useless: wanting the power of self-restraint. [L. *in*, not, and POTENT.]

IMPOTENTLY, im'po-tent-li, *adv.* In an impotent manner.

IMPOUND, im-pownd', *v.t.* To confine, as *in a pound:* to restrain within limits: to take possession of. [L. *in*, in, and POUND, an enclosure.]

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IMPOUNDAGE, im-pownd'āj, *n.* The act of impounding cattle.

IMPOVERISH, im-pov'ėr-ish, *v.t.* *To make poor:* to exhaust the resources (as of a nation), or fertility (as of the soil):—*pr.p.* impov'erishing; *pa.p.* impov'erished. [Fr. *appauvrir*, It. *impoverire*—L. *in*, in, and *pauper*, poor.]

IMPOVERISHMENT, im-pov'ėr-ish-ment, *n.* The act of making poor: reduction to poverty.

IMPRACTICABILITY, im-prak-ti-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being impracticable.

IMPRACTICABLE, im-prak'tik-a-bl, *adj.* Not practicable or able to be done: unmanageable: stubborn. [L. *in*, not, and PRACTICABLE.]

IMPRACTICABLENESS, im-prak'ti-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being impracticable: stubbornness.

IMPRACTICABLY, im-prak'ti-ka-bli, *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

IMPRECATE, im'pre-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pray for* good or evil *upon:* to curse:—*pr.p.* im'precāting; *pa.p.* im'precated. [L. *imprecor, imprecatus—in*, upon, *precor, precatus*, to pray.]

IMPRECATION, im-pre-kā'shun, *n.* The act of imprecating: a curse.

IMPRECATORY, im'pre-kā-tor-i, *adj.* Containing imprecation or cursing.

IMPREGN, im-prēn', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To impregnate.

IMPREGNABILITY, im-preg-na-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being impregnable.

IMPREGNABLE, im-preg'na-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be taken* or seized: that cannot be moved or shaken: invincible. [Fr. *imprenable*—L. *in*, not, and *prehendo*, to take.]

IMPREGNABLY, im-preg'na-bli, *adv.* In an impregnable manner.

IMPREGNATE, im-preg'nāt, *v.t.* *To make pregnant:* to impart the particles or qualities of one thing to another:—*pr.p.* impreg'nāting; *pa.p.* impreg'nated. [Low L. *imprægno, -atum—in*, and *prægnans*, pregnant. See PREGNANT.]

IMPREGNATION, im-preg-nā'shun, *n.* The act of impregnating: that with which anything is impregnated.

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, im-pre-skrip'ti-bl, *adj.*, That cannot be impaired by claims founded on prescription: not derived from, or dependent on, external authority. [L. *in*, not, and PRESCRIPTIBLE.]

IMPRESS, im-pres', *v.t.* *To press upon:* to mark by pressure: to produce by pressure: to stamp: to force into service, esp. the public service: to fix deeply (in the mind). [L. *in*, in, *premo, pressus*, to press: for the origin of the meaning 'to force into service,' see IMPRESSMENT.]

IMPRESS, im'pres, *n.* That which is made by pressure: stamp, likeness: device, motto: impression fixed on the mind: impressment.

IMPRESSIBILITY, im-pres-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impressible.

IMPRESSIBLE, im-pres'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being impressed or made to feel: susceptible.

IMPRESSIBLENESS, im-pres'i-bl-nes, *n.* Susceptibility of impressions.

IMPRESSIBLY, im-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner to make an impression.

IMPRESSION, im-presh'un, *n.* The act of impressing: that which is produced by pressure: a single edition of a book: the effect of any object on the mind: idea: slight remembrance.

IMPRESSIONABLE, im-presh'un-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of receiving impressions.

IMPRESSIVE, im-pres'iv, *adj.* Capable of making an impression on the mind: solemn.

IMPRESSIVELY, im-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an impressive manner: forcibly.

IMPRESSIVENESS, im-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being impressive.

IMPRESSMENT, im-pres'ment, *n.* *The act of impressing* or seizing for service, esp. the public service. [Orig. from L. *præsto*, in readiness: O. E. *in prest*, in ready money, *press* = *prest*, the earnest-money received by a soldier or sailor on entering the service. See PRESS.]

IMPRESSURE, im-presh'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Impression.

IMPREST, im'prest, *n.* Earnest-money: money advanced.—*v.t.* IMPREST', to advance on loan or pay in advance. [See IMPRESSMENT, PRESS.]

IMPRIMATUR, im-pri-mā'tur, *n.* (*lit.*) *Let it be printed:* a license to print a book, &c. [From L. *imprimo—in*, on, and *premo*, to press.]

IMPRINT, im-print', *v.t.* *To print in* or *upon:* to print: to stamp: to impress: to fix in the mind. [L. *in*, in or upon, and PRINT.]

IMPRINT, im'print, *n.* That which is imprinted: the name of the publisher, with the time and place of the publication of a book, &c. printed on the title-page.

IMPRISON, im-priz'n, *v.t.* To put in prison: to shut up: to confine or restrain:—*pr.p.* impris'oning; *pa.p.* impris'oned. [L. *in*, into, and PRISON.]

IMPRISONMENT, im-priz'n-ment, *n.* The act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned: confinement or restraint.

IMPROBABILITY, im-prob-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* *Want of probity* or integrity: dishonesty. [L. *in*, not, and PROBITY.]

IMPROBABLE, im-prob'a-bl, *adj.* Not probable or likely. [L. *in*, not, and PROBABLE.]

IMPROMPTU, im-promp'tū, *adj.* *Prompt, ready:* off-hand.—*adv.* Readily.—*n.* A short witty saying expressed at the moment: any composition produced at the moment. [L.—*in*, in, and *promptus*, readiness. See PROMPT.]

IMPROPER, im-prop'ėr, *adj.* Not proper or suitable: unfit: unbecoming: incorrect: wrong. [L. *in*, not, and PROPER.]

IMPROPERLY, im-prop'ėr-li, *adv.* Not properly: in an improper manner: inaccurately.

IMPROPRIATE, im-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To appropriate to private use:* to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman:—*pr.p.* impro'priating; *pa.p.* impro'priated. [L. *in*, in, and *proprio, propriatum*, to appropriate—*proprius*, one's own, proper.]

IMPROPRIATION, im-pro-pri-ā'shun, *n.* The act of impropriating: the property impropriated.

IMPROPRIETY, im-pro-prī'e-ti, *n.* That which is improper or unsuitable: want of propriety or fitness.

IMPROVABILITY, im-prōōv-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of improvement.

IMPROVABLE, im-prōōv'a-bl, *adj.* Able to be improved: capable of being used to advantage.

IMPROVABLY, im-prōōv'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner that admits of improvement.

IMPROVE, im-prōōv', *v.t.* To make better: to advance in value or excellence: to correct: to employ to good purpose.—*v.i.* to grow better: to make progress: to increase: to rise (as prices):—*pr.p.* improv'ing; *pa.p.* improved'. [L. *in*, in, O. Fr. *prover*, L. *probare*, to try, to consider as good.]

IMPROVEMENT, im-prōōv'ment, *n.* The act of improving: advancement or progress: increase, addition, or alteration: the turning to good account: instruction.

IMPROVER, im-prōōv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which improves.

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IMPROVIDE, im-pro-vīd', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Not to provide against or foresee. [L. *in*, not, and PROVIDE.]

IMPROVIDENCE, im-prov'i-dens, *n.* Want of providence or forethought.

IMPROVIDENT, im-prov'i-dent, *adj.* Not provident or prudent: wanting foresight: thoughtless. [L. *in*, not, and PROVIDENT.]

IMPROVIDENTLY, im-prov'i-dent-li, *adv.* In an improvident manner.

IMPROVINGLY, im-prōōv'ing-li, *adv.* In an improving manner.

IMPROVISATE, im-prov'i-sāt, } *v.t.* To compose and
IMPROVISE, im-pro-vīz', } recite, esp. in verse, *without preparation:* to bring about on a sudden.—*v.i.* to recite compositions, esp. in verse, without preparation: to do anything off-hand:—*pr.p.* improv'isāting, improvīs'ing; *pa.p.* improv'isāted, improvised'. [Fr. *improviser*, It. *improvisare*—L. *in*, not, *provisus*, foreseen.]

IMPROVISATORE, im-pro-viz-a-tō'rā, *n.* One who improvises: one who composes and recites verses without preparation. [It. See IMPROVISATE.]

IMPRUDENCE, im-prōō'dens, *n.* The quality of being imprudent: want of discretion: rashness: improvidence.

IMPRUDENT, im-prōō'dent, *adj.* Not prudent: wanting foresight or discretion: incautious: inconsiderate. [L. *in*, not, and PRUDENT.]

IMPRUDENTLY, im-prōō'dent-li, *adv.* In an imprudent manner: indiscreetly.

IMPUDENCE, im'pū-dens, *n.* The quality of being impudent: shamelessness: assurance: rudeness: effrontery.

IMPUDENT, im'pū-dent, *adj.* *Wanting shame* or modesty: brazen-faced: bold: rude: insolent. [L. *in*, not, *pudens*, *-entis*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.]

IMPUDENTLY, im'pū-dent-li, *adv.* In an impudent manner: shamelessly.

IMPUGN, im-pūn', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fight against:* to oppose: to attack by words or arguments: to call in question:—*pr.p.* impūgn'ing; *pa.p.* impūgned'. [L. *impugno*—*in*, against, *pugno*, to fight.]

IMPUGNABLE, im-pūn'a-bl, *adj.* Able to be impugned or called in question.

IMPUGNER, im-pūn'ėr, *n.* One who impugns.

IMPULSE, im'puls, } *n.* The act of impelling
IMPULSION, im-pul'shun, } or driving on: effect of an impelling force: force suddenly communicated: influence on the mind.

IMPULSIVE, im-puls'iv, *adj.* Having the power of impelling or driving on: actuated by mental impulse: (*mech.*) acting by impulse, not continuous.

IMPULSIVELY, im-puls'iv-li, *adv.* With or by impulse.

IMPULSIVENESS, im-puls'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being impulsive.

IMPUNITY, im-pūn'i-ti, *n.* Freedom or safety *from punishment:* exemption from injury or loss. [L. *impunitas*—*in*, not, *pœna*, punishment.]

IMPURE, im-pūr', *adj.* Not pure: mixed with other substances: defiled by sin: unholy: unchaste: unclean. [L. *in*, not, PURE.]

IMPURELY, im-pūr'li, *adv.* In an impure manner.

IMPURENESS, im-pūr'nes, } *n.* State of being im-
IMPURITY, im-pūr'i-ti, } pure: want of purity: that which is impure: lewdness.

IMPURPLE, im-pur'pl. Same as EMPURPLE.

IMPUTABILITY, im-pūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTABLE, im-pūt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being imputed or charged: attributable.

IMPUTABLENESS, im-pūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Imputability.

IMPUTATION, im-pū-tā'shun, *n.* Act of imputing or charging: censure: reproach: the reckoning as belonging to. [puted.

IMPUTATIVE, im-pūt'a-tiv, *adj.* That may be im-

IMPUTATIVELY, im-pūt'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By imputation.

IMPUTE, im-pūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To take *into the reckoning:* to reckon as belonging to: to charge:—*pr.p.* impūt'ing; *pa.p.* impūt'ed. [Fr. *imputer*, L. *imputo*, *-atum*—*in*, and *puto*, to reckon.]

IMPUTER, im-pūt'ėr, *n.* One who imputes.

IN, in, *prep.* Denoting presence or situation in place, time or circumstances—within, during: by or through: entrance into.—*adv.* Within: not out. [A.S., Ger. *in*; Goth. *inn*; L. *in*; Gr. *en*; akin to Sans. *an.*]

INABILITY, in-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* *Want of ability* or of sufficient power: incapacity. [L. *in*, not, and ABILITY.]

INACCESSIBILITY, in-ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti, } *n.* The
INACCESSIBLENESS, in-ak-ses'i-bl-nes, } state of being inaccessible.

INACCESSIBLE, in-ak-ses'i-bl, *adj.* Not accessible: not to be reached, obtained, or approached. [L. *in*, not, and ACCESSIBLE.] [be approached.

INACCESSIBLY, in-ak-ses'i-bli, *adv.* So as not to

INACCURACY, in-ak'kū-ra-si, *n.* The quality of being inaccurate: want of exactness: mistake.

INACCURATE, in-ak'kū-rāt, *adj.* Not accurate: not exact or correct: erroneous. [L. *in*, not, and ACCURATE.]

INACCURATELY, in-ak'kū-rāt-li, *adv.* Not accurately or correctly.

INACTION, in-ak'shun, *n.* *Want of action:* idleness: rest. [L. *in*, priv., and ACTION.]

INACTIVE, in-ak'tiv, *adj.* Not active: having no power to move: idle: lazy: (*chem.*) not shewing any action. [L. *in*, not, and ACTIVE.] [idly.

INACTIVELY, in-ak'tiv-li, *adv.* Without activity:

INACTIVITY, in-ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.* *Want of activity:* inertness: idleness. [L. *in*, priv., and ACTIVITY.]

INADEQUACY, in-ad'e-kwa-si, } *n.* State of
INADEQUATENESS, in-ad'e-kwāt-nes, } being inadequate.

INADEQUATE, in-ad'e-kwāt, *adj.* Not adequate or sufficient. [L. *in*, not, and ADEQUATE.]

INADEQUATELY, in-ad'e-kwāt-li, *adv.* In an inadequate manner: insufficiently.

INADEQUATENESS, in-ad'e-kwāt-nes, *n.* Inadequacy.

INADMISSIBILITY, in-ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inadmissible.

INADMISSIBLE, in-ad-mis'i-bl, *adj.* Not admissible or allowable. [L. *in*, not, and ADMISSIBLE.]

INADMISSIBLY, in-ad-mis'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not admissible.

INADVERTENCE, in-ad-vėrt'ens, } *n.* *Lack of*
INADVERTENCY, in-ad-vėrt'en-si, } *advertence* or attention: negligence: oversight. [L. *in*, priv., and ADVERTENCE.]

INADVERTENT, in-ad-vėrt'ent, *adj.* Not advertent or attentive. [L. *in*, not, and ADVERTENT.]

INADVERTENTLY, in-ad-vėrt'ent-li, *adv.* With inadvertence: thoughtlessly.

INAFFECTATION, in-af-fek-tā'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Freedom from affectation. [be aided or assisted.

INAIDABLE, in-ād'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That cannot

INALIENABILITY, in-āl-yen-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inalienable.

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INALIENABLE, in-āl'yen-a-bl, *adj.* Not alienable or capable of being transferred.

INALIENABLENESS, in-āl'yen-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inalienable.

INALTERABILITY, in-awl-tėr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being unalterable: unchangeableness.

INAMORATA, in-am-o-rā'ta, *n.fem.* } One who is en-
INAMORATO, in-am-o-rā'tō, *n.mas.* } amoured or in love. [It. See ENAMOUR.]

IN-AND-IN, in'-and-in', *adj.* Applied to a system of stock-breeding from animals of the same parentage.

INANE, in-ān', *adj.* *Empty:* void: void of intelligence: useless. [L. *inanis.*]

INANIMATE, in-an'i-māt, *adj.* Not animate: without animation or life: dead.

INANIMATENESS, in-an'i-māt-nes, *n.* Inanimation.

INANIMATION, in-an-i-mā'shun, *n.* *Want of animation:* lifelessness. [L. *in*, priv., and ANIMATION.]

INANITION, in-a-nish'un, *n.* State of being inane: emptiness: exhaustion from want of food.

INANITY, in-an'i-ti, *n.* Empty space: senselessness.

INAPPEASABLE, in-ap-pēz'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be appeased.

INAPPETENCE, in-ap'pe-tens, } *n.* Want of ap-
INAPPETENCY, in-ap'pe-ten-si, } petence or desire. [L. *in*, priv., and APPETENCE.]

INAPPLICABILITY, in-ap-pli-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inapplicable: unsuitableness.

INAPPLICABLE, in-ap'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* Not applicable or suitable.

INAPPLICABLENESS, in-ap'pli-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inapplicable.

INAPPLICATION, in-ap-pli-kā'shun, *n.* *Want of application* or attention. [L. *in*, priv., APPLICATION.]

INAPPOSITE, in-ap'po-zit, *adj.* Not apposite or suitable.

INAPPOSITELY, in-ap'po-zit-li, *adv.* Not appositely or suitably.

INAPPRECIABLE, in-ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *adj.* Not appreciable or able to be valued.

INAPPREHENSIBLE, in-ap-pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not apprehensible or intelligible.

INAPPROACHABLE, in-ap-prōch'-bl, *adj.* Not approachable: inaccessible.

INAPPROPRIATE, in-ap-prō'pri-āt, *adj.* Not appropriate or suitable.

INAPPROPRIATELY, in-ap-prō'pri-āt-li, *adv.* Not appropriately: unsuitably.

INAPPROPRIATENESS, in-ap-prō'pri-āt-nes, *n.* Want of appropriateness: unsuitableness.

INAPT, in-apt', *adj.* Not apt or fit.

INAPTITUDE, in-apt'i-tūd, *n.* Want of aptitude: unfitness.

INAPTLY, in-apt'li, *adv.* Unfitly.

INAPTNESS, in-apt'nes, *n.* Unfitness.

INARCHING, in-ärch'ing, *n.* A method of grafting by which branches are united together, generally in the form of an arch, before being separated from the original stem. [L. *in*, and ARCH.]

INARTICULATE, in-ar-tik'ū-lāt, *adj.* Not articulate: not distinct: (*zool.*) not jointed.

INARTICULATELY, in-ar-tik'ū-lāt-li, *adv.* In an inarticulate manner: indistinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-ar-tik'u-lāt-nes, } *n.*
INARTICULATION, in-ar-tik-ū-lā'shun, } Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

INARTIFICIAL, in-ärt-i-fish'yal, *adj.* Not artificial or done by art: simple.

INARTIFICIALLY, in-ärt-i-fish'yal-li, *adv.* Without art.

INASMUCH, in-az-much', *adv.* Since: seeing that: this being the case. [IN, AS, and MUCH.]

INATTENTION, in-at-ten'shun, *n.* *Want of attention:* neglect: heedlessness. [L. *in*, not, ATTENTION.]

INATTENTIVE, in-at-tent'iv, *adj.* Not attentive: careless.

INATTENTIVELY, in-at-tent'iv-li, *adv.* Without attention: heedlessly.

INATTENTIVENESS, in-at-tent'iv-nes, *n.* Inattention.

INAUDIBILITY, in-awd-i-bil'i-ti, } *n.* The state
INAUDIBLENESS, in-awd'i-bl-nes, } or quality of being inaudible.

INAUDIBLE, in-awd'i-bl, *adj.* Not audible or able to be heard.

INAUDIBLY, in-awd'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.

INAUGURAL, in-aw'gū-ral, *adj.* Pertaining to, done, or pronounced at an inauguration.

INAUGURATE, in-aw'gū-rāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To consult the divining birds:* to induct into an office in a formal manner: to cause to begin: to make a public exhibition of for the first time:—*pr.p.* inau'gūrāting; *pa.p.* inau'gūrāted. [L. *inauguro*, *-atum.* See AUGUR.]

INAUGURATION, in-aw-gū-rā'shun, *n.* Act of inaugurating (in its different meanings).

INAUGURATOR, in-aw'gū-rāt-or, *n.* One who inaugurates.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-aw-spish'us, *adj.* Not auspicious: ill-omened: unlucky.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, in-aw-spish'us-li, *adv.* In an inauspicious manner: with bad omens.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, in-aw-spish'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inauspicious.

INBORN, in'bawrn, *adj.* *Born in* or *with:* implanted by nature. [L. *in*, in, and BORN.]

INBREATHE, in-brēth', *v.t.* To breathe into.

INBRED, in'bred, *adj.* Bred within: innate: natural.

INBREED, in-brēd', *v.t.* To breed or generate within.

INBURNING, in'burn-ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Burning within.

INCA, ing'ka, *n.* A name given to the ancient kings and princes of Peru:—*pl.* INCAS, ing'kaz.

INCAGE, in-kāj'. Same as ENCAGE.

INCALCULABLE, in-kal'kū-la-bl, *adj.* Not calculable or able to be reckoned.

INCALCULABLY, in-kal'kū-la-bli, *adv.* In an incalculable manner: beyond calculation.

INCALESCENCE, in-kal-es'ens, } *n.* The state of
INCALESCENCY, in-kal-es'en-si, } being incalescent: incipient heat.

INCALESCENT, in-kal-es'ent, *adj.* *Growing warm.* [L. *incalescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *incalesco*—*in*, and *calesco*, inceptive of *caleo*, to be warm.]

INCANDESCENCE, in-kan-des'ens, *n.* State of being incandescent: white heat.

INCANDESCENT, in-kan-des'ent, *adj.* *Becoming warm* or hot: white or glowing with heat. [L. *incandescens*—*in*, and *candesco*, inceptive of *candeo*, to glow.]

INCANTATION, in-kan-tā'shun, *n.* *The act of enchanting:* enchantment. [L. *incantatio*, from root of ENCHANT.]

INCAPABILITY, in-kāp-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being incapable: incapacity.

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INCAPABLE, in-kāp'a-bl, *adj.* Not capable: insufficient: unable: disqualified. [manner.

INCAPABLY, in-kāp'a-bli, *adv.* In an incapable

INCAPACIOUS, in-ka-pā'shus, *adj.* Not capacious or large: narrow.

INCAPACITATE, in-ka-pas'i-tāt, *v.t.* *To deprive of capacity:* to make incapable: to disqualify. [L. *in*, not, and CAPACITATE.]

INCAPACITY, in-ka-pas'i-ti, *n.* Want of capacity or power of mind: inability: disqualification.

INCARCERATE, in-kär'sér-āt, *v.t.* *To imprison:* to confine:—*pr.p.* incar'cerāting; *pa.p.* incar'cerāted. [L. *in*, and *carcero, -atum—carcer*, a prison; Gr. *karkaron;* akin to Gr. *herkos*, a fence, and L. *coerceo*, to enclose.]

INCARCERATION, in-kar-sér-a'shun, *n.* The act of incarcerating: imprisonment.

INCARNADINE, in-kär'na-din, *adj.* *Flesh-coloured.*—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To dye red or of a flesh colour. [Fr. *incarnadin*—L. *in*, and *caro, carnis*, flesh.]

INCARNATE, in-kär'nāt, *v.t.* *To embody in flesh:*—*pr.p.* incar'nāting; *pa.p.* incar'nāted.—*adj.* Invested with flesh. [Low L. *incarno, incarnatus—in*, and *caro, carnis*, flesh.]

INCARNATION, in-kär-nā'shun, *n.* Act of incarnating or embodying in flesh: act of taking a human body and the nature of a man: an incarnate form: manifestation: (*surg.*) the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.

INCARNATIVE, in-kär'na-tiv, *adj.* *Causing flesh* to grow.—*n.* A medicine which causes flesh to grow. [From INCARNATE.]

INCASE, in-kās', *v.t.* To put in a case: to surround with something solid. [L. *in*, in, and CASE.]

INCASEMENT, in-kās'ment, *n.* Act of enclosing with a case: an enclosing substance.

INCAUTIOUS, in-kaw'shus, *adj.* Not cautious or careful.

INCAUTIOUSLY, in-kaw'shus-li, *adv.* In an incautious manner: unwarily.

INCAUTIOUSNESS, in-kaw'shus-nes, *n.* Want of caution: heedlessness.

INCENDIARISM, in-sen'di-ar-izm, *n.* The act of an incendiary: wilful and malicious fire-raising.

INCENDIARY, in-sen'di-ar-i, *n.* *One that sets fire to* a building, &c., maliciously: one who promotes quarrels.—*adj.* Setting fire to: relating to incendiarism: tending to excite sedition or quarrels. [L. *incendiarius—incendium*, a fire—*incendo, incensus*, to kindle—*in*, and *candeo*, to glow.]

INCENSE, in-sens', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To set on fire:* to inflame with anger:—*pr.p.* incens'ing; *pa.p.* incensed'. [See INCENDIARY.]

INCENSE, in'sens, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something set on fire:* perfume given off by fire: odour of spices burned in religious rites: the materials so burned. [See INCENDIARY.]

INCENSEMENT, in-sens'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) State of being greatly incensed or inflamed with anger.

INCENTIVE, in-sen'tiv, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Striking up the tune:* inciting: encouraging.—*n.* That which incites to action or moves the mind: motive. [L. *incentivus*, from *incino—in*, and *cano*, to sing.]

INCEPTIVE, in-sep'tiv, *adj.* *Beginning:* expressing beginning. [L. *incipio, inceptus*, to begin—*in*, and *capio*, to take.]

INCEPTIVELY, in-sep'tiv-li, *adv.* In a manner denoting beginning.

INCERTITUDE, in-sér'ti-tūd, *n.* Want of certainty: doubtfulness. [From L. *incertus—in*, not, and *certus*, certain.]

INCESSANCY, in-ses'an-si, *n.* The quality of being [incessant.

INCESSANT, in-ses'ant, *adj.* *Not ceasing:* uninterrupted: continual. [L. *incessans, -antis—in*, not, and *cesso*, to cease.]

INCESSANTLY, in-ses'ant-li, *adv.* Without ceasing: perpetually: always.

INCEST, in'sest, *n.* *Unchastity:* impurity: sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees of kindred. [L. *incestum—in*, not, and *castus*, chaste.]

INCESTUOUS, in-sest'ū-us, *adj.* Guilty of incest.

INCESTUOUSLY, in-sest'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an incestuous manner.

INCESTUOUSNESS, in-sest'ū-us-nes, *n.* The state [or quality of being incestuous.

INCH, insh, *n.* *The twelfth part* of a foot: proverbially, a small distance or degree. [A.S. *indsa, ince*, an inch—L. *uncia*, a twelfth part.]

INCH, insh, **INCHED**, insht, *adj.* Containing inches.

INCHANT, in-chant', *v.t.* Same as ENCHANT.

INCHARITABLE, in-char'i-ta-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) UNCHARITABLE.

INCHASE, in-chās', *v.t.* Same as ENCHASE.

INCHEST, in-chest', *v.t.* To put into a chest.

INCH-MEAL, insh'-mēl, *n.* *A piece an inch long.*—*adv.* By inches or small degrees: gradually. [INCH, and MEAL—A.S. *mael*, a piece.]

INCHOATE, in'ko-āt, *adj.* Only *begun:* commenced: imperfect. [L. *inchoatus—inchoo*, to begin.]

INCHOATELY, in'ko-āt-li, *adv.* In an incipient degree. [commencement.

INCHOATION, in-ko-ā'shun, *n.* Act of beginning:

INCHOATIVE, in-kō'a-tiv, *adj.* Denoting beginning: inceptive.

INCIDENCE, in'si-dens, *n.* *A falling upon:* the meeting of one body with another: the direction in which a body falls on any surface: accident. [Fr.; low L. *incidentia*—L. *incido—in*, upon, *cado*, to fall.]

INCIDENCY, in'si-den-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) Incidence.

INCIDENT, in'si-dent, *adj.* *Falling upon:* fortuitous: liable to occur: naturally belonging.—*n.* That which falls out or happens: an event: a subordinate action: an episode. [Fr.—L. *incidens*, pr.p. of *incido*, to fall upon.]

INCIDENTAL, in-si-dent'al, *adj.* *Falling out:* coming without design: occasional: accidental. [From INCIDENT.]

INCIDENTALLY, in-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* Without design: casually: occasionally.

INCIDENTALNESS, in-si-dent'al-nes, *n.* The state of being incidental.

INCIPIENT, in-sip'i-ent, *adj.* *Beginning:* commencing. [L. *incipiens, -entis—incipio*, to begin.]

INCIPIENTLY, in-sip'i-ent-li, *adv.* In an incipient manner.

INCIRCLE, in-sérk'l. Same as ENCIRCLE.

INCISE, in-sīz', *v.t.* *To cut into:* to cut or gash: to engrave:—*pr.p.* incis'ing; *pa.p.* incised'. [Fr. *inciser*—L. *incido, incisum—in*, into, and *cædo*, to cut.]

INCISION, in-sizh'un, *n.* The act of incising or cutting into a substance: a cut: a gash.

INCISIVE, in-sīs'iv, *adj.* Having the quality of incising, cutting into, or penetrating as with a sharp instrument: acute: sarcastic.

INCISOR, in-sīz'or, *n.* *A cutter:* a fore tooth which cuts, bites, or separates. [L.—root of INCISE.]

INCISORY, in-sīz'or-i, *adj.* Having the quality of incising or cutting. [stimulant.

INCITANT, in-sīt'ant, *n.* That which incites: a

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INCITATION, in-si-tā'shun, *n.* The act of inciting or rousing: that which stimulates to action: an incentive.

INCITE, in-sīt', *v.t.* *To rouse:* to move the mind to action: to encourage: to goad:—*pr.p.* incīt'ing; *pa.p.* incīt'ed. [L. *incito—in*, and *cito*, to rouse—*cieo*, to put in motion.]

INCITEMENT, in-sīt'ment, *n.* The act of inciting: that which incites or stimulates to action: an incentive: impulse. [action.

INCITINGLY, in-sīt'ing-li, *adv.* So as to incite to

INCIVIL, in-siv'il, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Uncivil.

INCIVILITY, in-si-vil'it-i, *n.* *Want of civility* or courtesy: impoliteness: disrespect. [L. *in*, not, and CIVILITY.]

INCIVILLY, in-siv'il-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Uncivilly.

INCLASP, in-klasp', *v.t.* To clasp to: to embrace. [L. *in*, inten., and CLASP.]

INCLEMENCY, in-klem'en-si, *n.* Want of clemency: severity: roughness: storminess. [L. *in*, priv., and CLEMENCY.]

INCLEMENT, in-klem'ent, *adj.* Not clement: unmerciful: stormy: very cold. [ent manner.

INCLEMENTLY, in-klem'ent-li, *adv.* In an inclem-

INCLINABLE, in-klīn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be inclined or bent towards: leaning: tending: somewhat disposed.

INCLINABLENESS, in-klīn'a-bl-nes, *n.* Inclination.

INCLINATION, in-kli-nā'shun, *n.* The act of inclining or bending towards: tendency: natural aptness: favourable disposition: affection: act of bowing: angle between two lines or planes.

INCLINE, in-klīn', *v.i.* *To lean:* to deviate from a line toward an object: to be disposed: to have some desire.—*v.t.* to cause to bend towards: to give a leaning to: to dispose: to bend:—*pr.p.* inclīn'ing; *pa.p.* inclīned'.—*n.* An inclined plane: a regular ascent or descent. [L. *inclino—in*, towards, *clino*, Gr. *klinō*, to lean.]

INCLINOMETER, in-kli-nom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the vertical element of the magnetic force. [L. *inclino*, to incline, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

INCLIP, in-klip', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To embrace, grasp, surround. [L. *in*, and CLIP.]

INCLOSE, in-klōz', *v.t.* *To close* or *shut in:* to confine: to surround: to put within a case: to fence:—*pr.p.* inclōs'ing; *pa.p.* inclōsed'. [L. *includo, inclusus—in*, in, and *claudo*, to shut.]

INCLOSURE, in-klō'zhūr, *n.* Act of inclosing: state of being inclosed: that which is inclosed: a space fenced off: that which incloses: a barrier.

INCLOUD, in-klowd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To envelop as with a cloud, to darken, to obscure.

INCLUDE, in-klōōd', *v.t.* *To close* or *shut in:* to embrace within limits: to contain: to comprehend:—*pr.p.* inclūd'ing; *pa.p.* inclūd'ed. [See INCLOSE.]

INCLUSION, in-klōō'zhun, *n.* Act of including.

INCLUSIVE, in-klōō'siv, *adj.* *Shutting in:* inclosing: comprehending the stated limit or extremes. [See INCLOSE.] [include.

INCLUSIVELY, in-klōō'siv-li, *adv.* In a manner to

INCOAGULABLE, in-ko-ag'ū-la-bl, *adj.* Not coagulable: not capable of concretion.

INCOERCIBLE, in-ko-ėr'si-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be coerced:* that cannot be liquefied by pressure, said of certain gases. [L. *in*, not, and COERCIBLE.]

INCOGITATIVE, in-koj'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* Wanting the power of cogitating or thinking. [L. *in*, not, and COGITATIVE.]

INCOGNISABLE, INCOGNIZABLE, in-kog'niz-a-bl or in-kon'iz-a-bl, *adj.* Not cognisable: that cannot be known or distinguished.

INCOGNISANT, INCOGNIZANT, in-kog'niz-ant or in-kon'iz-ant, *adj.* Not cognisant.

INCOGNITO, in-kog'ni-to, *adj.* *Unknown:* disguised.—*adv.* In concealment: in a disguise: under an assumed title. [Fr.; It.—L. *incognitus—in*, not, and *cognitus*, known—*cognosco*, to know.]

INCOHERENCE, in-ko-hēr'ens, *n.* *Want of coherence* or connection: looseness of parts: want of connection: incongruity. [L. *in*, priv., and COHERENCE.]

INCOHERENT, in-ko-hēr'ent, *adj.* Not coherent or connected: loose: incongruous.

INCOHERENTLY, in-ko-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In an incoherent manner: without coherence.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incombustible.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kom-bus'ti-bl, *adj.* Not combustible: incapable of being consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kom-bus'ti-bl-nes, *n.* Incombustibility. [to resist combustion.

INCOMBUSTIBLY, in-kom-bus'ti-bli, *adv.* So as

INCOME, in'kum, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which comes in:* the gain, profit, or interest resulting from anything: revenue. [L. *in*, in, and COME.]

INCOMER, in'kum-ėr, *n.* One who comes in: one who takes possession of a farm, house, &c.

INCOMING, in'kum-ing, *adj.* Coming in, as an occupant: accruing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kom-men-sū-ra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being incommensurable.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl, *adj.* Not commensurable: having no common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLENESS, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl-nes, *n.* INCOMMENSURABILITY.

INCOMMENSURABLY, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bli, *adv.* So as not to be measured.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kom-men'sū-rāt, *adj.* Not commensurate, or admitting of a common measure: not adequate: unequal.

INCOMMENSURATELY, in-kom-men'sū-rāt-li, *adv.* Not in due measure or proportion.

INCOMMENSURATENESS, in-kom-men'sū-rāt-nes, *n.* The state of being incommensurate.

INCOMMODE, in-kom-mōd', *v.t.* *To cause trouble* or *inconvenience to:* to annoy: to molest:—*pr.p.* incommōd'ing; *pa.p.* incommōd'ed. [L. *incommodo—in*, not, and *commodo*, to make convenient—*commodus*, convenient. See COMMODE.]

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kom-mō'di-us, *adj.* Not commodious: inconvenient: annoying.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kom-mō'di-us-li, *adv.* In an incommodious or inconvenient manner.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kom-mō'di-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being incommodious.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kom-mūn-i-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incommunicable.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kom-mūn'i-ka-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be communicated* or imparted to others. [L. *in*, not, and COMMUNICABLE.]

INCOMMUNICABLENESS, in-kom-mūn'i-ka-bl-nes, *n.* Want of communicability.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kom-mūn'i-ka-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be communicated.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, in-kom-mūn'i-kāt-iv, *adj.*

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Not communicative: not disposed to hold communion with: unsocial. [*adv.* Not communicatively.

INCOMMUNICATIVELY, in-kom-mūn'i-kāt-iv-li,

INCOMMUTABILITY, in-kom-mūt'a-bil-i-ti, *n.* The state of being incommutable or unchangeable.

INCOMMUTABLE, in-kom-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be commuted* or exchanged. [L. *in*, not, and COMMUTABLE.] [out reciprocal change.

INCOMMUTABLY, in-kom-mūt'a-bli, *adv.* With-

INCOMPARABLE, in-kom'par-a-bl, *adj.* Not comparable: matchless.

INCOMPARABLENESS, in-kom'par-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being incomparable: matchlessness.

INCOMPARED, in-kom-pārd', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Incomparable. [compassionate: void of pity.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kom-pash'un-āt, *adj.* Not

INCOMPASSIONATELY, in-kom-pash'un-āt-li, *adv.* Without compassion or pity.

INCOMPASSIONATENESS, in-kom-pash'un-āt-nes, *n.* Want of compassion or tenderness.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being incompatible.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kom-pat'i-bl, *adj.* Not compatible or consistent: contradictory.

INCOMPATIBLENESS, in-kom-pat'i-bl-nes, *n.* Incompatibility.

INCOMPATIBLES, in-kom-pat'i-blz, *n.pl.* (*chem.*) Substances which cannot exist together in solution without decomposition, or other chemical change.

INCOMPATIBLY, in-kom-pat'i-bli, *adv.* Not compatibly: inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCE, in-kom'pe-tens, } *n.* State of
INCOMPETENCY, in-kom'pe-ten-si, } being incompetent: want of sufficient power: want of suitable means: insufficiency.

INCOMPETENT, in-kom'pe-tent, *adj.* Not competent: wanting adequate powers: wanting the proper qualifications: insufficient.

INCOMPETENTLY, in-kom'pe-tent-li, *adv.* In an incompetent manner: unsuitably. [imperfect.

INCOMPLETE, in-kom-plēt', *adj.* Not complete:

INCOMPLETELY, in-kom-plēt'li, *adv.* Imperfectly.

INCOMPLETENESS, in-kom-plēt'nes, *n.* State of being incomplete: unfinished state. [pliable.

INCOMPLIABLE, in-kom-pli'a-bl, *adj.* Not com-

INCOMPLIANCE, in-kom-pli'ans, *n.* Want of compliance: refusal to comply.

INCOMPLIANT, in-kom-pli'ant, *adj.* *Not disposed to comply* with: unyielding to request. [L. *in*, not, and COMPLIANT.] [compliantly: unyieldingly.

INCOMPLIANTLY, in-kom-pli'ant-li, *adv.* Not

INCOMPOSITE, in-kom-poz'it, *adj.* *Not composite:* simple: (*arith.*) noting a number exactly divisible only by itself or by unity. [L. *in*, not, and COMPOSITE.]

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kom-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensible.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* (*Pr. Bk.*) *Not to be comprehended* or contained within limits: *not comprehensible* or capable of being understood: inconceivable. [L. *in*, not, and COMPREHENSIBLE.] [bl-nes, *n.* Incomprehensibility.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, in-kom-pre-hen'si-

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kom-pre-hen'si-bli, *adv.* Inconceivably.

INCOMPREHENSION, in-kom-pre-hen'shun, *n.* Want of comprehension.

INCOMPREHENSIVE, in-kom-pre-hen'siv, *adj.* Not comprehensive: limited.

INCOMPREHENSIVENESS, in-kom-pre-hen'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensive.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kom-pres-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Incapability of being compressed.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kom-pres'i-bl, *adj.* *Not to be compressed* into smaller bulk. [L. *in*, not, and COMPRESSIBLE.]

INCOMPRESSIBLENESS, in-kom-pres'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being incompressible.

INCOMPUTABLE, in-kom-pūt'a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be computed* or reckoned. [L. *in*, not, and COMPUTABLE.]

INCONCEIVABLE, in-kon-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be conceived* by the mind: incomprehensible. [L. *in*, not, and CONCEIVABLE.]

INCONCEIVABLENESS, in-kon-sēv'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable.

INCONCEIVABLY, in-kon-sēv'a-bli, *adv.* Beyond conception or the reach of human intellect.

INCONCLUSIVE, in-kon-klōōs'iv, *adj.* Not conclusive: not settling a point in debate.

INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kon-klōōs'iv-li, *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, in-kon-klōōs'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being inconclusive.

INCONDENSABILITY, in-kon-dens-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incondensable.

INCONDENSABLE, in-kon-dens'a-bl, *adj.* *Not to be condensed* or made more dense or compact. [L. *in*, not, and CONDENSABLE.]

INCONFORMITY, in-kon-form'i-ti, *n.* *Want of conformity.* [L. *in*, priv., and CONFORMITY.]

INCONGEALABLE, in-kon-jēl'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be congealed or frozen. [L. *in*, not, and CONGEALABLE.]

INCONGRUITY, in-kong-grōō'i-ti, *n.* *Want of congruity:* unsuitableness of one thing to another: absurdity. [L. *in*, priv., and CONGRUITY.]

INCONGRUOUS, in-kong'grōō-us, *adj.* *Not congruous:* inconsistent: unsuitable. [L. *in*, not, and CONGRUOUS.] [incongruous manner: unfitly.

INCONGRUOUSLY, in-kong'grōō-us-li, *adv.* In an

INCONGRUOUSNESS, in-kong'grōō-us-nes, *n.* Incongruity.

INCONSCIONABLE, in-kon'shun-a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not regulated by conscience. [L. *in*, not, and CONSCIONABLE.]

INCONSEQUENCE, in-kon'se-kwens, *n.* The quality of being inconsequent: want of logical connection.

INCONSEQUENT, in-kon'se-kwent, *adj.* Not consequent or following from the premises.

INCONSEQUENTIAL, in-kon-se-kwen'shal, *adj.* Not consequential or regularly following from the premises.

INCONSEQUENTIALITY, in-kon-se-kwen-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being inconsequential.

INCONSEQUENTIALLY, in-kon-se-kwen'shal-li, *adv.* Without regular sequence or connection.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kon-sid'ér-a-bl, *adj.* Not considerable: not worthy of notice: unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kon-sid'ér-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inconsiderable: little consequence. [small degree: very little.

INCONSIDERABLY, in-kon-sid'ér-a-bli, *adv.* In a

INCONSIDERATE, in-kon-sid'ér-āt, *adj.* Not considerate: thoughtless: inattentive.

INCONSIDERATELY, in-kon-sid'ér-āt-li, *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner: thoughtlessly.

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INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kon-sid'ér-át-nes, *n.* Want of consideration: thoughtlessness.

INCONSISTENCE, in-kon-sist'ens, } *n.* The quality of being inconsistent: argument or narrative where one part destroys the other: want of uniformity.

INCONSISTENCY, in-kon-sist'en-si, }

INCONSISTENT, in-kon-sist'ent, *adj.* Not consistent: not suitable or agreeing with: contrary: not uniform: irreconcilable.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kon-sist'ent-li, *adv.* In an inconsistent manner: incongruously.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kon-sōl'a-bl, *adj.* Not consolable: not to be comforted.

INCONSOLABLY, in-kon-sōl'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be consoled: disconsolately.

INCONSONANCE, in-kon'so-nans, *n.* *Want of consonance:* disagreement: (*mus.*) discord. [L. *in*, priv., and CONSONANCE.]

INCONSONANT, in-kon'so-nant, *adj.* Not consonant: discordant.

INCONSONANTLY, in-kon'so-nant-li, *adv.* Inconsistently: discordantly.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kon-spik'ū-us, *adj.* Not conspicuous: scarcely discernible.

INCONSPICUOUSLY, in-kon-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* Not conspicuously.

INCONSPICUOUSNESS, in-kon-spik'ū-us-nes, *n.* Want of conspicuousness: obscurity.

INCONSTANCY, in-kon'stan-si, *n.* *Want of constancy:* instability: fickleness: diversity. [L. *in*, priv., and CONSTANCY.]

INCONSTANT, in-kon'stant, *adj.* Not constant: subject to change: fickle.

INCONSTANTLY, in-kon'stant-li, *adv.* In an inconstant manner: changeably.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kon-sūm'a-bl, *adj.* Not consumable: that cannot be wasted.

INCONTESTABILITY, in-kon-test-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incontestable.

INCONTESTABLE, in-kon-test'a-bl, *adj.* Not contestable: too clear to be called in question: undeniable.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kon-test'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be contested: indisputably.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kon-tig'ū-us, *adj.* Not contiguous: not joined or adjoining.

INCONTINENCE, in-kon'ti-nens, } *n.* Inability to restrain the passions or appetites: lewdness: (*med.*) inability to restrain natural evacuations. [From INCONTINENT.]

INCONTINENCY, in-kon'ti-nen-si, }

INCONTINENT, in-kon'ti-nent, *adj.* Not continent or not restraining the passions or appetites: unchaste: (*med.*) unable to restrain natural evacuations.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* Without due restraint of the appetites: unchastely: immediately.

INCONTROLLABLE, in-kon-trōl'a-bl, *adj.* Not controllable.

INCONTROLLABLY, in-kon-trōl'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of control.

INCONTROVERTIBILITY, in-kon-tro-vėrt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being incontrovertible.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kon-tro-vėrt'i-bl, *adj.* Not controvertible: too clear to be called in question.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kon-tro-vėrt'i-bli, *adv.* Beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kon-vēn'yens, *n.* The quality of being inconvenient: want of convenience: that which causes trouble or uneasiness.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kon-vēn'yens, *v.t.* To put to inconvenience: to trouble or incommode:—*pr.p.* inconvēn'iencing; *pa.p.* inconvēn'ienced.

INCONVENIENT, in-kon-vēn'yent, *adj.* Not convenient or suitable: causing trouble or uneasiness: increasing difficulty: incommodious.

INCONVENIENTLY, in-kon-vēn'yent-li, *adv.* Not conveniently: unsuitably: unseasonably.

INCONVERTIBILITY, in-kon-vėrt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Incapability of being converted into, or exchanged for, something else.

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kon-vėrt'i-bl, *adj.* Not convertible: that cannot be changed.

INCONVINCIBLE, in-kon-vins'i-bl, *adj.* Not convincible or capable of conviction.

INCONVINCIBLY, in-kon-vins'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

INCONY, in-kō'ni or in-kon'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unconned, unlearned, artless, pretty. [Perh. from L. *in*, not, and CON, to know: or Scot. *canny*, *conny*, meaning pretty.]

INCORPORATE, in-kor'po-rāt, *v.t.* *To form into a body:* to combine into one mass: to unite: to form into a corporation.—*v.i.* to unite into one mass: to become part of another body.—*adj.* United in one body: mixed. [L. *incorporo*, *-atum*—*in*, into, *corporo*, to furnish with a body. See CORPORATE.]

INCORPORATION, in-kor-po-rā'shun, *n.* Act of incorporating: state of being incorporated: formation of a legal or political body: an association.

INCORPOREAL, in-kor-pō're-al, *adj.* Not corporeal or having a body: spiritual.

INCORPOREALISM, in-kor-pō're-al-izm, *n.* Spiritual existence or nature: immateriality.

INCORPOREALLY, in-kor-pō're-al-li, *adv.* Without body: immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, in-kor-po-rē'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incorporeal: distinctness from body.

INCORPSE, in-korps', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make into one body, to incorporate. [L. *in*, into, and CORPSE.]

INCORRECT, in-kor-rekt', *adj.* Not correct: containing faults: not accurate: not according to the rules of duty.

INCORRECTLY, in-kor-rekt'li, *adv.* In an incorrect manner: inaccurately: not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kor-rekt'nes, *n.* Want of correctness: inaccuracy.

INCORRIGIBILITY, in-kor-ri-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incorrigible: badness beyond reform.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kor'ri-ji-bl, *adj.* Not corrigible: bad beyond correction or reform.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kor'ri-ji-bl-nes, *n.* Incorrigibility.

INCORRIGIBLY, in-kor'ri-ji-bli, *adv.* Beyond all power of amendment or correction.

INCORRODIBLE, in-kor-rōd'i-bl, *adj.* Not corrodible or able to be rusted.

INCORRUPT, in-kor-rupt', *adj.* Not corrupt: sound: pure: not depraved: not to be tempted by bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kor-rupt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible.

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kor-rupt'i-bl, *adj.* Not corruptible or capable of decay: that cannot be bribed: inflexibly just.

INCORRUPTIBLENESS, in-kor-rupt'i-bl-nes, *n.* Incapability of corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLY, in-kor-rupt'i-bli, *adv.* In an incorruptible manner.

INCORRUPTION, in-kor-rup'shun, *n.* State of being incorrupt or exempt from corruption.

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INCORRUPTLY, in-kor-rupt'li, *adv.* Without corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kor-rupt'nes, *n.* Quality of being exempt from corruption or decay: purity of mind.

INCRASSATE, in-kras'āt, *v.t.* *To make thick.*—*v.i.* (*med.*) to become thicker:—*pr.p.* incrass'ating; *pa.p.* incrass'ated.—*adj.* Made thick or fat: (*bot.*) thickened towards the flower. [L. *incrasso, -atum—in*, into, *crasso*, to make thick—*crassus*, thick.]

INCRASSATION, in-kras-ā'shun, *n.* The act of incrassating or becoming thick: state of being incrassated.

INCREASE, in-krēs', *v.i.* *To grow in size:* to become greater: to advance.—*v.t.* to make greater: to advance: to extend: to aggravate:—*pr.p.* increas'ing; *pa.p.* increased'.—*n.* Growth: addition to the original stock: profit: produce: progeny: the enlarging of the luminous part of the moon. [L. *incresco—in*, in, and *cresco*, to grow.]

INCREASEFUL, in-krēs'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Abundant of produce. [increase.

INCREASINGLY, in-krēs'ing-li, *adv.* In the way of

INCREATE, in'kre-āt, *adj.* (*Milton*). Uncreated. [L. *in*, not, and CREATE.]

INCREDIBILITY, in-kred-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incredible: that which is incredible.

INCREDIBLE, in-kred'i-bl, *adj.* Not credible: surpassing belief.

INCREDIBLENESS, in-kred'i-bl-nes, *n.* Incredibility.

INCREDIBLY, in-kred'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be credited.

INCREDULITY, in-kred-ū'li-ti, *n.* The quality of being incredulous: indisposition to believe: scepticism. [hard of belief.

INCREDULOUS, in-kred'ū-lus, *adj.* Not credulous:

INCREDULOUSLY, in-kred'ū-lus-li, *adv.* With incredulity.

INCREMATION, in-kre-mā'shun, *n.* The act of *burning* a dead body. [L. *in*, inten., and *cremo*, to burn.]

INCREMENT, in'kre-ment, *n.* *Act of increasing* or becoming greater: growth: that by which anything is increased: (*math.*) the finite increase of a variable quantity: (*rhet.*) an adding of particulars without climax (see 2 Peter i. 5–7). [L. *incrementum—increscо*. See INCREASE.]

INCRESCENT, in-kres'ent, *adj.* *Increasing:* growing. [L. *in*, and CRESCENT.]

INCRIMINATE, in-krim'in-āt. Same as CRIMINATE.

INCRUST, in-krust', *v.t.* *To cover with a crust* or hard case: to form a crust on the surface of. [L. *in*, and CRUST.]

INCRUSTATION, in-krus-tā'shun, *n.* Act of incrusting: a crust or layer of anything on the surface of a body: an inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c.

INCUBATE, in'kū-bāt, *v.i.* *To sit on* eggs to hatch them:—*pr.p.* in'cūbating; *pa.p.* in'cūbated. [L. *incubo, -atum—in*, upon, *cubo*, to lie down.]

INCUBATION, in-kū-bā'shun, *n.* The act of incubating or sitting on eggs to hatch them: (*med.*) the period between the implanting of a disease and its development.

INCUBATOR, in'kū-bāt-or, *n.* A machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat. [From INCUBATE.]

INCUBUS, in'kū-bus, *n.* A sensation during sleep as of a weight *lying on* the breast, nightmare: any oppressive or stupefying influence:—*pl.* IN'CUBUSES, INCUBI (in'kū-bī). [L.—*incubo*. See INCUBATE.]

INCULCATE, in-kul'kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To tread* or *press in:* to enforce by frequent admonitions:—*pr.p.* incul'cating; *pa.p.* incul'cated. [L. *inculco, -atum—in*, into, *calco*, to tread—*calx*, the heel.]

INCULCATION, in-kul-kā'shun, *n.* Act of impressing by frequent admonitions. [who inculcates.

INCULCATOR, in-kul'kā-tor or in-kul-kā'tor, *n.* One

INCULPABLE, in-kul'pa-bl, *adj.* Not culpable: blameless.

INCULPABLY, in-kul'pa-bli, *adv.* Without blame.

INCULPATE, in-kul'pāt, *v.t.* *To bring into blame:* to censure:—*pr.p.* incul'pating; *pa.p.* incul'pated. [Low L. *inculpo, inculpatum—in*, into, *culpa*, a fault.]

INCULPATION, in-kul-pā'shun, *n.* The act of inculpating: crimination: blame.

INCULPATORY, in-kul'pa-tor-i, *adj.* Imputing blame.

INCUMBENCY, in-kum'ben-si, *n.* *A lying* or *resting on:* the holding of an office: an ecclesiastical benefice. [From INCUMBENT.]

INCUMBENT, in-kum'bent, *adj.* *Lying* or *resting on:* lying on as a duty: indispensable.—*n.* One who holds an ecclesiastical benefice or any office. [L. *incumbens, -entis*, pr.p. of *incumbo, incubo*, to lie upon. See INCUBATE.] [bent manner.

INCUMBENTLY, in-kum'bent-li, *adv.* In an incum-

INCUMBER, in-kum'bėr, &c. Same as ENCUMBER, &c.

INCUMBRANCE, in-kum'brans, *n.* ENCUMBRANCE.

INCUR, in-kur', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To run into, to fall upon:* to become liable to: to bring on:—*pr.p.* incurr'ing; *pa.p.* incurred'. [L. *incurro, incursum—in*, into, *curro*, to run.]

INCURABILITY, in-kūr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incurable or admitting of no remedy.

INCURABLE, in-kūr'a-bl, *adj.* Not curable: not admitting of correction.—*n.* One beyond cure. [L. *in*, not, and CURABLE.]

INCURABLENESS, in-kūr'a-bl-nes, *n.* Incurability.

INCURIOUS, in-kū'ri-us, *adj.* Not curious or inquisitive: inattentive.

INCURSION, in-kur'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A running against:* a hostile inroad. [L. *incursio—incurro*.]

INCURSIVE, in-kur'siv, *adj.* Pertaining to or making an incursion or inroad.

INCURVATE, in-kur'vāt, *v.t.* *To curve, to bend:*—*pr.p.* incur'vating; *pa.p.* incur'vated.—*adj.* Curved inward. [L. *incurvo, incurvatum—in*, in, and *curvus*, bent. See CURVE.]

INCURVATION, in-kur-vā'shun, *n.* Act of curving or bending: state of being bent: crookedness: a bending of the body in token of reverence.

INDAGATOR, in'da-gā-tor, *n.* (*Young*). *A searcher*, inquirer, examiner. [L.—*indago*, to search into.]

INDAMAGE, in-dam'āj, *v.t.* (*Milton*). ENDAMAGE.

INDART, in-dārt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To dart or strike in.

INDEAR, in-dēr', *v.t.* Same as ENDEAR.

INDEBTED, in-det'ed, *adj.* Being in debt: obliged by something received. [L. *in*, in, and DEBT.]

INDEBTEDNESS, in-det'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being indebted.

INDECENCY, in-dē'sen-si, *n.* The quality of being indecent: indelicacy: anything offensive to modesty.

INDECENT, in-dē'sent, *adj.* Not decent: offensive to modesty or delicacy. [manner.

INDECENTLY, in-dē'sent-li, *adv.* In an indecent

INDECIDUOUS, in-de-sid'ū-us, *adj.* Not deciduous: not falling yearly, as leaves: evergreen.

INDECIPHERABLE, in-de-sī'fėr-a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be deciphered. [L. *in*, not, DECIPHERABLE.]

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INDECISION, in-de-sizh'un, *n.* *Want of decision* or resolution: hesitation. [L. *in*, priv., and DECISION.]

INDECISIVE, in-de-sī'siv, *adj.* Not decisive: unsettled: wavering.

INDECISIVELY, in-de-sī'siv-li, *adv.* In an indecisive manner: irresolutely.

INDECISIVENESS, in-de-sī'siv-nes, *n.* The state of [being indecisive.

INDECLINABLE, in-de-klīn'a-bl, *adj.* (*gram.*) Not declinable or not varied by inflection.

INDECLINABLY, in-de-klīn'a-bli, *adv.* Without variation.

INDECOMPOSABLE, in-dē-kom-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* Not [decomposable.

INDECOROUS, in-de-kō'rus, *adj.* Not decorous or becoming: violating good manners.

INDECOROUSLY, in-de-kō'rus-li, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

INDECOROUSNESS, in-de-kō'rus-nes, *n.* Indecorum.

INDECORUM, in-de-kō'rum, *n.* *Want of decorum* or propriety of conduct. [L. *in*, priv., and DECORUM.]

INDEED, in-dēd', *adv.* (*lit.*) *In the deed:* in fact: in truth: in reality. [IN and DEED.]

INDEFATIGABLE, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be fatigued* or wearied out: unremitting in effort: persevering. [L. *indefatigabilis—in*, not, *de*, down, and *fatigo*, to tire.]

INDEFATIGABLENESS, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being indefatigable: unweariedness.

INDEFATIGABLY, in-de-fat'i-ga-bli, *adv.* Without weariness.

INDEFEASIBILITY, in-de-fēz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Incapability of being defeated or made void.

INDEFEASIBLE, in-de-fēz'i-bl, *adj.* Not defeasible or to be defeated or made void.

INDEFEASIBLY, in-de-fēz'i-bli, *adv.* In an indefeasible manner.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-de-fen'si-bl, *adj.* Not defensible: that cannot be maintained or justified.

INDEFENSIBLY, in-de-fen'si-bli, *adv.* Without defence or justification.

INDEFINABLE, in-de-fīn'a-bl, *adj.* Not definable.

INDEFINABLY, in-de-fīn'a-bli, *adv.* In an indefinable manner.

INDEFINITE, in-def'in-it, *adj.* Not definite or limited: not precise or certain.

INDEFINITELY, in-def'in-it-li, *adv.* In an indefinite manner: not precisely.

INDEFINITENESS, in-def'in-it-nes, *n.* State or quality of being indefinite: want of exactness.

INDELIBILITY, in-del-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being indelible. [be blotted out or effaced.

INDELIBLE, in-del'i-bl, *adj.* Not deleble or able to

INDELIBLENESS, in-del'i-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being indelible. [be blotted out or effaced.

INDELIBLY, in-del'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to

INDELICACY, in-del'i-ka-si, *n.* Want of delicacy or refinement of taste and manners: rudeness.

INDELICATE, in-del'i-kāt, *adj.* Not delicate: offensive to good manners or purity of mind: coarse.

INDELICATELY, in-del'i-kāt-li, *adv.* In an indelicate manner: indecently.

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of indemnifying: that which indemnifies.

INDEMNIFY, in-dem'ni-fī, *v.t.* *To make good for damage done:* to secure against loss: to reimburse: —*pr.p.* indem'nifying; *pa.p.* indem'nified. [L. *in*, not, and *damnifico—damnum*, loss, and *facio*, to make.]

INDEMNITY, in-dem'ni-ti, *n.* Security from damage, loss, or punishment: compensation for loss or injury. [L. *indemnitas*, from root of INDEMNIFY.]

INDEMONSTRABILITY, in-de-mon-stra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being indemonstrable.

INDEMONSTRABLE, in-de-mon'stra-bl, *adj.* Not able to be demonstrated or proved.

INDENT, in-dent', *v.t.* To cut into points like *teeth:* to notch: (*print.*) to begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to run in and out—to contract, as by an indenture.—*n.* A cut or notch in the margin: a recess like a notch. [Low L. *indento—in*, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.]

INDENTATION, in-dent-ā'shun, *n.* Act of indenting or notching: notch: recess.

INDENTED, in-dent'ed, *p.adj.* Having indentations: marked with inequalities like a row of teeth: bound by an indenture.

INDENTURE, in-dent'ūr, *n.* *Something indented:* a written agreement between two or more parties: a contract.—*v.t.* To bind by indentures: to indent:—*pr.p.* indent'ūring; *pa.p.* indent'ūred. [Indentures were originally duplicates *indented* so as to correspond to each other.]

INDEPENDENCE, in-de-pend'ens, } *n.* The state
INDEPENDENCY, in-de-pend'en-si, } of being independent: exemption from reliance or control: freedom: the principles of the Independents.

INDEPENDENT, in-de-pend'ent, *adj.* Not dependent or relying on others: not subordinate: not subject to bias: affording a comfortable livelihood: belonging to the Independents.

INDEPENDENT, in-de-pend'ent, *n.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is independent of every other, and subject to no superior authority.

INDEPENDENTLY, in-de-pend'ent-li, *adv.* In an independent manner: without control.

INDESCRIBABLE, in-de-skrīb'a-bl, *adj.* Not describable or capable of being described.

INDESERT, in-de-zėrt', *n.* Want of desert or merit.

INDESIRABLE, in-de-zīr'a-bl, *adj.* Not desirable.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, in-de-struk-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being indestructible.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-de-struk'ti-bl, *adj.* Not destructible or able to be destroyed.

INDESTRUCTIBLY, in-de-struk'ti-bli, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.

INDETERMINABLE, in-de-tėr'min-a-bl, *adj.* Not determinable: not to be ascertained or fixed.

INDETERMINABLY, in-de-tėr'min-a-bli, *adv.* In an indeterminable manner.

INDETERMINATE, in-de-tėr'min-āt, *adj.* Not determinate or fixed: uncertain.

INDETERMINATELY, in-de-tėr'min-āt-li, *adv.* In an indeterminate manner: indefinitely.

INDETERMINATION, in-de-tėr-min-ā'shun, *n.* Want of determination: a wavering state of the mind: want of fixed direction.

INDETERMINED, in-de-tėr'mind, *adj.* Not determined: unsettled.

INDEX, in'deks, *n.* (*pl.* INDEXES, in'deks-ez, and in *math.*, INDICES, in'di-sēz). *Anything that indicates* or *points out:* a hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, &c.: a table of the subjects contained in a book arranged alphabetically: (*math.*) the exponent of a power.—*v.t.* To provide with or place in an index. [L. *index, indicis—indico.* See INDICATE.]

INDIAMAN, in'di-a-man or ind'ya-man, *n.* A large ship employed in trade with India.

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INDIAN, in'di-an, *adj.* Belonging to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.—*n.* A native of the Indies: an aboriginal of America.

INDIAN-CORN, in'di-an-korn, *n.* Maize, so called because brought from the West Indies.

INDIAN-INK, in'di-an-ingk, *n.* A pigment used in water-colours, composed of lamp-black and animal glue, brought from the East, especially from China.

INDIAN-RUBBER, in'di-an-rub'ėr, *n.* Caoutchouc, so named from its use in rubbing out pencil-marks: also spelled *India-rubber*.

INDICANT, in'di-kant, *adj.* Indicating: pointing out, as a remedy.—*n.* That which indicates or points out.

INDICATE, in'di-kāt, *v.t.* *To make known:* to point out: to shew:—*pr.p.* in'dicāting; *pa.p.* in'dicāted. [L. *indico, -atum—in*, and *dico*, to proclaim.]

INDICATION, in-di-kā'shun, *n.* Act of indicating: that which indicates: mark: token: symptom.

INDICATIVE, in-dik'a-tiv, *adj.* Indicating: giving intimation of: (*gram.*) applied to the mood of the verb which indicates, that is, affirms or denies.

INDICATIVELY, in-dik'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a manner to indicate or signify.

INDICATOR, in'di-kāt-or, *n.* One who indicates: an instrument on a steam-engine to shew the pressure.

INDICATORY, in'di-ka-tor-i, *adj.* Serving to indicate: indicative.

INDICT, in-dīt', *v.t.* (*obs.*) *To proclaim:* to charge with a crime formally or in writing, esp. by a grand jury. [L. *in*, and *dicto*, freq. of *dico*, to say.]

INDICTABLE, in-dīt'a-bl, *adj.* Liable to be indicted.

INDICTEE, in-dīt-ē', *n.* One who is indicted.

INDICTION, in-dik'shun, *n.* (*Bacon*) *A declaration:* a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great. [L. *indictio*, from root of INDICT.]

INDICTMENT, in-dīt'ment, *n.* Act of indicting or state of being indicted: a formal charge of a grand jury: the paper containing it.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dif'ėr-ens, *n.* The state or quality of being indifferent: neutrality: want of regard or interest: impartiality.

INDIFFERENT, in-dif'ėr-ent, *adj.* Not making a difference: without importance: of a middle quality: neutral: unconcerned.

INDIFFERENTISM, in-dif'ėr-ent-izm, *n.* State of indifference: want of interest.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dif'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In an indifferent manner: (*Pr. Bk.*) without distinction, impartially: tolerably, passably.

INDIGENCE, in'di-jens, *n.* Condition of being indigent or poor: poverty.

INDIGENOUS, in-dij'en-us, *adj.* *Native, born*, or *originating in:* produced naturally in a country. [L. *indigenus—indu* for *in*, in, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

INDIGENT, in'di-jent, *adj.* *In need of anything:* destitute of means of subsistence: poor. [L. *indigens, -entis*, pr.p. of *indigeo—indu* for *in*, in, and *egeo*, to need.]

INDIGENTLY, in'di-jent-li, *adv.* In an indigent [or destitute manner.

INDIGESTED, in-di-jest'ed, *adj.* Not digested: unarranged: not methodised.

INDIGESTIBILITY, in-di-jest-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being indigestible.

INDIGESTIBLE, in-di-jest'i-bl, *adj.* Not digestible: not easily digested: not to be received or patiently endured.

INDIGESTIBLY, in-di-jest'i-bli, *adv.* In an indigestible manner.

INDIGESTION, in-di-jest'yun, *n.* Want of digestion: painful digestion.

INDIGN, in-dīn', *adj.* *Not worthy:* disgraceful. [L. *in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy.]

INDIGNANT, in-dig'nant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Considering as unworthy* or *improper:* affected with anger and disdain. [L. *indignans, -antis*, pr.p. of *indignor—in*, not, *dignus*, worthy.]

INDIGNANTLY, in-dig'nant-li, *adv.* With indignation.

INDIGNATION, in-dig-nā'shun, *n.* *The feeling caused by what is unworthy* or *base:* anger mixed with contempt. [L. *indignatio*—root of INDIGNANT.]

INDIGNIFY, in-dig'ni-fī, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To treat indignantly or disdainfully.

INDIGNITY, in-dig'ni-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) *Unworthiness:* unmerited contemptuous treatment: incivility with contempt or insult. [L. *indignitas*—root of INDIGNANT.]

INDIGNLY, in-dīn'li, *adv.* Unworthily.

INDIGO, in'di-go, *n.* A blue dye obtained from the stalks of the indigo or *Indian* plant. [Fr.; It. *indaco;* L. *indicum*, from *Indicus*, Indian.]

INDIRECT, in-di-rekt', *adj.* Not direct or straight: not tending to a result by the plainest course: not straightforward or honest.

INDIRECTION, in-di-rek'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Indirect course or means, dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, in-di-rekt'li, *adv.* In an indirect manner: not by direct means: dishonestly.

INDIRECTNESS, in-di-rekt'nes, *n.* The quality of being indirect: obliquity: unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, in-diz-zėrn'i-bl, *adj.* Not discernible.

INDISCERNIBLY, in-diz-zėrn'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be discerned or perceived.

INDISCOVERABLE, in-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* Not discoverable.

INDISCREET, in-dis-krēt', *adj.* Not discreet: imprudent: injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, in-dis-krēt'li, *adv.* Without discretion.

INDISCREETNESS, in-dis-krēt'nes, *n.* Want of discretion.

INDISCRETION, in-dis-kresh'un, *n.* Want of discretion: rashness: an indiscreet act.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-dis-krim'i-nāt, *adj.* Not discriminating: not distinguishing: confused.

INDISCRIMINATELY, in-dis-krim'i-nāt-li, *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner: without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, in-dis-pens'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be dispensed with: absolutely necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, in-dis-pens'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being indispensable: absolute necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, in-dis-pens'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be dispensed with: necessarily.

INDISPOSE, in-dis-pōz', *v.t.* To render indisposed or less fit: to make averse to: to disorder slightly, as the health.

INDISPOSED, in-dis-pōzd', *adj.* Not disposed: averse: disinclined: slightly disordered in health.

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dis-pōz'ed-nes, *n.* Indisposition.

INDISPOSITION, in-dis-po-zish'un, *n.* State of being indisposed: disinclination: slight illness.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dis'pūt-a-bl, *adj.* Not disputable: too evident to be called in question: certain.

INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dis'pūt-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being indisputable: certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, in-dis'pūt-a-bli, *adv.* Without dispute or controversy.

INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dis-sol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* Incapability of being dissolved: perpetuity of obligation.

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INDISSOLUBLE, in-dis'sol-ū-bl, *adj.* Not dissoluble: that cannot be broken or violated: inseparable: binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, in-dis'sol-ū-bl-nes, *n.* Indissolubility.

INDISSOLUBLY, in-dis'sol-ū-bli, *adv.* In an indissoluble manner: inseparably.

INDISTINCT, in-dis-tingkt', *adj.* Not distinct: not plainly marked: not clear to the mind: ambiguous.

INDISTINCTLY, in-dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In an indistinct manner: not definitely: obscurely.

INDISTINCTNESS, in-dis-tingkt'nes, *n.* Want of distinctness: uncertainty: obscurity.

INDISTINGUISHABLE, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* Not distinguishable.

INDITE, in-dīt', *v.t.* *To dictate* what is to be uttered or written: to compose or write.—*v.i.* to compose: —*pr.p.* indīt'ing; *pa.p.* indīt'ed. [O. Fr. *enditer, endicter*, from root of INDICT.]

INDITEMENT, in-dīt'ment, *n.* The act of inditing.

INDITER, in-dīt'ėr, *n.* One who indites.

INDIVIDABLE, in-di-vīd'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That cannot be divided.

INDIVIDUAL, in-di-vid'ū-al, *adj.* Not divided: subsisting as one: pertaining to one only.—*n.* A single person, animal, plant, or thing. [Fr. *individuel* —L. *individuus*—*in*, not, *dividuus*, divisible—*divido*, to divide.]

INDIVIDUALISATION, in-di-vid-ū-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of individualising.

INDIVIDUALISE, in-di-vid'ū-al-īz, *v.t.* To distinguish each individual from all others: to particularise:—*pr.p.* individ'ualising; *pa.p.* individ'ualised.

INDIVIDUALISM, in-di-vid'ū-al-izm, *n.* The state of regard to individual interests instead of those of society at large.

INDIVIDUALITY, in-di-vid-ū-al'it-i, *n.* Individual or separate existence: oneness: distinctive character.

INDIVIDUALLY, in-di-vid'ū-al-li, *adv.* With separate or distinct existence: separately: by itself: not separably.

INDIVIDUATE, in-di-vid'ū-āt, *v.t.* To individualise: to make single:—*pr.p.* individ'ūāting; *pa.p.* individ'ūāted.

INDIVIDUATION, in-di-vid-ū-ā'shun, *n.* The act of making single, or of endowing with individuality.

INDIVISIBILITY, in-di-viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being indivisible.

INDIVISIBLE, in-di-viz'i-bl, *adj.* Not divisible: (*math.*) incommensurable.—*n.* (*math.*) An indefinitely small quantity.

INDIVISIBLENESS, in-di-viz'i-bl-nes, *n.* Indivisibility.

INDIVISIBLY, in-di-viz'i-bli, *adv.* So as to be incapable of division.

INDOCILE, in-dos'il, *adj.* Not docile: not disposed to be instructed.

INDOCILITY, in-do-sil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being indocile: unteachableness.

INDOCTRINATE, in-dok'trin-āt, *v.t.* To instruct *in any doctrine:* to imbue with any opinion:—*pr.p.* indoc'trināting; *pa.p.* indoc'trināted. [L. *in*, into, *doctrina*, doctrine. See DOCTRINE.]

INDOCTRINATION, in-dok-trin-ā'shun, *n.* The act of indoctrinating: instruction in principles.

INDOLENCE, in'do-lens, *n.* State or quality of being indolent: habitual idleness: laziness.

INDOLENT, in'do-lent, *adj.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *Free from pain* or *trouble:* taking one's ease: indisposed to activity. [L. *in*, not, *dolens, -entis*, pr.p. of *doleo*, to suffer pain.]

INDOLENTLY, in'do-lent-li, *adv.* In an indolent manner: lazily: idly.

INDOMITABLE, in-dom'i-ta-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be tamed:* not to be subdued. [L. *indomitus*, untamed —*in*, not, *domo*, to tame.]

INDOMITABLY, in-dom'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In an indomitable or invincible manner.

INDOOR, in'dōr, *adj.* Being within doors: domestic.

INDORSE, in-dors', *v.t.* *To write upon the back of:* to assign by writing on the back of: to give one's sanction to:—*pr.p.* indors'ing; *pa.p.* indorsed'. [Low L. *indorso*—L. *in*, upon, *dorsum*, the back.]

INDORSEE, in-dor-sē', *n.* The person to whom a bill, &c. is assigned by indorsement.

INDORSEMENT, in-dors'ment, *n.* Act of indorsing or writing on the back of a bill, &c. in order to transfer it: that which is written on a bill, &c.: sanction given to anything.

INDORSER, in-dors'ėr, *n.* One who indorses, one by whom a bill or check is indorsed.

INDRAWN, in'drawn, *adj.* Drawn in.

INDRENCH, in-drensh', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To drench thoroughly, to overwhelm with water. [L. *in*, inten., and DRENCH.]

INDUBIOUS, in-dū'bi-us, *adj.* Not dubious: certain.

INDUBITABLE, in-dūb'it-a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be doubted:* too plain to be called in question: certain. [L. *indubitabilis*—*in*, not, *dubito*, to doubt.]

INDUBITABLENESS, in-dūb'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being indubitable or unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, in-dūb'it-a-bli, *adv.* Unquestionably.

INDUCE, in-dūs', *v.t.* *To lead* to or *into:* to prevail on: to cause: (*physics*) to cause, as an electric state, by mere contact of surfaces:—*pr.p.* indūc'ing; *pa.p.* indūced'. [L. *induco, inductum*—*in*, into, *duco*, to lead.]

INDUCEMENT, in-dūs'ment, *n.* That which induces or causes: (*law*) a statement of facts introducing other important facts.

INDUCER, in-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who induces or persuades.

INDUCIBLE, in-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* That may be induced: offered by induction.

INDUCT, in-dukt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To bring in:* to introduce: to put into possession, as of a benefice. [See INDUCE.]

INDUCTILE, in-duk'til, *adj.* Not ductile: that cannot be drawn out into threads.

INDUCTILITY, in-duk-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inductile, or not easily drawn out.

INDUCTION, in-duk'shun, *n.* Act of inducting: introduction to an office, esp. of a clergyman: the act or process of reasoning from particulars to generals: (*physics*) the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another neighbouring body.

INDUCTIONAL, in-duk'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to induction.

INDUCTIVE, in-dukt'iv, *adj.* *Leading* to inferences: proceeding by induction in reasoning. [From INDUCT.]

INDUCTIVELY, in-dukt'iv-li, *adv.* By induction.

INDUCTOR, in-dukt'or, *n.* One who inducts, as into an office or benefice.

INDUE, in-dū', *v.t.* *To put on*, as clothes: to invest or clothe with: to supply with:—*pr.p.* indū'ing; *pa.p.* indūed'. [L. *induo*—Gr. *enduō*, to put on—*en*, into, *duō*, to enter.]

INDUEMENT, in-dū'ment, *n.* (*obs.*) Endowment.

INDULGE, in-dulj', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To be sweet* or *agreeable to:* to yield to the wishes of: to allow, as a favour: not to restrain, as the will, &c.—*v.i.* to allow one's self:—*pr.p.* indulg'ing; *pa.p.* indulged'. [L. *indulgeo*—*in*, towards, *dulcis*, sweet, agreeable.]

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INDULGENCE, in-dulj'ens, *n.* The quality of being indulgent: permission: gratification: in R. C. Church, a remission, to a repentant sinner, of the punishment which would otherwise await him in purgatory.

INDULGENT, in-dulj'ent, *adj.* Indulging: yielding to the wishes of others: compliant: not severe.

INDULGENTLY, in-dulj'ent-li, *adv.* In an indulgent manner: mildly.

INDUPLICATE, in-dū'pli-kāt, *adj.* Having the margins doubled inwards, said of the calyx or corolla in æstivation. [L. *in*, in, and DUPLICATE.]

INDURATE, in'dūr-āt, *v.t.* *To harden*, as the feelings.—*v.i.* to grow hard: to harden:—*pr.p.* in'dūrāting; *pa.p.* in'dūrāted. [L. *induro*, *induratum*—*in*, in, *duro*, to harden—*durus*, hard.]

INDURATION, in-dūr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of indurating or hardening: the state of being hardened: obduracy.

INDUSIAL, in-dū'zhi-al, *adj.* (*geol.*) Composed of indusia or the petrified larva-cases of insects. [From root of INDUE.]

INDUSIUM, in-dū'zhi-um, *n.* (*lit.*) *An under garment:* (*bot.*) a sort of hairy cup enclosing the stigma of a flower: the scale covering the fruit-spot of ferns. [L.—*induo*. See INDUE.]

INDUSTRIAL, in-dus'tri-al, *adj.* Relating to or consisting in industry.

INDUSTRIALISM, in-dus'tri-al-izm, *n.* Industry.

INDUSTRIALLY, in-dus'tri-al-li, *adv.* With regard to industry.

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dus'tri-us, *adj.* Diligent or active in one's labour: laborious: diligent in a particular pursuit. [Perh. from *indu*, old form of *in*, within, and *struo*, to heap up, to manufacture.]

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dus'tri-us-li, *adv.* In an industrious manner: diligently.

INDUSTRY, in'dus-tri, *n.* Quality of being industrious: steady application to labour: habitual diligence.

INDWELL, in'dwel, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To dwell or abide in.

INDWELLING, in'dwel-ing, *adj.* Dwelling within.—*n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

INEBRIATE, in-ē'bri-āt, *v.t.* *To make drunk:* to intoxicate:—*pr.p.* inē'briāting; *pa.p.* inē'briāted. [L. *inebrio*, *-atum*—*in*, inten., *ebrio*, to make drunk—*ebrius*, drunk.]

INEBRIATION, in-ē-bri-ā'shun, } *n.* State of being
INEBRIETY, in-e-brī'e-ti, } inebriated: drunkenness: intoxication.

INEDITED, in-ed'it-ed, *adj.* Not edited: unpublished.

INEFFABLE, in-ef'a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be spoken* or described. [L. *ineffabilis*—*in*, not, *effabilis*—*effor*, to speak, to utter—*ef* for *ex*, out, *for*, to speak.]

INEFFABLENESS, in-ef'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being ineffable: unspeakableness.

INEFFABLY, in-ef'a-bli, *adv.* Unspeakably.

INEFFACEABLE, in-ef-fās'a-bl, *adj.* Not effaceable, or capable of being rubbed out. [be effaced.

INEFFACEABLY, in-ef-fās'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to

INEFFECTIVE, in-ef-fek'tiv, *adj.* Not effective: inefficient: useless. [effect.

INEFFECTIVELY, in-ef-fek'tiv-li, *adv.* Without

INEFFECTUAL, in-ef-fek'tū-al, *adj.* Not effectual: fruitless. [ineffectual manner.

INEFFECTUALLY, in-ef-fek'tū-al-li, *adv.* In an

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-ef-fek'tū-al-nes, *n.* Want of effect or power to produce it.

INEFFICACIOUS, in-ef-fi-kā'shus, *adj.* Not efficacious: not having power to produce an effect.

INEFFICACIOUSLY, in-ef-fi-kā'shus-li, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.

INEFFICACY, in-ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* Want of efficacy or power to produce effect. [ciency or power.

INEFFICIENCY, in-ef-fish'en-si, *n.* Want of effi-

INEFFICIENT, in-ef-fish'ent, *adj.* Not efficient: effecting nothing. [effect.

INEFFICIENTLY, in-ef-fish'ent-li, *adv.* Without

INELEGANCE, in-el'e-gans, } *n.* Want of elegance:
INELEGANCY, in-el'e-gan-si, } want of beauty or polish.

INELEGANT, in-el'e-gant, *adj.* Not elegant: wanting in beauty, refinement, or ornament.

INELEGANTLY, in-el'e-gant-li, *adv.* In an inelegant manner: coarsely.

INELIGIBILITY, in-el-i-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being ineligible: incapacity of being chosen to an office.

INELIGIBLE, in-el'i-ji-bl, *adj.* Not eligible: not capable or worthy of being chosen. [manner.

INELIGIBLY, in-el'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an ineligible

INELOQUENT, in-el'o-kwent, *adj.* Not eloquent: not fluent or persuasive.

INEPT, in-ept', *adj.* *Not apt* or fit: unsuitable: foolish: inexpert. [L. *ineptus*—*in*, not, *aptus*, apt.]

INEPTITUDE, in-ept'i-tūd, *n.* The quality of being inept: unfitness: foolishness.

INEPTLY, in-ept'li, *adv.* Unfitly: foolishly.

INEQUALITY, in-e-kwol'i-ti, *n.* Want of equality: difference in equality: inadequacy: incompetency: unevenness: dissimilarity. [or just.

INEQUITABLE, in-ek'wi-ta-bl, *adj.* Not equitable

INERADICABLE, in-e-rad'i-ka-bl, *adj.* Not able to be eradicated or rooted out. [to be eradicated.

INERADICABLY, in-e-rad'i-ka-bli, *adv.* So as not

INERT, in-ėrt', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Without art:* dull: senseless: inactive: slow: without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion: powerless. [L. *iners*, *inertis*—*in*, not, and *ars*, *artis*, art.]

INERTIA, in-ėr'shi-a, *n.* Inertness: the inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain for ever at rest when still, and in motion when moving. [L., from root of INERT.]

INERTLY, in-ėrt'li, *adv.* In an inert or sluggish manner: without activity.

INERTNESS, in-ėrt'nes, *n.* The quality of being inert: want of motion. [learned.

INERUDITE, in-er'ū-dīt, *adj.* Not erudite: un-

INESCUTCHEON, in-es-kuch'un, *n.* (*her.*) A single shield borne as a charge. [necessary.

INESSENTIAL, in-es-sen'shal, *adj.* Not essential or

INESTIMABLE, in-es'tim-a-bl, *adj.* Not able to be estimated or valued: priceless.

INESTIMABLY, in-es'tim-a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be estimated or valued.

INEVITABLE, in-ev'it-a-bl, *adj.* *Not able to be evaded* or avoided: that cannot be escaped: irresistible. [L. *inevitabilis*—*in*, not, and *evitabilis*, avoidable—*evito*, to avoid—*e*, out of, and *vito*, to avoid.]

INEVITABLENESS, in-ev'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inevitable: certainty.

INEVITABLY, in-ev'it-a-bli, *adv.* In an inevitable manner: unavoidably. [correct or true.

INEXACT, in-egz-akt', *adj.* Not exact: not precisely

INEXACTNESS, in-egz-akt'nes, *n.* Want of exactness or precision: incorrectness.

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INEXCUSABLE, in-eks-kūz'a-bl, *adj.* Not excusable or justifiable: unpardonable.

INEXCUSABLENESS, in-eks-kūz'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable.

INEXCUSABLY, in-eks-kūz'a-bli, *adv.* To a degree beyond excuse or justification.

INEXHAUSTED, in-egz-hawst'ed, *adj.* Not exhausted or spent.

INEXHAUSTIBILITY, in-egz-hawst-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-egz-hawst'i-bl, *adj.* Not able to be exhausted or spent: unfailing.

INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, in-egz-hawst'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIBLY, in-egz-hawst'i-bli, *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner. [exhausted: unfailing.

INEXHAUSTIVE, in-egz-hawst'iv, *adj.* Not to be

INEXORABILITY, in-egz-or-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inexorable or unrelenting.

INEXORABLE, in-egz'or-a-bl, *adj.* *Not to be moved by entreaty:* unrelenting: unalterable. [L. *inexorabilis—in*, not, *exorabilis—ex*, out, and *oro*, to entreat, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

INEXORABLY, in-egz'or-a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, in-eks-pē'di-ens, } *n.* Want of
INEXPEDIENCY, in-eks-pē'di-en-si, } expedience or propriety: unsuitableness to the end or purpose.

INEXPEDIENT, in-eks-pē'di-ent, *adj.* Not expedient: not tending to promote any end: unfit: inconvenient. [expediently: unfitly.

INEXPEDIENTLY, in-eks-pē'di-ent-li, *adv.* Not

INEXPENSIVE, in-eks-pens'iv, *adj.* Not expensive.

INEXPERIENCE, in-eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* Want of experience.

INEXPERIENCED, in-eks-pē'ri-enst, *adj.* Not having experience: unskilled or unpractised.

INEXPERT, in-eks-pėrt', *adj.* Not expert or skilled.

INEXPIABLE, in-eks'pi-a-bl, *adj.* Not able to be expiated or atoned for.

INEXPLICABILITY, in-eks-pli-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being inexplicable.

INEXPLICABLE, in-eks'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* Not explicable or able to be explained: unintelligible.

INEXPLICABLY, in-eks'pli-ka-bli, *adv.* In an inexplicable manner: unintelligibly. [clear.

INEXPLICIT, in-eks-plis'it, *adj.* Not explicit or

INEXPLORABLE, in-eks-plōr'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be explored or discovered.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-eks-pres'i-bl, *adj.* Not expressible or able to be expressed: unutterable: indescribable. [Breeches.

INEXPRESSIBLES, in-eks-pres'i-blz, *n.* (*colloq.*)

INEXPRESSIVE, in-eks-pres'iv, *adj.* Not expressive or significant.

INEXPRESSIVENESS, in-eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being inexpressive.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* Not extinguishable or able to be extinguished, quenched, or destroyed.

INEXTRICABLE, in-eks'tri-ka-bl, *adj.* Not extricable or able to be extricated or disentangled.

INEXTRICABLY, in-eks'tri-ka-bli, *adv.* In an inextricable manner.

INFALLIBILITY, in-fal-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being infallible: incapability of error or failure.

INFALLIBLE, in-fal'i-bl, *adj.* Not fallible: incapable of error: trustworthy: certain.

INFALLIBLY, in-fal'i-bli, *adv.* Without error or failure: certainly: without fail.

INFAME, in-fām', *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To defame. [L. *infamo—infamis*. See INFAMOUS.]

INFAMED, in-fāmd', *adj.* (*Milton*). Not famed: uncelebrated. [to brand with infamy.

INFAMONISE, in-fam'o-nīz, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To defame,

INFAMOUS, in'fa-mus, *adj.* *Of ill fame* or bad report: having a reputation of the worst kind: publicly branded with guilt: notoriously vile: detestable: disgraceful. [L. *infamis—in*, not, and *fama*, fame.] [shamefully: disgracefully.

INFAMOUSLY, in'fa-mus-li, *adv.* With infamy:

INFAMY, in'fa-mi, *n.* *Ill fame* or repute: public disgrace: extreme vileness. [L. *infamia*, from root of INFAMOUS.]

INFANCY, in'fans-i, *n.* The state or time of being an infant: childhood: the beginning of anything.

INFANT, in'fant, *n.* A child *not able to speak:* a babe: (*law*) a person under 21 years of age.—*adj.* Belonging to infants or to infancy: tender: intended for infants. [L. *infans*, *-antis*, that cannot speak—*in*, not, and *fans*, from *for*, *fari*, to speak.]

INFANTA, in-fan'ta, *n.* A title given to a daughter of the kings of Spain and Portugal except the heiress-apparent. [Sp., from root of INFANT.]

INFANTE, in-fan'tā, *n.* A title given to any son of the kings of Spain and Portugal except the heir-apparent. [Sp., from root of INFANT.]

INFANTICIDE, in-fant'i-sīd, *n.* *Infant* or child *murder:* the murderer of an infant. [L. *infanticidium—infans*, and *cædo*, to kill. See INFANT.]

INFANTILE, in'fant-īl or -il, } *adj.* Pertaining to
INFANTINE, in'fant-īn or -in, } infancy or to an infant.

INFANTRY, in'fant-ri, *n.* (*lit.*) *A band of infants* or servants: foot-soldiers.

[Fr. *infanterie*, Sp., It. *infanteria—infante*, *fante*, a child, a servant, a foot-soldier, foot-soldiers being formerly the servants and followers of knights.]

INFATUATE, in-fat'ū-āt, *v.t.* *To make foolish:* to affect with folly: to deprive of judgment: to inspire with foolish passion: to stupefy:—*pr.p.* infat'ūating; *pa.p.* infat'ūated. [L. *infatuo*, *-atum—in*, and *fatuus*, foolish.]

INFATUATE, in-fat'ū-āt, *adj.* Infatuated or foolish.

INFATUATION, in-fat-ū-ā'shun, *n.* The act of infatuating: state of being infatuated: folly.

INFEASIBILITY, in-fēz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being infeasible or impracticable.

INFEASIBLE, in-fēz'i-bl, *adj.* Not feasible: that cannot be done or accomplished.

INFECT, in-fekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To dip into:* to taint, especially with disease: to corrupt: to poison. [L. *inficio*, *infectum—in*, into, and *facio*, to make.]

INFECT, in-fekt', *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Infected.

INFECTION, in-fek'shun, *n.* Act of infecting: that which infects or taints: (*Shak.*) liking, desire.

INFECTIOUS, in-fek'shus, *adj.* Having the qualities of infecting: corrupting: apt to spread.

INFECTIOUSLY, in-fek'shus-li, *adv.* By infection.

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fek'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being infectious.

INFECUNDITY, in-fe-kun'di-ti, *n.* Want of fecundity or fertility: unfruitfulness. [or happy.

INFELICITOUS, in-fe-lis'i-tus, *adj.* Not felicitous

INFELICITY, in-fe-lis'i-ti, *n.* Want of felicity or happiness: misery: misfortune: unfavourableness.

INFER, in-fer', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To bring into:* to deduce:

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to derive, as a consequence :—*pr.p.* inferr'ing; *pa.p.* inferred'. [L. *infero—in*, into, and *fero*, to bring.]

INFERABLE, in-fer'a-bl, *adj.* That may be inferred or deduced.

INFERENCE, in'fér-ens, *n.* That which is inferred or deduced : conclusion : consequence.

INFERENTIAL, in-fér-en'shal, *adj.* Deducible or deduced by inference. [of inference.

INFERENTIALLY, in-fér-en'shal-li, *adv.* By way

INFERIOR, in-fē'ri-or, *adj.* *Lower* in any respect : subordinate : secondary.—*n.* One lower in rank or station : one younger than another. [L. *inferior*, comp. of *inferus*, low, from *infra*, beneath.]

INFERIORITY, in-fē-ri-or'i-ti, *n.* The state of being inferior : a lower position in any respect.

INFERIORLY, in-fē'ri-or-li, *adv.* In an inferior manner.

INFERNAL, in-fér'nal, *adj.* *Belonging to the lower* regions or hell : resembling or suitable to hell : devilish. [L. *infernus—inferus*, low. See INFERIOR.]

INFERNALLY, in-fér'nal-li, *adv.* In an infernal manner.

INFERRIBLE, in-fer'i-bl, *adj.* Same as INFERABLE.

INFERTILE, in-fér'til, *adj.* Not fertile or productive. [barrenness.

INFERTILITY, in-fér-til'i-ti, *n.* Want of fertility :

INFEST, in-fest', *v.t.* *To attack* or molest : to disturb : to harass. [L. *infesto*, from *infestus*, hostile, old participle of *infero—in*, into, *fero*, to bear.]

INFIDEL, in'fi-del, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Unfaithful* or *faithless :* not giving faith to anything : unbelieving : sceptical : disbelieving Christianity : heathen.—*n.* One who withholds belief, esp. from Christianity. [L. *infidelis—in*, not, *fidelis*, faithful—*fides*, faith.]

INFIDELITY, in-fi-del'i-ti, *n.* Want of faith or belief : disbelief in Christianity : unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage contract : treachery.

INFILTRATE, in-fil'trāt, *v.t.* To enter a substance by filtration, or through its pores.

INFILTRATION, in-fil-trā'shun, *n.* The process of infiltrating, or the substance infiltrated.

INFINITE, in'fin-it, *adj.* Not finite : without end or limit : without bounds.—*n.* That which is infinite : the Infinite Being or God.

INFINITELY, in'fin-it-li, *adv.* To an infinite degree : immensely. [infinite : immensity.

INFINITENESS, in'fin-it-nes, *n.* The state of being

INFINITESIMAL, in-fin-i-tes'i-mal, *adj.* Infinitely small.—*n.* An infinitely small quantity.

INFINITESIMALLY, in-fin-i-tes'i-mal-li, *adv.* In an infinitesimal manner.

INFINITIVE, in-fin'it-iv, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Unlimited*, unrestricted : (*gram.*) the mood of the verb which expresses idea without person or number.

INFINITUDE, in-fin'i-tūd, } *n.* State or quality of
INFINITY, in-fin'i-ti, } being infinite : boundlessness : immensity : countless or indefinite number.

INFIRM, in-férm', *adj.* Not firm or strong : feeble : sickly : weak : not solid : irresolute : imbecile.

INFIRMARY, in-férm'ar-i, *n.* A hospital or place for the infirm : a hospital for the sick poor.

INFIRMITY, in-férm'it-i, *n.* State of being infirm : disease : failing : defect : imbecility.

INFIX, in-fiks', *v.t.* To fix in : to drive or fasten in : to set in by piercing.

INFLAME, in-flām', *v.t.* *To cause to flame :* to cause to burn : to excite : to increase : to exasperate.—*v.i.* to become hot, painful, or angry :—*pr.p.* inflām'ing; *pa.p.* inflāmed'.

INFLAMMABILITY, in-flam-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inflammable or readily set on fire.

INFLAMMABLE, in-flam'a-bl, *adj.* That may be inflamed or caused to burn : combustible : easily kindled. [quality of being inflammable.

INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flam'a-bl-nes, *n.* The

INFLAMMATION, in-flam-ā'shun, *n.* Act of inflaming : state of being in flame : heat of a part of the body, with pain and swelling : violent excitement : heat. [inflame : inflaming : exciting.

INFLAMMATORY, in-flam'a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to

INFLATE, in-flāt', *v.t.* *To blow into :* to swell with air : to puff up :—*pr.p.* inflāt'ing; *pa.p.* inflāt'ed. [L. *inflo*, *inflatum—in*, into, and *flo*, to blow.]

INFLATION, in-flā'shun, *n.* Act of inflating : state of being puffed up.

INFLATUS, in-flā'tus, *n.* *A blowing* or breathing *into :* inspiration. [L.,—root of INFLATE.]

INFLECT, in-flekt', *v.t.* *To bend in :* to turn from a direct line or course : to modulate, as the voice : (*gram.*) to vary in the terminations. [L. *inflecto—in*, in, and *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.]

INFLECTION, in-flek'shun, *n.* Act of inflecting : modulation of the voice : (*gram.*) the varying in termination. [inflection.

INFLECTIONAL, in-flek'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to

INFLECTIVE, inflekt'iv, *adj.* Having the power of inflecting or bending. [bent : turned.

INFLEXED, in-flekst', *adj.* Inflected : bent inward :

INFLEXIBILITY, in-fleks-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inflexible : stiffness : obstinacy of will or temper.

INFLEXIBLE, in-fleks'i-bl, *adj.* Not flexible or able to be bent : unyielding : unbending. [bility.

INFLEXIBLENESS, in-fleks'i-bl-nes, *n.* Inflexi-

INFLEXIBLY, in-fleks'i-bli, *adv.* In an inflexible manner : unyieldingly : immovably.

INFLEXION. Same as INFLECTION.

INFLEXURE, in-fleks'ūr, *n.* *A bend* or fold. [From root of INFLECT.]

INFLICT, in-flikt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To strike against :* to lay or send on : to impose, as punishment. [L. *infligo*, *inflictum—in*, against, and *fligo*, to strike.]

INFLICTION, in-flik'shun, *n.* Act of inflicting or imposing : punishment applied. [inflict.

INFLICTIVE, in-flikt'iv, *adj.* Tending or able to

INFLORESCENCE, in-flor-es'ens, *n.* *A beginning to flower* or blossom : character or mode of flowering of different plants. [L. *inflorescens—infloresco*, to begin to blossom. See FLORESCENCE.]

INFLUENCE, in'flōō-ens, *n.* (*lit.*) *A flowing into* or *upon :* (*orig.*) the mysterious action supposed to be exerted by the stars upon human beings : a power whose operation is unseen : authority : power.—*v.t.* To affect : to move : to direct :—*pr.p.* in'flūencing; *pa.p.* in'flūenced. [Low L. *influentia*—L. *influens*, *-entis—influo—in*, into, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.]

INFLUENTIAL, in-flōō-en'shal, *adj.* Having or exerting influence or power over. [influential manner.

INFLUENTIALLY, in-flōō-en'shal-li, *adv.* In an

INFLUENZA, in-flōō-en'za, *n.* A severe form of catarrh occurring epidemically, and orig. supposed to be caused by the influence of the stars. [It., from root of INFLUENCE.]

INFLUX, in'fluks, *n.* *Act of flowing in :* infusion : a coming in : importation in abundance. [L. *influxus —influo*, to flow into.]

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INFOLD, in-fōld′, *v.i.* To fold into, or over: to inwrap: to involve: to embrace.

INFORM, in-form′, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To put into form* or shape: to impart knowledge to.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to take form. [proper form: irregular.

INFORMAL, in-form′al, *adj.* Not formal or in

INFORMALITY, in-for-mal′i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being informal: want of regular or established form. [manner.

INFORMALLY, in-form′al-li, *adv.* In an informal

INFORMANT, in-form′ant, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence.

INFORMATION, in-for-ma′shun, *n.* Act of informing or communicating knowledge: knowledge: an accusation given to a magistrate or court.

INFORMED, in-formd′, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unformed.

INFORMER, in-form′ėr, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence: one who tells a magistrate of the violations of law.

INFORMIDABLE, in-for′mi-da-bl, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not formidable. [*infractum.*]

INFRACT, in-frakt′, *v.t.* To break. [L. *infrango*,

INFRACTION, in-frak′shun, *n.* *Act of breaking in:* violation. [L. *infractio—in*, in, and *frango*, *fractum*, to break.]

INFRAMUNDANE, in-fra-mun′dān, *adj.* Lying or being *beneath the world.* [L. *infra*, beneath, and MUNDANE.] [ity of being infrangible.

INFRANGIBILITY, in-franj-i-bil′i-ti, *n.* The qual-

INFRANGIBLE, in-franj′i-bl, *adj.* Not frangible or able to be broken: not to be violated.

INFREQUENCE, in-frē′kwens, } *n.* State of being
INFREQUENCY, in-frē′kwen-si, } infrequent: uncommonness: rarity.

INFREQUENT, in-frē′kwent, *adj.* Not frequent: rare: uncommon. [quently.

INFREQUENTLY, in-frē′kwent-li, *adv.* Not fre-

INFRINGE, in-frinj′, *v.t.* *To break in:* to violate: to neglect to obey:—*pr.p.* infring′ing; *pa.p.* infringed′. [L. *infringo—in*, and *frango*, to break.]

INFRINGEMENT, in-frinj′ment, *n.* Act of infringing: violation: non-fulfilment.

INFUMATION, in-fūm-ā′shun, *n.* The act of drying *in smoke.* [L. *infumo*, *-atus—in*, and *fumo*, to smoke—*fumus*, smoke.]

INFUNDIBULAR, in-fun-dib′ū-lar, } *adj.* Having
INFUNDIBULATE, in-fun-dib′ū-lāt, } the form of a tunnel. [From L. *in*, in, and *fundo*, to pour.]

INFURIATE, in-fū′ri-āt, *v.t.* *To make furious:* to enrage: to madden:—*pr.p.* infū′riāting; *pa.p.* infū′riāted. [L. *in*, and *furio*, *-atum*, to madden—*furo*, to rave.]

INFUSE, in-fūz′, *v.t.* *To pour in:* to inspire with: to introduce: to steep in liquor without boiling:—*pr.p.* infūs′ing; *pa.p.* infūsed′. [L. *in*, into, *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.]

INFUSIBLE, in-fūz′i-bl, *adj.* Not fusible: that cannot be dissolved or melted.

INFUSION, in-fū′zhun, *n.* Act of infusing: inspiration: the steeping of any insoluble substance in water at any temperature below the boiling-point, in order to extract its active qualities: the liquid so obtained. [fusion, or of being infused.

INFUSIVE, in-fūz′iv, *adj.* Having the power of in-

INFUSORIA, in-fū-sō′ri-a, *n.pl.* Microscopic animals inhabiting infusions or water containing decaying matter. [L.]

INFUSORIAL, in-fū-sō′ri-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to,
INFUSORY, in-fū′sor-i, } composed of, or containing infusoria. [entrance.

INGATE, in′gāt, *n.* (*Spenser*). A way or passage in,

INGATHERING, in′gäth-ėr-ing, *n.* A gathering in: act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth: harvest. [a contriver, a designer.

INGENER, in-jē′nėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) An ingenious person,

INGENERATE, in-jen′ėr-āt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To generate or produce within.—*adj.* Inborn: innate.

INGENIOUS, in-jē′ni-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having inborn qualities:* of good natural abilities: skilful in inventing: witty. [L. *ingeniosus—in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

INGENIOUSLY, in-jē′ni-us-li, *adv.* In an ingenious manner: skilfully: wittily.

INGENIOUSNESS, in-jē′ni-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being ingenious: ingenuity.

INGENUITY, in-jen-ū′i-ti, *n.* (*orig.*) *Ingenuousness:* power of ready invention: facility in combining ideas: skill: curiousness in design. [L. *ingenuitas—ingenuus*—root of INGENIOUS.]

INGENUOUS, in-jen′ū-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Free-born, of good birth:* frank: honourable: free from deception. [L. *ingenuus*—root of INGENIOUS.]

INGENUOUSLY, in-jen′ū-us-li, *adv.* Openly: frankly: candidly.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-jen′ū-us-nes, *n.* The state of being ingenuous: frankness: candour.

INGLOBATE, in-glōb′āt, *adj.* In the form of a globe or sphere. [IN and GLOBATE.]

INGLOBE, in-glōb′, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To encircle, involve.

INGLORIOUS, in-glō′ri-us, *adj.* Not glorious: without honour: shameful.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-glō′ri-us-li, *adv.* In an inglorious manner: dishonourably.

INGLORIOUSNESS, in-glō′ri-us-nes, *n.* The state of being inglorious.

IN-GOING, in′-gō-ing, *n.* A going in: entrance.—*adj.* Going in: entering, as an occupant.

INGOT, in′got, *n.* (*orig.*) *A mould in which metals were poured* or cast: a mass of metal poured into a mould: a mass of unwrought metal, esp. of gold or silver. [Ger. *ein-gusz*, a pouring in—*ein-gieszen*, D. *in-gieten*, to pour in.]

INGRAFT, in-graft′, *v.t.* To graft or insert a shoot of one tree into another: to introduce: to fix deeply.

INGRAFTMENT, in-graft′ment, *n.* Act of ingrafting: the thing ingrafted: a scion.

INGRAIN, in-grān′, *v.t.* To put into the grain or natural texture: to dye in the raw state: to infix deeply.

INGRATE, in′grāt, *n.* (*Milton*). One who is ungrateful.

INGRATE, in′grāt, } *adj.* Not grateful:
INGRATEFUL, in-grāt′fool, } unpleasing: distasteful. [L. *in*, not, and *gratus*, grateful. See GRACE.]

INGRATIATE, in-grā′shi-āt, *v.t.* *To commend to the grace* or *favour* of: to secure the good-will of another:—*pr.p.* ingrā′tiāting; *pa.p.* ingrā′tiāted. [L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour. See GRACE.]

INGRATITUDE, in-grat′i-tūd, *n.* Want of gratitude: unthankfulness.

INGREDIENT, in-grē′di-ent, *n.* *That which enters into* a compound: a part of anything. [L. *ingrediens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ingredior—in*, into, and *gradior*, to walk, to enter.]

INGRESS, in′gres, *n.* *Entrance:* power, right, or means of entrance. [L. *ingressus—in*, in, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to walk, to go.]

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INGROOVE, in-grōōv', *v.t.* To cut a groove or furrow in.

INGROSS, in-grōs', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as ENGROSS.

INGUILTY, in-gilt'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not guilty.

INGUINAL, in'gwin-al, *adj.* *Relating to the groin.* [L. *inguinalis—inguen, inguinis*, the groin.]

INGULF, in-gulf', *v.t.* To swallow up in a gulf: to cast into a gulf: to overwhelm.

INGULFMENT, in-gulf'ment, *n.* State of being ingulfed: a swallowing up in a gulf.

INGURGITATE, in-gurj'i-tāt, *v.t.* *To swallow up greedily as in a gulf:*—*pr.p.* ingurg'itāting; *pa.p.* ingurg'itāted. [L. *ingurgito, -atum—in*, into, and *gurges*, a gulf, whirlpool.]

INHABIT, in-hab'it, *v.t.* To be *in the habit* of living in: to dwell in: to occupy. [L. *in*, in, and *habito*, to have frequently, to dwell—*habeo*, to have.]

INHABITABLE, in-hab'it-a-bl, *adj.* That may be inhabited: (*Shak.*) not habitable.

INHABITANCE, in-hab'it-ans, } *n.* The act of in-
INHABITANCY, in-hab'it-an-si, } habiting: actual residence. [a resident.

INHABITANT, in-hab'it-ant, *n.* One who inhabits:

INHABITATION, in-hab-it-ā'shun, *n.* The act of inhabiting: dwelling-place: (*Milton*) population.

INHABITER, in-hab'it-ėr, *n.* (*B.*) One who inhabits: an inhabitant.

INHALATION, in-hal-ā'shun, *n.* Act of inhaling.

INHALE, in-hāl', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To draw in the breath:* to draw into the lungs:—*pr.p.* inhāl'ing; *pa.p.* inhāled'. [L. *inhalo—in*, in, and *halo*, to breathe.]

INHALER, in-hāl'ėr, *n.* He who or that which inhales.

INHARMONIC, -AL, in-har-mon'ik, -al, *adj.* Wanting harmony: inharmonious.

INHARMONIOUS, in-har-mō'ni-us, *adj.* Not harmonious: harsh: discordant. [hearse, to bury.

INHEARSE, in-hėrs', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To enclose in a

INHERE, in-hēr', *v.i.* *To stick fast:* to remain firm in:—*pr.p.* inhēr'ing; *pa.p.* inhēred'. [L. *inhæreo—in*, and *hæreo*, to stick.]

INHERENCE, in-hēr'ens, } *n.* *A sticking fast:* ex-
INHERENCY, in-hēr'en-si, } istence in something else: a fixed state of being in another body or substance. [From INHERE.]

INHERENT, in-hēr'ent, *adj.* Inhering: existing in and inseparable from something else: innate: natural.

INHERENTLY, in-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In an inherent manner: inseparably.

INHERIT, in-her'it, *v.t.* *To take as heir* or by descent from an ancestor: to possess.—*v.i.* to enjoy, as property. [L. *inhæredito*, to inherit—*in*, and *hæres, hæredis*, an heir.]

INHERITABLE. Same as HERITABLE.

INHERITANCE, in-her'it-ans, *n.* That which is or may be inherited: an estate derived from an ancestor: hereditary descent: natural gift: possession: (*B.*) future reward of righteousness.

INHERITOR, in-her'it-or, *n.* One who inherits or may inherit: an heir.

INHERITRESS, in-her'it-res, } *n.* A female who in-
INHERITRIX, in-her'it-riks, } herits or may inherit: an heiress.

INHESION, in-hē'shun. Same as INHERENCE.

INHIBIT, in-hib'it, *v.t.* *To hold in* or back: to keep back: to check. [L. *inhibeo, -hibitum—in*, in, and *habeo*, to have, to hold.]

INHIBITION, in-hib-ish'un, *n.* The act of inhibiting or restraining: the state of being inhibited: prohibition: a writ from a higher court to an inferior judge to stay proceedings.

INHIBITORY, in-hib'it-or-i, *adj.* Prohibitory.

INHOLDER, in-hōld'ėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). An inhabitant.

INHOOP, in-hōōp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To confine, as in a hoop or enclosure.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hos'pi-ta-bl, *adj.* Not hospitable: affording no kindness to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, in-hos'pi-ta-bli, *adv.* Not hospitably: unkindly.

INHOSPITALITY, in-hos-pi-tal'i-ti, *n.* Want of hospitality or courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, in-hū'man, *adj.* Not human: barbarous: cruel: uncompassionate.

INHUMANITY, in-hū-man'i-ti, *n.* The state of being inhuman: barbarity: cruelty.

INHUMANLY, in-hū'man-li, *adv.* In an inhuman manner: cruelly: barbarously.

INHUMATION, in-hū-mā'shun, *n.* The act of inhuming or depositing in the ground: burial.

INHUME, in-hūm', *v.t.* *To deposit in the earth:* to inter:—*pr.p.* inhūm'ing; *pa.p.* inhūmed'. [L. *inhumo—in*, in, and *humus*, the ground.]

INIMICAL, in-im'i-kal, *adj.* *Like an enemy, not friendly:* contrary: repugnant. [L. *inimicalis, inimicus—in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly—*amo*, to love.]

INIMICALLY, in-im'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an inimical or hostile manner. [of being inimitable.

INIMITABILITY, in-im-it-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality

INIMITABLE, in-im'it-a-bl, *adj.* Not imitable or able to be imitated: surpassingly excellent.

INIMITABLENESS, in-im'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* Incapability of being imitated.

INIMITABLY, in-im'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In an inimitable manner: beyond imitation.

INIQUITOUS, in-ik'wi-tus, *adj.* Full of iniquity: unjust: unreasonable: wicked.

INIQUITOUSLY, in-ik'wi-tus-li, *adv.* In an iniquitous manner: unjustly: wickedly.

INIQUITY, in-ik'wi-ti, *n.* *Want of equity* or *fairness:* injustice: wickedness: a crime. [L. *iniquitas—iniquus*, unequal—*in*, not, and *æquus*, equal or fair.]

INITIAL, in-ish'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the beginning:* commencing: placed at the beginning.—*n.* The letter beginning a word, esp. a name.—*v.t.* To put the initials of one's name to. [L. *initialis—initium*, a beginning—*in*, into, and *eo, itum*, to go.]

INITIATE, in-ish'i-āt, *v.t.* *To make a beginning:* to instruct in principles: to acquaint with: to introduce into a new state or society.—*v.i.* to perform the first act or rite:—*pr.p.* init'iāting; *pa.p.* init'iāted.—*n.* One who is initiated.—*adj.* Fresh: unpractised. [L. *initio, -atum*, to begin—*in*, into, and *eo, itum*, to go.]

INITIATION, in-ish-i-ā'shun, *n.* Act or process of initiating or acquainting one with principles before unknown: act of admitting to any society, by instructing in its rules and ceremonies.

INITIATIVE, in-ish'i-a-tiv, *adj.* Serving to initiate: introductory.—*n.* An introductory step.

INITIATORY, in-ish'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to initiate: introductory.—*n.* Introductory rite.

INJECT, in-jekt', *v.t.* *To throw into:* to cast on. [L. *injicio, injectum—in*, into, and *jacio*, to throw.]

INJECTION, in-jek'shun, *n.* Act of injecting or throwing in or into: the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with any liquid: a liquid to be injected into any part of the body.

INJELLY, in-jel'i, *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To place, as if in jelly.

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INJUDICIAL, in-jōō-dish'al, *adj.* Not judicial: not according to law forms.

INJUDICIOUS, in-jōō-dish'us, *adj.* Not judicious: void of judgment: inconsiderate.

INJUDICIOUSLY, in-jōō-dish'us-li, *adv.* In an injudicious manner: unwisely.

INJUDICIOUSNESS, in-jōō-dish'us-nes, *n.* Want of judgment or consideration.

INJUNCTION, in-jungk'shun, *n.* *Act of enjoining* or commanding: an order: a precept: exhortation: a writ of prohibition granted by a court of equity. [L. *injunctio—in*, and *jungo, junctum*, to join.]

INJURE, in'jōōr, *v.t.* *To act with injustice* or *contrary to law:* to wrong: to damage: to annoy:—*pr.p.* in'jūring; *pa.p.* in'jūred. [L. *injurior—injuria*, injury—*in*, not, and *jus, juris*, law.]

INJURER, in'jōōr-ér, *n.* One who injures.

INJURIOUS, in-jōōr'i-us, *adj.* Tending to injure: unjust: wrongful: mischievous: damaging reputation.

INJURIOUSLY, in-jōōr'i-us-li, *adv.* In an injurious manner: hurtfully: perniciously.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-jōōr'i-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being injurious: hurtfulness.

INJURY, in'jōōr-i, *n.* That which injures: wrong: mischief: annoyance: (*Pr. Bk.*) insult, offence.

INJUSTICE, in-just'is, *n.* Want of justice: violation or withholding of another's rights or dues: wrong: iniquity.

INK, ingk, *n.* A coloured fluid used in writing, printing, &c.—*v.t.* To daub with ink.

[Fr. *encre;* Dutch *inkt;* It. *inchiostro*—L. *encaustum*, the purple-red ink used only in the signature of the Roman emperors, Gr. *engkauston—engkaiō*, to burn in.]

INK-HOLDER, ingk'-hōld'ér, *n.* A vessel for holding ink.

INK-HORN, ingk'-horn, *n.* An ink-holder, formerly of horn: a portable case for ink, &c.

INKINESS, ingk'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inky: blackness.

INKING-ROLLER, ingk'ing-rōl'ér, *n.* A roller covered with a composition for inking printing types.

INKING-TABLE, ingk'ing-tā'bl, *n.* A table or flat surface used for supplying the inking-roller with ink during the process of printing.

INKLE, ingk'l, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of broad linen tape.

INKLING, ingk'ling, *n.* *A hint* or whisper: intimation. [From a freq. form of the root of HINT: also given as a contr. of INCLINING.]

INKSTAND, ingk'stand, *n.* An ink-holder.

INK-STONE, ingk'-stōn, *n.* A kind of stone containing sulphate of iron, used in making ink.

INKY, ingk'i, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling ink: blackened with ink.

INLACE, in-lās', *v.t.* To embellish, as with lace: to [lace.

INLAID, in-lād', *pa.p.* of INLAY.

INLAND, in'land, *adj.* Within the land: remote from the sea: carried on or produced within a country: domestic: confined to a country.—*n.* The interior part of a country.

INLANDER, in'land-ér, *n.* One who lives inland.

INLAY, in-lā', *v.t.* To lay within: to ornament with insertions of pieces of pearl, &c.—*n.* Pieces of pearl, &c. for inlaying.

INLAYER, in-lā'ér, *n.* One who inlays: a mosaic [worker.

INLET, in'let, *n.* A passage by which one is let in: place of ingress: a small bay.

INLOCK, in-lok', *v.t.* To lock or enclose one thing [within another.

INLY, in'li, *adj.* *Inward:* secret.—*adv.* Inwardly: in the heart. [A.S. *inlic—in*, and *ly*, like.]

INMATE, in'māt, *n.* *A mate* or *one who lodges in the same house with another:* a lodger: one received into a hospital, &c. [IN and MATE.]

INMOST, in'mōst, *adj.* *Furthest in:* most remote from the outward part. [Superl. of IN.]

INN, in, *n.* (*orig.*) *A large house* or *dwelling:* a house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers: a hotel: a college of students of law: (*B.*) a lodging. [A.S. *inn, inne*, an inn, house—*in, inn*, within; Ice. *inni*, a house, *inni*, within.]

INNATE, in'nāt or in-nāt', *adj.* *Inborn:* natural: inherent. [L. *innatus—in*, in, *nascor, natus*, to be born.]

INNATELY, in'nāt-li, *adv.* Naturally: inherently.

INNATENESS, in'nāt-nes, *n.* The quality of being innate. [impassable by ships.

INNAVIGABLE, in-nav'i-ga-bl, *adj.* Not navigable:

INNER, in'ér, *adj.* *Further in:* interior. [Comp. of IN.]

INNERMOST, in'ér-mōst, } *adj.* *Furthest in:* most
INMOST, in'mōst, } remote from the outward part. [Superl. of IN.] [keeps an inn.

INN-HOLDER, in'-hōld'ér, *n.* One who holds or

INNING, in'ing, *n.* The ingathering of grain: turn for using the bat in cricket:—*pl.* lands recovered from the sea. [A.S. *innung—in, inn*, within.]

INN-KEEPER, in'-kēp'ér, *n.* One who keeps an inn.

INNOCENCE, in'no-sens, } *n.* Quality of being in-
INNOCENCY, in'no-sen-si, } nocent: harmlessness: blamelessness: purity: integrity.

INNOCENT, in'no-sent, *adj.* *Not hurtful:* inoffensive: blameless: pure: lawful.—*n.* One free from harm or fault. [L. *innocens, -entis—in*, not, and *noceo*, to hurt.] [manner: without guilt.

INNOCENTLY, in'no-sent-li, *adv.* In an innocent

INNOCUITY, in-nok-ū'i-ti, *n.* The state of being innocuous: harmlessness.

INNOCUOUS, in-nok'ū-us, *adj.* Not nocuous or hurtful: harmless in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, in-nok'ū-us-li, *adv.* Without harm or injurious effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, in-nok'ū-us-nes, *n.* Harmlessness.

INNOVATE, in'o-vāt, *v.t.* *To introduce something new.*—*v.i.* to introduce novelties: to make changes:—*pr.p.* inn'ovāting; *pa.p.* inn'ovāted. [L. *innovo, -novatum—in*, and *novo*, to make new.]

INNOVATION, in-o-vā'shun, *n.* Act of innovating or introducing what is new: change, alteration.

INNOVATOR, in'o-vāt-or, *n.* One who innovates, or introduces something new.

INNOXIOUS, in-nok'shus. Same as INNOCUOUS.

INNOXIOUSLY, in-nok'shus-li, *adv.* Harmlessly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, in-nok'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being innoxious.

INNUENDO, in-ū-en'do, *n.* (*lit.*) A suggestion conveyed *by a nod:* a side hint: an indirect reference or intimation. [L.—*in*, and *nuo*, to nod.]

INNUMERABILITY, in-nūm-ér-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being innumerable.

INNUMERABLE, in-nūm'ér-a-bl, *adj.* Not numerable or able to be numbered: countless.

INNUMERABLY, in-nūm'ér-a-bli, *adv.* Without number.

INNUTRITION, in-nū-trish'un, *n.* Want of nutrition: failure of nourishment.

INNUTRITIOUS, in-nū-trish'us, *adj.* Not nutritious: without nourishment.

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INOBSERVANT, in-ob-zėrv'ant, *adj.* Not observant: heedless.

INOBTRUSIVE, in-ob-trōōs'iv, *adj.* Not obtrusive.

INOBTRUSIVELY, in-ob-trōōs'iv-li, *adv.* In an inobtrusive manner.

INOBTRUSIVENESS, in-ob-trōōs'iv-nes, *n.* Quality [of being inobtrusive.

INOCULATE, in-ok'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To insert an eye* or *bud:* to ingraft: to communicate disease by inserting matter in the skin.—*v.i.* to propagate by budding: to practise inoculation:—*pr.p.* inoc'ūlāting; *pa.p.* inoc'ūlāted. [L. *inoculo, -atum—in*, into, and *oculus*, an eye.]

INOCULATION, in-ok-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act or practice of inoculating: insertion of the buds of one plant into another: the communicating of disease by inserting matter in the skin.

INODOROUS, in-ō'dur-us, *adj.* Not odorous or [yielding smell.

INOFFENSIVE, in-of-fen'siv, *adj.* Not offensive: giving no offence: harmless.

INOFFENSIVELY, in-of-fen'siv-li, *adv.* In an inoffensive manner: without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, in-of-fen'siv-nes, *n.* Quality of being inoffensive.

INOFFICIAL, in-of-fish'al, *adj.* Not official: not proceeding from the proper officer: without the usual forms of authority.

INOFFICIALLY, in-of-fish'al-li, *adv.* Not in an official character: not under the usual forms.

INOPERATIVE, in-op'ėr-a-tiv, *adj.* Not operative or active: producing no effect.

INOPPORTUNE, in-op-por-tūn', *adj.* Not opportune: unseasonable in time.

INOPPORTUNELY, in-op-por-tūn'li, *adv.* Unseasonably: inconveniently, as regards time.

INORDINATE, in-or'di-nāt, *adj.* Not ordinate or regular: beyond usual bounds: immoderate.

INORDINATELY, in-or'di-nāt-li, *adv.* In an inordinate manner: excessively.

INORDINATENESS, in-or'di-nāt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inordinate: excess.

INORDINATION, in-or-di-nā'shun, *n.* *Disorder:* deviation from rule: irregularity.

INORGANIC, in-or-gan'ik, *adj.* Not organic or having living organs.

INORGANISATION, in-or-gan-i-zā'shun, *n.* Want [of organisation.

INORGANISED, in-or'gan-izd, *adj.* INORGANIC.

INOSCULATE, in-os'kū-lāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To kiss:* to unite mouth to mouth, as two vessels in an animal body: to blend:—*pr.p.* inos'cūlāting; *pa.p.* inos'cūlāted. [L. *in*, and *osculor, -atum*, to kiss.]

INOSCULATION, in-os-kū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of inosculating: the union of vessels by conjunction of their extremities.

INQUEST, in'kwest, *n.* Act of inquiring: search: judicial inquiry: a jury for inquiring into any matter, esp. any case of violent or sudden death.

INQUIETUDE, in-kwī'et-ūd, *n.* Want of quietude or rest of body or mind.

INQUIRE, in-kwīr', *v.i.* To ask a question: to make an investigation.—*v.t.* to ask about: to make an examination regarding: (*Spenser*) to call or name:—*pr.p.* inquīr'ing; *pa.p.* inquīred'. [L. *inquiro —in*, and *quæro, quæsitum*, to seek.]

INQUIRER, in-kwīr'ėr, *n.* One who inquires.

INQUIRING, in-kwīr'ing, *adj.* Given to inquiry.

INQUIRINGLY, in-kwīr'ing-li, *adv.* By way of inquiry.

INQUIRY, in-kwīr'i, *n.* Act of inquiring: search for knowledge: investigation: a question.

INQUISITION, in-kwi-zish'un, *n.* An inquiring or searching for: investigation: judicial inquiry: a tribunal in some Roman Catholic countries for examining and punishing heretics. [L. *inquisitio*—root of INQUIRE.]

INQUISITIONAL, in-kwi-zish'un-al, *adj.* Making inquiry: relating to the Inquisition.

INQUISITIVE, in-kwiz'i-tiv, *adj.* Inquiring: apt to ask questions: curious.

INQUISITIVELY, in-kwiz'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In an inquisitive or prying manner.

INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwiz'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being inquisitive: disposition to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, in-kwiz'i-tor, *n.* One who inquires: an official inquirer: a member of the Court of Inquisition.

INQUISITORIAL, in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to inquisition: relating to an inquisitor or to the Court of Inquisition.

INROAD, in'rōd, *n.* A *riding into* an enemy's country: a sudden or desultory invasion: attack: encroachment. [L. *in*, into, and ROAD.]

INSALUBRIOUS, in-sa-lōō'bri-us, *adj.* Not salubrious or healthful: unwholesome.

INSALUBRITY, in-sa-lōō'bri-ti, *n.* Want of salubrity: unhealthfulness.

INSALUTARY, in-sal'ū-tar-i, *adj.* Not salutary or favourable to health: unwholesome.

INSANE, in-sān', *adj.* Not sane or of sound mind: mad: pertaining to insane persons: rashly conceived.

INSANELY, in-sān'li, *adv.* Without reason: madly.

INSANENESS, in-sān'nes, *n.* Insanity: madness.

INSANIE, in-sā'ni, *n.* (*Shak.*) Insanity.

INSANITY, in-san'i-ti, *n.* State of being insane: madness.

INSATIABILITY, in-sā-shi-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being insatiable: excessive greediness.

INSATIABLE, in-sā'shi-a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be satiated or satisfied: very greedy.

INSATIABLENESS, in-sā'shi-a-bl-nes, *n.* Insatiability.

INSATIABLY, in-sā'shi-a-bli, *adv.* In an insatiable manner.

INSATIATE, in-sā'shi-āt, *adj.* Insatiable.

INSCIENT, in'shi-ent or in-sī'ent, *adj.* *Not knowing:* ignorant: knowing. [L. *in*, not, and *sciens, scientis*, pr.p. of *scio*, to know: in the sense of knowing, the prefix *in* is intensive.]

INSCRIBE, in-skrīb', *v.t.* *To write upon:* to engrave, as on a monument: to address: to imprint deeply: (*geom.*) to draw one figure within another:—*pr.p.* inscrīb'ing; *pa.p.* inscribed'. [L. *inscribo, inscriptum —in*, upon, and *scribo*, to write.]

INSCRIBER, in-skrīb'ėr, *n.* One who inscribes.

INSCRIPTION, in-skrip'shun, *n.* *A writing upon:* that which is inscribed: title: dedication of a book to a person. [L. *inscriptio*—root of INSCRIBE.]

INSCRIPTIVE, in-skript'iv, *adj.* Bearing inscription: of the character of an inscription.

INSCROLL, in-skrōl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To write or enter in a scroll, to inscribe.

INSCRUTABILITY, in-skrōōt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inscrutable: unsearchableness.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skrōōt'a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be scrutinised* or *searched into* and understood:

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inexplicable. [L. *inscrutabilis—in*, not, and *scrutor*, to search into.]

INSCRUTABLENESS, in-skrōōt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Inscrutability.

INSCRUTABLY, in-skrōōt'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be traced out or understood.

INSCULP, in-skulp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To engrave, to cut or carve upon. [L. *in*, and *sculpo*, to carve. See SCULPTURE.]

INSCULPTURE, in-skulp'tūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Anything engraved, sculpture.

INSECT, in'sekt, *n.* (*lit.*) Something *cut into:* a small animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if cut in the middle, or divided into sections: anything small or contemptible.—*adj.* Like an insect: small: mean. [L. *insectum*, pa.p. of *inseco—in*, into, and *seco*, to cut.]

INSECTILE, in-sekt'il, *adj.* Having the nature of an insect.

INSECTION, in-sek'shun, *n.* *A cutting in:* incision. [From L. *inseco*, to cut into. See INSECT.]

INSECTIVORA, in-sek-tiv'or-a, *n.* An order of insectivorous mammals of small size: an order of birds that feed on insects.

INSECTIVOROUS, in-sek-tiv'or-us, *adj.* *Devouring* or living on *insects.* [L. *insectum*, and *voro*, to devour.]

INSECURE, in-se-kūr', *adj.* Not secure: apprehensive of or exposed to danger or loss.

INSECURELY, in-se-kūr'li, *adv.* Without security or safety.

INSECURITY, in-se-kūr'i-ti, *n.* The state of being insecure: danger: want of confidence.

INSENSATE, in-sen'sāt, *adj.* *Not gifted with sense:* wanting sensibility: stupid. [L. *insensatus—in*, not, and *sensatus*, from *sensus*, feeling.]

INSENSATENESS, in-sen'sāt-nes, *n.* The state of being insensate or destitute of sense: insensibility.

INSENSIBILITY, in-sen-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want of sensibility or perception: indifference: torpor.

INSENSIBLE, in-sen'si-bl, *adj.* Not sensible or having feeling: callous: dull: imperceptible by the senses.

INSENSIBLENESS, in-sen'si-bl-nes, *n.* Insensibility.

INSENSIBLY, in-sen'si-bli, *adv.* Without feeling or perception: imperceptibly.

INSENSUOUS, in-sen'shōō-us, *adj.* Not sensuous: without the power of perception.

INSENTIENT, in-sen'shi-ent, *adj.* Not sentient or having perception.

INSEPARABILITY, in-sep-ar-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inseparable.

INSEPARABLE, in-sep'ar-a-bl, *adj.* Not separable or able to be separated.

INSEPARABLENESS, in-sep'ar-a-bl-nes, *n.* Incapability of being separated.

INSEPARATE, in-sep'ar-āt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not separate, united.

INSERT, in-sėrt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To join into:* to introduce into: to put in or among. [L. *in*, and *sero*, *sertum*, to join.]

INSERTION, in-sėr'shun, *n.* Act of inserting: condition of being inserted: that which is inserted.

INSESSOR, in-ses'or, *n.* One of the order of insessorial or perching birds:—*pl.* INSESSO'RES.

INSESSORIAL, in-ses-sō'ri-al, *adj.* Having feet (as birds) formed for *perching* or climbing *on* trees. [L. *insessor*, from *insideo*, *insessum—in*, on, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

INSHEATHE, in-shēth', *v.t.* To put or hide in a sheath.

INSHELL, in-shel', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To hide, as in a shell.

INSHELTER, in-shel'tėr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place under shelter.

INSHIP, in-ship', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To ship, to embark.

INSHORE, in-shōr', *adv.* On or near the shore.

INSHRINE, in-shrīn'. Same as ENSHRINE.

INSICCATION, in-sik-kā'shun, *n.* Act of *drying in.* [L. *in*, in, and *sicco*, *siccatum*, to dry.]

INSIDE, in'sīd, *n.* The *side* or part *within.*—*adj.* Being within: interior.—*adv.* or *prep.* Within the sides of: in the interior of.

INSIDIOUS, in-sid'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Sitting in wait:* watching an opportunity to insnare: intended to entrap: treacherous. [L. *insidiosus—insidiæ*, an ambush—*in*, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

INSIDIOUSLY, in-sid'i-us-li, *adv.* Treacherously: deceitfully.

INSIDIOUSNESS, in-sid'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being insidious: treachery.

INSIGHT, in'sīt, *n.* *Sight into:* view of the interior: thorough knowledge or skill: power of acute observation.

INSIGNIA, in-sig'ni-a, *n.* *Signs* or badges of office or honour: marks by which anything is known. [L., pl. of *insigne*, from *in*, and *signum*, a mark.]

INSIGNIFICANCE, in-sig-nif'i-kans, } *n.* Want of
INSIGNIFICANCY, in-sig-nif'i-kan-si, } significance or meaning: want of importance: meanness.

INSIGNIFICANT, in-sig-nif'i-kant, *adj.* Not significant: destitute of meaning: without effect: unimportant: contemptible.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-sig-nif'i-kant-li, *adv.* Without significance or meaning: without importance or effect.

INSIGNIFICATIVE, in-sig-nif'i-ka-tiv, *adj.* Not significative or expressing by external signs.

INSINCERE, in-sin-sēr', *adj.* Not sincere: deceitful: not to be trusted: unsound.

INSINCERELY, in-sin-sēr'li, *adv.* Without sincerity.

INSINCERITY, in-sin-ser'i-ti, *n.* Want of sincerity: deceitfulness: hollowness.

INSINEW, in-sin'ū, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To impart sinew to, to strengthen.

INSINUATE, in-sin'ū-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To thrust*, as into *the bosom:* to introduce gently or artfully: to hint: to work into favour.—*v.i.* to creep or flow in: to enter gently: (*Shak.*) to obtain access by flattery or stealth:—*pr.p.* insin'ūāting; *pa.p.* insin'ūāted. [L. *insinuo*, *-atum—in*, and *sinus*, a curve, bosom.]

INSINUATING, in-sin'ū-āt-ing, *adj.* Tending to insinuate or enter gently: insensibly winning confidence.

INSINUATION, in-sin-ū-ā'shun, *n.* Act of insinuating: power of insinuating: that which is insinuated: a hint.

INSINUATIVE, in-sin'ū-āt-iv, *adj.* Insinuating or stealing on the confidence: using insinuations.

INSINUATOR, in-sin'ū-āt-or, *n.* One who or that which insinuates.

INSIPID, in-sip'id, *adj.* *Tasteless:* wanting spirit or animation: dull. [L. *insipidus—in*, not, *sapidus*, well-tasted—*sapio*, to taste.]

INSIPIDITY, in-sip-id'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being insipid: want of taste.

INSIPIDLY, in-sip'id-li, *adv.* In an insipid manner: without taste or spirit.

INSIPIDNESS, in-sip'id-nes, *n.* Quality of being insipid: want of taste.

INSIST, in-sist', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To stand upon:* to dwell on in discourse: to persist in pressing (fol. by *on*). [L. *in*, upon, *sisto*, to stand.]

INSISTURE, in-sist'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of insisting, constancy, persistence.

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INSNARE, in-snār', *v.t.* To catch in a snare: to entrap: to take by deceit: to entangle.

INSOBRIETY, in-so-brī'e-ti, *n.* Want of sobriety: intemperance.

INSOCIABLE, in-sō'sha-bl, *adj.* Not sociable: that cannot be associated or joined.

INSOLATION, in-so-lā'shun, *n.* Exposure *to the sun:* sunstroke: the act of drying, maturing, &c., by exposure to the sun. [L. *insolo, -atum—in*, in, and *sol*, the sun.]

INSOLENCE, in'so-lens, *n.* (*Spenser*). *Unusualness:* haughtiness mingled with contempt: impudence: insult. [From INSOLENT.]

INSOLENT, in'so-lent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Contrary to custom:* haughty and contemptuous: insulting: rude. [L. *insolens—in*, not, *solens*, pr.p. of *soleo*, to be accustomed.]

INSOLENTLY, in'so-lent-li, *adv.* In an insolent manner: haughtily: rudely.

INSOLIDITY, in-so-lid'i-ti, *n.* Want of solidity: weakness.

INSOLUBILITY, in-sol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being insoluble: capability of resisting solution.

INSOLUBLE, in-sol'ū-bl, *adj.* Not soluble or capable of being untied or dissolved: not to be explained.

INSOLUBLENESS, in-sol'ū-bl-nes, *n.* Insolubility.

INSOLVABLE, in-solv'a-bl, *adj.* Not solvable: not to be explained.

INSOLVENCY, in-solv'ens-i, *n.* State of one who is insolvent: inability to pay debts.

INSOLVENT, in-solv'ent, *adj.* Not solvent or able to pay one's debts: belonging to insolvent persons.—*n.* One who is not solvent or able to pay his debts.

INSOMUCH, in-so-much', *adv.* To such a degree: so.

IN-SOOTH, in-sōōth', *adv.* (*Shak.*) In truth, indeed.

INSPECT, in-spekt', *v.t.* *To look into:* to examine: to look at narrowly: to superintend.—*n.* Close examination. [L. *inspicio, inspectum—in*, into, and *specio*, to look or see.]

INSPECTION, in-spek'shun, *n.* The act of inspecting or looking into: careful examination: official examination: superintendence.

INSPECTOR, in-spekt'or, *n.* One who inspects or looks into: an examiner: a superintendent.

INSPECTORSHIP, in-spekt'or-ship, *n.* The office of an inspector.

INSPHERE, in-sfēr', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To place in a sphere.

INSPIRABLE, in-spīr'a-bl, *adj.* Able to be inspired or inhaled.

INSPIRATION, in-spir-ā'shun, *n.* The act of inspiring or breathing into: a breath: the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed: superior elevating or exciting influence.

INSPIRATORY, in-spīr'a-tor-i or in'spir-a-tor-i, *adj.* Belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.

INSPIRE, in-spīr', *v.t.* *To breathe into:* to draw or inhale into the lungs: to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing: to infuse into the mind: to instruct by divine influence: to instruct or affect with a superior influence.—*v.i.* to draw in the breath:—*pr.p.* inspīr'ing; *pa.p.* inspīred'. [L. *inspiro—in*, into, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

INSPIRER, in-spīr'ér, *n.* One who inspires.

INSPIRIT, in-spir'it, *v.t.* To infuse spirit into: to give new life to: to invigorate: to encourage.

INSPISSATE, in-spis'āt, *v.t.* *To thicken*, as fluids:—*pr.p.* inspiss'āting; *pa.p.* inspiss'āted. [L. *inspisso, -atum—in*, and *spissus*, thick.]

INSTABILITY, in-sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want of stability or steadiness: want of firmness: inconstancy: fickleness: mutability.

INSTABLE, in-stā'bl, *adj.* Not stable: inconstant: fickle.

INSTALL, INSTAL, in-stawl', *v.t.* To place in a stall or seat: to place in an office or order: to invest in any charge or office with the customary ceremonies.

INSTALLATION, in-stal-lā'shun, *n.* The act of installing or placing in an office with ceremonies.

INSTALMENT, in-stawl'ment, *n.* The act of installing: (*Shak.*) a seat: one of the parts of a sum paid at various times.

INSTANCE, in'stans, *n.* Quality of being instant or urgent: solicitation: occurrence: occasion: example: (*Shak.*) that which is instant, motive.—*v.t.* To mention as an example or case in point:—*pr.p.* in'stancing; *pa.p.* in'stanced.

INSTANT, in'stant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Standing by* or *near:* pressing, urgent: immediate: quick: without delay: present, current, as the passing month.—*n.* The present moment of time: any moment or point of time. [L. *instans, -stantis*, pr.p. of *insto*, to stand upon—*in*, upon, *sto*, to stand.]

INSTANTANEOUS, in-stan-tān'e-us, *adj.* Done in an instant: momentary: occurring or acting at once: very quickly.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, in-stan-tān'e-us-li, *adv.* In an instant: immediately.

INSTANTANEOUSNESS, in-stan-tān'e-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being instantaneous.

INSTANTLY, in'stant-li, *adv.* On the instant or moment: immediately: importunately: zealously.

INSTATE, in-stāt', *v.t.* To put in a state or place: to install.

INSTAURATION, in-stawr-ā'shun, *n.* Restoration: renewal. [L. *instauratio—instauro, -atum*, to restore.]

INSTEAD, in-sted', *adv.* In the stead, place, or room of.

INSTEEP, in-stēp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To steep or soak: to lay under water.

INSTEP, in'step, *n.* The prominent upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg: in horses, the hind-leg from the ham to the pastern joint.

INSTIGATE, in'sti-gāt, *v.t.* *To prick on:* to urge on: to set on: to incite:—*pr.p.* in'stigāting; *pa.p.* in'stigāted. [L. *instigo—in*, and root *stig*, Gr. *stizō*, Sans. *tij*, to prick.]

INSTIGATION, in-sti-gā'shun, *n.* The act of instigating or inciting: impulse, esp. to evil: temptation.

INSTIGATOR, in'sti-gāt-or, *n.* One who or that which instigates or incites.

INSTIL, in-stil', *v.t.* *To pour into by drops:* to infuse slowly into the mind:—*pr.p.* instill'ing; *pa.p.* instilled'. [L. *instillo—in*, and *stillo*, to drop.]

INSTILLATION, INSTILMENT, in-stil-ā'shun, in-stil'ment, *n.* The act of instilling or pouring in by drops: the act of infusing slowly into the mind: that which is instilled or infused.

INSTINCT, in'stingkt, *n.* *That which instigates* or incites: impulse: the natural impulse by which animals are guided, apparently independent of reason or experience, to any action. [L. *instinctus*, from *instinguo*, to instigate, from root of INSTIGATE.]

INSTINCT, in-stingkt', *adj.* Instigated or incited: moved: animated.

INSTINCTIVE, in-stingkt'iv, *adj.* Prompted by instinct: involuntary: acting according to or determined by natural impulse.

INSTINCTIVELY, in-stingkt'iv-li, *adv.* By instinct or natural impulse.

INSTITUTE, in'sti-tūt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cause to stand up:* to set up: to erect: to originate: to establish:

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to appoint: to educate:—*pr.p.* in'stitūting; *pa.p.* in'stitūted.—*n.* Anything instituted or formally established: established law: precept or principle: a book of precepts or principles: a literary or philosophical society. [L. *instituo—in*, and *statuo*, to cause to stand, from *sto*, to stand.]

INSTITUTION, in-sti-tū'shun, *n.* The act of instituting or establishing: that which is instituted or established: foundation: established order: enactment: a society established for some object: that which institutes or instructs: a system of principles or rules.

INSTITUTIONAL, in-sti-tū'shun-al, } *adj.* Be-
INSTITUTIONARY, in-sti-tū'shun-ar-i, } longing to an institution: instituted by authority: elementary.

INSTITUTIST, in'sti-tūt-ist, *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules.

INSTITUTIVE, in'sti-tūt-iv, *adj.* Able or tending to institute or establish: depending on an institution.

INSTITUTOR, in'sti-tūt-or, *n.* One who institutes or establishes: an instructor or educator.

INSTRUCT, in-strukt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To put in order:* to prepare: to inform: to teach: to order or command.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Instructed, taught. [L. *instruo, instructum—in*, and *struo*, to pile up, to set in order.]

INSTRUCTIBLE, in-strukt'i-bl, *adj.* Able to be instructed.

INSTRUCTION, in-struk'shun, *n.* The act of instructing or teaching: information: command.

INSTRUCTIONAL, in-struk'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to instruction: educational.

INSTRUCTIVE, in-strukt'iv, *adj.* Containing instruction or information: conveying knowledge.

INSTRUCTIVELY, in-strukt'iv-li, *adv.* In an instructive manner: so as to afford knowledge.

INSTRUCTIVENESS, in-strukt'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being instructive.

INSTRUCTOR, in-strukt'or, *n.* One who instructs: a teacher.

INSTRUCTRESS, in-strukt'res, *n.* A female who instructs.

INSTRUMENT, in'strōō-ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which instructs* or *builds up:* a tool or utensil: a machine producing musical sounds: a writing containing a contract: one who or that which is made a means. [L. *instrumentum*—root of INSTRUCT.]

INSTRUMENTAL, in-strōō-ment'al, *adj.* Acting as an instrument or means: serving to promote an object: helpful: belonging to or produced by musical instruments.

INSTRUMENTALIST, in-strōō-ment'al-ist, *n.* One who plays on a musical instrument.

INSTRUMENTALITY, in-strōō-men-tal'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being instrumental: that which is instrumental: agency.

INSTRUMENTALLY, in-strōō-ment'al-li, *adv.* By means of an instrument: as means to an end: with musical instruments.

INSTRUMENTATION, in-strōō-ment-ā'shun, *n.* (*mus.*) The arrangement of a composition for performance by different instruments: the playing upon musical instruments.

INSUBJECTION, in-sub-jek'shun, *n.* Want of subjection or obedience.

INSUBORDINATE, in-sub-or'din-āt, *adj.* Not subordinate or submissive: disobedient.

INSUBORDINATION, in-sub-or-din-ā'shun, *n.* The quality of being insubordinate: disobedience to authority.

INSUBSTANTIAL, in-sub-stan'shal, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not substantial: not real.

INSUFFERABLE, in-suf'fer-a-bl, *adj.* Not sufferable or able to be suffered or endured: unbearable: detestable.

INSUFFERABLY, in-suf'fer-a-bli, *adv.* Beyond endurance: intolerably.

INSUFFICIENCE, in-suf-fish'ens, } *n.* Want of
INSUFFICIENCY, in-suf-fish'en-si, } sufficiency: inadequateness: want of the requisite power or skill: incompetency.

INSUFFICIENT, in-suf-fish'ent, *adj.* Not sufficient: deficient: unfit: incapable.

INSUFFICIENTLY, in-suf-fish'ent-li, *adv.* Not sufficiently: inadequately.

INSUIT, in'sūt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A suit, a petition.

INSULAR, in'sū-lar, *adj.* *Belonging to an island:* surrounded by water. [L. *insularis—insula*, an island.]

INSULARITY, in-sū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being insular.

INSULARLY, in'sū-lar-li, *adv.* In an insular manner.

INSULATE, in'sū-lāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make an island of:* to place in a detached situation: to cut off from connection or communication: (*electricity*) to separate by a non-conductor:—*pr.p.* in'sūlāting; *pa.p.* in'sūlāted. [From L. *insula*, an island.]

INSULATED, in'sū-lāt-ed, *p.adj.* Not contiguous: standing apart: denoting bodies separated by non-conductors of electricity or of heat. [From INSULATE.]

INSULATION, in-sū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of insulating: state of being insulated, as a body by non-conductors of electricity or of heat.

INSULATOR, in'sū-lāt-or, *n.* One who or that which insulates: a non-conductor of electricity.

INSULT, in-sult', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To leap at* or *upon:* to treat with indignity or contempt: to abuse: to affront.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to leap. [L. *insulto—insilio*, to spring at—*in*, upon, and *salio*, to leap.]

INSULT, in'sult, *n.* The act of insulting: abuse: affront: contumely.

INSULTING, in-sult'ing, *p.adj.* Conveying insult: insolent: contemptuous.

INSULTINGLY, in-sult'ing-li, *adv.* With insult: insolently.

INSULTMENT, in-sult'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Insult.

INSUPERABILITY, in-sū-pėr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being insuperable.

INSUPERABLE, in-sū'pėr-a-bl, *adj.* *That cannot be passed over:* insurmountable: unconquerable. [L. *insuperabilis—in*, not, *superabilis—supero*, to pass over—*super*, above.]

INSUPERABLY, in-sū'pėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be overcome: insurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, in-sup-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* Not supportable or able to be supported or endured: unbearable: insufferable.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, in-sup-pōrt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being insupportable or beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, in-sup-pōrt'a-bli, *adv.* Beyond endurance: intolerably.

INSUPPRESSIBLE, in-sup-pres'i-bl, *adj.* Not suppressible or to be suppressed or concealed.

INSUPPRESSIVE, in-sup-pres'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That cannot be suppressed or concealed.

INSURABLE, in-shōōr'a-bl, *adj.* That may be insured.

INSURANCE, in-shōōr'ans, *n.* The act of insuring, or a contract by which one person undertakes for a payment or premium to guarantee another against risk or loss: the premium so paid.

INSURE, in-shōōr', *v.t.* *To make sure* or secure: to contract for a premium to make good a loss, as from fire, &c., or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death.—*v.i.* to practise making insurance:—*pr.p.* insūr'ing; *pa.p.* insūred'.

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INSURER, in-shōōr'ėr, *n.* One who insures.

INSURGENCY, in-surj'en-si, *n.* A *rising upon* or *against:* insurrection: rebellion. [From INSURGENT.]

INSURGENT, in-surj'ent, *adj. Rising upon* or *against:* rising in opposition to authority: rebellious.—*n.* One who rises in opposition to established authority: a rebel. [L. *insurgens, -entis—insurgo*, to rise upon—*in*, upon, and *surgo, surrectum*, to rise.]

INSURMOUNTABILITY, in-sur-mownt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being insurmountable.

INSURMOUNTABLE, in-sur-mownt'a-bl, *adj.* Not surmountable: that cannot be overcome.

INSURMOUNTABLY, in-sur-mownt'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be surmounted or overcome.

INSURRECTION, in-sur-rek'shun, *n. A rising up* or against: open and active opposition to the execution of the law: a rebellion. [L. *insurrectio*—root of INSURGENT.]

INSURRECTIONAL, in-sur-rek'shun-al, } *adj.*
INSURRECTIONARY, in-sur-rek'shun-ar-i, } Relating to insurrection: seditious.

INSURRECTIONIST, in-sur-rek'shun-ist, *n.* One who favours or takes part in an insurrection.

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, in-sus-sep-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want of susceptibility or feeling.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, in-sus-sep'ti-bl, *adj.* Not susceptible: not capable of feeling or of being affected.

INSWATHE, in-swāth', *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To swathe or wrap in, to enfold.

INTACT, in-takt', *adj. Untouched:* uninjured. [L. *intactus—in*, not, *tango, tactum*, to touch.]

INTACTIBLE, in-takt'i-bl, *adj.* That cannot be touched, or perceived by the touch.

INTAGLIATED, in-tal'yāt-ed, *adj.* Formed in intaglio: engraved.

INTAGLIO, in-tal'yo, *n.* A figure *cut into* any substance: a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out, the reverse of a cameo. [It.—*intagliare—in*, into, *tagliare*, to cut. See DETAIL.]

INTANGIBILITY, in-tanj-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being intangible.

INTANGIBLE, in-tanj'i-bl, *adj.* Not tangible or perceptible to touch.

INTANGIBLENESS, in-tanj'i-bl-nes, *n.* Intangibility.

INTEGER, in'te-jėr, *n.* That which is left *untouched* or undiminished, a whole: (*arith.*) a whole number. [L.—*in*, not, and *tag*, root of *tango*, to touch.]

INTEGRAL, in'te-gral, *adj. Entire* or *whole:* not fractional.—*n.* A whole: the whole as made up of its parts. [From INTEGER.]

INTEGRALLY, in'te-gral-li, *adv.* Wholly, completely.

INTEGRANT, in'te-grant, *adj.* Making part *of a whole:* necessary to form an integer or an entire thing. [L. *integrans, -antis*, pr.p. of *integro*, to make whole. See INTEGER.]

INTEGRATE, in'te-grāt, *v.t.* To make up as *a whole:* to make entire: to renew:—*pr.p.* in'tegrāting; *pa.p.* in'tegrāted. [L. *integro, integratum*—root of INTEGER.]

INTEGRATION, in-te-grā'shun, *n.* The act of integrating or making whole or entire: (*math.*) the operation of finding the integral of a given differential.

INTEGRITY, in-teg'ri-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) *Entireness, wholeness:* the unimpaired state of anything: uprightness: honesty: purity. [L. *integritas*—root of INTEGER.]

INTEGUMENT, in-teg'ū-ment, *n. That which* naturally *covers* anything. [L. *integumentum—intego—in*, upon, *tego*, to cover.]

INTEGUMENTARY, in-teg-ū-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or composed of integuments.

INTELLECT, in'tel-lekt, *n.* The power of the mind *that chooses* or decides *between* things: the mind, in reference to its rational powers: the thinking principle. [L. *intellectus—intelligo*, to choose between—*inter*, between, *lego*, to choose.]

INTELLECTED, in'tel-lekt-ed, *adj.* (*Cowper*). Endowed with intellect.

INTELLECTION, in-tel-lek'shun, *n.* The act of understanding: (*phil.*) apprehension or perception. [From INTELLECT.]

INTELLECTIVE, in-tel-lekt'iv, *adj.* Able to understand: produced or perceived by the understanding. [From INTELLECT.]

INTELLECTUAL, in-tel-lekt'ū-al, *adj.* Of or relating to the intellect or mind: perceived or performed by the intellect: having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUALISM, in-tel-lekt'ū-al-izm, *n.* Intellectual power: the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

INTELLECTUALIST, in-tel-lekt'ū-al-ist, *n.* One who overrates the human intellect.

INTELLECTUALITY, in-tel-lekt-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* Intellectual power.

INTELLECTUALLY, in-tel-lekt'ū-al-li, *adv.* By means of the intellect or understanding.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tel'i-jens, *n.* The faculty of knowing: capacity to know: information communicated: news: a spiritual being. [L. *intelligentia*—root of INTELLECT.]

INTELLIGENT, in-tel'i-jent, *adj.* Having intellect: endowed with the faculty of apprehending: well-informed. [L. *intelligens, -entis*, pr.p. of *intelligo*. See INTELLECT.]

INTELLIGENTIAL, in-tel-i-jen'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to the intelligence: consisting of spiritual being.

INTELLIGENTLY, in-tel'i-jent-li, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tel-i-ji-bil'i-ti, } *n.* Quality
INTELLIGIBLENESS, in-tel'i-ji-bl-nes, } of being intelligible or capable of being understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, in-tel'i-ji-bl, *adj.* That may be understood: clear.

INTELLIGIBLY, in-tel'i-ji-bli, *adv.* In an intelligible manner: so as to be understood.

INTEMPERANCE, in-tem'pėr-ans, *n.* Want of temperance: excess of any kind: habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquor.

INTEMPERATE, in-tem'pėr-āt, *adj.* Not temperate: indulging to excess any appetite or passion: given to an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors: passionate: exceeding the usual degree.

INTEMPERATELY, in-tem'pėr-āt-li, *adv.* In an intemperate manner: immoderately.

INTEMPERATENESS, in-tem'pėr-āt-nes, *n.* The state of being intemperate: over-indulgence of any appetite: excess.

INTENABLE, in-ten'a-bl, *adj.* Not tenable: that cannot be held or maintained.

INTEND, in-tend', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To stretch towards,* to strain: to regard: to fix the mind upon: to purpose.—*v.i.* to have a design: to purpose. [L. *intendo, intentum* and *intensum—in*, towards, *tendo*, to stretch.]

INTENDANCY, in-tend'an-si, *n.* The office of an intendant.

INTENDANT, in-tend'ant, *n.* An officer who superintends. [From L. *intendo*, to fix the mind upon. See INTEND.]

INTENDED, in-tend'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Having tension: purposed: betrothed.—*n.* An affianced lover.

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INTENDEDLY, in-tend'ed-li, *adv.* With intention or design.

INTENDIMENT, in-tend'i-ment, } *n.* (*Spenser*). At-
INTENDMENT, in-tend'ment, } tention, knowledge, intention. [Fr. *entendement*, from root of INTEND.]

INTENIBLE, in-ten'i-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That cannot contain anything. [L. *in*, not, and *teneo*, to hold.]

INTENSE, in-tens', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Stretched, strained:* increased to a high degree: ardent: very close: very severe. [From root of INTEND.]

INTENSELY, in-tens'li, *adv.* To an intense degree: extremely: attentively.

INTENSENESS, in-tens'nes, *n.* The state of being intense: extreme degree: earnestness.

INTENSIFICATION, in-tens-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of intensifying.

INTENSIFY, in-tens'i-fī, *v.t.* To make intense, or more intense.—*v.i.* to become intense:—*pr.p.* intens'ifying; *pa.p.* intens'ified.

INTENSION, in-ten'shun, *n.* A straining or bending: state of being strained: increase of intensity. [From root of INTEND.]

INTENSITY, in-tens'i-ti, *n.* Intenseness.

INTENSIVE, in-tens'iv, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Stretched:* admitting of extension: assiduous: serving to intensify: (*gram.*) giving force or emphasis. [From root of INTEND.]

INTENSIVELY, in-tens'iv-li, *adv.* In an intensive manner: so as to give force.

INTENSIVENESS, in-tens'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being intensive.

INTENT, in-tent', *adj.* Having the mind intense or bent on: fixed with close attention: anxiously diligent.—*n.* The thing aimed at or intended: a design: meaning.

TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES, in all senses or intentions, practically.

INTENTION, in-ten'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A stretching of the mind* towards any object: fixed direction of mind: the object aimed at: design: purpose. [From root of INTEND.]

INTENTIONAL, in-ten'shun-al, *adj.* With intention: intended: designed.

INTENTIONALLY, in-ten'shun-al-li, *adv.* With intention or design: not accidentally.

INTENTIONED, in-ten'shund, *adj.* With intention: meant, designed.

INTENTIVE, in-tent'iv, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Attentive.

INTENTLY, in-tent'li, *adv.* With close attention: fixedly: earnestly.

INTENTNESS, in-tent'nes, *n.* The state of being [intent: close attention.

INTER, in-tėr', *v.t.* *To put in* and cover with *earth:* to bury:—*pr.p.* interr'ing; *pa.p.* interred'. [Low L. *interro*—L. *in*, into, *terra*, the earth.]

INTERACT, in'tėr-akt, *n.* A short piece in a play *acted between* the principal pieces: the interval between the acts of the drama. [L. *inter*, between, and ACT.]

INTERACTION, in-tėr-ak'shun, *n.* Action between [bodies, mutual action.

INTERCALAR, in-tėr'kal-ar, }
INTERCALARY, in-tėr'kal-ar-i or -kal'ar-i, } *adj.* Inserted between others, esp. applied to a supernumerary day inserted in a calendar, as the 29th February.

INTERCALATE, in-tėr'kal-āt, *v.t.* *To insert between,* as a day in a calendar:—*pr.p.* inter'calāting; *pa.p.* inter'calāted. [L. *intercalo, -atum—inter*, between, *calo*, to call, to proclaim.]

INTERCALATION, in-tėr-kal-ā'shun, *n.* The act of intercalating: insertion in a calendar of a portion of time out of the usual order.

INTERCEDE, in-tėr-sēd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To go between:* to act as peacemaker between two: to plead for one:—*pr.p.* intercēd'ing; *pa.p.* intercēd'ed. [L. *intercedo, -cessum—inter*, between, *cedo*, to go.]

INTERCEDENT, in-tėr-sēd'ent, *adj.* Going between: pleading for. [From INTERCEDE.]

INTERCELLULAR, in-tėr-sel'ū-lar, *adj.* Lying between cells. [L. *inter*, between, and CELLULAR.]

INTERCEPT, in-tėr-sept', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take* anything by coming *between* it and its destination: to catch by the way: to interrupt communication with: to cut off: (*math.*) to take or comprehend between. [L. *intercipio, -ceptum—inter*, between, *capio*, to take.]

INTERCEPTER, in-tėr-sept'ėr, *n.* One who or that which intercepts. [cepting or cutting off.

INTERCEPTION, in-tėr-sep'shun, *n.* Act of inter-

INTERCESSION, in-tėr-sesh'un, *n.* Act of interceding or pleading for another: mediation.

INTERCESSIONAL, in-tėr-sesh'un-al, *adj.* Containing intercession or pleading for others.

INTERCESSOR, in-tėr-ses'or, *n.* *One who goes between:* one who comes between two enemies for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation: one who pleads for another: a bishop who acts during a vacancy in a see. [From INTERCEDE.]

INTERCESSORIAL, in-tėr-ses-sōr'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to an intercessor or pleader for others.

INTERCESSORY, in-tėr-ses'or-i, *adj.* Relating to or containing intercession. [link together.

INTERCHAIN, in-tėr-chān', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To chain or

INTERCHANGE, in-tėr-chānj', *v.t.* To change between or one thing for another: to give and take mutually: to exchange: to succeed alternately.—*n.* Mutual exchange: alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABILITY, in-tėr-chānj-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-tėr-chānj'a-bl, *adj.* That may be interchanged: following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLENESS, in-tėr-chānj'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-tėr-chānj'a-bli, *adv.* By interchange: alternately.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-tėr-chānj'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Exchange, mutual transfer.

INTERCIPIENT, in-tėr-sip'i-ent, *adj.* Intercepting.—*n.* The person or thing that intercepts.

INTERCLUDE, in-tėr-klōōd', *v.t.* *To shut out* from anything by *coming between:* to intercept: to cut off:—*pr.p.* interclūd'ing; *pa.p.* interclūd'ed. [L. *intercludo—inter*, between, *claudo*, to shut.]

INTERCOLONIAL, in-tėr-ko-lō'ni-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* the relations existing *between colonies.* [L. *inter*, between, and COLONIAL.]

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-tėr-ko-lum-ni-ā'shun, *n.* (*arch.*) The distance between columns measured from the lower part of their shafts. [L. *inter*, between, and root of COLUMN.] [mune together.

INTERCOMMUNE, in-tėr-kom-mūn', *v.t.* To com-

INTERCOMMUNICABLE, in-tėr-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be communicated between or mutually.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, in-tėr-kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v.t.* To communicate between or mutually.

INTERCOMMUNICATION, in-tėr-kom-mū-ni-kā'shun, *n.* Reciprocal or mutual communication or intercourse.

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INTERCOMMUNION, in-tėr-kom-mūn'yun, *n.* Mutual communion: reciprocal intercourse.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-tėr-kom-mū'ni-ti, *n.* Reciprocal community or intercourse.

INTERCOSTAL, in-tėr-kos'tal, *adj.* (*anat.*) Lying between the ribs. [L. *inter*, between, and COSTAL.]

INTERCOURSE, in'tėr-kōrs, *n.* (*lit.*) *A course* or *running between:* connection by dealings: communication: commerce: communion. [L. *inter*, between, and COURSE.]

INTERCURRENCE, in-tėr-kur'ens, *n.* Act of coming between: intervention.

INTERCURRENT, in-tėr-kur'rent, *adj.* *Running between:* intervening. [L. *inter*, between, and CURRENT.]

INTERDEAL, in'tėr-dēl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as [ENTERDEAL.

INTERDEPENDENCE, in-tėr-de-pend'ens, } *n.*
INTERDEPENDENCY, in-tėr-de-pend'en-si, } *n.* Mutual dependence. [L. *inter*, and DEPENDENCE.]

INTERDICT, in-tėr-dikt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pronounce between:* to forbid: to forbid communion. [L. *interdico, dictum—inter*, between, and *dico*, to say, pronounce.]

INTERDICT, in'tėr-dikt, *n.* Prohibition: a prohibitory decree: a prohibition of the Pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service.

INTERDICTION, in-tėr-dik'shun, *n.* The act of interdicting: interdict: prohibitory decree: (*Shak.*) curse.

INTERDICTIVE, in-tėr-dikt'iv, } *adj.* Containing
INTERDICTORY, in-tėr-dikt'or-i, } interdiction: prohibitory.

INTERESS, in'tėr-es, *n.* (*Spenser*). Interest, concern.

INTEREST, in'tėr-est, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To be between:* to engage as the attention: to awaken concern in: to excite (in behalf of another).—*n.* Concern: special attention: influence over others: share: participation: advantage: premium paid for the use of money: any increase. [L. *interest—interesse*, to concern—*inter*, between, *esse*, to be.]

INTERESTED, in'tėr-est-ed, *adj.* Having an interest or concern: liable to be affected.

INTERESTING, in'tėr-est-ing, *adj.* Having interest: engaging the attention or regard: exciting emotion or passion.

INTERESTINGLY, in'tėr-est-ing-li, *adv.* In an interesting manner.

INTERFACIAL, in-tėr-fā'shal, *adj.* (*geom.*) Included between two plane faces or surfaces.

INTERFERE, in-tėr-fēr', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To strike between:* to come in collision: to intermeddle: to interpose: —*pr.p.* interfēr'ing; *pa.p.* interfēred'. [L. *inter*, between, and *ferio*, to strike.]

INTERFERENCE, in-tėr-fēr'ens, *n.* Act of interfering.

INTERFERER, in-tėr-fēr'ėr, *n.* One who interferes.

INTERFLUENT, in-tėr'flōō-ent, } *adj.* *Flowing between.*
INTERFLUOUS, in-tėr'flōō-us, } [L. *interfluens*, pr.p. of *interfluo—inter*, between, and *fluo*, to flow.]

INTERFOLIACEOUS, in-tėr-fō-li-ā'shus, *adj.* Placed between leaves. [L. *inter*, between, FOLIACEOUS.]

INTERFRETTED, in-tėr-fret'ed, *adj.* Fretted between or interlaced.

INTERFUSED, in-tėr-fūzd', *adj.* *Poured* or spread *between.* [L. *interfusus*, pa.p. of *interfundo—inter*, between, and *fundo*, to pour.]

INTERFUSION, in-tėr-fū'zhun, *n.* A pouring or spreading between. [See INTERFUSED.]

INTERHEMAL, in-tėr-hē'mal, *adj.* Between the hemal processes or spines.

INTERIM, in'tėr-im, *n.* Time between or intervening: the mean time. [L.—*inter*, between.]

INTERIOR, in-tē'ri-or, *adj.* *Inner:* internal: remote from the frontier or coast: inland.—*n.* The inside of anything: the inland part of a country. [L., comp. of *interus*, inward.]

INTERIORLY, in-tē'ri-or-li, *adv.* Inwardly: internally.

INTERJACENCY, in-tėr-jā'sen-si, *n.* *A lying between:* a space or region between others. [From INTERJACENT.]

INTERJACENT, in-tėr-jā'sent, *adj.* *Lying between:* intervening. [L. *interjacens, -entis*, pr.p. of *interjaceo—inter*, between, and *jaceo*, to lie.]

INTERJECT, in-tėr-jekt', *v.t.* *To throw between:* to insert.—*v.i.* to throw one's self between. [L. *inter*, between, and *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.]

INTERJECTION, in-tėr-jek'shun, *n.* *A throwing between:* (*gram.*) a word thrown in to express emotion. [From INTERJECT.]

INTERJECTIONAL, in-tėr-jek'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to or having the nature of an interjection: thrown in.

INTERJOIN, in-tėr-join', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERJUNCTION, in-tėr-jungk'shun, *n.* A junction or joining between.

INTERKNIT, in-tėr-nit', *v.t.* To knit together: to unite closely.

INTERLACE, in-tėr-lās', *v.t.* To lace together: to unite: to insert one thing within another: to intermix.

INTERLACEMENT, in-tėr-lās'ment, *n.* Act of interlacing: insertion within.

INTERLARD, in-tėr-lārd', *v.t.* To place lard between: to mix in, as fat with lean: to diversify by mixture: to interpose.

INTERLAY, in-tėr-lā', *v.t.* To lay among or between.

INTERLEAVE, in-tėr-lēv', *v.t.* To put a leaf between: to insert blank leaves in a book:—*pr.p.* interleav'ing; *pa.p.* interleaved'.

INTERLINE, in-tėr-līn', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To insert a line between:* to write in alternate lines: to write between lines already written or printed.

INTERLINEAR, in-tėr-lin'e-ar, *adj.* Written between lines.

INTERLINEATION, in-tėr-lin-e-ā'shun, *n.* Act of interlining: that which is interlined.

INTERLINING, in-tėr-līn'ing, *n.* Correction or alteration made by writing between lines.

INTERLINK, in-tėr-lingk', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To put a link between:* to connect by uniting links.

INTERLOBULAR, in-tėr-lob'ū-lar, *adj.* Being between lobes. [L. *inter*, between, and LOBULAR.]

INTERLOCATION, in-tėr-lo-kā'shun, *n.* A location or placing between.

INTERLOCUTION, in-tėr-lo-kū'shun, *n.* *A speaking between:* conference: (*law*) an intermediate decree before final decision. [L. *interlocutio*, from *interloquor—inter*, between, and *loquor, locutus*, to speak.]

INTERLOCUTOR, in-tėr-lok'ū-tor, *n.* One who speaks between or in dialogue: (*law*) an intermediate decree before final decision. [See INTERLOCUTION.]

INTERLOCUTORY, in-tėr-lok'ū-tor-i, *adj.* Consisting of dialogue: (*law*) intermediate, as a decree. [See INTERLOCUTION.]

INTERLOPE, in-tėr-lōp', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To leap* or *run between:* to intrude into any matter in which one has no fair concern:—*pr.p.* interlōp'ing; *pa.p.* interlōped'. [L. *inter*, between, and D. *loopen*, to run; Scot. *loup*; E. *leap*.]

INTERLOPER, in-tėr-lōp'ėr, *n.* One who interlopes or intrudes into affairs in which he has no concern or right: an intermeddler.

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INTERLUDE, in'tėr-lōōd, *n.* A short dramatic performance or play *between the play* and after-piece, or between the acts of a play: a short piece of music played between the parts of a song. [Low L. *interludium*—L. *inter*, between, *ludus*, play.]

INTERLUDED, in-tėr-lōōd'ed, *adj.* Inserted as an interlude: having interludes.

INTERLUNAR, in-tėr-lōō'nar, } *adj.* Belonging
INTERLUNARY, in-tėr-lōō'nar-i, } to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. [L. *inter*, between, and LUNAR.]

INTERMARRIAGE, in-tėr-mar'ij, *n.* Marriage between two families where each takes one and gives another.

INTERMARRY, in-tėr-mar'i, *v.i.* To marry between or among: to marry reciprocally or take one and give another in marriage.

INTERMAXILLARY, in-tėr-maks'il-ar-i, *adj.* Situated between the jaw-bones. [L. *inter*, between, and MAXILLARY.]

INTERMEDDLE, in-tėr-med'l, *v.i.* To meddle or mix with: to interpose or interfere improperly or officiously. [L. *inter*, among, and MEDDLE.]

INTERMEDDLER, in-tėr-med'lėr, *n.* One who intermeddles, or interferes officiously or improperly.

INTERMEDIAL, in-tėr-mē'di-al, *adj.* Intermediate. [L. *inter*, between, and MEDIAL.]

INTERMEDIARY, in-tėr-mē'di-ar-i, *adj.* [mediate.

INTERMEDIATE, in-tėr-mē'di-āt, *adj.* In the middle between: intervening. [L. *inter*, between, and MEDIATE.]

INTERMEDIATELY, in-tėr-mē'di-āt-li, *adv.* [way of intervention. By

INTERMEDIUM, in-tėr-mē'di-um, *n.* A medium between: an intervening agent or instrument.

INTERMENT, in-tėr'ment, *n.* The act of interring or depositing a body in the earth: burial.

INTERMIGRATION, in-tėr-mi-grā'shun, *n.* Act of migrating amongst each other: reciprocal migration. [L. *inter*, among, and MIGRATION.]

INTERMINABLE, in-tėr'min-a-bl, *adj.* *Without termination* or limit: boundless: endless. [L. *interminabilis—in*, not, and *terminus*, a boundary.]

INTERMINABLY, in-tėr'min-a-bli, *adv.* Without termination: endlessly.

INTERMINATE, in-tėr'min-āt, *adj.* Interminable.

INTERMINGLE, in-tėr-ming'gl, *v.t.* or *v.i.* *To mingle* or mix *together*. [L. *inter*, among, and MINGLE.]

INTERMISSION, in-tėr-mish'un, *n.* Act of intermitting: interval: pause: temporary cessation, as of a fever. [tervals: not continual.

INTERMISSIVE, in-tėr-mis'iv, *adj.* Coming at in-

INTERMIT, in-tėr-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cause to go between:* to cause to cease for a time: to interrupt.—*v.i.* to cease for a time:—*pr.p.* intermitt'ing; *pa.p.* intermitt'ed. [L. *intermitto*, *-missum—inter*, between, and *mitto*, to cause to go.]

INTERMITTENT, in-tėr-mit'ent, *adj.* Intermitting or ceasing at intervals, as a fever.—*n.* An intermittent disease.

INTERMITTINGLY, in-tėr-mit'ing-li, *adv.* At intervals: not long at one time.

INTERMIX, in-tėr-miks', *v.t.* or *v.i.* To mix among or together. [L. *inter*, among, and MIX.]

INTERMIXTURE, in-tėr-miks'tūr, *n.* A mass formed by mixture: something intermixed.

INTERMOBILITY, in-tėr-mo-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capacity of things to move among themselves. [L. *inter*, among, and MOBILITY.]

INTERMUNDANE, in-tėr-mun'dān, *adj.* *Between worlds.* [L. *inter*, between, and MUNDANE.]

INTERMURAL, in-tėr-mū'ral, *adj.* Lying *between walls.* [L. *inter*, between, and MURAL.]

INTERMUSCULAR, in-tėr-mus'kū-lar, *adj.* Between the muscles. [L. *inter*, between, and MUSCULAR.]

INTERMUTATION, in-tėr-mū-tā'shun, *n.* Mutual change: interchange. [L. *inter*, between, and MUTATION.]

INTERN, in-tėrn', *adj.* (*obs.*) Internal.

INTERNAL, in-tėr'nal, *adj.* *Being in the interior:* domestic, as opposed to foreign: intrinsic: pertaining to the heart:—opposed to EXTERNAL. [L. *internus—inter*, within.] [tally: intellectually.

INTERNALLY, in-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* Inwardly: men-

INTERNATIONAL, in-tėr-nash'un-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* the relations *between nations.* [L. *inter*, between, and NATIONAL.]

INTERNATIONALLY, in-tėr-nash'un-al-li, *adv.* In a manner affecting the intercourse between nations.

INTERNE, in-tėrn', *n.* (*Browning*). That which is internal: interior.

INTERNECINE, in-tėr-nē'sīn, *adj.* Mutually destructive: deadly. [L. *interneco—inter*, between, and *neco*, to kill.]

INTERNED, in-tėrnd', *p.adj.* Sent into and imprisoned in the interior of an enemy's country, said of prisoners of war. [From root of INTERNAL.]

INTERNODE, in'tėr-nōd, *n.* (*bot.*) The space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise. [L. *internodium*, from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot.] [tween nodes or joints.

INTERNODIAL, in-tėr-nōd'i-al, *adj.* Occurring be-

INTERNUNCIAL, in-tėr-nun'shyal, *adj.* Pertaining to an internuncio.

INTERNUNCIO, in-tėr-nun'shi-o, *n.* A messenger between two parties: the Pope's representative at republics and small courts. [Sp.; L. *internuncius—inter*, between, and *nuncius*, a messenger.]

INTEROCEANIC, in-tėr-ō-she-an'ik, *adj.* Between oceans. [L. *inter*, between, and OCEANIC.]

INTEROCULAR, in-tėr-ok'ū-lar, *adj.* Between the eyes. [L. *inter*, between, and OCULAR.]

INTEROSSEAL, in-tėr-os'e-al, } *adj.* Situated be-
INTEROSSEOUS, in-tėr-os'e-us, } tween bones. [L. *inter*, between, and OSSEAL, OSSEOUS.]

INTERPELLATION, in-tėr-pel-ā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *Speaking between:* interruption: intercession: a summons: an earnest address: a question demanding an answer. [Fr.; L. *interpellatio*, from *interpello*, *-atum—inter*, between, and *pello*, to speak.]

INTERPENETRATE, in-tėr-pen'e-trāt, *v.t.* To penetrate between or within. [tween the planets.

INTERPLANETARY, in-tėr-plan'et-ar-i, *adj.* Be-

INTERPLEAD, in-tėr-plēd', *v.i.* (*law*). To plead or discuss a point, happening between or incidentally, before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPLEADER, in-tėr-plēd'ėr, *n.* One who interpleads: (*law*) a bill in equity to determine to which of the parties a suit, debt, or rent is due.

INTERPLEDGE, in-tėr-pledj', *v.t.* To pledge mutually: to give and take a pledge. [L. *inter*, between, mutually, and PLEDGE.]

INTERPOLATE, in-tėr'po-lāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To polish* or furbish up here and there or *between:* to insert unfairly, as a spurious word or passage in a book or manuscript, to corrupt: (*math.*) to fill up the intermediate terms of a series:—*pr.p.* inter'polating;

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pa.p. inter'polated. [L. *interpolo, interpolatum*, from *inter*, between, and *polio*, to polish.]

INTERPOLATION, in-tėr-po-lā'shun, *n.* Act of interpolating: that which is interpolated.

INTERPOLATOR, in-tėr'po-lāt-or, *n.* One who interpolates.

INTERPOSAL, in-tėr-pōz'al, *n.* Interposition.

INTERPOSE, in-tėr-pōz', *v.t.* *To place between:* to thrust in: to offer, as aid or services.—*v.i.* to come between: to mediate: to put in by way of interruption:—*pr.p.* interpōs'ing; *pa.p.* interpōsed'. [L. *interpono, -positum—inter*, between, and *pono*, to place.]

INTERPOSER, in-tėr-pōz'ėr, *n.* One who interposes.

INTERPOSIT, in-tėr-poz'it, *n.* A place of deposit between two cities or countries.

INTERPOSITION, in-tėr-po-zish'un, *n.* Act of interposing: intervention: mediation: anything interposed.

INTERPRET, in-tėr'pret, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To act as an agent *between* two parties so as to fix *the price:* to make clear: to translate into intelligible or familiar terms: to give a solution of. [L. *interpretor, -pretatus*—prob. from *inter*, between, and root of *pretium*, price, akin to Gr. *pri*, from Sans. *kri*, to buy.]

INTERPRETABLE, in-tėr'pret-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of interpretation.

INTERPRETATION, in-tėr-pre-tā'shun, *n.* Act of interpreting: the sense given by an interpreter: explanation rendered: the power of explaining.

INTERPRETATIVE, in-tėr'pre-tāt-iv, *adj.* Collected by or containing interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, in-tėr'pre-tāt-iv-li, *adv.* By way of interpretation.

INTERPRETER, in-tėr'pret-ėr, *n.* One who explains between two parties: an expounder: a translator.

INTERREGNUM, in-tėr-reg'num, *n.* The time *between* two *reigns:* the time between the cessation of one and the establishment of another government. [L. *inter*, between, *regnum*, rule.] [regnum.

INTERREIGN, in'tėr-rān, *n.* (*Bacon*). An inter-

INTERREX, in'tėr-reks, *n.* One who rules during an interregnum: a regent. [L. *inter*, between, and *rex*, a king.]

INTERROGATE, in-tėr'ro-gāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To ask between:* to question: to examine by asking questions.—*v.i.* to ask questions: to inquire:—*pr.p.* inter'rogāting; *pa.p.* inter'rogāted. [L. *interrogo, interrogatum*, from *inter*, between, and *rogo*, to ask.]

INTERROGATION, in-tėr-ro-gā'shun, *n.* Act of interrogating: a question put: the mark of a question (?), orig. the first and last letters of L. *Quæstio*, a question.

INTERROGATIVE, in-tėr-rog'a-tiv, *adj.* Denoting a question: expressed as a question.—*n.* A word used in asking a question, as *who? which? what?*

INTERROGATIVELY, in-tėr-rog'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In the form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, in-tėr'ro-gāt-or, *n.* One who interrogates: a questioner.

INTERROGATORY, in-tėr-rog'a-tor-i, *n.* A question or inquiry.—*adj.* Containing or expressing a question. [From INTERROGATE.]

INTERRUPT, in-tėr-rupt', *v.t.* *To break in between:* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon: to divide: to break continuity. [L. *interrumpo—inter*, between, and *rumpo, ruptum*, to break.] [interruptions.

INTERRUPTEDLY, in-tėr-rup'ted-li, *adv.* With

INTERRUPTION, in-tėr-rup'shun, *n.* Act of interrupting: hinderance: cessation: intermission.

INTERRUPTIVE, in-tėr-rup'tiv, *adj.* Tending to interrupt. [terruption.

INTERRUPTIVELY, in-tėr-rupt'iv-li, *adv.* By in-

INTERSCAPULAR, in-tėr-skap'ū-lar, *adj.* (*anat.*) Between the shoulder-blades. [L. *inter*, between, and SCAPULAR.]

INTERSECT, in-tėr-sekt', *v.t.* *To cut between* or *asunder:* to cut or cross mutually: to divide into parts.—*v.i.* to cross each other. [L. *inter*, between, and *seco, sectum*, to cut.]

INTERSECTION, in-tėr-sek'shun, *n.* Act or state of intersecting: (*geom.*) the point or line in which two lines or planes cut each other.

INTERSPERSE, in-tėr-spėrs', *v.t.* *To disperse* or *sprinkle among:* to set here and there:—*pr.p.* interspers'ing; *pa.p.* interspersed'. [L. *interspergo, interspersum—inter*, among, *spargo*, to scatter, akin to Gr. *speirō*, to sow.] [terspersing.

INTERSPERSION, in-tėr-spėr'shun, *n.* Act of in-

INTERSTELLAR, in-tėr-stel'lar, } *adj.* *Between*
INTERSTELLARY, in-tėr-stel'lar-i, } or among *the stars:* situated beyond the solar system. [L. *inter*, between, and *stella*, a star.]

INTERSTICE, in'tėr-stis or in-tėr'stis, *n.* The space *which stands between* things: a small space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body. [L. *interstitium—inter*, between, and *sisto, stitum*, to stand.]

INTERSTITIAL, in-tėr-stish'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

INTERSTRATIFIED, in-tėr-strat'i-fīd, *adj.* Stratified between other bodies: denoting a stratum contained within another stratum. [L. *inter*, between, and STRATIFIED.]

INTERTEXTURE, in-tėr-teks'tūr, *n.* Act of interweaving, or state of being interwoven. [L. *inter*, between, and TEXTURE.]

INTERTROPICAL, in-tėr-trop'ik-al, *adj.* Between the tropics. [L. *inter*, between, and TROPICAL.]

INTERTWINE, in-tėr-twīn', *v.t.* *To twine* or twist *together.*—*v.i.* to be twisted together: to become involved:—*pr.p.* intertwīn'ing; *pa.p.* intertwīned'. —*n.* A mutual twining. [L. *inter*, together, and TWINE.]

INTERTWININGLY, in-tėr-twīn'ing-li, *adv.* By intertwining, or by being intertwined.

INTERTWIST, in-tėr-twist', *v.t.* To twist together. [L. *inter*, together, and TWIST.]

INTERVAL, in'tėr-val, *n.* (*lit.*) The space *between two stakes* or *palisades:* time or distance between: void space between: the distance between two given sounds in music. [L. *intervallum—inter*, between, and *vallus*, a stake.]

INTERVEINED, in-tėr-vānd', *adj.* (*Milton*). Intersected, as with veins. [L. *inter*, between, and VEIN.]

INTERVENE, in-tėr-vēn', *v.i.* *To come* or *be between:* to occur between points of time: to happen so as to interrupt: to interpose:—*pr.p.* intervēn'ing; *pa.p.* intervēned'. [L. *intervenio—inter*, between, and *venio*, to come.]

INTERVENIENT, in-tėr-vēn'yent, *adj.* (*Bacon*) Being or passing between: intervening.

INTERVENTION, in-tėr-ven'shun, *n.* Act of intervening: agency between persons: mediation: interposition.

INTERVIEW, in'tėr-vū, *n.* A mutual view or sight: a meeting. [L. *inter*, between, and VIEW.]

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INTERVITAL, in-tėr-vīt'al, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Between lives, relating to an intermediate state. [L. *inter*, between, and VITAL.]

INTERVOLVE, in-tėr-volv', *v.t.* To involve or comprise one within another. [L. *inter*, within, and *volvo*, to roll.]

INTERWEAVE, in-tėr-wēv', *v.t.* *To weave together:* to intermingle the texture: to connect closely. [L. *inter*, together, and WEAVE.]

INTESTACY, in-test'a-si, *n.* State of being intestate, or of dying without having made a will.

INTESTATE, in-test'āt, *adj.* Dying without a will: not disposed of by will.—*n.* A person who dies without having made a will. [L. *intestatus—in*, not, and *testatus—testor*, to make a will.]

INTESTINAL, in-tes'tin-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.

INTESTINE, in-tes'tin, *adj.* *Internal:* contained in the animal body: domestic: not foreign.—*n.* (usually in *pl.*) The long membranous tube continuing from the stomach to the anus: the bowels. [L. *intestinus—intus*, within, on the inside.]

INTHRAL, in-thrawl', *v.t.* To bring into thraldom or bondage: to enslave: to shackle:—*pr.p.* inthrall'ing; *pa.p.* inthralled'. [L. *in*, into, and THRALL.]

INTHRALMENT, in-thrawl'ment, *n.* Act of inthralling or enslaving: slavery.

INTIMACY, in'ti-ma-si, *n.* State of being intimate: close familiarity.

INTIMATE, in'ti-māt, *adj.* *Innermost:* internal: close: familiar.—*n.* A familiar friend: an associate. [L. *intimus*, innermost—*intus*, within.]

INTIMATE, in'ti-māt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make one intimate with:* (*Spenser*) to share as an intimate: to hint: to announce:—*pr.p.* in'timāting; *pa.p.* in'timāted. [L. *intimo, -atum—intus*, within.]

INTIMATELY, in'ti-māt-li, *adv.* In an intimate manner: closely: familiarly: thoroughly.

INTIMATION, in-ti-mā'shun, *n.* Act of intimating: obscure notice: hint: announcement.

INTIMIDATE, in-tim'i-dāt, *v.t.* *To make timid* or fearful: to dispirit:—*pr.p.* intim'idāting; *pa.p.* intim'idāted.

INTIMIDATION, in-tim-i-dā'shun, *n.* Act of intimidating: state of being intimidated.

INTITULED, in-tit'ūld. Same as ENTITLED.

INTO, in'too, *prep.* (*lit.*) Coming *to* and going *in:* denoting passage inwards: denoting the passing of a thing from one state to another: (*B.*) often used for UNTO. [IN and TO.]

INTOLERABLE, in-tol'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* Not tolerable: that cannot be endured.

INTOLERABLENESS, in-tol'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being intolerable.

INTOLERABLY, in-tol'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an intolerable manner: insupportably.

INTOLERANCE, in-tol'ėr-ans, *n.* The quality of being intolerant: want of toleration or forbearance: want of ability to endure.

INTOLERANT, in-tol'ėr-ant, *adj.* Not tolerant: not able or willing to endure: not enduring difference of opinion: persecuting.—*n.* One opposed to toleration.

INTOLERANTLY, in-tol'ėr-ant-li, *adv.* In an intolerant manner.

INTOMB, in-tōōm'. Same as ENTOMB.

INTONATE, in'to-nāt, *v.i.* To intone: to sound: to sound the notes of a musical scale: to modulate the voice:—*pr.p.* in'tonāting; *pa.p.* in'tonāted. [L. *intono, -atum*, from root of INTONE.]

INTONATION, in-to-nā'shun, *n.* Act of intonating: act or manner of sounding musical notes: modulation of the voice.

INTONE, in-tōn', *v.i.* To utter in tones: to give forth a low protracted sound.—*v.t.* to chant:—*pr.p.* intōn'ing; *pa.p.* intōned'.

INTORSION, in-tor'shun, *n.* A twisting, winding, or bending. [L. *in*, and TORSION.]

INTOXICANT, in-toks'i-kant, *n.* An intoxicating liquor.

INTOXICATE, in-toks'i-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To drug* or poison: to make drunk: to excite to enthusiasm or madness:—*pr.p.* intox'icāting; *pa.p.* intox'icāted.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Intoxicated. [Low L. *intoxico, -atum—toxicum*, Gr. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped—*toxon*, an arrow.]

INTOXICATING, in-toks'i-kāt-ing, *p.adj.* Producing intoxication: inebriating.

INTOXICATION, in-toks-i-kā'shun, *n.* Act of intoxicating or making drunk: state of being drunk: high excitement or elation.

INTRACTABILITY, in-trakt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being intractable.

INTRACTABLE, in-trakt'a-bl, *adj.* Not tractable or manageable: obstinate.

INTRACTABLENESS, in-trakt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being intractable: obstinacy: ungovernableness.

INTRACTABLY, in-trakt'a-bli, *adv.* Unmanageably: obstinately.

INTRAMUNDANE, in-tra-mun'dān, *adj.* Being within the world. [L. *intra*, within, and MUNDANE.]

INTRAMURAL, in-tra-mū'ral, *adj.* Within the walls, as of a city. [L. *intra*, within, and MURAL.]

INTRANSITIVE, in-trans'i-tiv, *adj.* Not transitive or passing over or indicating passing over: (*gram.*) representing action confined to the agent.

INTRANSITIVELY, in-trans'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In the manner of an intransitive verb.

INTRANSMISSIBLE, in-trans-mis'i-bl, *adj.* That cannot be transmitted.

INTRANSMUTABILITY, in-trans-mūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being intransmutable.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-trans-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be transmuted or changed.

INTRANT, in'trant, *adj.* *Entering:* penetrating.—*n.* One who enters, esp. on some public duty. [L. *intrans, -antis—intro*, to enter. See ENTER.]

INTREASURE, in-trezh'ūr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lay up, as in a treasury.

INTREAT, in-trēt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as ENTREAT.

INTREATFUL, in-trēt'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of entreaty.

INTRENCH, in-trensh', *v.t.* To dig a trench around: to fortify with a ditch.—*v.i.* to encroach.

INTRENCHANT, in-trensh'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not to be cut or wounded, indivisible. [L. *in*, not, and TRENCHANT.]

INTRENCHMENT, in-trensh'ment, *n.* Act of intrenching: a trench: a ditch and parapet for defence: any protection or defence.

INTREPID, in-trep'id, *adj.* Without trepidation or fear: undaunted: brave. [L. *intrepidus—in*, not, and root of TREPIDATION.]

INTREPIDITY, in-tre-pid'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being intrepid: fearlessness: bravery: resoluteness.

INTREPIDLY, in-trep'id-li, *adv.* Fearlessly: resolutely.

INTRICACY, in'tri-ka-si, *n.* The state of being intricate: entanglement: complication.

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INTRICATE, in'tri-kāt, *adj.* *Full of hinderances:* perplexed: obscure.—*v.t.* To perplex, to darken. [L. *intricatus—in*, and *tricor*, to make difficulties—*trica*, hinderances.]

INTRICATELY, in'tri-kāt-li, *adv.* In an intricate [or complicated manner.

INTRICATENESS, in'tri-kāt-nes, *n.* Intricacy.

INTRIGUE, in-trēg', *n.* (*lit.*) *Intricateness:* a private or party scheme: the plot of a poem or romance: secret illicit love.—*v.i.* To form intrigues: to carry on illicit love:—*pr.p.* intrigu'ing; *pa.p.* intrigued'. [Fr. *intriguer*—root of INTRICATE.]

INTRIGUER, in-trēg'ér, *n.* One who intrigues, or pursues an object by secret plans.

INTRINSE, in'trins', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Intricate.

INTRINSIC, -AL, in-trins'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *On the inside:* inward: genuine: inherent. [L. *intrinsecus—intra*, within, and *secus*, beside, (when compounded) side.]

INTRINSICALNESS, in-trins'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being intrinsical: genuineness.

INTRINSICATE, in-trins'i-kāt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Intricate.

INTROCESSION, in-tro-sesh'un, *n.* (*med.*) *A sinking* of any part *inwards:* depression. [L. *intro*, inwardly, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

INTRODUCE, in-tro-dūs', *v.t.* *To lead* or *bring within:* to conduct into a place: to bring to be acquainted: to bring into notice or practice: to make known: to commence: to preface:—*pr.p.* introdūc'ing; *pa.p.* introdūced'. [L. *introduco*, *-ductum—intro*, within, and *duco*, to lead.]

INTRODUCTION, in-tro-duk'shun, *n.* Act of introducing: act of conducting into a place: act of making persons known to each other: preface.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-tro-duk'tiv, *adj.* Serving to introduce. [way of introduction.

INTRODUCTORILY, in-tro-duk'to-ri-li, *adv.* By

INTRODUCTORY, in-tro-duk'tor-i, *adj.* Serving to introduce: previous: prefatory.

INTROIT, in-trō'it, *n.* In the R. C. Church, a psalm or passage of Scripture sung or chanted while the priest *enters within* the rails of the altar. [L. *introitus—introeo—intro*, within, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

INTROMISSION, in-tro-mish'un, *n.* Act of intromitting or sending within or into.

INTROMIT, in-tro-mit', *v.t.* *To send within:* to admit: to permit to enter:—*pr.p.* intromitt'ing; *pa.p.* intromitt'ed. [L. *intro*, within, *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

INTROSPECTION, in-tro-spek'shun, *n.* *A sight of the inside* or interior. [L. *introspectio—introspicio*, *-spectum—intro*, within, *specio*, to see.]

INTROVERT, in-tro-vèrt', *v.t.* *To turn inward.* [L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, to turn.]

INTRUDE, in-trōōd', *v.i.* To thrust one's self *in* or *upon:* to enter uncalled or uninvited: (fol. by *into*) to encroach.—*v.t.* to force in:—*pr.p.* intrūd'ing; *pa.p.* intrūd'ed. [L. *intrudo—in*, upon, *trudo*, to thrust.]

INTRUDER, in-trōōd'ér, *n.* One who intrudes or enters without right or welcome.

INTRUSION, in-trōō'zhun, *n.* Act of intruding or of entering into a place without welcome or invitation: encroachment.

INTRUSIVE, in-trōō'siv, *adj.* Tending or apt to intrude: entering without welcome or right.

INTRUSIVELY, in-trōō'siv-li, *adv.* In an intrusive manner.

INTRUSIVENESS, in-trōō'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being intrusive: the act of entering without permission.

INTRUST, in-trust', *v.t.* *To give in trust:* to deliver to another, trusting his fidelity: to commit, consign.

INTUITION, in-tū-ish'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A looking upon* or *into:* the power of the mind by which it immediately perceives the truth of things without reasoning or analysis: a truth so perceived. [L. *in*, into or upon, and *tuitio—tueor*, *tuitus*, to look.]

INTUITIONAL, in-tū-ish'un-al, *adj.* Intuitive.

INTUITIONALISM, in-tū-ish'un-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the perception of truth is by intuition.

INTUITIVE, in-tū'i-tiv, *adj.* Perceived or perceiving by intuition: received or known by simple inspection.

INTUITIVELY, in-tū'i-tiv-li, *adv.* By intuition: without reasoning. [*tundo*, *tusum*, to bruise.]

INTUSE, in'tūs, *n.* (*Spenser*). A bruise. [L. *in*, and

INTWINE, in-twīn'. Same as ENTWINE.

INTWIST, in-twist'. Same as ENTWIST.

INULINE, in'ū-lin, *n.* A starch-like product used in medicine, obtained principally from the roots of the plant *Inula* or *Elecampane.*

INUNDATE, in-un'dāt or in'-, *v.t.* To overflow or cover with water: to flood: to fill with an overflowing abundance:—*pr.p.* inun'dāting; *pa.p.* inun'dāted. [L. *inundo*, *-atum—in*, and *undo*, to rise in waves—*unda*, a wave.]

INUNDATION, in-un-dā'shun, *n.* The act of inundating: state of being inundated: a flood: an overflowing.

INURE, in-ūr', *v.t.* *To bring* (any one) *into a use* or practice: to accustom, esp. to climate or hardship: to harden:—*pr.p.* inūr'ing; *pa.p.* inūred'. [O. Fr. *enuer*, from *in*, intens., and *ure*, contracted from L. *usura*, use—*utor*, *usus*, to use.]

INUREMENT, in-ūr'ment, *n.* Act of inuring: practice.

INURN, in-urn', *v.t.* To place in an urn: to entomb: to bury. [lessness: unprofitableness.

INUTILITY, in-ū-til'i-ti, *n.* Want of utility: use-

INUTTERABLE, in-ut'ér-a-bl, *adj.* (*Milton*) Not to be uttered: unspeakable.

INVADE, in-vād', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To go into:* to enter a country as an enemy: to attack: to encroach upon: to violate: to seize or fall upon:—*pr.p.* invād'ing; *pa.p.* invād'ed. [L. *invado*, *invasum—in*, and *vado*, to go. See WADE.]

INVADER, in-vād'ér, *n.* One who invades or attacks: an encroacher: an intruder.

INVALID, in'va-lid, *adj.* Not valid or strong: infirm: sick.—*n.* One who wants strength: one who is weak: a sickly person: one disabled for active service, esp. a soldier or sailor.—*v.t.* To make invalid or affect with disease: to enrol on the list of invalids:—*pr.p.* in'validing; *pa.p.* in'valided. [L. *invalidus—in*, not, and *validus*, strong. See VALID.]

INVALID, in-val'id, *adj.* Not valid or sound: weak: without value, weight, or cogency: having no effect: void: null. [L. *in*, not, and VALID.]

INVALIDATE, in-val'id-āt, *v.t.* To render invalid: to weaken the force of: to destroy the force of: to overthrow:—*pr.p.* inval'idāting; *pa.p.* inval'idāted.

INVALIDATION, in-val-i-dā'shun, *n.* The act of invalidating.

INVALIDITY, in-val-id'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being invalid: want of cogency: want of force.

INVALIDNESS, in-val'id-nes, *n.* Invalidity.

INVALUABLE, in-val'ū-a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be valued: priceless. [degree: inestimably.

INVALUABLY, in-val'ū-a-bli, *adv.* To an invaluable

INVARIABILITY, in-vā-ri-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being invariable or unchangeable.

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INVARIABLE, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *adj.* Not variable: without variation or change: unalterable: constantly in the same state.

INVARIABLENESS, in-vā'ri-a-bl-nes, *n.* Constancy of state or condition: unchangeableness.

INVARIABLY, in-vā'ri-a-bli, *adv.* Without variation or change: uniformly.

INVASION, in-vā'zhun, *n.* The act of invading: an attack: an incursion: an attack on the rights of another: an encroachment: a violation.

INVASIVE, in-vā'siv, *adj.* Making invasion: aggressive: infringing another's rights.

INVECTIVE, in-vek'tiv, *n.* *That which is inveighed* or brought against: an expression used in inveighing: a violent utterance of censure: an attack with words: a railing: abuse.—*adj.* Railing: abusive. [From root of INVEIGH.]

INVECTIVELY, in-vek'tiv-li, *adv.* By invective: satirically: sarcastically.

INVEIGH, in-vā', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To carry* or bring *against:* to attack with words: to rail against: to revile. [L. *inveho, invectum—in,* and *veho,* to carry.]

INVEIGLE, in-vē'gl, *v.t.* (*lit.*) Either, *to make one willing,* or, *to blind:* to entice: to delude: to seduce: —*pr.p.* invei'gling; *pa.p.* invei'gled.

[Fr. *vouloir,* to be willing, It. *invogliare,* to bring one to one's will—*voglia,* will—L. *volo,* to wish: or from Fr. *aveugle,* blind—L. *ab,* without, *oculus,* the eye.]

INVEIGLEMENT, in-vē'gl-ment, *n.* The act of inveigling or enticing: an enticement.

INVENT, in-vent', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To come upon:* to meet with: to devise or contrive something not before known: to make: to forge: to feign: to frame. [L. *invenio, inventum—in,* upon, and *venio,* to come.]

INVENTER, in-vent'ėr, *n.* One who invents.

INVENTION, in-ven'shun, *n.* The act of inventing: that which is invented: contrivance: a deceit: power or faculty of inventing: ability displayed by any invention or effort of the imagination.

INVENTIVE, in-vent'iv, *adj.* Able to invent: ready in contrivance. [manner.

INVENTIVELY, in-vent'iv-li, *adv.* In an inventive

INVENTIVENESS, in-vent'iv-nes, *n.* The faculty of inventing: ingenuity. [out something new.

INVENTOR, in-vent'or, *n.* One who invents or finds

INVENTORY, in'ven-tor-i, *n.* A list of things found in a house, &c.: a catalogue of furniture, goods, &c. —*v.t.* To make an inventory or catalogue of:—*pr.p.* in'ventorying; *pa.p.* in'ventoried. [Fr. *inventaire,* low L. *inventarium.* See INVENT.]

INVENTRESS, in-vent'res, *n.* A female who invents.

INVERSE, in-vėrs', *adj.* Inverted: in the reverse or contrary order: opposite. [ratio.

INVERSELY, in-vėrs'li, *adv.* In an inverse order or

INVERSION, in-vėr'shun, *n.* The act of inverting: the state of being inverted: a change of order or position.

INVERT, in-vėrt', *v.t.* *To turn in:* to turn upside down: to reverse: to change the customary order or position. [L. *inverto, inversum—in,* and *verto,* to turn.]

INVERTEBRAL, in-vėrt'e-bral, } *adj.* Without a
INVERTEBRATE, in-vėrt'e-brāt, } vertebral column or backbone. [without a vertebral column.

INVERTEBRATE, in-vėrt'e-brāt, *n.* An animal

INVERTED, in-vėrt'ed, *p.adj.* Turned upside down: reversed: (*geol.*) denoting strata that appear to have been reversed or folded back by upheaval. [From INVERT.]

INVERTEDLY, in-vėrt'ed-li, *adv.* In an inverted or contrary manner.

INVEST, in-vest', *v.t.* *To put vesture on:* to dress: to put on: to confer or give: to place in office or authority: to adorn: to lay siege to: to place, as property in business: to lay out money on. [L. *investio, -itum—in,* on, and *vestio,* to clothe. See VEST.] [investigated or searched out.

INVESTIGABLE, in-ves'ti-ga-bl, *adj.* Able to be

INVESTIGATE, in-ves'ti-gāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To trace *the vestiges* or tracks *of:* to search into: to inquire into with care and accuracy:—*pr.p.* inves'tigating; *pa.p.* inves'tigated. [L. *investigo, -atum—in,* and *vestigo,* to track. See VESTIGE.]

INVESTIGATION, in-ves-ti-gā'shun, *n.* Act of investigating or examining into: research: study.

INVESTIGATIVE, in-ves'ti-gāt-iv, *adj.* Promoting or given to investigation.

INVESTIGATOR, in-ves'ti-gāt-or, *n.* One who investigates or examines into.

INVESTITURE, in-vest'i-tūr, *n.* The act or the right of investing or putting in possession.

INVESTMENT, in-vest'ment, *n.* The act of investing: the act of surrounding or besieging: laying out money on: that in which anything is invested.

INVETERACY, in-vet'ėr-a-si, *n.* The quality of being inveterate: obstinacy or firmness produced by long use or continuance.

INVETERATE, in-vet'ėr-āt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Grown old:* firmly established by long continuance: deep-rooted. [L. *invetero, -atum,* to grow old—*in,* and *vetus, veteris,* old. See VETERAN.]

INVETERATELY, in-vet'ėr-āt-li, *adv.* In an inveterate manner: obstinately.

INVIDIOUS, in-vid'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Filled with envy:* envious: likely to incur or provoke ill-will. [L. *invidiosus,* from root of ENVY.]

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vid'i-us-li, *adv.* In an invidious manner. [of being invidious.

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vid'i-us-nes, *n.* The quality

INVIGORATE, in-vig'or-āt, *v.t.* To give vigour to: to strengthen: to animate:—*pr.p.* invig'orating; *pa.p.* invig'orated.

INVIGORATION, in-vig-or-ā'shun, *n.* The act of invigorating: state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBILITY, in-vins-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being invincible: unconquerableness.

INVINCIBLE, in-vins'i-bl, *adj.* Not vincible or able to be overcome: insuperable.

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vins'i-bl-nes, *n.* Invincibility.

INVINCIBLY, in-vins'i-bli, *adv.* Unconquerably: insuperably.

INVIOLABILITY, in-vī-o-la-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being inviolable.

INVIOLABLE, in-vī'o-la-bl, *adj.* Not violable: that cannot be profaned: that cannot be injured: insusceptible of hurt.

INVIOLABLENESS, in-vī'o-la-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inviolable. [manner: without breach.

INVIOLABLY, in-vī'o-la-bli, *adv.* In an inviolable

INVIOLATE, in-vī'o-lāt, } *adj.* Not violated:
INVIOLATED, in-vī'o-lāt-ed, } unprofaned: uninjured. [tion.

INVIOLATELY, in-vī'o-lāt-li, *adv.* Without violation.

INVIOLATENESS, in-vī'o-lāt-nes, *n.* The quality of being inviolate.

INVISED, in-vīzd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Invisible. [L. *in,* not, and *video, visum,* to see.]

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INVISIBILITY, in-viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being invisible: incapability of being seen.

INVISIBLE, in-viz'i-bl, *adj.* Not visible or capable of being seen.

INVISIBLENESS, in-viz'i-bl-nes, *n.* Invisibility.

INVISIBLY, in-viz'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be seen.

INVITATION, in-vi-tā'shun, *n.* The act of inviting: [an asking or solicitation.

INVITATORY, in-vīt'a-tor-i, *adj.* Using or containing invitation.

INVITE, in-vīt', *v.t.* To wish one to be in a place: to ask: to summon: to allure: to attract.—*v.i.* to ask in invitation:—*pr.p.* invīt'ing; *pa.p.* invīt'ed. [L. *invito, -atum:* variously derived from the roots of *volo*, to wish, and *voco*, to call.]

INVITER, in-vīt'ėr, *n.* One who invites.

INVITING, in-vīt'ing, *p.adj.* Alluring: attractive. —*n.* (*Shak.*) Invitation.

INVITINGLY, in-vīt'ing-li, *adv.* In an inviting or [tempting manner.

INVITINGNESS, in-vīt'ing-nes, *n.* Attractiveness.

INVITRIFIABLE, in-vit'ri-fī-a-bl, *adj.* Not vitrifiable or able to be converted into glass.

INVOCATE, in'vo-kāt, *v.t.* To invoke or *call on* solemnly or with prayer: to implore:—*pr.p.* in'vocāting; *pa.p.* in'vocāted. [See INVOKE.]

INVOCATION, in-vo-kā'shun, *n.* The act or the form of invocating or addressing in prayer: a call or summons, esp. a judicial order: (*Shak.*) supplication.

INVOCATORY, in'vo-kāt-or-i, *adj.* That invokes: making invocation.

INVOICE, in'vois, *n.* A letter of *advice* of the despatch of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity.—*v.t.* To make an invoice of:—*pr.p.* in'voicing; *pa.p.* in'voiced. [It. *avviso*, from root of ADVICE.]

INVOKE, in-vōk', *v.t.* *To call upon* earnestly or solemnly: to implore assistance: to address in prayer:—*pr.p.* invōk'ing; *pa.p.* invōked'. [L. *invoco, -atum—in*, on, *voco*, to call, conn. with *vox, vocis*, the voice.]

INVOLUCRATE, in-vol-ū'krāt, *adj.* Having an [involucre.

INVOLUCRE, in-vol-ū'kėr, *n.* An envelope or wrapper: (*bot.*) a group of bracts in the form of a whorl around an expanded flower or umbel. [L. *involucrum—involvo.* See INVOLVE.]

INVOLUNTARILY, in-vol'un-tar-i-li, *adv.* In an involuntary manner: unwillingly: not by choice.

INVOLUNTARINESS, in-vol'un-tar-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being involuntary: want of choice or will.

INVOLUNTARY, in-vol'un-tar-i, *adj.* Not voluntary: not having the power of will or choice: not done willingly: not chosen.

INVOLUTE, in'vo-lūt, *n.* That which is involved or rolled inward: a curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve.

INVOLUTE, in'vo-lūt, **INVOLUTED**, in'vo-lūt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) Rolled spirally inward: in conchology, turned inward.

INVOLUTION, in-vo-lū'shun, *n.* The act of involving: state of being involved or entangled: (*arith.*) act or process of raising a quantity to any given power—the reverse of *evolution.*

INVOLVE, in-volv', *v.t.* *To roll in* or *upon:* to envelop: to enwrap: to implicate: to include: to complicate: to mingle confusedly: to overwhelm: to catch: (*arith.*) to multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times:—*pr.p.* involv'ing; *pa.p.* involved'. [L. *involvo—in*, upon, *volvo, volutum*, to roll.]

INVOLVEDNESS, in-volv'ed-nes, *n.* State of being involved.

INVOLVEMENT, in-volv'ment, *n.* Act of involving: state of being involved or entangled.

INVULNERABILITY, in-vul-nėr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being invulnerable.

INVULNERABLE, in-vul'nėr-a-bl, *adj.* Not vulnerable, or capable of being wounded.

INVULNERABLENESS, in-vul'nėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being invulnerable. [tify with a wall.

INWALL, in-wawl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To enclose or for-

INWARD, in'ward, *adj.* Placed or being within: internal: seated in the mind or soul: (*B.*) intimate. —*n.* (*Shak.*) An intimate, a near acquaintance:—*pl.* (*B.*) the intestines.—*adv.* Toward the inside: toward the interior: into the mind or thoughts. [A.S. *inweard—in*, and *ward*, direction.]

INWARDLY, in'ward-li, *adv.* In the parts within: in the heart: privately: toward the centre.

INWARDNESS, in'ward-nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Intimacy, familiarity: internal state.

INWARDS, in'wardz, *adv.* Same as INWARD.

INWEAVE, in-wēv', *v.t.* To weave into: to entwine: to complicate. [perplex: to transport.

INWRAP, in-rap', *v.t.* To cover by wrapping: to

INWREATHE, in-rēth', *v.t.* To encircle as with a wreath, or the form of a wreath.

INWROUGHT, in-rawt', *adj.* Wrought in or among other things: adorned with figures.

IO, ī'o, *n.* An exclamation of joy or triumph. [L., oh, huzza.]

IODATE, ī'o-dāt, *n.* A combination of iodine with [a salifiable base.

IODIC, ī-od'ik, *adj.* Containing iodine.

IODIC ACID, an acid containing iodine with five parts of oxygen.

IODIDE, ī'o-did, *n.* A combination of iodine with a simple body.

IODINE, ī'o-din, *n.* One of the elementary bodies, so named from the *violet colour* of its vapour. [Gr. *ioeidēs*, violet-coloured—*ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, form, appearance.]

IODURE, ī'o-dūr, **IODURET**, ī-od'ū-ret, *n.* A compound of iodine with a simple base.

IODYRITE, ī-od'i-rīt, *n.* A yellowish mineral composed of iodine and silver.

IOLITE, ī'o-līt, *n.* A transparent gem which presents a *violet-blue* colour when looked at in a certain direction. [Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *lithos*, a stone.]

IONIC, ī-on'ik, *adj.* Relating to Ionia in Greece, or to the dialect of the Ionians: denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the ram's horn volute of its capital: denoting an airy kind of music.

IOTA, ī-ō'ta, *n.* A very small quantity or degree: a jot. [Gr., the smallest letter in the Gr. alphabet, corresponding to the English *i.*]

IPECACUANHA, ip-e-kak-ū-an'ha, *n.* A shrubby plant found in the woods of Brazil, the root of which is much used in medicine as an emetic. [Brazilian.]

IRASCIBILITY, ī-ras-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being irascible: irritability.

IRASCIBLE, ī-ras'i-bl, *adj.* Susceptible of ire or anger: easily provoked: irritable. [Low L. *irascibilis—irascor*, to be angry—*ira*, anger.]

IRASCIBLY, ī-ras'i-bli, *adv.* In an irascible or irritable manner. [anger.]

IRATE, ī-rāt', *adj.* *Angry:* enraged. [L. *iratus—ira*,

IRE, īr, *n.* *Anger:* rage: keen resentment. [L. *ira.*]

IREFUL, īr'fool, *adj.* Full of ire or wrath: resentful.

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IREFULLY, ir'fool-li, *adv.* In an ireful or angry manner.

IRIDAL, ir'i-dal, *adj.* [iris or rainbow: prismatic. Exhibiting the colours of the

IRIDESCENCE, ir-i-des'ens, *n.* The property of shewing colours like those of the rainbow.

IRIDESCENT, ir-i-des'ent, *adj.* Coloured like the iris or rainbow.

IRIDIUM, i-rid'i-um, *n.* The most infusible, and one of the heaviest of the metals, found associated with the ore of platinum, so called from the *iridescence* of some of its solutions. [From Gr. *iris, iridos*, the rainbow.]

IRIS, ir'is, *n.* *The rainbow:* an appearance resembling the rainbow: the broad coloured ring round the pupil of the eye: the fleur-de-lis or flag-flower: —*pl.* L. IRIDES (ir'i-dēz), Eng. IRISES (ir'is-ez). [Gr. *iris, iridos*, the rainbow.]

IRISCOPE, ir'i-skōp, *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colours. [Gr. *iris*, the rainbow, and *skopeō*, to see.]

IRISH, ir'ish, *adj.* Relating to or produced in Ireland.—*n.* Language of the Irish, a species of Celtic: —*pl.* the natives or inhabitants of Ireland.

IRISHISM, ir'ish-izm, *n.* A phrase or idiom peculiar to the Irish.

IRISH-MOSS, ir'ish-mos, *n.* CARRAGEEN.

IRITIS, i-rī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the iris of the eye.

IRK, ėrk, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make one dull:* to weary: to trouble: to distress (now used only impersonally). [A.S. *earg*, dull, slothful; Scotch *ergh*, to feel reluctant.]

IRKSOME, ėrk'sum, *adj.* [tedious: unpleasant. Dull: causing uneasiness:

IRKSOMELY, ėrk'sum-li, *adv.* In an irksome or tedious manner: wearisomely.

IRKSOMENESS, ėrk'sum-nes, *n.* Tediousness: uneasiness: tiresomeness.

IRON, ir'urn, *n.* The most common and useful of the metals: an instrument or utensil made of iron: strength:—*pl.* fetters: chains.—*adj.* Formed of iron: resembling iron: rude: stern: fast-binding: not to be broken: robust: dull of understanding.—*v.t.* To smooth with an iron instrument: to arm with iron: to fetter. [A.S. *iren*, Ger. *eisen*, conn. with L. *æs, æris*, bronze.]

IRON-BOUND, ir'urn-bownd, *adj.* Bound with iron: surrounded with rocks.

IRON-CASED, ir'urn-kāst, *adj.* Iron-clad.

IRON-CLAD, ir'urn-klad, *adj.* Clad in iron: covered or protected with iron.—*n.* A war-vessel having the parts above water plated with iron.

IRON-CLAY, ir'urn-klā, *n.* A yellowish clay containing a large quantity of iron ore.

IRON-FOUNDER, ir'urn-fownd'ėr, *n.* [is founded or cast. One who founds or makes castings in iron.

IRON-FOUNDRY, ir'urn-fownd'ri, *n.* A place where iron

IRON-GRAY, ir'urn-grā, *adj.* Of a gray colour, like that of iron freshly cut or broken.

IRON-HANDED, ir'urn-hand'ed, *adj.* [hard as iron: cruel. Having hands hard as iron.

IRON-HEARTED, ir'urn-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a heart

IRONICAL, i-ron'ik-al, *adj.* Containing irony: meaning the opposite of what is expressed.

IRONICALLY, i-ron'ik-al-li, *adv.* [being ironical. By way of, or by the use of, irony.

IRONICALNESS, i-ron'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of

IRON-MASTER, ir'urn-mās'tėr, *n.* [in articles made of iron. A master or proprietor of ironworks.

IRONMONGER, ir'urn-mung'gėr, *n.* A monger or dealer

IRONMONGERY, ir'urn-mung'gėr-i, *n.* A general name for articles made of iron: hardware.

IRON-MOULD, ir'urn-mōld, *n.* The mould or mark left on wet cloth after touching rusty iron.

IRON-SIDED, ir'urn-sīd'ed, *adj.* [cavalry. Having a side of, or as hard as iron: rough: hardy.

IRON-SIDES, ir'urn-sīdz, *n.* Name given to Cromwell's

IRON-STONE, ir'urn-stōn, *n.* A term usually applied to any ore yielding iron.

IRONWARE, ir'urn-wār, *n.* Wares or goods of iron.

IRONWORK, ir'urn-wurk, *n.* [iron: like iron: hard. The parts of a building, &c., made of iron: anything of iron: a furnace where iron is smelted, or a foundry, &c. where it is made into heavy work.

IRONY, ir'urn-i, *adj.* Made, consisting, or partaking of

IRONY, ir'un-i, *n.* *Dissimulation:* a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant: a delicate kind of sarcasm or satire. [L. *ironia*, Gr. *eirōneia*, dissimulation—*eirōn*, a dissembler—*eirō*, to talk.]

IRRADIANCE, ir-rā'di-ans, } *n.* Act of irradiating:
IRRADIANCY, ir-rā'di-an-si, } emission of rays of light: that which irradiates or is irradiated: beams of light emitted: splendour.

IRRADIANT, ir-rā'di-ant, *adj.* Irradiating or shedding beams of light.

IRRADIATE, ir-rā'di-āt, *v.t.* *To dart rays* of light *upon* or *into:* to adorn with lustre: to decorate with shining ornaments: to animate with light or heat: to illuminate the understanding.—*v.i.* to emit rays: to shine:—*pr.p.* irrā'diāting; *pa.p.* irrā'diāted.—*adj.* Adorned with rays of light or with lustre. [L. *irradio, irradiatum*—*in*, on, and RADIATE.]

IRRADIATION, ir-rā-di-ā'shun, *n.* Act of irradiating or emitting beams of light: that which is irradiated: brightness: intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ir-rash'un-al, *adj.* Not rational or reasoning: void of understanding: absurd. [L. *in*, not, and RATIONAL.]

IRRATIONALITY, ir-rash-un-al'i-ti, *n.* [reason: absurdity. Want of

IRRATIONALLY, ir-rash'un-al-li, *adv.* Without reason, or in a manner contrary to reason.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ir-re-klām'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be reclaimed or reformed: incorrigible. [L. *in*, not, and RECLAIMABLE.]

IRRECLAIMABLY, ir-re-klām'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be reclaimed or reformed.

IRRECOGNISABLE, ir-re-cog'niz-a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be recognised. [L. *in*, not, and RECOGNISABLE.]

IRRECONCILABILITY, ir-rek-on-sīl-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Incapability of being reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLE, ir-rek-on-sīl'a-bl, *adj.* Not reconcilable: incapable of being brought back to a state of friendship: inconsistent: incongruous. [L. *in*, not, and RECONCILABLE.]

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ir-rek-on-sīl'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable: incongruity.

IRRECONCILABLY, ir-rek-on-sīl'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to admit of reconciliation.

IRRECOVERABLE, ir-re-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* Not recoverable: irretrievable. [L. *in*, not, and RECOVERABLE.]

IRRECOVERABLENESS, ir-re-kuv'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. [recovery.

IRRECOVERABLY, ir-re-kuv'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* Beyond

IRREDEEMABLE, ir-re-dēm'a-bl, *adj.* Not redeemable: not subject to be paid at the nominal value. [L. *in*, not, and REDEEMABLE.]

IRREDEEMABLENESS, ir-re-dēm'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of not being redeemable.

IRREDEEMABLY, ir-re-dēm'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be redeemed.

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IRREDUCIBLE, ir-re-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* That cannot be reduced or brought back to a former state. [L. *in*, not, and REDUCIBLE.]

IRREDUCIBLENESS, ir-re-dūs'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irreducible. [not reducible.

IRREDUCIBLY, ir-re-dūs'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner

IRREFLECTIVE, ir-re-flek'tiv, *adj.* Not reflective. [L. *in*, not, and REFLECTIVE.]

IRREFRAGABLE, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *That cannot be broken:* that cannot be refuted or overthrown: unanswerable. [L. *in*, not, and low L. *refragabilis—re*, backwards, and *frag*, root of *frango*, to break.]

IRREFRAGABLENESS, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable or beyond refutation.

IRREFRAGABLY, ir-ref'ra-ga-bli, *adv.* With force beyond refutation.

IRREFUTABLE, ir-ref'ū-ta-bl or ir-re-fūt'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be refuted or proved false. [L. *in*, not, and REFUTABLE.]

IRREFUTABLY, ir-ref'ū-ta-bli or ir-re-fūt'a-bli, *adv.* Beyond refutation: so as not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, ir-reg'ū-lar, *adj.* Not regular or according to rule: unsystematic: vicious: (*gram.*) departing from the ordinary rules in its inflection: not uniform: not symmetrical.—*n.* A soldier not in regular service. [L. *in*, not, and REGULAR.]

IRREGULARITY, ir-reg-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* State of being irregular: deviation from a straight line, or from rule: departure from method or order: disorderly conduct: vice. [larity or order.

IRREGULARLY, ir-reg'ū-lar-li, *adv.* Without regu-

IRREGULOUS, ir-reg'ū-lus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Irregular, lawless.

IRRELATIVE, ir-rel'a-tiv, *adj.* Not relative: unconnected. [L. *in*, not, and RELATIVE.]

IRRELEVANCY, ir-rel'e-van-si, *n.* The state or quality of being irrelevant or inapplicable.

IRRELEVANT, ir-rel'e-vant, *adj.* Not relevant or bearing directly on the matter in hand. [L. *in*, not, RELEVANT.] [evant manner.

IRRELEVANTLY, ir-rel'e-vant-li, *adv.* In an irrel-

IRRELIGION, ir-re-lij'un, *n.* Want of religion.

IRRELIGIOUS, ir-re-lij'us, *adj.* Not religious: ungodly. [L. *in*, not, and RELIGIOUS.]

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ir-re-lij'us-li, *adv.* In an irreligious manner: with impiety.

IRRELIGIOUSNESS, ir-re-lij'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being irreligious.

IRREMEDIABLE, ir-re-mē'di-a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be remedied or redressed. [L. *in*, not, and REMEDIABLE.] [state of being irremediable.

IRREMEDIABLENESS, ir-re-mē'di-a-bl-nes, *n.* The

IRREMEDIABLY, ir-re-mē'di-a-bli, *adv.* Beyond remedy, correction, or cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, ir-re-mis'i-bl, *adj.* Not to be remitted or forgiven. [L. *in*, not, and REMISSIBLE.]

IRREMISSIBLENESS, ir-re-mis'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irremissible.

IRREMOVABLE, ir-re-mōōv'a-bl, *adj.* Not removable: steadfast. [L. *in*, not, and REMOVABLE.]

IRREMOVABLY, ir-re-mōōv'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be removed.

IRREPARABLE, ir-rep'ar-a-bl, *adj.* Not reparable: not capable of being recovered. [L. *in*, not, and REPARABLE.] [state of being irreparable.

IRREPARABLENESS, ir-rep'ar-a-bl-nes, *n.* The

IRREPARABLY, ir-rep'ar-a-bli, *adv.* In an irreparable manner: beyond recovery.

IRREPEALABLE, ir-re-pēl'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be repealed or annulled. [L. *in*, not, and REPEALABLE.]

IRREPEALABLY, ir-re-pēl'a-bli, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ir-rep-re-hens'i-bl, *adj.* Not reprehensible: free from blame. [L. *in*, not, and REPREHENSIBLE.]

IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, ir-rep-re-hens'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ir-rep-re-hens'i-bli, *adv.* Without blame or censure. [From IRREPREHENSIBLE.]

IRREPRESSIBLE, ir-re-pres'i-bl, *adj.* Not repressible. [L. *in*, not, and REPRESSIBLE.]

IRREPRESSIBLY, ir-re-pres'i-bli, *adv.* So as not to be repressed.

IRREPROACHABLE, ir-re-prōch'a-bl, *adj.* Not reproachable: free from blame: upright: innocent. [L. *in*, not, and REPROACHABLE.]

IRREPROACHABLENESS, ir-re-prōch'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being irreproachable: freedom from blame. [out reproach or blame.

IRREPROACHABLY, ir-re-prōch'a-bli, *adv.* With-

IRREPROVABLE, ir-re-prōōv'a-bl, *adj.* Not reprovable: blameless: upright. [L. *in*, not, and REPROVABLE.]

IRREPROVABLENESS, ir-re-prōōv'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irreprovable. [reproof.

IRREPROVABLY, ir-re-prōōv'a-bli, *adv.* Beyond

IRRESISTANCE, ir-re-zist'ans, *n.* Want of resistance: passive submission. [L. *in*, not, and RESISTANCE.]

IRRESISTIBILITY, ir-re-zist-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being irresistible: power or force beyond successful resistance.

IRRESISTIBLE, ir-re-zist'i-bl, *adj.* Not resistible or to be opposed with success: superior to opposition.

IRRESISTIBLY, ir-re-zist'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be successfully opposed or resisted.

IRRESOLUBLE, ir-rez'ol-ū-bl, *adj.* That cannot be resolved into parts: indissoluble: that cannot be released. [L. *in*, not, and *resolubilis—resolvo*. See RESOLVE.]

IRRESOLUTE, ir-rez'o-lūt, *adj.* Not resolute or firm in purpose: wavering: undetermined. [L. *in*, not, and RESOLUTE.]

IRRESOLUTELY, ir-rez'o-lūt-li, *adv.* Without resolution or firmness of purpose.

IRRESOLUTENESS, ir-rez'o-lūt-nes, } *n.* Want of
IRRESOLUTION, ir-rez-o-lū'shun, } resolution, or of firm determination of purpose.

IRRESOLVABLE, ir-re-zolv'a-bl, *adj.* Not resolvable or able to be resolved. [L. *in*, not, RESOLVABLE.]

IRRESPECTIVE, ir-re-spekt'iv, *adj.* Not respective: not having regard to. [L. *in*, not, and RESPECTIVE.]

IRRESPECTIVELY, ir-re-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* Without regard to circumstances. [of responsibility.

IRRESPONSIBILITY, ir-re-spon-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want

IRRESPONSIBLE, ir-re-spon'si-bl, *adj.* Not responsible or liable to answer (for). [L. *in*, not, and RESPONSIBLE.] [to be responsible.

IRRESPONSIBLY, ir-re-spon'si-bli, *adv.* So as not

IRRETRIEVABLE, ir-re-trēv'a-bl, *adj.* Not retrievable or to be recovered or repaired. [L. *in*, not, and RETRIEVABLE.]

IRRETRIEVABLY, ir-re-trēv'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be retrieved or recovered.

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IRREVERENCE, ir-rev'ér-ens, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration: want of due regard for the character and authority of the Supreme Being. [L. *in*, priv., and REVERENCE.]

IRREVERENT, ir-rev'ér-ent, *adj.* Not reverent: proceeding from irreverence. [L. *in*, not, REVERENT.]

IRREVERENTLY, ir-rev'ér-ent-li, *adv.* In an irreverent manner.

IRREVERSIBLE, ir-re-vėrs'i-bl, *adj.* Not reversible: that cannot be recalled or annulled. [L. *in*, not, REVERSIBLE.]

IRREVERSIBLENESS, ir-re-vėrs'i-bl-nes, *n.* State [of being irreversible.

IRREVERSIBLY, ir-re-vėrs'i-bli, *adv.* So as not to be reversed or annulled.

IRREVOCABLE, ir-rev'o-ka-bl, *adj.* Not revocable: that cannot be recalled. [L. *in*, not, and REVOCABLE.]

IRREVOCABLENESS, ir-rev'o-ka-bl-nes, *n.* State of being irrevocable.

IRREVOCABLY, ir-rev'o-ka-bli, *adv.* So as to be beyond recall or reversion. [From IRREVOCABLE.]

IRRIGATE, ir'ri-gāt, *v.t.* *To water:* to wet or moisten: (*agri.*) to cause water to flow upon by drains and channels:—*pr.p.* ir'rigāting; *pa.p.* ir'rigāted. [L. *irrigo*, *-atum*—*in*, in, *rigo*, to wet; akin to Ger. *regen*, E. *rain*.]

IRRIGATION, ir-ri-gā'shun, *n.* Act of watering, esp. of watering lands artificially. [From IRRIGATE.]

IRRIGUOUS, ir-rig'ū-us, *adj.* Watered: wet: moist. [From IRRIGATE.]

IRRISION, ir-rizh'un, *n.* Act of *laughing at* another. [L. *irrisio*—*in*, against, *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh.]

IRRITABILITY, ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being easily irritated: the peculiar susceptibility to stimuli possessed by the living tissues and fibres.

IRRITABLE, ir'ri-ta-bl, *adj.* That may be irritated: easily provoked: (*med.*) susceptible of excitement or irritation. [L. *irritabilis*—*irrito*. See IRRITATE.]

IRRITABLENESS, ir'ri-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irritable: irritability.

IRRITABLY, ir'ri-ta-bli, *adv.* In an irritable manner.

IRRITANCY, ir'ri-tan-si, *n.* The state of being irritant: a becoming null and void.

IRRITANT, ir'ri-tant, *adj.* Irritating.—*n.* That which causes irritation. [L. *irritans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *irrito*. See IRRITATE.]

IRRITATE, ir'ri-tāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To snarl much*, as a dog: to make angry: to provoke: to excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh: to cause irritation in:—*pr.p.* ir'ritāting; *pa.p.* ir'ritāted. [L. *irrito*, *-atum*, freq. of *irrio*, to snarl, as a dog.]

IRRITATION, ir-ri-tā'shun, *n.* Act of irritating or exciting: excitement: (*med.*) a vitiated state of sensation or action produced by irritants.

IRRITATIVE, ir'ri-tāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to irritate or excite: accompanied with or caused by irritation.

IRRITATORY, ir'ri-ta-tor-i, *adj.* Irritating: exciting.

IRRUPTED, ir-rupt'ed, *adj.* *Broken through* with violence. [See IRRUPTION.]

IRRUPTION, ir-rup'shun, *n.* *A breaking* or bursting *in:* a sudden invasion or incursion. [L. *irruptio*—*in*, in, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.]

IRRUPTIVE, ir-rupt'iv, *adj.* Rushing suddenly in or upon. [See IRRUPTION.]

IS, iz, third person sing. of BE. [A.S. *is*, Ger. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Sans. *asti*—*as*, to be.]

ISAGOGICS, ī-sa-goj'iks, *n.* The part of theological science *introductory* to exegesis or interpretation of the Scriptures. [Gr. *eisagōgē*, an introduction—*eis*, into, and *agō*, to lead.]

ISAGON, ī'sa-gon, *n.* A figure having equal angles. [Fr. *isagone*—Gr. *isos*, equal, *gonia*, an angle.]

ISATINE, ī'sa-tin, *n.* A substance, capable of being crystallised, obtained from indigo by the action of nitric acid. [Gr. *isatis*, a plant producing a dye similar to indigo, woad.]

ISINGLASS, ī'zing-glas, *n.* A glutinous substance chiefly prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of several species of sturgeon. [Ger. *hausenblase*—*hausen*, the sturgeon, *blase*, a bladder.]

ISLAM, iz'lam, *n.* (*lit.*) *Submission to the will of God:* the Mohammedan religion. [Ar. *islam*—*salama*, to submit to God.]

ISLAMISM, iz'lam-izm, *n.* The Mohammedan religion.

ISLAMITIC, iz-lam-it'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Islam or Islamism.

ISLAND, ī'land, *n.* (*lit.*) Either, *eye-land*, or *water-land:* land surrounded with water, like the eye in the face: a large floating mass resembling an island, esp. applied to floating ice.—*v.t.* To make an island of: to dot with, or as with, islands: to insulate.

[O. E. *iland*, A.S. *igland*; Fris. *ooge*, an eye, island; Dan. *öie*, eye, *ö*, island; Ice. *ey*, isle: or from A.S. *ea*, water, the *s* being inserted by corruption after the analogy of *Isle*.]

ISLANDER, ī'land-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, īl, *n.* An island.—*v.t.* To make an island of, to surround. [Fr. *île*, O. Fr. *isle*, It. *isola*—L. *insula*; Celtic, *innis*, *ennis*, Scot. *inch*.]

ISLET, ī'let, *n.* A little isle.

ISOBARE, ī'so-bār, *n.* An imaginary line connecting places on the earth where the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.]

ISOBAROMETRIC, ī-so-bar-o-met'rik, *adj.* Applied to lines denoting equal barometric pressure. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and BAROMETRIC.]

ISOCHEIM, ī'so-kīm, *n.* An imaginary line connecting together those places on the earth where the mean winter temperature is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, winter.]

ISOCHEIMAL, ī-so-kī'mal, } *adj.* Having the
ISOCHIMENAL, ī-so-kī'men-al, } same mean winter temperature. [From ISOCHEIM.]

ISOCHROMATIC, ī-so-kro-mat'ik, *adj.* (*opt.*) *Having the same colour.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chroma*, colour.]

ISOCHRONAL, ī-sok'ron-al, *adj.* *Of equal time:* performed in equal times. [Gr. *isochronos*—*isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.]

ISOCHRONISM, ī-sok'ron-izm, *n.* The quality of being isochronous or done in equal time.

ISOCHRONOUS, ī-sok'ron-us, *adj.* Isochronal.

ISOCLINAL, ī-so-klī'nal, *adj.* Having equal inclination: applied to lines on the earth's surface where the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *klino*, to incline.]

ISODYNAMIC, ī-so-dī-nam'ik, *adj.* Having or denoting *equality of force:* applied to lines connecting places on the earth where the magnetic intensity is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and DYNAMIC.]

ISOGEOTHERMAL, ī-so-je-o-thėr'mal, *adj.* Applied to imaginary lines passing beneath the earth's surface through points which have the same degree of heat. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *gē*, the earth, and *thermē*, heat—*thermos*, hot.]

ISOGONIC, ī-so-gon'ik, *adj.* *Having equal angles.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, an angle.]

ISOHYETOSE, ī-so-hī'e-tōs, *n.* An imaginary line connecting places which have an equal annual rain-fall. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *hyetos*, rain.]

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ISOLABLE, is'o-la-bl, *adj.* (*chem.*) Capable of being isolated or separated from any other substance: capable of being obtained in a pure state.

ISOLATE, iz'o-lāt or is'-, *v.t.* To place by itself *like an island:* to place in a detached situation: (*chem.*) to separate from other substances:—*pr.p.* is'olāting; *pa.p.* is'olāted. [It. *isolare*—L. *insula*, an island.]

ISOLATION, is-o-lā'shun, *n.* The state of being isolated: separation.

ISOMERIC, ī-so-mer'ik, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having equal parts:* composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but having different chemical properties. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *meros*, part.]

ISOMETRIC, -AL, ī-so-met'rik, -al, *adj. Having equality of measure.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *metron*, measure.]

ISOMORPHISM, ī-so-morf'izm, *n.* The property of being isomorphous.

ISOMORPHOUS, ī-so-morf'us, *adj.* Having the same crystalline form, but composed of different elements. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *morphē*, form.]

ISONOMY, ī-son'o-mi, *n.* *Equal law*, rights, or privileges. [Gr. *isonomia—isos*, equal, *nomos*, law—*nemō*, to deal out, distribute.]

ISOPATHY, ī-sop'a-thi, *n.* The cure of diseases by the same disease, or by its virus. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *pathos*, disease.]

ISOPERIMETRICAL, ī-so-per-i-met'rik-al, *adj.* Denoting figures having equal perimeters or circumferences. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and PERIMETER.]

ISOPOD, ī'so-pod, *n.* A crustacean whose legs are all alike. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *pous, podos*, a foot.]

ISOSCELES, ī-sos'e-lēz, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having equal legs:* (*geom.*) having two equal sides, as a triangle. [Gr. *isoskelēs—isos*, equal, *skelos*, a leg.]

ISOTHERAL, ī-soth'ėr-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having equal summers:* having the same mean summer temperature. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *theros*, summer—*therō*, to be warm.]

ISOTHERE, ī'so-thēr, *n.* An imaginary line connecting places on the earth which have the same mean summer temperature. [See ISOTHERAL.]

ISOTHERM, ī'so-thėrm, *n.* An imaginary line connecting places on the earth which have the same mean annual temperature. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *thermē*, heat.]

ISOTHERMAL, ī-so-thėr'mal, *adj.* Having an equal [degree of heat.

ISOTONIC, ī-so-ton'ik, *adj.* Having equal tones. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *tonos*, tone.]

ISRAELITE, iz'ra-el-īt, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob: a Jew.

ISRAELITIC, iz-ra-el-it'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to
ISRAELITISH, iz'ra-el-īt-ish, } the Israelites or Jews.

ISSUANT, ish'ōō-ant, *adj.* (*her.*) Issuing or coming up from another, as a charge or bearing.

ISSUE, ish'ōō, *v.i.* *To go*, flow, or come *out:* to proceed, as from a source: to spring: to be produced: (*law*) to come to a point in fact or law: to terminate.—*v.t.* to send out: to put into circulation: to give out for use: to send out by authority:—*pr.p.* is'sūing; *pa.p.* is'sūed.—*n.* A going or flowing out: egress, passage out: act of sending out: that which flows or passes out: fruit of the body, children: produce: circulation, as of bank-notes: publication, as of a book: a giving out for use: ultimate result, consequence: (*law*) the close or result of a pleading: (*med.*) an ulcer produced artificially. [Fr. *issue—issir*, to go or flow out—L. *ex*, out, *ire*, to go.]

ISSUELESS, ish'ōō-les, *adj.* Without issue: childless.

ISSUER, ish'ōō-ėr, *n.* One who issues or emits.

ISTHMUS, ist'mus, *n.* (*lit.*) *A passage* from one place to another: a neck of land connecting two larger portions of land. [L.—Gr. *isthmos*, a passage, an isthmus, *ithma*, a step—*eimi*, to go.]

IT, it, *pron.* The thing spoken of or referred to: (*Shak.*) used for *its.* [O. E. and A.S. *hit*, Goth. *ita*; akin to L. *id*, Sans. *i*, pronominal root = here.]

ITALIAN, i-tal'yan, *adj.* Of or relating to Italy or its people.—*n.* A native of Italy: the language of Italy.

ITALIANISE, i-tal'yan-īz, *v.t.* To make Italian.—*v.i.* to play the Italian: to speak Italian:—*pr.p.* Ital'ianīsing; *pa.p.* Ital'ianīsed.

ITALIC, i-tal'ik, *adj.* Italian.

ITALICISE, i-tal'i-sīz, *v.t.* To print in Italics:—*pr.p.* Ital'icīsing; *pa.p.* Ital'icīsed.

ITALICISM, i-tal'i-sizm, *n.* A phrase or idiom peculiar to the Italian language.

ITALICS, i-tal'iks, *n.pl.* A kind of types which slope to the *right* (as in the last word), so called because dedicated to the Italian States by the inventor.

ITCH, ich, *n.* An uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin: an eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasitic animal and accompanied by severe itching: (*fig.*) any strong teasing desire or longing.—*v.i.* To have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin which induces scratching: to have a constant, teasing desire:—*pr.p.* itch'ing; *pa.p.* itched'. [A.S. *gictha*, itching, *gicenes*, a burning in the skin; Scot. *youk, yuck*, Ger. *jucken*, to itch.]

ITCHY, ich'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or affected with itch.

ITEM, ī'tem, *adv.* (*lit.*) *In the same way:* also.—*n.* A separate article or particular.—*v.t.* To make a note of. [L.—*id*, that, akin to Sans. *ittham*, thus.]

ITERANCE, it'ėr-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Iteration.

ITERATE, it'ėr-āt, *v.t.* *To do again:* to repeat:—*pr.p.* it'erāting; *pa.p.* it'erāted. [L. *itero, -atum—iterum* (*is*, this, and comparative affix *terum*), beyond this, again; akin to Sans. *itara*, other.]

ITERATION, it-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Performance a second time: repetition. [From ITERATE.] [ITERATE.]

ITERATIVE, it'ėr-āt-iv, *adj.* Repeating. [From

ITINERACY, ī-tin'ėr-a-si, } *n.* The act of itiner-
ITINERANCY, ī-tin'ėr-an-si, } ating: a passing from place to place, in the discharge of duty, &c.

ITINERANT, ī-tin'ėr-ant, *adj.* *Making journeys* from place to place: travelling.—*n.* One who travels from place to place, esp. a preacher: a wanderer. [Low L. *itinerans, -antis*—L. *iter, itineris*, a journey—*eo, itum*, to go.] [or unsettled manner.

ITINERANTLY, ī-tin'ėr-ant-li, *adv.* In a wandering

ITINERARY, ī-tin'ėr-ar-i, *adj.* Travelling: done on a journey.—*n.* A book of travels: a guide-book for travellers. [See ITINERANT.]

ITINERATE, ī-tin'ėr-āt, *v.i.* To wander from place to place, esp. in the discharge of one's calling: to wander unsettled:—*pr.p.* ītin'erāting; *pa.p.* ītin'erāted. [Low L. *itinero, itineratum*—L. *iter, itineris*, a journey—*eo, itum*, to go.]

ITS, its, *poss. pron.* The possessive of IT.

ITSELF, it-self', *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things. [IT'S SELF.]

ITTNERITE, it'nėr-īt, *n.* A dark blue or gray mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, potash, and soda.

IVIED, ī'vid, *adj.* Overgrown with ivy.

IVORY, ī'vor-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *The elephant:* the hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant and of the sea-horse.—*adj.* Made of or resembling ivory. [Fr. *ivoire*, Prov. *evori*—L. *ebur, eboris*, ivory—O. Egyptian *ebur*, Sans. *ibha*, an elephant.]

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IVORY-BLACK, ī'vor-i-blak, *n.* A black powder, orig. made from burned ivory, but now from bone.

IVORY-NUT, ī'vor-i-nut, *n.* The nut of a species of palm, containing a substance like ivory.

IVY, ī'vi, *n.* An evergreen creeping plant on trees and walls. [A.S. *ifig*, Ger. *epheu*, O. Ger. *ebeheue.*]

IVYED, ī'vid, *adj.* Ivied.

IVY-MANTLED, ī'vi-man'tld, *adj.* Mantled or covered with ivy.

IXOLITE, } iks'o-līt, *n.* A fossil resin, found in
IXOLYTE, } bituminous coal, which becomes soft and sticky when heated. [Gr. *ixos*, bird-lime, and *lyō*, to melt.]

J

JABBER, jab'ėr, *v.i.* *To gabble* or talk rapidly and indistinctly: to chatter.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly.—*n.* Rapid indistinct speaking. [Scot. *gibber*; from root of GABBLE.]

JABBERER, jab'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who jabbers.

JABBERINGLY, jab'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a jabbering manner.

JACINTH, ī'a-sinth or jā'-, *n.* (*B.*) A precious stone, a red variety of zircon, now called hyacinth: a dark-purple colour. [Contr. of HYACINTH.]

JACK, jak, *n.* A familiar name for John: a saucy or paltry fellow: a sailor: any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a boot-jack for taking off boots, a contrivance for turning a spit, a screw for raising heavy weights: the male of some animals: a young pike: a support to saw wood on: a miner's wedge: a small bowl used as a mark in bowling: a flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship: a coat of mail.

['The Jewish *Jacobus* was corrupted through Jacquemes to *Jaques* in France, and *James* in England; and *Jaques* being the commonest Christian name in the former country, was used as a contemptuous expression for a common man. *Jacquerie*, an insurrection of the peasants. The introduction of the word in the same sense into England seems to have led to the use of Jack as the familiar synonyme of John, which happened to be here the commonest name, as Jaques in France. The term was then applied to any mechanical contrivance for replacing the personal service of an attendant, or to an implement subjected to rough and familiar usage.'—WEDGEWOOD.]

JACK, jak, *n.* A tree of the E. Indies, of the same genus as the Bread-fruit-tree—also written *jak.*

JACK-A-DANDY, jak-a-dan'di, *n.* A dandy or fop, especially if diminutive.

JACKAL, jak'awl, *n.* A wild, gregarious kind of dog. [Fr. *jackal* and *chacal*; Ar. *tochakhal*; Pers. *shagāl*; Sans. *çrigāla.*]

JACK-A-LENT, jak'-a-lent, *n.* (*Shak.*) A boy. [For JACK OF LENT, a kind of puppet formerly thrown at in sport at Lent.]

JACKANAPES, jak'a-nāps, *n.* (*lit.*) *Jack the ape:* a monkey: a coxcomb.

JACKASS, jak'as, *n.* The male of the ass: a blockhead. [JACK = the male, and ASS.]

JACK-BLOCK, jak'-blok, *n.* A block of pulleys used for raising and lowering topgallant-masts.

JACKBOOTS, jak'bōōts, *n.pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee, to protect the leg, formerly worn by cavalry, and lined with plates of iron. [JACK = coat-of-mail, and BOOTS.]

JACK-CROSS-TREE, jak'-kros-trē, *n.* The cross-tree at the head of a topgallant-mast.

JACKDAW, jak'daw, *n.* A species of crow. [JACK and DAW.]

JACKET, jak'et, *n.* A short coat. [Fr. *jaquette*; Sp. *jaqueta*, dim. of JACK, a homely substitute for a coat-of-mail.]

JACKETED, jak'et-ed, *adj.* Wearing a jacket.

JACK-FLAG, jak'-flag, *n.* A flag which is hoisted at the spritsail top-mast head.

JACK-KNIFE, jak'-nīf, *n.* A large clasp-knife.

JACK-MAN, jak'-man, *n.* A soldier armed with a jack or coat-of-mail: a retainer.

JACK-PLANE, jak'-plān, *n.* A large, strong plane used by joiners.

JACK-SAUCE, jak'-saws, *n.* (*Shak.*) A saucy fellow.

JACK-SCREW, jak'-skrōō, *n.* A screw for raising heavy weights.

JACK-SLAVE, jak'-slāv, *n.* (*Shak.*) A low servant, a vulgar fellow.

JACK-SMITH, jak'-smith, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the kitchen.

JACK-SNIPE, jak'-snīp, *n.* A small species of snipe.

JACK-STAYS, jak'-stāz, *n.* Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along the yards of a ship to bind the sails to.

JACK-STRAW, jak'-straw, *n.* (*Milton*). A low servile fellow.

JACK-TOWEL, jak'-tow'el, *n.* A long endless towel passing over a roller.

JACOBIN, jak'o-bin, *n.* One of an order of monks, so named from their orig. establishment in the *Rue St Jacques* (St James's Street), Paris: one of a society of revolutionists in France, so called from their meeting in a Jacobin convent: a demagogue: a hooded pigeon. [Fr.—L. *Jacobus*, James, Gr. *Jacōbos*, Heb. *ja'akob.*]

JACOBINE, jak'o-bin, *n.* A monk or friar of the order of St Dominic.

JACOBINICAL, jak-o-bin'i-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to the Jacobins or revolutionists of France: holding revolutionary principles.

JACOBINISM, jak'o-bin-izm, *n.* The principles of the Jacobins or French revolutionists: turbulent opposition to legitimate government.

JACOBITE, jak'o-bīt, *n.* An adherent of *James II.* after his abdication, and of his descendants.—*adj.* Of or belonging to the Jacobites. [See JACOBIN.]

JACOBITIC, -AL, jak-o-bit'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Jacobites, or to their principles.

JACOBITISM, jak'o-bit-izm, *n.* The principles of the Jacobites.

JACOB'S-LADDER, jā'kobs-lad'ėr, *n.* (*naut.*) A ladder made of ropes with wooden steps: a garden plant with large blue flowers and successive pairs of leaflets. [From the ladder which Jacob saw in his dream.]

JACOB'S-STAFF, jā'kobs-staf, *n.* A pilgrim's staff: a staff with a cross-head used in surveying: a sword-cane. [Prob. an allusion to the patriarch Jacob when he fled to Padan-aram.]

JACOBUS, ja-kō'bus, *n.* A gold coin, worth 25s., struck in the time of *James I.* [L. *Jacobus*, James.]

JACONET, jak'o-net, *n.* A cotton fabric, rather stouter than muslin. [Fr. *jaconas.*]

JACQUERIE, zhak'rē, *n.* The name given to the insurgent peasants in France in the middle of the 14th century. [See JACK.]

JACULATION, jak-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of *throwing* or hurling, as a dart. [L. *jaculor, -atus*, to throw as a dart—*jaculum*, a dart—*jacio*, to throw.]

JACULATORY, jak'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Darting or throwing out suddenly: ejaculatory.

JADE, jād, *n.* A stone of a dark-green colour, used for ornamental purposes. [Said to be of Oriental origin.]

JADE, jād, *v.t.* To cause to pant: to tire or fatigue: to harass: (*Shak.*) to overbear, to subject to mean offices.—*v.i.* to become weary: to lose spirit:—*pr.p.* jād'ing; *pa.p.* jād'ed.—*n.* A tired

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horse: a worthless nag: a woman—in contempt or irony. [Acc. to Wedg., Sp. *ijadear*, to pant—*ijada*, L. *ilia*, the flank.]

JADERY, jād'ėr-i, *n.* The tricks of a jade.

JADISH, jād'ish, *adj.* Worn out: vicious; unchaste—applied to a woman. [From JADE.]

JAG, jag, *n.* *A cleft* or notch: a ragged protuberance: (*bot.*) a cleft or division.—*v.t.* To cut into notches:—*pr.p.* jagg'ing; *pa.p.* jagged'. [Celt. *gag*, a cleft.]

JAGGED, jag'ed, *adj.* Cleft: having notches. [From JAG.]

JAGGEDNESS, jag'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being jagged, toothed, or uneven.

JAGGER, jag'ėr, *n.* A brass wheel with a notched edge for cutting cakes, &c. into ornamental forms.

JAGGERY, jag'ėr-i, *n.* A kind of coarse, dark-coloured sugar, made in the E. Indies from the sap of the cocoa-nut palm.

JAGGY, jag'i, *adj.* Notched: set with teeth: uneven. [From JAG.]

JAGUAR, jag'ū-ėr or jag-wär', *n.* The most powerful American beast of prey, usually of a yellow colour with large black spots and rings, found in S. America. [Braz. *jagoara.*]

JAH, jä, *n.* JEHOVAH. [Heb.]

JAIL, jāl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cave* or *cage:* a prison. [Fr. *géole*, a cage; Sp. *jaula*, a cell; It. *gabbiuola*, dim. of *gabbia*, a cage—L. *cavea*, a cave—*cavus*, hollow.]

JAIL-BIRD, jāl'-bėrd, *n.* One accustomed or deserving to be confined in prison.

JAIL-DELIVERY, jāl'-de-liv'ėr-i, *n.* The release of prisoners from jail.

JAILER, jāl'ėr, *n.* One who has charge of a jail or of prisoners.

JAIL-FEVER, jāl'-fē'vėr, *n.* A severe form of typhus fever, known also as putrid or pestilential fever.

JAKES, jāks, *n.* (*Shak.*) A privy. [A.S. *cac-hus—cac*, dung.]

JALAP, jal'ap, *n.* The root of a plant found near *Jalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico, used in medicine as a purgative.

JALOUSIE, zhal-oo-zē', *n.* A Venetian blind. [Fr. *—jalousie*, jealousy; prob. from the idea of shutting out the light.]

JAM, jam, *n.* A conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. [Gr. *zōmos*, broth.]

JAM, jam, *v.t.* To press as between *jambs:* to squeeze tight:—*pr.p.* jamm'ing; *pa.p.* jammed'. [See JAMB.]

JAMAICA-PEPPER, ja-mā'ka-pep'ėr, *n.* Same as ALLSPICE.

JAMB, jam, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bending:* the side-piece of a door, fire-place, &c. [Fr. *jambe*, O. Fr. *jame*, It. *gamba*, a leg—Celt. *cam*, *camb*, bent.]

Jambeaux.

JAMBEAUX, zham'bōō, } *n.pl.* Ar-
JAMBES, jāmz, } mour for the legs. [Fr. *jambe*, leg.]

JANE, jān, *n.* (*Spenser*) A Genoese coin: jean. [Low L. *Janua*, L. *Genua*, Genoa.]

JANGLE, jang'gl, *v.i.* To sound discordantly, as in *wrangling:* to wrangle or quarrel.—*v.t.* to cause to sound harshly:—*pr.p.* jang'ling; *pa.p.* jang'led.—*n.* Discordant sound: contention. [O. Fr. *jangler*, from the sound.]

JANGLER, jang'glėr, *n.* A wrangling, noisy person.

JANISSARY, jan'is-sar-i, *n.* A soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards. [Fr. *Janissaire;* Turk. *yenitshéri*, new soldiers.]

JANITOR, jan'i-tor, *n.* *A door-keeper:* a porter. [L., from *janua*, a door.]

JANITRIX, jan'i-triks, *n.* A female door-keeper.

JANIZAR, jan'i-zar, *n.* Same as JANISSARY.

JANIZARIAN, jan-i-zār'i-an, *adj.* Relating to the Janizaries.

JANIZARY, jan'i-zar-i, *n.* Same as JANISSARY.

JANSENISM, jan'sen-izm, *n.* Certain doctrines regarding free will and free grace, held by Jansenius, bishop of Ypres, as opposed to the Roman Catholic doctrine of justification by works.

JANSENIST, jan'sen-ist, *n.* A believer in Jansenism.

JANT, JANTILY, JANTINESS, JANTY. Same as JAUNT, &c.

JANUARY, jan'ū-ar-i, *n.* The first month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to *Janus*, the god of the sun. [L. *Januarius—Janus.*]

JANUS-FACED, jā'nus-fāst, *adj.* Double-dealing: deceitful. [*Janus*, a deity with two faces. See JANUARY.]

JAPAN, ja-pan', *v.t.* To varnish after the manner of the Japanese or people of Japan: to make black and glossy:—*pr.p.* japann'ing; *pa.p.* japanned'.—*adj.* Of or pertaining to japanned work.—*n.* Work japanned: the varnish used in japanning.

JAPANNER, ja-pan'ėr, *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese: a shoe-black.

JAPHETIC, ja-fet'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Japhet, a son of Noah, whose descendants peopled Europe and the north of Asia.

JAR, jär, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To creak:* to clash: to quarrel: to be inconsistent: (*Shak.*) to vibrate regularly, as a pendulum.—*v.t.* to shake:—*pr.p.* jarr'ing; *pa.p.* jarred'.—*n.* A harsh rattling sound: clash of interest or opinions: discord: (*Shak.*) a vibration of the pendulum of a clock. [Imitative of the sound, like Sp. *chirriar*, to creak or chirp; L. *garrio*, to chatter.]

ON THE JAR, same as AJAR.

JAR, jär, *n.* An earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth: a measure. [Fr. *jarre;* It. *giara;* Ar. *jarrah*, a water-pot.]

JARGON, jär'gon, *n.* (*lit.*) *Chattering of birds:* confused talk: slang. [Fr. *jargon;* It. *gergo;* like A.S. *cearcian*, to chatter.]

JARGONELLE, jär-go-nel', *n.* A kind of pear. [Fr.]

JARRINGLY, jär'ing-li, *adv.* In a jarring or grating manner.

JASMINE, jas'min, *n.* A genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers—also written *jessamine.* [Pers. *jāsmīn;* Ar. *yasamyn.*]

JASPER, jas'pėr, *n.* A hard silicious mineral of various colours: a precious stone. [Fr. *jaspe;* L. and Gr. *iaspis;* Heb. *yashpheh.*]

JASPERATED, jas'pėr-āt-ed, *adj.* Mixed with jasper.

JASPERY, jas'pėr-i, *adj.* Of the nature of, or mixed with jasper.

JAUNCE, jāns, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To jolt or shake: to ride hard.—*n.* A jaunt. [O. Fr. *jancer*, to stir.]

JAUNDICE, jān'dis, *n.* A disease characterised by a *yellowness* of the eyes, skin, &c., caused by bile. [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow—L. *galbanus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow.]

JAUNDICED, jān'dist, *adj.* Affected with jaundice: [prejudiced.

JAUNT, jānt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To stir:* to go from place to place: to make an excursion.—*n.* An excursion: a ramble. [O. E. *jaunce*, O. Fr. *jancer*, to stir.]

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JAUNTILY, jänt'i-li, *adv.* In a jaunty manner.

JAUNTINESS, jänt'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being jaunty: briskness.

JAUNTING, jänt'ing, *p.adj.* Strolling: making an excursion.

JAUNTING-CAR, jänt'ing-kär, *n.* A kind of low-set open carriage used in Ireland, in which the people sit back to back.

Javelin.

JAUNTY, jänt'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Genteel:* airy: showy: dashing: finical. [Fr. *gentil*, from root of GENTEEL.]

JAVEL, jav'el, *n.* (*Spenser*). A worthless fellow.

JAVELIN, jav'lin, *n.* A spear about six feet long, anciently used by both infantry and cavalry.—*v.t.* To pierce with a javelin. [Fr. *javeline;* Sp. *jabalina*, O. E. *gavellock*, W. *gaflach—gafl*, a fork.]

JAW, jaw, *n.* That which chews: the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are set: the mouth: anything like a jaw.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To devour. [O. E. *chaw*, prob. akin to CHIN, CHEW.]

JAWBONE, jaw'bōn, *n.* The bone of the jaw, in which the teeth are set.

JAWED, jawd, *adj.* Having jaws: denoting the appearance of the jaws.

JAW-FALL, jaw'-fawl, *n.* A falling of the jaw: (*fig.*) depression of spirits.

JAW-FALLEN, jaw'-fawl-n, *adj.* Depressed in spirits: dejected.

JAW-TOOTH, jaw'-tooth, *n.* One of the double teeth, a grinder or molar.

JAY, jā, *n.* A bird of the crow family with *gay* plumage: (*Shak.*) a loose woman. [Fr. *geai;* Sp. *gayo*, a jay, and *gayar*, to variegate, from root of GAY.]

JEALOUS, jel'us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Zealous:* suspicious of or incensed at rivalry: anxious to defend the honour of: suspiciously careful or vigilant. [Fr. *jalouz;* It. *zeloso;* L. *zelus*, and Gr. *zēlos*, emulation.]

JEALOUSHOOD, jel'us-hood, *n.* (*Shak.*) Jealousy.

JEALOUSLY, jel'us-li, *adv.* With jealousy, suspicion, or vigilance.

JEALOUSNESS, jel'us-nes, *n.* The state of being jealous: jealousy.

JEALOUSY, jel'us-i, *n.* Envious suspicion: suspicious caution or vigilance: apprehension of rivalry.

JEAN, jān, *n.* A twilled cotton cloth. [From *Jaen*, in Spain.]

JEER, jēr, *v.t.* *To make sport of:* to treat with derision.—*v.i.* to scoff: to deride: to make a mock of.—*n.* A railing remark: biting jest: mockery. [Acc. to Wedg., Ice. *dar*, derision, *dāra*, to make sport of.]

JEERER, jēr'ér, *n.* A scoffer or mocker.

JEERINGLY, jēr'ing-li, *adv.* With raillery: scornfully: contemptuously.

JEHOVAH, je-hō'va, *n.* (*lit.*) The eternal or self-existent *Being*, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity. [Heb. *yehovah*, from *hayah*, to be.]

JEHOVIST, je-hō'vist, *n.* One who holds that the vowel-points with which the Hebrew word Jehovah is pointed are the proper vowels of the word, some maintaining that they are those of the word Adonai: the name of the supposed writer of the passages in the Old Test., especially the Pentateuch, in which the name applied to God is Jehovah.

JEJUNE, je-jōōn', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Abstaining from food, hungry:* empty: void of interest: barren. [L. *jejunus*, akin to Sans. *jam*, intens. *jājam*, to eat, to be hungry.]

JEJUNELY, je-jōōn'li, *adv.* In a jejune manner.

JEJUNENESS, je-jōōn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being jejune: poverty: barrenness.

JEJUNUM, je-jōō'num, *n.* The first part of the smaller intestine, so called because generally found *empty* after death. [L.—*jejunus*, empty.]

JELLIED, jel'id, *adj.* In the state of jelly.

JELLY, jel'i, *n.* Anything *congealed* or *frozen:* anything gelatinous: the juice of fruit boiled with sugar. [Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*, L. *gelo*, to freeze.]

JELLY-BAG, jel'i-bag, *n.* A bag through which jelly is strained.

JELLY-FISH, jel'i-fish, *n.* Marine radiate animals like jelly.

JEMIDAR, jem'i-dār, *n.* A native officer in the Indian army of the rank of lieutenant. [Hind. *jamadar*, soldier, *lit.* keeper of the wardrobe—*jama*, clothes.]

JENNET, jen'et, *n.* A small Spanish horse. See GENET.

JENNETING, jen'et-ing, *n.* Same as GENNITING.

JENNY, jen'i, *n.* A *gin* or machine for spinning. [From root of GIN.]

JEOPARD, jep'ard, } *v.t.* To put in jeop-
JEOPARDISE, jep'ard-īz, } ardy:—*pr.p.* jeop'ardīs-ing; *pa.p.* jeop'ardīsed.

JEOPARDOUS, jep'ard-us, *adj.* Full of jeopardy: exposed to danger or loss.

JEOPARDOUSLY, jep'ard-us-li, *adv.* With jeopardy or danger.

JEOPARDY, jep'ard-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *An even game* or *chance:* hence, anything uncertain or hazardous: hazard, danger. [Fr. *jeu parti*, low L. *jocus partitus*, a divided or even game—L. *jocus*, a game, *partitus*, divided—*partior*, to divide.]

JERBOA, jér'bo-a or jér-bō'a, *n.* A genus of small rodent quadrupeds, remarkable for the length of their hind-legs and their power of jumping. [Ar. *yerbôa*, *yerbûa*.]

JEREED, je-rēd', *n.* A kind of blunt javelin used [by the Turks in mock-fights.

JEREMIAD, jer-e-mī'ad, *n.* *A lamentation:* a tale of grief: a doleful story. [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet, author of the book of *Lamentations*.]

JER-FALCON, jér-faw'kn, *n.* Same as GYRFALCON.

JERK, jérk, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To beat smartly:* to throw, as a stone from the hand, by hitting the forearm smartly on the hip: to give a sudden movement.—*v.i.* to make a sudden motion: to move with a start.—*n.* A short, sudden movement: a striking against with a sudden motion. [Scot. *yerk*, Ice. *hreck-ia*, to beat.]

JERKED-BEEF, jérkt'-bēf, *n.* Beef preserved by being cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun. [Chilian *charqui*.]

JERKIN, jérk'in, *n.* A jacket, a short coat or close waistcoat. [D. *jurk*, a pinafore; Fr. *jargot*, a garment worn by country-people.]

JERKY, jérk'i, *adj.* Moving or coming by jerks or starts.

JERSEY, jér'zi, *n.* The finest part of wool: combed wool: a kind of woollen jacket. [From *Jersey*, one of the Channel Islands.]

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, je-rōō'sa-lem är'ti-chōk, *n.* A plant of the same genus as the common sunflower, the roots of which are used as food, and the leaves given to cattle. [A corr. of It. *girasole*, sunflower, and ARTICHOKE, from the similarity in flavour of its root to that of this plant.]

JESS, jes, *n.* (*lit.*) *A throw:* a short strap round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist: (*her.*) a ribbon that hangs from a garland or crown. [O. Fr. *ges*, *jet;* It. *geto*, from L. *jacto*, to throw.]

JESSAMINE, jes'a-min. Same as JASMINE.

JESSANT, jes'ant, *adj.* (*her.*) Rising from the bottom line of a field or upper line of an ordinary. [Perhaps a corr. of *issuant*. See ISSUE.]

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JESSE, jes'e, *n.* A large branched candlestick used in churches. [From its likeness to the genealogical tree of *Jesse*, the father of David, formerly hung up in churches.]

JESSED, jest, *adj.* (*her.*) Having jesses on.

JEST, jest, *n.* (*orig.*) *A deed, a story:* something ludicrous: joke: fun: something uttered in sport: object of laughter: a mask.—*v.i.* To make a jest or merriment: (*Shak.*) to play a part in a mask. [O.E. *jest, gest;* L. *gestum—gero*, to do.]

IN JEST, for sport or diversion, not in earnest.

JESTER, jest'ér, *n.* (*orig.*) *A story-teller:* one who jests: a buffoon.

JESTFUL, jest'fool, *adj.* Given to jesting or joking.

JESTINGLY, jest'ing-li, *adv.* In a jesting manner: not in earnest.

JESUIT, jez'ū-it, *n.* One of the Society of *Jesus*, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola, the members of which are reputedly celebrated for craftiness: hence, a crafty person. [ciples of the Jesuits.

JESUITED, jez'ū-it-ed, *adj.* Conformed to the prin-

JESUITIC, -AL, jez-ū-it'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Jesuits: designing: crafty. [manner.

JESUITICALLY, jez-ū-it'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a Jesuitical

JESUITISM, jez'ū-it-izm, *n.* The principles and practices of the Jesuits: cunning: deceit.

JESUS, jē'zus, *n.* *The Saviour* of mankind. [Gr. *Iēsous*, Heb. *Joshua, Jehoshua*, Jehovah the Saviour —*yasha*, to save.]

JET, jet, *v.i.* *To throw* or *shoot forward:* to jut: (*Shak.*) to encroach, to strut.—*v.t.* to emit in a stream:—*pr.p.* jett'ing; *pa.p.* jett'ed.—*n.* A throwing: a spout or shoot of water: a short pipe emitting a flame of gas. [Fr. *jeter*—L. *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.]

JET, jet, *n.* A mineral, very compact and black, used for ornaments. [Fr. *jais*, Ger. *gagat*, L., Gr. *gagatēs*, from *Gagas*, a town and river in Lycia, in Asia Minor, where it was obtained.] [black colour.

JET-BLACK, jet'-blak, *adj.* Black as jet, the deepest

JET D'EAU, zhā-dō', *n.* A jet of water, especially when rising perpendicularly into the air: an ornamental fountain. [Fr. *jet*, a jet, *de*, of, *eau*, water.]

JETSAM, jet'sam, **JETSON**, jet'son, **JETTISON**, jet'i-sun, *n.* The *throwing* of goods overboard in a case of great peril to lighten a vessel: the goods so thrown away which remain under water. [Fr. *jeter*. See JET, to throw.]

JETTAU, jet'to, *n.* Same as JET D'EAU.

JETTINESS, jet'i-nes, *n.* The state of being jetty: blackness.

JETTY, jet'i, *n.* *That which juts out:* a projection: a kind of pier. [Fr. *jetée—jeter*. See JET, to throw.]

JETTY, jet'i, *adj.* Made of jet, or black as jet.

JEW, jōō, *n.* An inhabitant of Judæa: a Hebrew or Israelite. [O. Fr. *Juis*, L. *Judæus*, Gr. *Ioudaios—Ioudaia*, Judea.]

JEWEL, jōō'el, *n.* *A joy* or delight: an ornament of dress: a precious stone: anything highly valued: a name expressive of fondness.—*v.t.* To dress or adorn with jewels: to fit with a jewel:—*pr.p.* jew'elling; *pa.p.* jew'elled. [O. Fr. *jouel*, Fr. *joyau*, It. *giojello*, from dim. of L. *gaudium*, joy—*gaudeo*, to rejoice. See JOY.] [jewels.

JEWELLER, jōō'el-ér, *n.* One who makes or deals in

JEWELLERY, JEWELRY, jōō'el-ér-i, jōō'el-ri, *n.* Jewels in general.

JEWESS, jōō'es, *n.* The feminine of Jew: a Hebrew woman.

JEWISH, jōō'ish, *adj.* Belonging to the Jews.

JEWISHLY, jōō'ish-li, *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.

JEWISHNESS, jōō'ish-nes, *n.* The rites of the Jews.

JEWRY, jōō'ri, *n.* Judea: a district inhabited by Jews.

JEW'S-HARP, jōōz'-härp, *n.* A small harp-shaped musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger. [Perhaps from Fr. *jeu*, a toy, and HARP.]

JEW'S-MALLOW, jōōz'-mal'lo, *n.* A plant much cultivated as a pot-herb by the Jews in Syria.

JEW'S-PITCH, jōōz'-pich, *n.* Asphaltum.

JEW'S-STONE, jōōz'-stōn, *n.* The fossil spine of a large echinus or sea-hedgehog.

JIB, jib, *n.* A triangular sail borne in front of the foremast in a ship, so called from its *shifting* of itself.—*v.t.* To shift a boom sail from one tack to the other.—*v.i.* to move restively. [D. *gijpen*, to turn suddenly.]

JIB-BOOM, jib'-bōōm, *n.* A boom or extension of the bowsprit, on which the jib is spread.

JIBE, same as GIBE.

JIG, jig, *n.* A quick, lively tune: a quick dance suited to the tune: a farce or afterpiece in rhyme: a ludicrous ballad or song.—*v.i.* To dance a jig:—*pr.p.* jigg'ing; *pa.p.* jigged'. [Fr. *gigue*, a stringed instrument, Ger. *geige*, from Ice. *geiga*, to move rapidly: conn. with GIG.]

JIGGING, jig'ing, *n.* In mining, the process of separating ore by means of a wire-bottomed sieve moved up and down in water.

JILL, jil, *n.* Same as GILL.

JILT, jilt, *n.* A woman who encourages a lover and then neglects or rejects him: a flirt.—*v.t.* To encourage and then disappoint in love.—*v.i.* to act as a jilt. [Scot. *jillet*, perh. from JILL, a female name, used in contempt.]

JINGLE, jing'gl, *n.* A jangling or clinking sound: that which makes a rattling sound: a correspondence of sounds.—*v.t.* To make a jingling sound.—*v.i.* to sound with a jingle: to clink:—*pr.p.* jing'ling; *pa.p.* jing'led. [Formed from the sound. See JANGLE.] [clinking.

JINGLING, jing'gling, *p.adj.* Making a jingle:

JOB, job, *n.* A sudden stroke or stab with a pointed instrument.—*v.t.* To strike or stab suddenly:—*pr.p.* jobb'ing; *pa.p.* jobbed'. [Gael. *gob*, W. *gyb*, a beak.]

JOB, job, *n.* (*lit.*) *A lump* or *portion:* any piece of work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature: anything to be done: any undertaking with a view to profit: in a bad sense, a mean, lucrative affair.—*v.i.* To work at jobs: to buy and sell, as a broker: to hire or let out for a short time, esp. horses:—*pr.p.* jobb'ing; *pa.p.* jobbed'. [O. E. *gobbet*, Fr. *gobet*. See GOBBLE.]

JOBBER, job'ér, *n.* One who jobs: one who buys and sells, as a broker: one who turns official actions to private advantage: one who engages in a mean, lucrative affair.

JOBBERY, job'ér-i, *n.* Jobbing: unfair means employed to procure some private end.

JOCKEY, jok'i, *n.* (*lit.*) *Little John:* a man (orig. a boy) who rides horses in a race: a horse-dealer: one who takes undue advantage in business.—*v.t.* To jostle by riding against: to cheat. [Dim. of *Jock*, Scot. for *Jack*, dim. of *John*, a common name for servants.]

JOCKEYISM, JOCKEYSHIP, jok'i-izm, jok'i-ship, *n.* The art or practice of a jockey.

JOCOSE, jo-kōs', *adj.* *Full of jokes:* humorous: merry. [L. *jocosus—jocus*, a joke. See JOKE.]

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JOCOSELY, jo-kōs'li, *adv.* In jest: waggishly.

JOCOSENESS, jo-kōs'nes, *n.* The quality of being jocose: merriment.

JOCOSITY, jo-kos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being jocose: also, a jocose act or saying.

JOCULAR, jok'ū-lar, *adj.* *Given to jokes:* humorous: droll: laughable. [L. *jocularis—jocus*, a joke.]

JOCULARITY, jok-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* Merriment: disposition to jest.

JOCULARLY, jok'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a jocular manner: in jest.

JOCUND, jok'und, *adj.* In a *jocose* humour: merry: cheerful: pleasant. [L. *jocundus—jocus*, a joke.]

JOCUNDITY, jo-kun'di-ti, *n.* State of being jocund or merry: gaiety.

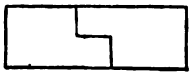
JOCUNDLY, jok'und-li, *adv.* Merrily: gayly.

JOCUNDNESS, jok'und-nes, *n.* The state of being jocund.

JOG, jog, *v.t.* *To shock* or *shake:* to push with the elbow or hand.—*v.i.* to move by small shocks: to travel slowly:—*pr.p.* jogg'ing; *pa.p.* jogged'.—*n.* A slight shake: a push. [Dim. of SHOCK.]

JOGGER, jog'ėr, *n.* (*Dryden*). One who jogs or moves slowly and heavily.

JOGGLE, jog'l, *n.* A notch in joints adopted in fitting stones or pieces of timber together to keep them from sliding. [Dim of *jog*, to shake, to push, hence to make a slight indenture in.]



Joggle.

JOGGLE, jog'l, *v.t.* To jog or shake slightly: to jostle.—*v.i.* to shake:—*pr.p.* jogg'ling; *pa.p.* jogg'led. [Dim. of JOG.]

JOG-TROT, jog'-trot, *n.* A slow jogging trot.—*adj.* Easy-going.

JOHN DORY. See DORRE.

JOHNSONIANISM, jon-sō'ni-an-izm, **JOHNSONISM**, jon'son-izm, *n.* A peculiarity of Dr Johnson, the lexicographer.

JOIN, join, *v.t.* To connect: to unite: to associate: to add or annex: to bring into collision.—*v.i.* to be connected with: to grow together: to be in close contact: to unite (with). [Fr. *joindre*, It. *giugnere*, L. *jungere*, *junctum*, conn. with Gr. *zeugnūmi*, Sans. *yuj*, to join.]

JOINER, join'ėr, *n.* One who joins or unites: a carpenter.

JOINERY, join'ėr-i, *n.* The art or work of the joiner.

JOINING, join'ing, *n.* The act of joining: a seam: a joint.

JOINT, joint, *n.* *A joining:* the place where two or more things join: a hinge: a seam: the place where two bones are joined: the union of two parts of a plant, a knot: (*cook.*) the part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint.—*adj.* Joined, united, or combined: acting in concert: shared among more than one.—*v.t.* To unite by joints: to fit closely: to provide with joints: to cut into joints, as an animal.—*v.i.* to fit as joints do. [Fr., O. Fr. *joinct—joindre*, to join. See JOIN.]

OUT OF JOINT, dislocated, (*fig.*) disordered.

JOINTER, joint'ėr, *n.* The largest kind of plane used by a joiner: a bent piece of iron for riveting two stones together.

JOINTING-RULE, joint'ing-rōōl, *n.* A long, straight-edged rule used by bricklayers for keeping their work even.

JOINTLY, joint'li, *adv.* In a joint or joined manner: unitedly or in combination: together.

JOINTRESS, joint'res, *n.* A woman on whom a jointure is settled.

JOINT-STOCK, joint'-stok, *n.* Stock held jointly or in company.

JOINT-STOOL, joint'-stōōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A stool made of parts inserted in each other.

JOINT-TENANCY, joint-ten'an-si, *n.* The ownership of land or goods along with one or more persons.

JOINT-TENANT, joint-ten'ant, *n.* One who is owner of land or goods along with others.

JOINTURE, joint'ūr, *n.* Property *joined to* or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death.—*v.t.* To settle a jointure upon:—*pr.p.* joint'ūring; *pa.p.* joint'ūred. [Fr., O. Fr. *joincture*, L. *junctura—jungo*, to join. See JOIN.]

JOINTURESS, joint'ūr-es, *n.* A jointress.

JOIST, joist, *n.* (*lit.*) *That on which anything lies:* the timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.—*v.t.* To fit with joists. [Scot. *geist*, O. Fr. *giste*, from *gesir*, Prov. *jazer*, L. *jacere*, to lie.]

JOKE, jōk, *n.* A jest: a witticism: something witty or sportive: anything said or done to excite a laugh.—*v.t.* To cast jokes at: to banter: to make merry with.—*v.i.* to jest: to be merry: to make sport:—*pr.p.* jōk'ing; *pa.p.* jōked'. [A.S. *ioic*, D. *jok*, L. *jocus*.]

JOKER, jōk'ėr, *n.* One who jokes or jests.

JOKINGLY, jōk'ing-li, *adv.* In a joking manner.

JOLE, jōl, *n.* The preferable form of JOWL.

JOLE, **JOLL**, jōl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To beat against anything, to clash with violence.

JOLLIFICATION, jol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* A making jolly: noisy festivity and merriment. [JOLLY, and L. *facio*, to make.]

JOLLILY, jol'i-li, *adv.* With noisy mirth: gayly.

JOLLIMENT, jol'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Merriment.

JOLLINESS, jol'i-nes, **JOLLITY**, jol'i-ti, *n.* Gayety: merriment: festivity.

JOLLY, jol'i, *adj.* Merry: expressing or exciting mirth: plump, robust: handsome. [Fr. *joli*, Ice. *jol*, a Christmas feast, E. *yule*.]

JOLLY-BOAT, jol'i-bōt, *n.* *A yawl-boat:* a small boat belonging to a ship. [Corr. of YAWL and BOAT.]

JOLT, jōlt, *v.i.* To shake with sudden jerks.—*v.t.* to shake with a sudden shock.—*n.* A sudden jerk. [From the sound.]

JOLT-HEAD, jōlt'-hed, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dolt, a blockhead.

JOLTINGLY, jōlt'ing-li, *adv.* In a jolting manner.

JONQUIL, jon'kwil, **JONQUILLE**, jon-kwēl', *n.* A name given to certain species of narcissus with *rush*-leaves. [Fr. *jonquille*—L. *juncus*, a rush.]

JORDEN, jor'den, *n.* (*Shak.*) A chamber-pot. [Said to mean *earthen* (pot), from Dan. *jord*, earth.]

JOSS-STICK, jos'-stik, *n.* A stick of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods, burned by the Chinese before their idols. [Chinese *joss*, a deity.]

JOSTLE, jos'l, *v.t.* *To joust* or strike against: to drive against:—*pr.p.* jos'tling; *pa.p.* jos'tled. [Freq. of JOUST.]

JOT, jot, *n.* (*lit.*) *A point:* the least quantity assignable.—*v.t.* To set down briefly: to make a memorandum of:—*pr.p.* jott'ing; *pa.p.* jott'ed. [The smallest letter in Hebrew, *yod*, Gr. *iota*, E. *i*.]

JOTTING, jot'ing, *n.* A memorandum.

JOUISANCE, jōō'is-ans, *n.* (*Spenser*) Joyousness: merriment. [Fr.—*jouir*, to enjoy—L. *gaudio*, to rejoice.]

JOURNAL, jur'nal, *n.* *A diurnal* or *daily register* or *diary:* a book containing an account of each day's

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transactions: a newspaper published daily or otherwise: a magazine: the transactions of any society. —*adj.* (*Spenser*) Daily, diurnal. [Fr., It. *giornale*—low L. *jornale*, L. *diurnalis*. See DIURNAL.]

JOURNALISE, jur'nal-īz, *v.t.* To write articles for a public journal.—*v.t.* to enter in a journal:—*pr.p.* jour'nalising; *pa.p.* jour'nalised.

JOURNALISM, jur'nal-izm, *n.* The keeping of a journal: the profession of conducting public journals.

JOURNALIST, jur'nal-ist, *n.* One who writes or conducts a journal or newspaper.

JOURNALISTIC, jur-nal-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism.

JOURNEY, jur'ni, *n.* (*lit.*) *A day's travel:* any travel: tour: excursion.—*v.i.* To travel:—*pr.p.* jour'neying; *pa.p.* jour'neyed (-'nid). [Fr. *journée*—*jour*, It. *giorno*, a day—L. *diurnus*. See DIURNAL.]

JOURNEY-BATED, jur'ni-bāt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Worn out with travelling: wayworn.

JOURNEYMAN, jur'ni-man, *n.* One who works by the day: any hired workman.

JOURNEY-WORK, jur'ni-wurk, *n.* Work done by a journeyman or for hire.

JOUST, just, *n.* (*lit.*) *A coming together:* the encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament.—*v.i.* To run in the tilt. [O. Fr. *juste*, from L. *juxta*, together.]

JOVE, jōv, *n.* JUPITER.

JOVIAL, jō'vi-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging to Jove* or *Jupiter, fortunate:* full of mirth and happiness: joyous. [L. *Jovialis—Jupiter, Jovis*, Jupiter, the star, from the language of astrology.]

JOVIALITY, jo-vi-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being jovial.

JOVIALLY, jō'vi-al-li, *adv.* Merrily: gayly.

JOVIALNESS, JOVIALTY, jō'vi-al-nes, jō'vi-al-ti, *n.* Same as JOVIALITY.

JOWL, jōl, *n.* *The jaw* or cheek. [A.S. *ceole*, the jaw, O. Fr. *gole*, Fr. *gueule*, the throat, L. *gula*.]

JOWL, jōl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as JOLL, to beat.

JOY, joi, *n.* *Gladness:* happiness: rapture: mirth: the cause of joy: a term of fondness.—*v.i.* To rejoice: to be glad: to exult.—*v.t.* to give joy to: to congratulate: to gladden. [Fr. *joie*, Sp. *joya*, It. *gioja*, L. *gaudium—gaudeo*, to rejoice, allied to Gr. *gēthesō*.]

JOY, joi, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To enjoy. [Fr. *jouir*, to enjoy.]

JOYANCE, joi'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Gayety, festivity. [O. Fr. *joyant*, joyful. See JOY.]

JOYFUL, joi'fool, *adj.* Full of joy: very glad, happy, or merry.

JOYFULLY, joi'fool-li, *adv.* With joy: gladly.

JOYFULNESS, joi'fool-nes, *n.* Gladness: joy.

JOYLESS, joi'les, *adj.* Without joy: not giving joy or pleasure.

JOYLESSLY, joi'les-li, *adv.* Without joy.

JOYLESSNESS, joi'les-nes, *n.* State of being joyless.

JOYOUS, joi'us, *adj.* Full of joy, happiness, or merriment: giving joy: festive.

JOYOUSLY, joi'us-li, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

JOYOUSNESS, joi'us-nes, *n.* The state of being joyous.

JUBILANT, jōō'bi-lant, *adj.* *Shouting for joy,* as in a jubilee: rejoicing: uttering songs of triumph. [L. *jubilans, -antis—jubilo, jubilatum*, to shout for joy.]

JUBILATE, jōō-bi-lā'te, *n.* The third Sunday after Easter, so called because the Church Service began on that day with the words of the 66th Psalm, '*Jubilate* Deo,' &c.

JUBILATION, jōō-bi-lā'shun, *n.* A shouting for joy as in a jubilee: the declaration of triumph.

JUBILEE, jōō'bi-lē, *n.* (*lit.*) *A shout of joy:* the year of release among the Jews every fiftieth year: any season of great public joy and festivity: joyfulness: exultation. [Fr. *jubilé*, L. *jubilum*, Heb. *yobel*.]

JUDAIC, -AL, jōō-dā'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Jews. [L. *Judaicus—Juda*, Judah, one of the sons of Israel.]

JUDAICALLY, jōō-dā'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of the Jews.

JUDAISE, jōō'da-īz, *v.i.* To conform to or practise Judaism:—*pr.p.* Jū'daising; *pa.p.* Jū'daised.

JUDAISM, jōō'da-izm, *n.* The doctrines and rites of the Jews: conformity to the Jewish rites.

JUDAIST, jōō'da-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of Judaism.

JUDAISTIC, jōō-da-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or belonging to Judaism.

JUDEAN, jōō-dē'an, *adj.* Belonging to Judea.—*n.* A native of Judea.

JUDGE, juj, *v.i.* *To point out* or *declare what is just* or *law:* to hear and decide: to pass sentence: to compare facts to determine the truth: to form or pass an opinion: to distinguish.—*v.t.* to hear and determine authoritatively: to sentence: to censure severely: to consider: (*B.*) to condemn:—*pr.p.* judg'ing; *pa.p.* judged'.—*n.* One who judges: a civil officer who hears and settles any cause: an arbitrator: one who can decide upon the merit of anything: in Jewish history, a magistrate having civil and military powers:—*pl.* title of the seventh book of the Old Testament. [Fr. *juger*—L. *judico—jus*, law, and *dico*, to declare.]

JUDGESHIP, juj'ship, *n.* The office of a judge.

JUDGMENT, juj'ment, *n.* Act of judging: the comparing of ideas, to elicit truth: faculty by which this is done, the reason: opinion formed: taste: sentence: condemnation: doom: commandment—also written *judgement*.

JUDGMENT-DAY, juj'ment-dā, *n.* The day on which God will pronounce final judgment on mankind.

JUDGMENT-HALL, juj'ment-hawl, *n.* A hall where a court of justice meets.

JUDGMENT-SEAT, juj'ment-sēt, *n.* Seat or bench in a court from which judgment is pronounced.

JUDICABLE, jōō'di-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be judged or tried.

JUDICATIVE, jōō'di-kāt-iv, *adj.* Having power to judge.

JUDICATORY, jōō'di-kāt-or-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a judge: distributing justice.—*n.* Distribution of justice: a tribunal.

JUDICATURE, jōō'di-kāt-ūr, *n.* Profession of a judge: power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial: jurisdiction: a tribunal.

JUDICIAL, jōō-dish'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a judge or court: practised in, or proceeding from a court of justice: established by statute.

JUDICIALLY, jōō-dish'al-li, *adv.* In the forms of legal justice: by way of judgment.

JUDICIARY, jōō-dish'i-ar-i, *n.* The judges taken collectively.—*adj.* Pertaining to the courts of law: passing judgment.

JUDICIOUS, jōō-dish'us, *adj.* According to sound judgment: possessing sound judgment: discreet: (*Shak.*) judicial. [or wisdom: skilfully.

JUDICIOUSLY, jōō-dish'us-li, *adv.* With discretion

JUDICIOUSNESS, jōō-dish'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being judicious.

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JUG, jug, *n.* *A basin:* a large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth for liquors.—*v.t.* To boil or stew as in a jug:—*pr.p.* jugg'ing; *pa.p.* jugged'. [O. E. *jub*, a jug; A.S. *ceac*, basin, cup, pitcher.]

JUG, jug, *v.i.* To utter the sound *jug*, as certain birds, esp. the nightingale. [From the sound.]

JUGGLE, jug'l, *v.i.* *To joke* or jest: to amuse by sleight of hand: to conjure: to practise artifice or imposture.—*v.t.* to deceive by trick or artifice:—*pr.p.* jugg'ling; *pa.p.* jugg'led.—*n.* A trick by sleight of hand: an imposture. [O. Fr. *jongler*—L. *joculor*, to jest—*jocus*, a jest.]

JUGGLER, jug'lėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A joker* or jester: one who performs tricks by sleight of hand: a trickish fellow. [O. E. *jogelour*; Fr. *jongleur*—L. *joculator*, a jester—*jocus*, a joke.]

JUGGLERY, jug'lėr-i, *n.* [legerdemain: trickery. Art or tricks of a juggler:

JUGGLING, jug'ling, *n.* Deception: imposture.

JUGGLINGLY, jug'ling-li, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, jōō'gū-lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to the collar-bone*, which *joins* the neck and shoulders.—*n.* One of the large veins on either side of the neck. [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone—*jungo*, to join.]

JUICE, jōōs, *n.* (*lit.*) *Broth:* the sap of vegetables: the fluid part of animal bodies. [Fr. and L. *jus*.]

JUICELESS, jōōs'les, *adj.* Destitute of juice: dry.

JUICINESS, jōōs'i-nes, *n.* The state of abounding with juice: plenty of juice.

JUICY, jōōs'i, *adj.* Full of juice.

JUJUBE, jōō'jōōb, *n.* A genus of spiny shrubs or small trees, the fruit of which is dried as a sweetmeat: a lozenge made of sugar and gum. [Fr.—L. *zizyphus*, Gr. *zizyphos*, Pers. *zizfun*, Ar. *sisfus*, the jujube-tree.]

JULEP, jōō'lep, } *n.* (*lit.*) *Rose-water:* a pleasant
JULAP, jōō'lap, } liquid medicine in which other nauseous medicines are taken. [Ar. *julab*; Pers. *gul*, rose, *ab*, water.]

JULIAN, jōōl'yan, *adj.* Denoting the old account of time established by *Julius* Cæsar, and used from 46 B.C. till 1752.

JULY, jōō-lī', *n.* The seventh month of the year, so called from Caius *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month.

JUMART, jōō'mart, *n.* The offspring of a bull and a mare. [Fr. *gimere*, either from L. *jumentum*, a beast of burden, or from L. *chimæra*. See CHIMERA.]

JUMBLE, jum'bl, *v.t.* To mix confusedly: to throw together without order.—*v.i.* to be mixed together confusedly: to be agitated:—*pr.p.* jum'bling; *pa.p.* jum'bled.—*n.* A confused mass or mixture: disorder. [O. E. *jombre*, prob. a freq. of JUMP.]

JUMBLINGLY, jum'bling-li, *adv.* In a jumbled or confused manner.

JUMP, jump, *v.i.* To spring upward, or forward, or both: to bound: to pass to as by a leap: (*Shak.*) to agree.—*v.t.* to pass, by a leap: to skip over: to risk, hazard.—*n.* Act of jumping: a bound: hazard, chance.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Exactly. [Perhaps formed from the sound.]

JUMPER, jump'ėr, *n.* One who jumps: a long iron borer used in quarries and mines:—*pl.* a sect, founded in Wales about 1760, who regard jumping or leaping as a part of divine worship.

JUMP-SEAT, jump'-sēt, *n.* A carriage-seat which may be moved backwards or forwards, so as to be used as single or double: a carriage with a movable seat.

JUNCACEOUS, jun-kā'shus, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Juncaceæ, a natural order of plants, of which the juncus or rush is the type.

JUNCATE, jungk'āt, *n.* Same as JUNKET.

JUNCTION, jungk'shun, *n.* The act of joining: union or combination: place or point of union.

JUNCTURE, jungk'tūr, *n.* A joining: a union: a critical or important point of time. [L. *junctura*, from root of JOIN.]

JUNE, jōōn, *n.* The sixth month, orig. of 26 days, but since Julius Cæsar's time of 30.

[L. *Junius* for *Junonius—Juno*, the goddess to whom this month was sacred: or from root of L. *juvenis*, Sans. *juvan*, young, and so = the month of *growth*.]

JUNEATING, jōōn'a-ting, *n.* An early apple which ripens in June. [See GENNITING.]

JUNGLE, jung'gl, *n.* Forests, wastes: land covered with thick brushwood, &c.: in Hindustan, sometimes applied to the open or uncleared country, as opposed to villages. [Hind. *jangal*, Sans. *janggala*, desert.]

JUNGLY, jung'gli, *adj.* Consisting of, or abounding [with, jungles.

JUNIOR, jōōn'yur, *adj.* *Younger:* less advanced.—*n.* One younger or less advanced. [Contr. of L. *juvenior*, younger—*juvenis*, young.]

JUNIORITY, jōōn-i-or'i-ti, } *n.* State of being
JUNIORSHIP, jōōn'i-ur-ship, } junior.

JUNIPER, jōōn'i-pėr, *n.* An evergreen shrub, so called because it *brings forth younger* berries while the others are ripening. [L. *juniperus—junior*, younger, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

JUNK, jungk, *n.* A Chinese vessel, having a high forecastle and poop, and three masts.

JUNK, jungk, *n.* Pieces of old cordage, used for making mats, &c., and when picked to pieces forming oakum for the seams of ships: salt meat supplied to vessels for long voyages, so called because it becomes as hard as old rope. [L. *juncus*, a rush, of which ropes used to be made.]

JUNKET, jungk'et, *n.* Any sweetmeat, so called from being handed in little baskets made of *rushes:* a stolen entertainment.—*v.i.* To feast in secret: to banquet.—*v.t.* to feast. [Low L. *juncata—juncus*, a rush.]

JUNKETING, jungk'et-ing, *n.* [entertainment, a junket. A private feast or

JUNTA, jun'ta, *n.* A body of men *joined* or united: a Spanish grand council of state. [Sp.—L. *jungo*, to join.]

JUNTO, jun'tō, *n.* A body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue: a cabal or faction. [Sp. See JUNTA.]

JUPITER, jōō'pi-tėr, *n.* *The father of heaven:* the chief god among the Romans: the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets. [Modification of *Diovis pater* = *Diespiter—Dies* or *Diovis* = *divum*, heaven, and *pater*, father.]

JUPON, joo-pon', } *n.* A sleeveless jacket or close-
JUPPON, jup-pon', } fitting coat, extending down over the hips: a petticoat. [Fr. *jupon*, *jupe*, a petticoat.]

JURASSIC, jōō-ras'sik, *adj.* (*geol.*) A continental name for the Oolitic rocks, so called from a group of limestones which occur in the Jura Mountains, and contain the same fossils as the Oolitic group.

JURIDICAL, jōō-rid'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to the distribution *of justice:* pertaining to a judge: used in courts of law. [L. *juridicus—jus*, *juris*, law, and *dico*, to declare.]

JURIDICALLY, jōō-rid'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to forms of justice: with legal authority.

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JURISCONSULT, jōō-ris-kon'sult or -sult', *n.* One who is consulted on the law: a lawyer who gives opinions on cases put to him: a jurist. [L. *jus, juris*, law, and *consultus—consulo*, to consult.]

JURISDICTION, jōō-ris-dik'shun, *n.* The distribution of justice: legal authority: extent of power: district over which any authority extends. [L. *jurisdictio, jus, juris*, law, and *dico*, to declare, to pronounce.]

JURISDICTIONAL, jōō-ris-dik'shun-al, *adj.* According to legal authority. [diction.

JURISDICTIVE, jōō-ris-dik'tiv, *adj.* Having juris-

JURISPRUDENCE, jōō-ris-prōō'dens, *n.* The science and knowledge of law. [L. *jurisprudentia—jus, juris*, law, and *prudentia*, knowledge. See PRUDENCE.]

JURISPRUDENT, jōō-ris-prōō'dent, *adj.* Understanding or learned in law.—*n.* One who is learned in law. [See JURISPRUDENCE.]

JURIST, jōō'rist, *n.* One who professes or is versed in the science of law, esp. the Roman or civil law: a civilian.

JUROR, jōō'rur, *n.* One who serves on a jury.

JURY, jōō'ri, *n.* A body of not less than twelve men, selected and *sworn*, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them: a committee for deciding prizes at a public exhibition. [Fr. *juré*, sworn—*jurer*, L. *juro*, to swear.]

JURY-BOX, jōō'ri-boks, *n.* The place in which the jury sit during the hearing of a trial.

JURYMAN, jōō'ri-man, *n.* A juror.

JURY-MAST, jōō'ri-mast, *n.* A temporary *mast* erected in a ship in the room of one that has been *injured* or carried away. [INJURY and MAST.]

JURY-RIGGED, jōō'ri-rigd, *adj.* Rigged in a temporary way. [See JURY-MAST.]

JURY-RUDDER, jōō'ri-rud-ėr, *n.* A temporary *rudder* for one *injured*. [INJURY and RUDDER.]

JUST, a tilt. Same as JOUST.

JUST, just, *adj.* *Lawful:* upright: exact: regular: conformable to the principle of rectitude: true: righteous: innocent.—*adv.* Accurately: almost: barely.—*n.* (*Milton*) Justice. [L. *justus—jus*, law.]

JUSTICE, jus'tis, *n.* Quality of being just: integrity: impartiality: desert: vindication of right: retribution: one who administers justice: a judge: a magistrate. [Fr.; L. *justitia—justus*, just.]

JUSTICESHIP, jus'tis-ship, *n.* Office or dignity of a justice or judge.

JUSTICIARY, jus-tish'i-ar-i, } *n.* An administrator
JUSTICIAR, jus-tish'i-ar, } of justice: a chief-justice.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, the supreme criminal court of justice in Scotland.

JUSTIFIABLE, jus-ti-fī'a-bl, *adj.* That may be justified: defensible: excusable.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, jus-ti-fī'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being justifiable. [manner: rightly.

JUSTIFIABLY, jus-ti-fī'a-bli, *adv.* In a justifiable

JUSTIFICATION, jus-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of justifying: absolution: deliverance by pardon from sins past: a plea of sufficient reason for.

JUSTIFICATIVE, jus'ti-fi-kāt-iv, } *adj.* Having
JUSTIFICATORY, jus'ti-fi-kāt-or-i, } power to justify.

JUSTIFIER, jus'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who justifies: one who defends or vindicates: he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

JUSTIFY, jus'ti-fī, *v.t.* *To make just:* to prove or shew to be just or right: to absolve from imputed guilt: to vindicate.—*v.i.* to agree: (*print.*) to be in a straight line with something:—*pr.p.* jus'tifying; *pa.p.* jus'tified. [L. *justifico—justus*, just, and *facio*, to make.]

JUSTLE, jus'l, *v.t.* Same as JOSTLE.

JUSTLY, just'li, *adv.* In a just manner: equitably: uprightly: accurately: by right.

JUSTNESS, just'nes, *n.* Quality of being just: exactness: reasonableness.

JUT, jut, *v.i.* To shoot forward: to project beyond the main body:—*pr.p.* jutt'ing; *pa.p.* jutt'ed. [A form of JET.]

JUTE, jōōt, *n.* The fibre of an Indian plant, resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of coarse bags, carpeting, &c.

JUTTINGLY, jut'ing-li, *adv.* Projectingly.

JUTTY, jut'i, *n.* A projecting part of a building: a pier, a jetty.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To jut. [See JUT.]

JUVENAL, jōō've-nal, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A youth.* [L. *juvenalis*, young.]

JUVENESCENCE, jōō-ven-es'ens, *n.* A growing young: the state of youth.

JUVENESCENT, jōō-ven-es'ent, *adj.* Reaching the age of youth: becoming young. [L. *juvenescens—juvenesco*, to grow young.]

JUVENILE, jōō've-nīl or -nil, *adj.* *Young:* pertaining or suited to youth: puerile.—*n.* A young person. [L. *juvenilis—juvenis*, young; akin to Sans. *juvan*, young, and *djuna*, sportive.]

JUVENILENESS, jōō've-nil-nes, } *n.* *Youthfulness:*
JUVENILITY, jōō-ve-nil'i-ti, } the manners or customs of youth.

JUXTAPOSITION, juks-ta-po-zish'un, *n.* *A placing* or being placed *near:* contiguity. [L. *juxta*, near, and POSITION.]

JYMOLD, ji'mold, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as GIMMAL.

K

KABALA, kab'a-la, *n.* Same as CABALA.

KADI, kā'di, *n.* Same as CADI.

KAFFER, KAFFRE, kaf'ėr, } *n.* One of a race in-
KAFIR, kā'fir, } habiting the eastern part of South Africa.

KAIL, KALE, kāl, *n.* Colewort: a cabbage. [A.S. *cal, caul*; Ice., Dan. *kaal*; L. *caulis*. See COLE.]

KAISER, kā'zėr, *n.* An emperor. [Ger.; L. *Cæsar*.]

KALEIDOPHON, ka-lī'do-fon, } *n.* An instrument
KALEIDOPHONE, ka-lī'do-fōn, } consisting of a rod or thin plate with a knob at the end, for shewing the curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *phōnē*, sound.]

KALEIDOSCOPE, ka-lī'dos-kōp, *n.* An optical instrument in which are seen an endless variety of beautiful colours and forms. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopeō*, to see.] [CALENDS.

KALENDAR, KALENDS. Same as CALENDAR,

KALIF, kā'lif, *n.* Same as CALIF.

KANGAROO, kang-ga-rōō', *n.* An Australian herbivorous quadruped, remarkable for the length of its hind-legs and its power of leaping. [The native name.]

KANTIAN, kan'shi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the doctrines of, or belonging to Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher (1724–1804). [of Kant.

KANTISM, kant'izm, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy

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KANTIST, kant'ist, *n.* A disciple or follower of Kant.

KAW. Same as CAW.

KAYAK, kā'ak, *n.* A light boat used in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched on a frame.

KECKLE, kek'l, *v.t.* To preserve or protect by binding with old rope or chains, as a cable:—*pr.p.* keck'ling; *pa.p.* keck'led.

KECKSY, kek'si, *n.* The dry stalk of the hemlock or other umbelliferous plants: (*Shak.*) the hemlock. [W. *cecys*, reeds, canes, *cecysen*, hemlock.]

KEDGE, kej, *n.* (*lit.*) *A keg* or *float* attached to an anchor: a small anchor for keeping a ship steady and for warping the ship.—*v.t.* To move by means of a kedge, to warp:—*pr.p.* kedg'ing; *pa.p.* kedged'. [Ice. *kaggi*, a cask fixed to an anchor as a buoy.]

KEDGER, kej'ėr, *n.* A kedge.

KEECH, kēch, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lump of fat or tallow. [A corruption of CAKE.]

KEEL, kēl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A ship* or *the bottom of a ship:* the principal timber in a ship extending along the bottom and supporting the whole: a low flat-bottomed boat: (*bot.*) the lowest petals of a papilionaceous flower, having some resemblance to the keel of a ship.—*v.t.* or *i.* To plough with a keel, to navigate: to turn keel upwards. [A.S. *ceol*, a ship, a keel, *cæle*, the bottom of a ship; Ger. *kiel*, O. Ger. *chiol*, Ice. *kiölr.*]

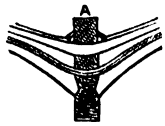
KEEL, kēl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cool. [A.S. *celan*, to chill, [to be cold.]

KEELAGE, kēl'āj, *n.* Dues for a keel or ship in port.

KEELED, kēld, *adj.* (*bot.*) Keel-shaped: having a prominence on the back.

KEELHAUL, kēl'hawl, *v.t.* To punish by dragging through below the keel of a ship.

KEELSON, kel'sun, *n.* A piece of timber along the floor timbers of a ship directly over the keel. [Dan. *kiöl-svin*; Ice. *svill*, a sill or beam on which something rests.]



A, Keelson.

KEEN, kēn, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Powerful, daring:* prompt, eager: sharp, having a fine edge: piercing: severe: acrimonious: acute of mind: penetrating.—*v.t.* To render keen or cold, to sharpen. [A.S. *cene*, O. Sw. *kyn*, bold; Ger. *kühn*, prob. from *können*, to be able. See CAN.]

KEENLY, kēn'li, *adv.* Sharply: eagerly: bitterly.

KEENNESS, kēn'nes, *n.* The quality of being keen: sharpness: eagerness: severity of weather.

KEEP, kēp, *v.t.* To maintain hold upon: to restrain from departure: to preserve in a certain state: to have the care of: to guard: to maintain: to have in one's service: to remain in: to adhere to: to practise.—*v.i.* to remain in any position or state: to last or endure: to adhere:—*pr.p.* keep'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kept.—*n.* The act of keeping, custody: maintenance: that which keeps or protects: the innermost and strongest part of a castle, the donjon: a stronghold: (*Spenser*) that which is kept in charge. [A.S. *cepan*, to regard; Scot. *kepe*, care, *kep*, to keep and hold; perh. conn. with L. *capio*, to take.]

KEEP BACK, to withhold, restrain.—KEEP DOWN, to restrain, hinder.—KEEP FROM, to refrain, abstain.—KEEP ON, to go forward.—KEEP TO, to adhere to.—KEEP UP, to maintain.

KEEPER, kēp'ėr, *n.* One who keeps or has possession of anything: one who defends or preserves: one who has the superintendence or custody of anything: (*B.*) one who keeps himself or remains (Titus ii. 5): a ring for keeping another on the finger.

KEEPERSHIP, kēp'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a keeper.

KEEPING, kēp'ing, *n.* Care: just proportion, harmony: (*paint.*) due proportion of light and shade.

KEEPSAKE, kēp'sāk, *n.* Something given to be kept for the sake of the giver.

KEG, keg, *n.* A small cask or barrel. [From root of KEDGE.]

KELP, kelp, *n.* (*lit.*) *Dust, powder:* the calcined ashes of sea-weed, used in the manufacture of glass: the sea-weed from which kelp is produced. [O. E. *kilpe*, *gilp*—A.S. *gilp*, dust, powder.]

KELPIE, KELPY, kel'pi, *n.* In Scotland, a supposed water-spirit, said to give intimation of, and even to assist in, the drowning of people.

KELSON, kel'sun, *n.* Same as KEELSON.

KELT, kelt, *n.* A salmon that has just spawned. [Teut. *kiete*, spawn.]

KELT, kelt, *n.* Same as CELT.

KEMB, kem, *v.t.* (*Dryden*). To comb. [A.S. *cemban*, to comb.]

KEN, ken, *v.t.* *To know:* to see and recognise at a distance.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to look round, to direct the eye.—*n.* Reach of knowledge or sight. [O. E. *kenne*, *kennen*. See CAN.]

KENDAL-GREEN, ken'dal-grēn, *n.* Green cloth made at Kendal in Westmoreland.

KENNEL, ken'el, *n.* A house *for dogs:* a pack of hounds: the hole of a fox, &c.: a haunt.—*v.t.* To keep in a kennel.—*v.i.* to live in a kennel:—*pr.p.* kenn'elling; *pa.p.* kenn'elled. [Fr. *chenil—chien*, a dog; It. *canile*—L. *canis*, a dog.]

KENNEL, ken'el, *n.* *A little canal* or *channel:* a gutter. [From root of CANAL.]

KENNEL-COAL, ken'el-kōl, *n.* Same as CANNEL-COAL.

KENTISH-RAG, kent'ish-rag, *n.* A rough limestone found in Kent.

KEPT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of KEEP.

KERASINE, ker'a-sin, *adj.* *Like* or made of *horn.* [Gr. *keras*, a horn.]

KERBSTONE, kėrb'stōn. A form of CURBSTONE.

KERCHIEF, kėr'chif, *n.* (*orig.*) A square piece of cloth worn by women *to cover the head:* any loose cloth used in dress: (*fig.*) a lady. [O. E. *coverchief*, O. Fr. *couvrechief*, *couvrechef—couvrir*, to cover, *chef*, the head.]

KERCHIEFED, KERCHIEFT, kėr'chift, *adj.* Wearing or wrapped in a kerchief, hooded.

KERMES, kėr'mēz, *n.* A dye-stuff which consists of the bodies of the females of a species of coccus. [Per. *kermes*, *kirmis*, from Sans. *krimidja*, born of a worm—*krimi*, a worm, and *dja*, born.]

KERN, kėrn, *n.* (*Shak.*) An Irish foot-soldier. [Ir. *cearn*, a man.]

KERN. See QUERN.

KERNEL, kėrn'el, *n.* (*lit.*) *A grain of corn:* anything in a husk or shell: the substance in the shell of a nut: the seed of a pulpy fruit. [A.S. *cyrnel*, Ger. *kern*, a grain. See CORN and GRAIN.] [kernels.

KERNELLY, kėrn'el-i, *adj.* Full of or resembling

KEROSENE, ker'o-sēn, *n.* An oil obtained from bituminous coal and used for lamps, &c. [Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

KERSEY, kėr'zi, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth.—*adj.* Having a texture like kersey: (*Shak.*) homespun. [Sdot. *carsaye*, Fr. *cariset*, *crêseau*, Sw. *kersing.*]

KERSEYMERE, kėr-zi-mēr' or kėr'-, *n.* A twilled cloth of the finest wools. [A corr. of CASSIMERE.]

KERVE, kėrv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). A form of CARVE.

KESAR, kē'zar, *n.* Same as KAISER.

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KESTREL, kes'trel, *n.* A small species of falcon like the sparrow-hawk. [Fr. *cresserelle, quercelle*, prob. from L. *circulus—circo*, to go round.]

KETCH, kech, *n.* A small two-masted vessel, generally used as a yacht or as a bomb-vessel. [Fr. *quaiche, keich*, akin to *caic, cague*, a long boat; D. *kaag*, O. E. *cogge*, a small boat.]

KETCHUP. Same as CATCHUP.

KETTLE, ket'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cooking vessel:* a vessel of iron or other metal, used for heating or boiling liquids. [A.S. *cetel*, Ger. *kessel*, Goth. *katil*, akin to L. *catillus*, for *catinulus*, dim. of *catinus*, a deep cooking-vessel.]

KETTLE-DRUM, ket'l-drum, *n.* A drum made of a metal vessel, shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment.

KETTLE-DRUM, ket'l-drum, *n.* A tea-party.

[From KETTLE and DRUM, a name given to a fashionable and crowded evening party about the middle of the 18th century. These parties were of a noisy character, hence the name.]

KEX, keks, *n.* The dry stalk of the hemlock or other umbelliferous plants. [See KECKSY.]

KEY, kē, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which shuts* or *closes:* an instrument for shutting or opening a lock: (*arch.*) the middle stone of an arch: a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping: (*mus.*) one of the small levers in musical instruments for producing notes: the fundamental note of a piece of music: that which explains a mystery: a book containing answers to exercises, &c. [A.S. *cæg*, a key; W. *cae*, an enclosure—*cau*, to shut: prob. akin to L. *claudo*, Gr. *kleiō*, to shut, L. *clavis*, Gr. *kleis*, a key.]

KEY, kē, *n.* (*Dryden*). Same as QUAY.

KEY-BOARD, kē'-bōrd, *n.* The keys or levers in a piano or organ arranged along a flat board. [lifeless.

KEY-COLD, kē'-kōld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Cold as a metal key,

KEYED, kēd, *adj.* Furnished with keys, as a musical instrument: set to a particular key, as a tune.

KEY-HOLE, kē'-hōl, *n.* The hole in which a key of a door, &c. is inserted. [of a piece of music.

KEY-NOTE, kē'-nōt, *n.* The key or fundamental note

KEY-SEAT, kē'-sēt, *n.* A groove for receiving a key, so as to prevent one piece of machinery from turning on another.

A, Keystone.

KEYSTONE, kē'-stōn, *n.* The same as KEY (*arch.*)

KHAN, kan, *n.* An eastern inn, a caravansary. [Pers. *khan*, a house, a tent.]

KHAN, kawn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A father:* in N. Asia, a prince or chief: in Persia, a governor. [Turk. and Tartar *khan*.] [tion of a khan.

KHANATE, kawn'āt, *n.* The dominion or jurisdic-

KIBE, kīb, *n.* (*Shak.*) A chap on the heel caused by cold, an ulcerated chilblain. [W. *cibwst*, chilblains—*cib*, cup, and *gwst*, moist, fluid.]

KICK, kik, *v.t.* *To hit with the foot.*—*v.i.* to thrust out the foot with violence: to shew opposition.—*n.* A blow with the foot. [W. *ciciaw—cic*, the foot.]

KICKER, kik'ėr, *n.* One who kicks, especially a horse.

KICKSHAW, kik'shaw, *n.* *Something* uncommon or fantastical, that has no name: (*cook.*) a fantastical dish. [Corr. of Fr. *quelque chose*, something.]

KICKSY-WICKSY, kik'si-wik'si, *n.* (*Shak.*) A term applied to a wife.

KID, kid, *n.* A young goat—also used adjectively. —*v.t.* or *i.* To bring forth a goat:—*pr.p.* kidd'ing; *pa.p.* kidd'ed. [Ice. *kidh*, Ger. *kitze*, a young goat. See KITTEN.]

KID-FOX, kid'-foks, *n.* (*Shak.*) A young fox.

KIDLING, kid'ling, *n.* A young kid.

KIDNAP, kid'nap, *v.t.* *To steal a kid* or child: to steal, as a human being:—*pr.p.* kid'napping; *pa.p.* kid'napped. [Vulgar *kid*, a child, and vulgar *nab*, to steal.] [steals human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kid'nap-ėr, *n.* One who kidnaps or

KIDNEY, kid'ni, *n.* One of two flattened glands, on either side of the loins, which secrete the urine: (*Shak.*) sort, kind. [shaped like a kidney.

KIDNEY-BEAN, kid'ni-bēn, *n.* A kind of bean

KIDNEY-VETCH, kid'ni-vech, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, containing a number of shrubby and herbaceous plants, the only British species being called Lady's Fingers. [genus Saxifrage.

KIDNEY-WORT, kid'ni-wurt, *n.* A plant of the

KILDERKIN, kil'dėr-kin, *n.* A small barrel: a liquid measure of 18 gallons. [O. D. *kindeken, kinneken*, Scot. *kinken*.]

KILL, kil, *v.t.* *To quell:* to deaden: to put to death: to slay. [O. E. *quellen*, A.S. *cwellan*, to quell, to kill. See QUELL.] [courteous, boorish person.

KILL-COURTESY, kil'-kurt'e-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dis-

KILLER, kil'ėr, *n.* The person or thing that kills.

KILLING, kil'ing, *p.adj.* Depriving of life: destructive.

KILN, kil, *n.* A large oven in which corn, bricks, &c. are dried: bricks piled for burning. [A.S. *cyln*, W. *cyl, cylyn*; Ice. *kylna*, a drying-house for corn.]

KILN-DRY, kil'-drī, *v.t.* To dry in a kiln.

KILN-HOLE, kil'-hōl, *n.* The mouth of a kiln.

KILT, kilt, *n.* (*lit.*) *Clothing, dress:* a kind of short petticoat worn by the Highlandmen of Scotland. [O. Gael. *cealt*, clothes, kilt.]

KILT, kilt (*Spenser*), *pa.p.* of KILL.

KILTED, kilt'ed, *adj.* Dressed in a kilt.

KIN, kin, *n.* Offspring, persons of the same family: relatives: relationship: affinity.—*adj.* Kindred: of the same nature or kind: congenial. [A.S. *cyn*, Ice. *kyn*, family, race; A.S. *cennan*, to beget; akin to *gen*, to beget, root of GENUS.]

KIND, kīnd, *n.* *Those of kin, a race:* sort or species: nature: style: character: natural state: produce, as distinguished from money.—*adj.* Having the feelings natural for those of the same family: disposed to do good to others: proceeding from goodness of heart: benevolent. [A.S. *cynd—cyn*, kin.]

KINDED, kīnd'ed, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Begotten. [From KIN.]

KIND-HEARTED, kīnd'-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a kind disposition. [ness of disposition.

KIND-HEARTEDNESS, kīnd'-härt'ed-nes, *n.* Kind-

KINDLE, kin'dl, *v.t.* *To set fire to:* to light: to inflame, as the passions: to provoke: to excite to action.—*v.i.* to take fire: to begin to be excited: to be roused:—*pr.p.* kin'dling; *pa.p.* kin'dled. [Ice. *kynda*, to set fire to, *kyndyll*, a torch, conn. with CANDLE.]

KINDLER, kin'dlėr, *n.* One who or that which kindles.

KINDLESS, kīnd'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Destitute of kindness: unnatural.

KINDLINESS, kīnd'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being kindly: affection or good-will: natural disposition or course.

KINDLING, kin'dling, *n.* The act of causing to burn: the materials for commencing a fire.

KINDLY, kīnd'li, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Belonging to the kind* or race: natural: benevolent.—*adv.* In a kind manner: benevolently: mildly. [a kind disposition.

KINDLY-NATURED, kīnd'li-nā'tūrd, *adj.* Having

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KINDNESS, kīnd'nes, *n.* The quality of being kind: good-will: affection: an act of good-will: a benefit.

KINDRED, kin'dred, *n.* (*lit.*) *State of being of the same family:* relatives: relationship:—*pl.* (*B.*), families.—*adj.* Related: congenial: cognate. [O. E. *kinrede*—A.S. *cynren*, for *cynrœden*—*cyn*, offspring, *rœden*, condition.]

KINE, kīn, *n.* (*B.*) Cows. [A.S. *cuna*, genitive of *cy*, pl. of *cu*, cow; Scot. *kye*.]

KING, king, *n.* (*lit.*) *The father* of a people: the chief ruler of a nation: a monarch: a card having the picture of a king: the most important piece in chess.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To supply with a king, to raise to royalty. [A.S. *cyning*—*cyn*, offspring; Sans. *ganaka*, father—root *gan*, to beget. See KIN.]

KING AT ARMS, the principal herald of England.

KING-BECOMING, king'-be-kum'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Becoming or suited to a king.

KINGCRAB, king'krab, *n.* The chief or largest of the crab genus, most common in the Molucca Islands.

KINGCRAFT, king'kraft, *n.* The craft or occupation of kings: the art of governing.

KINGCUP, king'kup, *n.* The buttercup or upright meadow crowfoot.

KINGDOM, king'dum, *n.* The state or attributes of a king: the territory of a king: government: a region: one of the three grand divisions of Nat. Hist., as the animal, vegetable, or mineral.

KINGDOMED, king'dumd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Endowed with kingly power, proud.

KINGFISHER, king'fish-ėr, *n.* A bird with very brilliant or kingly plumage, which feeds on fish: the halcyon.

KINGLESS, king'les, *adj.* Having no king.

KINGLET, king'let, *n.* A little or petty king: the golden-crested wren.

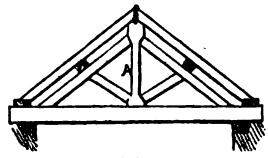
KINGLIKE, king'līk, *adj.* Same as KINGLY.

KINGLING, king'ling, *n.* A little king.

KINGLY, king'li, *adj.* Belonging or suitable to a king: royal: noble.—*adv.* Like a king: with an air of royalty.

KINGLY-POOR, king'-li-pōōr, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Very poor.

KING-POST, king'-pōst, *n.* A perpendicular beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.



A, King-post.

KING'S BENCH, kingz' bensh, *n.* The bench or seat of the king: the highest common-law court, so called because the king used to sit there in person, called Queen's Bench during the reign of a queen.

KING'S-EVIL, kingz'-ē'vl, *n.* A scrofulous disease or evil formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, king'ship, *n.* The state, office, or dignity [of a king.

KING'S-SPEAR, kingz'-spēr, *n.* A plant of the genus Asphodel.

KINSFOLK, kinz'fōk, *n.* Folk or people kindred or related to one another.

KINSHIP, kin'ship, *n.* Relationship.

KINSMAN, kinz'man, *n.* A man of the same kin or race with another.

KINSWOMAN, kinz'woom-an, *n.* A female relation.

KIOSK, ki-osk', *n.* An open summer-house or ornamental pavilion supported by pillars, much used in Turkey and India. [Turk. *kiushk*, Pers. *kushk*.]

KIP, kip, *n.* The skin of a young animal.

KIPPER, kip'ėr, *n.* A male salmon in the state of spawning: a salmon split open, seasoned, and dried.—*v.t.* To cure or preserve, as a salmon. [From Scotch *kip*, a name for the cartilaginous hook of the under jaw of the male.]

KIP-SKIN, kip'-skin, *n.* Leather made from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cowhide.

KIRK, kėrk, *n.* In Scotland, a church. [A.S. *circe*, *cyrice*. See CHURCH.]

KIRKMAN, kėrk'man, *n.* A member of the Church of Scotland.

KIRTLE, kėr'tl, *n.* (*orig.*) *A garment* for a man or woman: a sort of gown or outer petticoat: a mantle. [A.S. *cyrtel*, Dan. *kjortel*; Ger. *kittel*, a smock-frock, akin to *kutte*, a hood.]

KIRTLED, kėr'tld, *adj.* Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, kis, *v.t.* To salute by touching with the lips: to treat with fondness: to touch gently.—*v.i.* to salute with the lips.—*n.* A salute with the lips. [A.S. *cyssan*, to kiss, *coss*, a kiss, Ger. *küssen*, Gr. *kuneō*, *kusō*, to kiss, Sans. *kus*, *kus*, to embrace.]

KISSER, kis'ėr, *n.* One that kisses.

KISSING-COMFIT, kis'ing-kum'fit, *n.* A perfumed comfit for sweetening the breath.

KIST, kist, *n.* (*obs.*) A chest. [A.S. *cist*. See CHEST.]

KIT, kit, *n.* A large bottle: a small fish-tub: that which contains travelling or working necessaries, as of a soldier, or a mechanic. [D. *kit*, *kitte*, a hooped beer-can.]

KIT, kit, *n.* A small guitar or violin. [Contracted from CITTERN or CITHERN.]

KIT, kit, *n.* A contraction of KITTEN.

KIT-CAT, kit'-kat, *adj.* The name of a London club in the reign of Queen Anne, which met at the house of Christopher *Cat:* a size of portraits, less than half-length, so called from the portraits of the Kit-cat Club painted by Sir G. Kneller.

KIT-CAT, kit'-kat, *n.* A game played with sticks and a small piece of wood called a cat.

KITCHEN, kich'en, *n.* A room where food is *cooked:* a utensil with a stove for dressing food, &c.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To furnish or provide with food or refreshments. [A.S. *cycene*, Ger. *küche*, Fr. *cuisine*, It. *cucineo*, L. *coquina*—*coquor*, to cook.]

KITCHEN-GARDEN, kich'en-gär'dn, *n.* A garden where vegetables are cultivated for kitchen use.

KITCHEN-MAID, kich'en-mād, *n.* A maid or servant whose work is in the kitchen.

KITCHEN-WENCH, kich'en-wensh, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kitchen-maid.

KITE, kīt, *n.* (*lit.*) *The hovering bird:* a rapacious bird of the hawk kind: a rapacious person: a paper toy for flying in the air, so called from its flying like a kite. [A.S. *cyta*; W. *cūd*; Bret. *kidel*, a hawk, from *cudio*, to hover.]

KITEFLYING, kīt'flī'ing, *n.* The dealing in fictitious or accommodation paper in order to raise money or keep up one's credit.

KITEFOOT, kīt'foot, *n.* A variety of the tobacco plant, so called from its shape.

KITH, kith, *n.* (*obs.*) Acquaintance. [A.S. *cyth*—*cythan*, to make known.]

KITH AND KIN, acquaintances and relatives.

KITTEN, kit'n, *n.* A young cat.—*v.i.* To bring forth young, as a cat. [Dim. of CAT, akin to Ice. *kjetla*, to kitten, *kjetling*, a kitten, L. *catulus*, a whelp.]

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KITTIWAKE, kit'i-wāk, *n.* A species of gull, so named from its cry.

KIVI-KIVI, kē-vi-kē'vi, } *n.* A bird of the genus
KIWI-KIWI, kē-wi-kē'wi, } Apteryx found in New Zealand.

KLEPTOMANIA, klep-to-mā'ni-a, *n.* A *mania for stealing:* a morbid impulse to secrete things. [Gr. *kleptō*, to steal, and *mania*, madness.]

KLICK. Same as CLICK.

KNACK, nak, *n.* (*lit.*) *A crack* caused by a *knock:* a little machine: a toy: a nice trick: dexterity, readiness.—*v.i.* To make a sharp, quick sound. [Ger.; Ir. *cnog*, a knock, crack.]

KNACKER, nak'ėr, *n.* (*orig.*) *A saddler:* and harness-maker: one who buys worn-out horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's-meat.

[From Ice. *knackr*, a saddle. 'It would seem that this office' (that of slaughtering old horses) 'fell to the knacker or coarse harness-maker, as the person who would have the best opportunity of making the skins available.'—*Wedg.*]

KNAG, nag, *n.* A knot in or on wood: peg for hanging things on: shoot of a deer's horn: rugged top of a rock or hill. [Dan.; Ger. *knagge;* Ir. *cnag*, a crack, knock.]

KNAGGINESS, nag'i-nes, *n.* The state of being knaggy.

KNAGGY, nag'i, *adj.* Knotty: rugged. [From KNAG.]

KNAP, nap, *n.* (*Bacon*). A protuberance, a hillock. [Connected with KNOB, KNOP.]

KNAP, nap, *v.t.* (*obs.*) *To snap* or break with a snapping noise:—*pr.p.* knapp'ing; *pa.p.* knapped'. [Ger. *knappen*, to crack, break off; D. *knappen*, to snatch.]

KNAPSACK, nap'sak, *n.* *A provision sack:* a case for food, &c., borne by soldiers and travellers. [Ger. and D. *knappen*, to eat, and SACK.]

KNAVE, nāv, *n.* (*orig.*) *A boy, a servant:* a false, deceitful fellow: a villain: one of a set of playing-cards, bearing the figure of a soldier or servant. [A.S. *cnapa*, *cnafa*, Ger. *knabe*, *knappe*, a boy, a youth.]

KNAVERY, nāv'ėr-i, *n.* The quality of a knave: dishonesty.

KNAVISH, nāv'ish, *adj.* Like a knave: fraudulent: villainous: (*Shak.*) mischievous.

KNAVISHLY, nāv'ish-li, *adv.* Dishonestly: waggishly: mischievously.

KNAVISHNESS, nāv'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being knavish.

KNEAD, nēd, *v.t.* To work and press, as flour into dough. [A.S. *cnedan*, Ice. *hnoda*, *gnyda*, Ger. *kneten*, to knead.]

KNEADER, nēd'ėr, *n.* One who kneads: a baker.

KNEADING-TROUGH, nēd'ing-truf, *n.* A trough or deep tray for kneading.

KNEE, nē, *n.* The joint between the thigh and the lower part of the leg: anything in the shape of the knee when bent, as a piece of timber in ship-building.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To supplicate by kneeling. [A.S. *cneow*, *cneo;* Ger. *knie*, L. *genu*, Gr. *gonu*, Sans. *jānu.*]

KNEE-CAP, nē'-kap, *n.* A cap or strong covering for the knees, used chiefly for horses, to save their knees in case of a fall.

KNEE-CROOKING, nē'-krook'ing, *adj.* Obsequious: fawning.

KNEED, nēd, *adj.* Having knees: (*bot.*) having angular joints like the knee.

KNEE-DEEP, nē'-dēp, *adj.* Rising to the knees: sunk to the knees.

KNEE-HIGH, nē'-hī, *adj.* Rising or reaching to the knees.

KNEE-JOINT, nē'-joint, *n.* A joint with two pieces at an angle, so as to be very tight when pressed into a straight line.

KNEEL, nēl, *v.i.* *To bend the knee:* to rest or fall on the knee:—*pa.p.* kneel'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kneeled', knelt'.

KNEELER, nēl'ėr, *n.* One who worships by kneeling.

KNEELINGLY, nēl'ing-li, *adv.* In a kneeling position.

KNEE-PAN, nē'-pan, *n.* A flat, round bone on the front of the knee-joint.

KNEE-TIMBER, nē'-tim'bėr, *n.* Timber with knees or crooks in it.

KNEE-TRIBUTE, nē'-trib'ūt, } *n.* Worship or obeis-
KNEE-WORSHIP, nē'-wur'ship, } ance shewn by kneeling.

KNELL, nel, *n.* (*lit.*) *A loud noise* like that of *a bell:* the stroke of a bell: the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.—*v.i.* To sound as a knell. [A.S. *cnyll;* Sw. *knall*, loud noise; Ice. *gnell*, *gnoll*, *noll*, shrill cry; low L. *nola*, a bell.]

KNELT, nelt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of KNEEL.

KNEW, nū, *pa.t.* of KNOW.

KNICKKNACK, nik'nak, *n.* A trifle or toy. [A doubling of KNACK.]

KNIFE, nīf, *n.* *An instrument for nipping* or cutting: a sword or dagger:—*pl.* KNIVES, nīvz. [A.S. *cnif*, Ger. *kneif*, knife, *kneifen*, to nip.]

KNIFE-BOARD, nīf'-bōrd, *n.* A board on which knives are cleaned.

KNIFE-EDGE, nīf'-ej, *n.* (*mech.*) A piece of steel with a knife-like edge serving as the axis of a pendulum, &c.

KNIFE-GRINDER, nīf'-grīnd'ėr, *n.* One who grinds or sharpens knives.

KNIFE-TRAY, nīf'-trā, *n.* A tray, box, or basket for holding knives.

KNIGHT, nīt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A youth, a servant:* a man at arms: one admitted in feudal times to a certain military rank: the rank of gentlemen next below baronets: a piece used in the game of chess.—*v.t.* To create a knight. [A.S. *cniht;* Ger. *knecht;* Swiss *knecht*, a strong youth.]

KNIGHT-BANNERET, nīt-ban'nėr-et, *n.* A knight who carried a banner, and who was superior in rank to the knight-bachelor.

KNIGHT-ERRANT, nīt-er'ant, *n.* An errant or wandering knight: a knight who travelled in search of adventures.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, nīt-er'ant-ri, *n.* The practice or manners of knights-errant: a romantic adventure or scheme.

KNIGHTHOOD, nīt'hood, *n.* The character or privilege of a knight: the order or fraternity of knights.

KNIGHTLESS, nīt'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unbecoming a knight.

KNIGHTLINESS, nīt'li-nes, *n.* The bearing or duties of a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nīt'li, *adj.* Pertaining to or becoming a knight.—*adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

KNIGHT-MARSHAL, nīt-mär'shal, *n.* An officer of the royal household.

KNIGHT-SERVICE, nīt-sėr'vis, *n.* Tenure by a knight on condition of military service.

KNIT, nit, *v.t.* *To form into a knot:* to tie together:

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to unite into network by needles: to cause to grow together: to unite closely: to contract.—*v.i.* to interweave with needles: to grow together: to unite:—*pr.p.* knitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* knitt'ed or knit'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Texture. [A.S. *cnytan*, Sw. and Ice. *knyta*, low Ger. *knutten*, to knit.]

KNITTER, nit'ér, *n.* One who knits.

KNITTING, nit'ing, *n.* The work of a knitter: union, junction: the network formed by knitting.

KNITTING-NEEDLE, nit'ing-nē'dl, *n.* A long needle or wire used for knitting thread into stockings, &c.

KNIVES, nīvz, *pl.* of KNIFE.

KNOB, nob, *n.* A hard protuberance: a hard swelling: a round ball. [A form of KNOP.]

KNOBBED, nobd, *adj.* Containing or set with knobs.

KNOBBINESS, nob'i-nes, *n.* The quality of having knobs.

KNOBBY, nob'i, *adj.* Full of knobs: knotty.

KNOCK, nok, *v.i.* *To strike* with something hard: to drive or be driven against: to clash: to strike for admittance: to rap.—*v.t.* to strike: to drive against.—*n.* A stroke with something thick or heavy: a rap. [A.S. *cnocian*, *cnucian*; Sw. *knacka*; W. *cnociaw*; Ger. *knacken*, to crack or snap.]

KNOCKER, nok'ér, *n.* One who knocks: the hammer of a door.

KNOCKING, nok'ing, *n.* A beating on a door: a rap.

KNOCK-KNEED, nok'-nēd, *adj.* Having knees that knock or touch in walking.

KNOLL, nol, *n.* *The knob* or *top of a hill*, generally a round hillock: a small elevation of earth. [A.S. *cnoll*; Ger. *knollen*, a knob, lump; Sw. *knöl*; W. *cnol*.]

KNOLL, nol, *v.t.* To ring or toll, as a bell.—*v.i.* to sound, as a bell. [See KNELL.]

KNOP, nop, *n.* (*B.*) *A knob, a bud.* [A.S. *cnæp*; D. *knoppe*, *knoop*; Ger. *knopf*.]

KNOSP, nosp, *n.* The unopened bud of a leaf or flower, either in nature or art.

KNOT, not, *n.* *That which is knit:* a union of threads, &c. by tying: a figure the lines of which frequently intersect: a bond of union: a difficulty: a cluster: the part of a tree where a branch shoots out: an epaulet: (*naut.*) a division of the log-line, a mile.—*v.t.* To tie in a knot: to unite closely.—*v.i.* to form knots or joints: to knit knots for a fringe:—*pr.p.* knott'ing; *pa.p.* knott'ed. [A.S. *cnott*; Ger. *knoten*; Dan. *knude*; L. *nodus*.]

KNOT, not, *n.* A wading bird much resembling a snipe, said to be named from king *Canute*, with whom it was a favourite article of food.

KNOT-GRASS, not'-gras, *n.* A common weed or grass, so called from the joints or knots of its stem.

KNOTLESS, not'les, *adj.* Without knots.

KNOTTED, not'ed, *adj.* Full of or having knots: having intersecting lines or figures.

KNOTTINESS, not'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being knotty: intricacy: difficulty.

KNOTTY, not'i, *adj.* Full of or containing knots: hard, rugged: difficult, intricate.

KNOUT, nowt, *n.* A whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia: punishment inflicted by the knout.—*v.t.* To punish with the knout. [Fr.; Russ. *knut*.]

KNOW, nō, *v.t.* To perceive clearly: to be informed of: to be assured of: to be acquainted with: to recognise: (*B.*) to approve: to have sexual intercourse with.—*v.i.* to have clear perception: to have information:—*pr.p.* know'ing; *pa.t.* knew (nū); *pa.p.* known (nōn). [A.S. *cnawan*; O. Ger. *cnahen*; L. *gnosco*; Gr. *gignōskō*; Sans. *jna*.]

KNOWABLE, nō'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being known, discovered, or understood.

KNOWABLENESS, nō'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being knowable.

KNOWING, nō'ing, *adj.* Having knowledge: intelligent: skilful: cunning.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Knowledge.

KNOWINGLY, nō'ing-li, *adv.* With knowledge: deliberately.

KNOWINGNESS, nō'ing-nes, *n.* The quality of being knowing or intelligent: shrewdness.

KNOWLEDGE, nol'ej, *n.* State of knowing: assured belief: that which is known: cognisance: information, instruction: enlightenment, learning: practical skill.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) To acknowledge.

KNOWN, nōn, *pa.p.* of KNOW.

KNUCKLE, nuk'l, *n.* *The knobby* or projecting part of the joint of the fingers: (*cook.*) the knee-joint of a calf or pig: the joint of a plant.—*v.i.* To bend the fingers: (*colloq.*) to yield (fol. by *to* or *under*). [A.S. *cnucl*; D. *knokl*; Ger. *knöchel*, dim. of *knochen*, a bone: from root of KNOB.]

KNUCKLE-JOINT, nuk'l-joint, *n.* A joint where the forked end of a connecting-rod is joined by a bolt to another piece of the machinery.

KOBALT, kō'balt, *n.* Same as COBALT.

KOBOLD, kō'bold, *n.* Same as GOBLIN. [Ger.]

KOHL-RABI, kōl'-rā-bi, *n.* A cultivated variety of kale or cabbage. [Ger., 'kale-turnip.']

KOORD, koord, *n.* Same as KURD.

KOPECK, ko-pēk', *n.* Same as COPECK.

KORAN, kō'ran, *n.* (*lit.*) *The book:* the Mohammedan Scriptures: Alcoran. [Ar.—*kara*, to read.]

KRAAL, krāl, *n.* A Hottentot village or hut, so named by the Dutch settlers from the huts being arranged like a *coral*, or string of beads.

KRAKEN, krā'ken, *n.* A fabled sea-monster.

KRANG, krang, *n.* The carcase of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

KREATINE, krē'a-tin, *n.* Same as CREATINE.

KREMLIN, krem'lin, *n.* A citadel, specially that of Moscow. [Russ. *kreml*.]

KREOSOTE, krē'o-sōt, *n.* Same as CREOSOTE.

KREUTZER, kroit'zér, *n.* A small copper coin of S. Germany, equal to the $\frac{1}{60}$th part of the florin. [Ger. *kreuzer*—*kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross.]

KUFIC, kūf'ik, *adj.* Same as CUFIC.

KURD, koord, *n.* An inhabitant of Kurdistan, a region lying on the east of the upper course of the Tigris, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Persia.

KYANISE, kī'an-īz, *v.t.* To preserve wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate:—*pr.p.* ky'anising; *pa.p.* ky'anised. [From *Kyan*, the inventor.]

KYANITE, kī'a-nīt, *n.* Same as CYANITE.

KYRIE, kir'i-ē, *n.* (*lit.*) *O Lord:* the first word of all masses: (*mus.*) a part of a mass. [Gr. *kyrios*, Lord.]

KYRIOLOGIC, -AL, kir-i-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Denoting objects by alphabetical characters or conventional signs. [Gr. *kyriologikal*, describing properly—*kyrios*, literal, proper, and *logos*, discourse.]

KYTHE, kīth, *v.t.* *To shew.*—*v.i.* to shew one's self, to appear:—*pr.p.* ky*th*'ing; *pa.p.* ky*th*ed'. [Scot. —A.S. *cythan*, to shew.]

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LA, law or lä, *int.* *Lo! look!* see! behold! ah! indeed! [A.S.]

LABEL, lā'bel, *n.* A small slip of writing affixed to anything to denote its contents, &c.: (*law*) a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil: (*her.*) a fillet with pendants or points added to the family arms: (*arch.*) the drip-stone over a Gothic window or doorway arch.—*v.t.* To affix a label to:—*pr.p.* lā'belling; *pa.p.* lā'belled. [Fr. *lambeau;* O. Fr. *lambel;* It. *lembo;* prob. akin to L. *labellum, labrum, labium,* a lip, margin.]

LABELLUM, la-bel'lum, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little lip:* (*bot.*) the pendulous petal of the orchis family. [L. dim. of *labium,* a lip.]

LABIAL, lā'bi-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the lips:* formed by the lips.—*n.* A sound formed by the lips: a letter representing such a sound. [Fr.—L. *labium,* a lip.]

LABIALLY, lā'bi-al-li, *adv.* By the lips.

LABIATE, lā'bi-āt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having lips or
LABIATED, lā'bi-āt-ed, } that which resembles them. [See LABIAL.]

LABIODENTAL, lā-bi-o-dent'al, *adj.* Pronounced both *by the lips and teeth.* [L. *labium,* a lip, DENTAL.]

LABOR, &c. American spelling of LABOUR, &c.

LABORATORY, lab'or-a-tor-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place for labouring* or *working in:* a chemist's workroom: a place for the manufacture of fireworks: a place where anything is prepared for use.

LABORIOUS, la-bō'ri-us, *adj.* Full of labour: toilsome: wearisome: devoted to labour: industrious.

LABORIOUSLY, la-bō'ri-us-li, *adv.* With labour, toil, or difficulty.

LABORIOUSNESS, la-bō'ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being laborious: difficulty: diligence.

LABOUR, lā'bur, *n.* Toil or exertion, esp. when fatiguing: work: pains: duties: the pangs of child-birth: (*naut.*) the action of a ship in a heavy sea.—*v.i.* To undergo labour: to work: to take pains: to be oppressed: to move slowly: to be in travail: (*naut.*) to pitch and roll heavily.—*v.t.* to work at: to form with labour or toil: to beat or belabour. [Fr. *labeur,* L. *labor.*]

LABOURED, lā'burd, *adj.* Bearing marks of labour or effort in the execution.

LABOURER, lā'bur-ėr, *n.* One who labours: one who does work requiring little skill.

LABOURSOME, lā'bur-sum, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Made with labour and diligence.

LABURNUM, la-bur'num, *n.* A small tree with beautiful yellow flowers, a native of the Alps.

LABYRINTH, lab'i-rinth, *n.* (*orig.*) A building consisting of halls connected by intricate *passages:* a place full of inextricable windings: an inexplicable difficulty: (*anat.*) the cavities of the internal ear. [Fr. *labyrinthe;* L. *labyrinthus;* Gr. *labyrinthos,* akin to *laura,* a passage.]

LABYRINTHAL, lab-i-rinth'al, } *adj.* Pertaining
LABYRINTHIAN, lab-i-rinth'ian, } to or like a labyrinth: winding: intricate: perplexing.

LABYRINTHIFORM, lab-i-rinth'i-form, *adj.* Having the form of a labyrinth: intricate.

LABYRINTHINE, lab-i-rinth'in, *adj.* Same as LABYRINTHAL.

LABYRINTHODON, lab-i-rinth'o-don, *n.* A genus of extinct gigantic sauroid batrachians found in the New Red Sandstone measures, so called from the labyrinthine appearance of the internal structure of the teeth. [Gr. *labyrinthos,* a labyrinth, and *odous, odontos,* a tooth.]

LAC, lak, *n.* In the E. Indies, 100,000 rupees = £9270 or £9898. [Hind. *lak,* Sans. *laksha,* a hundred thousand, a mark.]

LAC, lak, *n.* A resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by the lac insect. [Pers. *lak;* Sans. *laktaka—ranj,* to dye.]

LACCINE, lak'sin, *n.* A brittle, translucent, yellow substance, obtained from shell-lac. [Fr.; see LAC.]

LACE, lās, *n.* *A noose* or *tie:* a cord: a plaited string for fastening: an ornamental fabric of fine thread curiously woven.—*v.t.* To fasten with a lace or cord: to adorn with lace: (*Shak.*) to embellish with variegations:—*pr.p.* lāc'ing; *pa.p.* lāced'. [Fr. *lacer,* to lace—L. *laqueus,* a noose—*laqueo,* to adorn with fretwork: akin to root of LATCH.]

LACED, lāst, *p.adj.* Fastened or adorned with lace.

LACEMAN, lās'man, *n.* One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, las'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be lacerated or torn.

LACERATE, las'ėr-āt, *v.t.* *To tear:* to rend: to wound: to afflict:—*pr.p.* lac'erāting; *pa.p.* lac'erāted. [L. *lacero, -atum,* to tear—*lacer,* torn; akin to Sans. *vrac,* Gr. *lakis* and *rakos,* a rent.]

LACERATE, las'ėr-āt, } *adj.* Rent: torn: (*bot.*)
LACERATED, las'ėr-āt-ed, } having the edges cut into irregular segments.

LACERATION, las-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of lacerating or tearing: the rent or breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, las'ėr-āt-iv, *adj.* Tearing: having power to tear.

LACERTA, la-sėr'ta, *n.* A genus of saurian reptiles, the name being properly restricted to small-sized, active lizards. [L., a lizard.]

LACERTIAN, la-sėr'shi-an, *n.* An animal belonging to the genus Lacerta.

LACHE, lāsh', } *n.* (*law*). Negligence or undue
LACHES, lāsh'ėz, } delay, such as to disentitle a person to a certain remedy or to relief. [O. Fr. *lachesse* —Fr. *lâche,* lax, indolent; see LAX.]

LACHRYMAL, lak'ri-mal, *adj.* *Pertaining to tears:* secreting or conveying tears.—*n.* Same as LACHRYMATORY. [L. *lachryma,* a tear; akin to Gr. *dakru,* Sans. *acru,* a tear.]

LACHRYMARY, lak'ri-mar-i, *adj.* Containing tears.

LACHRYMATORY, lak'ri-ma-tor-i, *n.* A vessel anciently interred with a deceased person, and said to have contained the *tears* shed for his loss. [Low L. *lacrymatorium—lachryma,* a tear.]

LACHRYMOSE, lak'ri-mōs, *adj.* *Full of tears:* generating or shedding tears.

LACHRYMOSELY, lak'ri-mōs-li, *adv.* In a lachrymose manner.

LACING, lās'ing, *n.* A fastening with a lace or a cord through eyelet-holes: a cord used in fastening.

LACK, lak, *v.t.* *To want:* to be destitute of.—*v.i.* to be in want: to be wanting.—*n.* Want: need: destitution. [D. *lack, laecke,* want, defect; akin to LAX, SLACK, and LEAK.]

LACKADAISICAL, lak-a-dā'zi-kal, *adj.* Affectedly pensive, sentimental.

LACK-A-DAY, lak-a-dā', *int.* *Alas! the day.*

LACK-BRAIN, lak'-brān, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who wants understanding.

LACKER, lak'ėr, *n.* Same as LACQUER.

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LACKEY, lak'i, *n.* *A runner:* a menial attendant: a footman or footboy.—*v.i.* To pay servile attendance: to act as a footman.—*v.t.* to wait upon. [Fr. *laquais;* O. Fr. *laquet;* Ger. *lacheі*—O. Ger. *lücken*, Goth. *laikan*, to run.]

LACK-LINEN, lak'-lin'en, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanting [linen or shirts.

LACK-LUSTRE, lak'-lus'tėr, *adj.* Wanting brightness.—*n.* A want of brightness.

LACONIC, -AL, la-kon'ik, -al, *adj.* Expressing in few words after the manner of the Lacones or Spartans: concise: pithy: severe. [L. *Laconicus:* Gr. *Lakōnikos—Lacōn*, a Laconian.]

LACONICALLY, la-kon'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a laconic [manner: briefly.

LACONICISM, la-kon'i-sizm, } *n.* A laconic or con-
LACONISM, lak'on-izm, } cise style: a short, pithy phrase.

LACQUER, lak'ėr, *n.* A varnish made of *lac* and alcohol.—*v.t.* To cover with lacquer: to varnish. [Fr. *laque*—LAC.]

LACQUERER, lak'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who varnishes or covers with lacquer.

LACQUERING, lak'ėr-ing, *n.* The act of varnishing with lacquer: a coat of lacquer varnish.

LACTATE, lak'tāt, *n.* A salt of lactic acid, and a base.

LACTATION, lak-tā'shun, *n.* The act of giving *milk:* the period of suckling. [See LACTEAL.]

LACTEAL, lak'te-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or resembling *milk:* conveying chyle.—*n.* One of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts. [L. *lac, lactis*, akin to Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk.]

LACTEOUS, lak'te-us, *adj.* Same as LACTEAL.

LACTESCENCE, lak-tes'ens, *n.* State of *producing milk:* (*bot.*) the liquid which flows from a wounded plant. [From LACTESCENT.]

LACTESCENT, lak-tes'ent, *adj.* *Turning to milk:* producing milk or white juice: milky. [L. *lactesco*, to turn to milk—*lac*, milk.]

LACTIC, lak'tik, *adj.* *Pertaining to milk:* obtained from sour milk or whey. [From L. *lac, lactis*, milk.]

LACTIFEROUS, lak-tif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* or producing *milk* or white juice. [L. *lac*, milk, and *fero*, to bear.]

LACTINE, lak'tin, *n.* A kind of sugar, only moderately sweet, obtained from milk by evaporating whey. [From L. *lac*, milk.]

LACTOMETER, lak-tom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quality of milk. [L. *lac, lactis*, milk, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

LACUNOSE, la-kū-nōs', } *adj.* Furrowed: pitted.
LACUNOUS, la-kū'nus, } [L. *lacuna*, anything hollow, Gr. *lakos*, a hole.]

LACUSTRAL, la-kus'tral, } *adj.* *Pertaining to lakes.*
LACUSTRINE, la-kus'trin, } [From L. *lacus*, a lake.]

LAD, lad, *n.* A boy: a youth. [W. *llawd:* perhaps from O. Ger. *laz*, Dutch, *laete*, a freedman bound to certain feudal duties. See LIEGE.]

LAD, lad (*Spenser*). Same as LED.

LADANUM, lad'a-num, *n.* A resinous exudation from the leaves of a shrub growing round the Mediterranean. [L.; Gr. *lēdanon*—Ar. *lâdanon.*]

LADDER, lad'ėr, *n.* A frame made with steps placed between two upright side-pieces, by which one may ascend a building, &c.: anything by which one ascends: a gradual rise. [Ger. *leiter*, A.S. *hlæder*, O. Ger. *hleitar.*]

LADE, lād, *n.* A water-course: the mouth of a river. [A.S. *lad*, a way for water, a canal—root of LEAD.]

LADE, lād, *v.t.* *To let off* water: to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper:—*pr.p.* lād'ing; *pa.p.* lād'ed. [A.S. *lætan*, Ger. *lassen*, to let.]

LADE, lād, *v.t.* To load:—*pr.p.* lād'ing; *pa.p.* lād'ed. [See LOAD.]

LADEN, lād'n, *adj.* Laded or loaded: oppressed.

LADING, lād'ing, *n.* That which lades or loads: load: cargo: freight.

LADLE, lād'l, *n.* A large spoon for *lading* or throwing out liquid from a vessel: the receptacle of a mill-wheel which receives the water that turns it.—*v.t.* To lift in ladlefuls:—*pr.p.* lād'ling; *pa.p.* lād'led.

LADLEFUL, lād'l-fool (*pl.* LADLEFULS), *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

LADRONE, la-drōn', *n.* A robber: a rogue. [Sp.—L. *latro*, servant, robber; Gr. *latris*, a servant.]

LADY, lā'di, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who serves bread* to the family: the mistress of a house: a wife: a title of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks: a title of complaisance to any woman of refined manners. [A.S. *hlæf-dige—hlæf*, a loaf, bread, and *dugan, digan*, to serve. See LORD.]

OUR LADY, the Virgin Mary.

LADY-BIRD, lā'di-bėrd, *n.* (*lit.*) 'Our *Lady's' bug*, a genus of pretty little beetles, called also *Lady-bug, Lady-cow.* [LADY, from the Virgin Mary, and BIRD, a corr. of BUG.]

LADY-BUG, lā'di-bug, } *n.* Same as LADY-BIRD.
LADY-COW, lā'di-kow, }

LADY-CHAPEL, lā'di-chap'el, *n.* A chapel dedicated to 'Our *Lady*,' the Virgin Mary.

LADY-DAY, lā'di-dā, *n.* The 25th March, the day of the Annunciation of 'Our *Lady*,' the Virgin Mary.

LADY-FERN, lā'di-fėrn, *n.* One of the prettiest of British ferns, so called from its lady-like elegance.

LADY-FLY, lā'di-flī, *n.* Same as LADY-BIRD.

LADY-LIKE, lā'di-līk, *adj.* Like a lady in manners: soft, delicate: elegant. [sweetheart.

LADY-LOVE, lā'di-luv, *n.* A lady or woman loved: a

LADYSHIP, lā'di-ship, *n.* The title of a lady.

LADY'S-MANTLE, lā'diz-man'tl, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants having small, yellowish-green flowers and mantle-shaped leaves. [So called from 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary.]

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lā'diz-slip'ėr, *n.* A genus of orchidaceous plants, remarkable for the large inflated lip of the corolla, which gives it a slipper-like shape.

LADY'S-SMOCK, lā'diz-smok, *n.* The Bitter Cress, a plant which grows in meadows, and has whitish, blush-coloured flowers.

LAG, lag, *adj.* *Slack: sluggish:* coming behind.—*n.* He who or that which comes behind: the fag-end.—*v.i.* To move or walk slowly: to loiter.—*v.t.* to slacken:—*pr.p.* lagg'ing; *pa.p.* lagged'. [Gael. *lag*, feeble, faint; W. *llag*, loose, sluggish; akin to Ger. *lang*, Gr. *lagaros*, slack, *langazō*, L. *langueo*, to slacken.]

LAG-END, lag'-end, *n.* (*Shak.*) The last or long-delayed end.

LAGER-BEER, lä'gėr-bėr, *n.* A kind of beer very much used in Germany, so called from being kept some time before being used. [Ger. *lager-bier—lager*, a store-house.]

LAGGARD, lag'ard, *adj.* Lagging: slow: backward.

LAGGARD, lag'ard, } *n.* One who lags or stays be-
LAGGER, lag'ėr, } hind: a loiterer: an idler.

LAGGINGLY, lag'ing-li, *adv.* In a lagging manner.

LAGOON, LAGUNE, la-gōōn', *n.* A shallow lake or pond of considerable extent, esp. one into which the sea flows. [It.; Sp. *laguna*—L. *lacuna*, from the root of LAKE.]

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LAIC, -AL, lā'ik, -al, *adj.* Lay: pertaining to the laity. [Gr. *laikos—laos*, the people. See LAY.]

LAID, *pa.p.* of LAY.

LAIN, *pa.p.* of LIE.

LAIR, lār, *n.* (*lit.*) *A lying-place:* the retreat of a wild beast: (*Spenser*) pasture-ground. [A.S. *leger*, a lying down; D. *leger*, Ger. *lager*, couch, lair.]

LAITY, lā'i-ti, *n.* The people as distinct from the clergy. [See LAY, *adj.*]

LAKE, lāk, *n.* A colour of different shades, but generally of a deep red, prepared by combining animal and vegetable colouring matters with alumina. [Fr. *laque.* See LAC.]

LAKE, lāk, *n.* That which is hollow: a large body of water within land. [L. *lacus;* akin to Gr. *lakkos*, a pit, a pond.]

LAKELET, lāk'let, *n.* A little lake.

LAKIN, lā'kin, *n.* (*Shak.*) A corruption of *Ladykin*, dim. of LADY.

LAKY, lāk'i, *adj.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes.

LAMA, an animal. Same as LLAMA.

LAMA, lā'ma, *n.* A Buddhist priest in Tibet. [Tib. *llama*, spiritual teacher or lord.]

GRAND LAMA, the chief of the Buddhist religion in Tibet.

LAMAISM, lā'ma-izm, *n.* The religion prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, a corr. of Buddhism, the object of worship being the Grand Lama.

LAMB, lam, *n.* The young of a sheep: one innocent and gentle as a lamb: the Saviour of the world.—*v.i.* To bring forth young, as sheep. [A.S.]

LAMB-ALE, lam'-āl, *n.* An ale or festival at the time of lamb-shearing.

LAMBENT, lam'bent, *adj.* Moving about as if *licking*, or touching lightly: playing about; gliding over: flickering. [L. *lambens—lambo*, to lick.]

LAMBKIN, lam'kin, *n.* A little lamb.

LAMBLIKE, lam'līk, *adj.* Like a lamb: gentle.

LAMB'S-LETTUCE, lamz'-let'is, *n.* A native annual plant, often used as a salad.

LAMB'S-WOOL, lamz'-wool, *n.* Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples, so called from the Ir. *la maes abhal*, 'the day of the apple-fruit,' because this beverage was drunk at a feast on the apple-gathering in autumn.

LAME, lām, *adj.* Enfeebled: broken: disabled in the limbs: hobbling: unsatisfactory: imperfect.—*v.t.* To make lame: to cripple: to render imperfect:—*pr.p.* lām'ing; *pa.p.* lāmed'. [A.S. *lam*, lame; Ice. *lami*, broken, enfeebled—*lama*, to break, to impair.]

LAMELY, lām'li, *adv.* In a lame, disabled manner: [imperfectly: feebly.

LAMENESS, lām'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being lame: imperfection: weakness.

LAMENT, la-ment', *v.i.* To utter grief in audible *cries:* to lament deeply: to wail: to mourn.—*v.t.* to mourn for: to deplore.—*n.* Sorrow expressed in *cries:* an elegy or mournful ballad. [L. *lamentor*, akin to *clamo*, to cry out.]

LAMENTABLE, lam'ent-a-bl, *adj.* To be lamented: deserving or expressing sorrow: sad: despicable.

LAMENTABLY, lam'ent-ab-li, *adv.* In a lamentable manner: so as to cause sorrow: pitifully: despicably.

LAMENTATION, lam-en-tā'shun, *n.* Act of lamenting: audible expression of grief: wailing:—*pl.* (*B.*) a book of Jeremiah, so called from its contents.

LAMENTED, lam-ent'ed, *p.adj.* Bewailed: mourned for. [tation.

LAMENTINGLY, la-ment'ing-li, *adv.* With lamen-

LAMINA, lam'i-na, *n.* *A thin plate:* a thin layer or coat lying over another:—*pl.* LAMINÆ, lam'i-nē. [L.]

LAMINABLE, lam'i-na-bl, *adj.* Capable of being formed into laminæ or thin plates.

LAMINAR, lam'i-nar, *adj.* In laminæ or thin plates: consisting of or resembling thin plates.

LAMINATE, lam'i-nāt, } *adj.* In laminæ or thin
LAMINATED, lam'i-nāt-ed, } plates: consisting of scales or layers, one over another. [laminated.

LAMINATION, lam-in-ā'shun, *n.* The state of being

LAMINIFEROUS, lam-in-if'ér-us, *adj.* Constructed or consisting of laminæ or layers. [L. *lamina* (see LAMINA), and *fero*, to bear.]

LAMISH, lām'ish, *adj.* A little lame: hobbling.

LAMMAS, lam'mas, *n.* *Loaf mass* or feast, or feast of first-fruits, on 1st of August: 1st August. [A.S. *hlam-messe—hlaf*, loaf, and *mæsse*, feast.]

LAMMAS-TIDE, lam'mas-tīd, *n.* Lammas-day: 1st August.

LAMMERGEIR, lam'mėr-gēr, } *n.* A large bird
LAMMERGEYER, lam'mėr-gī-ėr, } of prey found in mountainous regions, the only known species of its genus which is a link between vultures and eagles. [Ger. *lämmergeier—lämmer*, lambs (from the animal often carrying off lambs), and *geier*, vulture. See GYRFALCON.]

LAMP, lamp, *n.* A vessel for containing a liquid burnt by means of a wick, and so giving *light:* a light of any kind.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To shine like a lamp. [Fr. *lampe;* Gr. *lampas—lampō*, to shine.]

LAMPAD, lamp'ad, *n.* A lamp or candlestick. [Gr. *lampas, lampados*, a light, a torch.]

LAMPASS, lam'pas, *n.* A swelling of the roof of the mouth in horses. [Fr. *lampas.*]

LAMPBLACK, lamp'blak, *n.* The black substance which gathers round the inside of a lamp: a fine soot formed of the smoke of pitch, &c.

LAMPERN, lam'pėrn, *n.* A name given to two species of lamprey found in fresh water.

LAMPOON, lam-pōōn', *n.* *A drinking song* often containing slander or satire: a personal satire in writing: low censure.—*v.t.* To assail with personal satire: to satirise. [O. Fr. *lampon—lamper*, to drink.]

LAMPOONER, lam-pōōn'ėr, *n.* One who writes a lampoon, or abuses with personal satire.

LAMPOONRY, lam-pōōn'ri, *n.* Practice of lampooning: written personal abuse or satire.

LAMPREY, lam'pre, *n.* (*lit.*) *Rock-sucker*, a genus of cartilaginous fishes resembling the eel, so called from their attaching themselves to rocks or stones by their mouths—also written *lamper-eel* and *lampret.* [Fr. *lamproie*, low L. *lampetra*—L. *lambo*, to lick, and *petra*, rock.]

LANATE, lā'nāt, } *adj.* *Woolly:* (*bot.*) covered
LANATED, lā'nāt-ed, } with a substance resembling wool. [L. *lanatus—lana*, wool.]

LANCE, lans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Balance, poise. [L. *lanx, lancis*, a dish or scale.]

LANCE, lans, *n.* A long shaft of wood with a spear-head, and bearing a small flag, and generally used by cavalry.—*v.t.* To pierce with a lance: to open with a lancet:—*pr.p.* lanc'ing; *pa.p.* lanced'. [Fr.—L. *lancea*, akin to Gr. *longchē*, a lance.]

LANCE-CORPORAL, lans'-kor'po-ral, *n.* A private performing the duties of a corporal.

LANCEOLATE, lan'se-o-lāt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Hav-
LANCEOLATED, lan'se-o-lāt-ed, } ing the form of a lance-head: tapering toward both ends. [L. *lanceolatus—lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, a lance.]

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LANCER, lan'sẽr, *n.* One who lances, or carries a lance.

LANCET, lan'set, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little lance:* a surgical instrument used for opening veins, &c.: a high and narrow window, pointed like a lance. [Fr. *lancette.*]

LANCE-WOOD, lans'-wood, *n.* A wood valuable for its great strength and elasticity, brought chiefly from Jamaica, and used for lances, &c.

LANCH. Same as LAUNCH.

LAND, land, *n.* Earth, the solid portion of the surface of the globe: a country: a district: soil: ground: real estate: a nation or people.—*v.t.* To set on land or on shore.—*v.i.* to come on land or on shore: to disembark. [A.S.]

LANDAU, lan'daw, *n.* A coach or carriage with a top which may be opened and thrown back, so called from *Landau* in Germany.

LAND-BREEZE, land'-brēz, *n.* A breeze setting from the land towards the sea.

LAND-CRAB, land'-krab, *n.* A family of crabs which live much or chiefly on land. [land.

LANDDAMN, land'dam, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To banish from the

LANDED, land'ed, *adj.* Possessing land or estates: consisting in land or real estate.

LANDER, land'ẽr, *n.* One who lands.

LAND-FISH, land'-fish, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fish on land, any one acting contrary to his usual character.

LAND-FLOOD, land'-flud, *n.* A flooding or overflowing of land by water: inundation.

LAND-FORCE, land'-fōrs, *n.* A military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

LANDGRAVE, land'grāv, *n.* (*lit.*) *Land-earl*, a German earl. [LAND, and Ger. *graf*, earl.]

LANDGRAVIATE, land-grā'vi-āt, *n.* The territory, office, or authority of a landgrave. [grave.

LANDGRAVINE, land'gra-vēn, *n.* The wife of a land-

LAND-HERD, land'-hẽrd, *n.* A herd of animals which feed on land. [of land.

LANDHOLDER, land'hōld-ẽr, *n.* A holder or proprietor

LANDING, land'ing, *n.* Act of going on land from a vessel: a place for getting on shore: part of a staircase between the flights of steps.—*adj.* Relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo.

LANDING-PLACE, land'ing-plās, *n.* A place for landing, as from a vessel.

LANDLADY, land'lā-di, *n.* A lady or woman who has property in lands or houses: the mistress of an inn or lodging-house. [property.

LANDLESS, land'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without land or

LANDLOCK, land'lok, *v.t.* To lock or enclose by land.

LANDLORD, land'lord, *n.* The lord or owner of land or houses: the master of an inn or lodging-house.

LAND-LOUPER, land'-lowp'ẽr, *n.* A vagabond or vagrant. [D. *landlooper—land*, and *loopen*, to run, to ramble.]

LAND-LUBBER, land'-lub'bẽr, *n.* A landsman, a term used by sailors.

LANDMAN, land'man, *n.* A man who lives or serves on land: one inexperienced in seafaring.

LANDMARK, land'märk, *n.* Anything serving to mark the boundaries of land: any object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LANDRAIL, land'rāl, *n.* The crake or corn-crake.

LANDSCAPE, land'skāp, *n.* *The shape* or appearance of that portion *of land* which the eye can at once view: the aspect of a country: a picture representing the aspect of a country.

LANDSKIP, land'skip, *n.* Same as LANDSCAPE.

LANDSLIP, land'slip, } *n.* The slipping or sliding down
LANDSLIDE, land'slīd, } of land, as of a hill.

LANDSMAN, lands'man, *n.* One who passes his life on land.

LAND-STEWARD, land'-stū'ard, *n.* A steward or person who manages a landed estate. [buildings.

LAND-TAX, land'-taks, *n.* A tax assessed on land and

LAND-WAITER, land'-wāt'ẽr, *n.* A custom-house officer who waits or attends on the landing of goods from ships.

LANDWARD, land'ward, *adv.* Towards the land.

LANDWEHR, länt'vār, *n.* (*lit.*) *Land defence:* a military force in Germany and Austria somewhat corresponding to the militia of Great Britain and the National Guards of France. [Ger. *land*, land, and *wehr*, defence.]

LANE, lān, *n.* An open space between corn-fields, hedges, &c.: a narrow passage or road: a narrow street. [Scot. *loan*, D. *laen*, W. *llan*, a clear space, conn. with LAWN.]

LANGGURE, lang'gūr, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To languish.

LANGUAGE, lang'gwāj, *n.* That which is spoken by *the tongue:* human speech: speech peculiar to a nation: a nation as distinguished by their language: style or expression peculiar to an individual: diction: any manner of expressing thought. [Fr. *langage*—L. *lingua*, the tongue, akin to *lingo*, Gr. *leichō*, Sans. *lih*, to lick.] [less, silent.

LANGUAGELESS, lang'gwāj-les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Speech-

LANGUID, lang'gwid, *adj.* *Slack* or feeble: flagging: exhausted: sluggish: spiritless. [L. *languidus—langueo*, to be weak, Gr. *langazō*, to slacken, conn. with LAG.] [ner: feebly.

LANGUIDLY, lang'gwid-li, *adv.* In a languid man-

LANGUIDNESS, lang'gwid-nes, *n.* State of being languid: feebleness: sluggishness.

LANGUISH, lang'gwish, *v.i.* *To become languid* or enfeebled: to lose strength and animation: to be or become spiritless: to pine: to become dull, as trade: to look at tenderly.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to cause to droop or pine.—*n.* The act or state of pining: a soft or tender appearance. [L. *languesco—langueo*, to be weak.] [languor or feebleness.

LANGUISHED, lang'gwishd, *p.adj.* Sunken in

LANGUISHINGLY, lang'gwish-ing-li, *adv.* In a languishing, weak, dull, or tender manner.

LANGUISHMENT, lang'gwish-ment, *n.* The act or state of languishing: tenderness of look.

LANGUOR, lang'gwur, *n.* State of being languid or faint: dullness: listlessness: softness.

LANGUOROUS, lang'gwur-us, *adj.* Full of languor: tedious: melancholy.

LANGURE, lang'gūr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To languish.

LANIARD. Same as LANYARD.

LANIARY, lā'ni-a-ri, *n.* A place of slaughter: shambles. [L. *laniarium—lanius*, a butcher.]

LANIFEROUS, lan-if'ẽr-us, } *adj.* *Wool-bearing.* [L.
LANIGEROUS, lan-ij'ẽr-us, } *lanifer, laniger—lana*, wool, and *fero, gero*, to bear.]

LANK, langk, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Faint* or *weak:* languid or drooping: soft or loose: thin.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To become lank. [A.S. *hlanc*, D. *slank*, Ger. *schlank*, slender, conn. with LAG and SLACK.]

LANKLY, langk'li, *adv.* Weakly: thinly.

LANKNESS, langk'nes, *n.* The state of being lank: leanness.

LANKY, langk'i, *adj.* Lank and tall.

LANTERN, lant'ẽrn, *n.* Anything in which a light is placed: a case for carrying a light: a drum-shaped erection surmounting a dome to give light and to crown the fabric: the upper square cage which illuminates a corridor or gallery.—*v.t.* To furnish with a lantern. [Fr. *lanterne*, L. *lanterna*, Gr. *lamptēr—lampō*, to give light.]

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LANTERN-JAWED, lan'tėrn-jawd, *adj.* Thin-faced.

LANTHORN, *n.* A wrong spelling of LANTERN, arising from the use of horn for the sides of lanterns.

LANUGINOUS, la-nū'jin-us, *adj.* Downy: covered with fine soft hair. [L. *lanuginosus—lanugo*, down —*lana*, wool.]

LANYARD, lan'yard, *n.* (*lit.*) *A thong:* (*naut.*) a short rope or cord made fast to anything to secure it in a particular place. [Fr. *lanière.*]

LAODICEAN, la-o-di-sē'an, *adj.* Lukewarm in religion, like the Christians of Laodicea (Rev. iii. 14–16).

LAODICEANISM, la-o-di-sē'an-izm, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion.

LAP, lap, *v.i.* *To lick* up with the tongue: to make a sound like that produced in lapping.—*v.t.* to take up with the tongue, as a liquid:—*pr.p.* lapp'ing; *pa.p.* lapped'. [A.S. *lapian*, Fr. *lapper*, Gr. *lapiō*, allied to L. *lambo*, Sans. *lih*, to lick.]

LAP, lap, *n.* The *loose* or overhanging *flap* of anything: the part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down: the part of the body thus covered: the part of any body which lies on or covers another: a fold.—*v.t.* To lay over or on: to wrap: to involve.—*v.i.* to be spread on or over: to be turned over or upon. [A.S. *lappa*, Ice. *lapa*, to hang loose, Ger. *lapp*, slack, *lappen*, anything hanging loose: conn. with FLAP.]

LAP-DOG, lap'-dog, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap: a pet-dog.

LAPEL, la-pel', *n.* The part of the breast of a coat which laps over the facing. [Dim. of LAP.]

LAPELLED, la-peld', *adj.* Furnished with lapels.

LAPFUL, lap'fool, *n.* As much as fills a lap.

LAPIDARY, lap'id-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to the cutting of *stones.*—*n.* A cutter of stones, esp. precious stones: a dealer in precious stones. [L. *lapidarius —lapis, lapidis*, a stone.]

LAPIDESCENCE, lap-id-es'ens, *n.* The process of becoming stone: a stony concretion. [From LAPIDESCENT.]

LAPIDESCENT, lap-id-es'ent, *adj.* *Becoming stone:* having the quality of turning to stone. [L. *lapidesco*, to become stone.]

LAPIDIFICATION, la-pid-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The process of making, or of being formed, into stone.

LAPIDIFY, la-pid'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make into stone.*—*v.i.* to turn into stone:—*pr.p.* lapid'ifying; *pa.p.* lapid'ified. [L. *lapis*, and *facio*, to make.]

LAPIDIST, lap'id-ist, *n.* Same as LAPIDARY.

LAP-JOINTED, lap'-joint'ed, *adj.* Having joints formed by overlapping edges.

LAPLANDER, lap'land-ėr, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lapland.

LAPP, lap, *n.* A Laplander.

LAPPER, lap'ėr, *n.* One who laps, wraps, or folds.

LAPPET, lap'et, *n.* A little lap or flap: part of a garment or dress that laps or folds over. [Dim. of LAP.]

LAPSE, laps, *v.i.* *To slip* or glide: to pass slowly or by degrees: to fall from virtue: to fail in duty: to pass to another proprietor by the negligence of a patron, &c.: to become void.—*v.t.* to suffer to slip or become vacant: (*Shak.*) to accuse:—*pr.p.* laps'ing; *pa.p.* lapsed'.—*n.* A slipping or falling: a failing in duty: a fault: a gliding, a passing. [L. *labor, lapsus*, to slip or fall, akin to Sans. *lambh*, to fall.]

LAPSTONE, lap'stōn, *n.* A stone which shoemakers hold in the lap to hammer leather on.

LAPWING, lap'wing, *n.* The peewit, a bird which flaps its wings in a rapid and peculiar manner.

LAR, lär (*pl.* LARES, lā'rēz), *n.* Among the ancient Romans, a household god, supposed to be animated by the soul of a deceased ancestor.

LARBOARD, lär'bōrd, *n.* The left side of a ship looking from the stern.—*adj.* Pertaining to the larboard side of a ship. [D. *laager*, O. E. *leer*, left, and *bord*, side.]

LARCENIST, lär'sen-ist, *n.* One who commits larceny: a thief.

LARCENOUS, lär'sen-us, *adj.* Having the character of or given to larceny.

LARCENY, lär'sen-i, *n.* *Robbery:* theft. [Fr. *larcin*, L. *latrocinium—latro*, Gr. *latris*, a robber.]

LARCH, lärch, *n.* A cone-bearing kind of pine-tree. [L. and Gr. *larix.*]

LARD, lärd, *n.* The melted *fat* of swine: (*Dryden*) bacon.—*v.t.* To smear with lard: to stuff with bacon or pork: to fatten: to mix with anything. [Fr.; L. *laridum* or *lardum*, Gr. *larinos*, fat—*laros*, sweet or dainty.]

LARDACEOUS, lärd-ā'shus, *adj.* Of or like lard: (*med.*) denoting certain organic alterations in the textures whose aspect and consistence resemble lard.

LARDER, lärd'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place where lard is kept:* a room or place where meat, &c. is kept.

LARDY, lärd'i, *adj.* Containing lard: full of lard.

LARE, lär, *n.* Same as LORE.

LARE, lär, *n.* (*Spenser*). Pasture, food. [See LAIR.]

LARGE, lärj, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Long:* great in size: extensive: bulky: wide: abundant: comprehensive. [Fr.; L. *largus*, Sans. *dirgha*, root *dargh*, long.]

AT LARGE, without restraint or confinement: fully.

LARGE-HANDED, lärj'-hand'ed, *adj.* Having large hands: grasping, greedy.

LARGE-HEARTED, lärj'-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a large heart or liberal disposition: generous.

LARGELY, lärj'li, *adv.* Widely: abundantly: bountifully: amply.

LARGENESS, lärj'nes, *n.* Bigness: comprehension: wideness: liberality.

LARGESS, lärj'es, *n.* *That which is given freely* or liberally: a present or donation. [Fr. *largesse*, L. *largitio*, from *largior*, to give freely—*largus.*]

LARK, lärk, *n.* (*lit.*) *The little singer:* a well-known singing bird.—*v.t.* To catch larks. [Scot. *laverock, lerrik*, O. E. *leverock*, A.S. *laferc*, D. *leeuwercke, lercke*, Ger. *lerche*, from O. Ger. *lären*, to sound or sing.]

LARKLIKE, lärk'lik, *adj.* Resembling the manner of a lark.

LARUM, lar'um, *n.* Alarm: a noise giving notice of danger.—*v.t.* To sound an alarm. [A contr. of ALARM.]

LARVA, lärv'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *A ghost* or mask: an insect in its masked or first stage of its existence—*i.e.*, in the grub or caterpillar state:—*pl.* LARVÆ (lärv'ē). [L., from *lar, laris*, a household god, the bright or shining one, Sans. *las*, L. *luceo*, to shine.]

LARVAL, lärv'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a larva.

LARVIPAROUS, lärv-ip'a-rus, *adj.* Producing young in a larva-form. [L. *larva*, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

LARYNGEAL, la-rin'je-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to the
LARYNGEAN, la-rin'je-an, } larynx.

LARYNGITIS, lar-in-jī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the larynx.

LARYNGOSCOPE, la-ring'go-skōp, *n.* An instrument for *examining the larynx.* [Gr. *larynx*, larynx, and *skopeō*, to see.]

LARYNX, lar'ingks or lär'ingks, *n.* The upper part of the windpipe: the throat. [Gr. *larynx, laryngos.*]

LASCAR, las'kar, *n.* (*lit.*) *A camp-follower:* a native

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East Indian sailor. [Pers., Hind. *lashkar*, an army, inferior soldier or camp-follower.]

LASCIVIOUS, las-siv'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Sportive* or *playful:* lustful: luxurious: tending to produce lustful emotions. [L. *lascivus*—Sans. *las*, to sport or play.]

LASCIVIOUSLY, las-siv'i-us-li, *adv.* In a lascivious manner: lewdly.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, las-siv'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lascivious: lustfulness: tendency to excite lust.

LASH, lash, *n.* *A leash* or thong: a cord: the flexible part of a whip: a stroke with a whip or anything pliant: a stroke of satire, a sharp retort.—*v.t.* To strike with a lash: to whip: to dash against: to fasten or secure with a rope or cord: to censure severely: to scourge with sarcasm or satire.—*v.i.* to use the whip: to attack severely. [A form of LEASH.]

LASHER, lash'ér, *n.* One who lashes or whips.

LASHER, lash'ér, *n.* A cord or rope for binding one thing to another.

LASHING, lash'ing, *n.* A whipping with a lash: a chastisement: a rope for making anything fast.

LASS, las, *n.* (fem. of LAD). A girl, esp. a country-girl. [W. *llodes.*]

LASSITUDE, las'i-tūd, *n.* *Faintness:* weakness: weariness: languor. [L. *lassitudo—lassus*, faint; akin to LANGUID.]

LASSLORN, las'lorn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Forsaken by one's mistress.

LASSO, las'so, *n.* A rope *with a noose* for catching wild horses, &c.—*v.t.* To catch with the lasso:—*pr.p.* las'soing; *pa.p.* las'soed. [Sp. and Port. *lazo*, L. *laqueus*, a noose. See LATCH.]

LAST, last, *adj.* *Latest:* coming after all the others: final: next before the present: utmost: meanest.—*adv.* For the last time: in conclusion: finally. [A contr. of LATEST.]

AT LAST, at the end or conclusion: ultimately.

LAST, last, *n.* (*lit.*) *A footstep:* a wooden model of the foot on which boots and shoes are made.—*v.t.* To fit with a last.—*v.i.* (*lit.*) *to tread in one's footsteps, to follow:* to continue, to endure: to remain unimpaired. [A.S. *last*, Goth. *laist*, a footstep, *laistjan*, to trace footsteps, A.S. *laestan*, Ger. *leisten*, to fulfil.]

LAST, last, *n.* (*lit.*) *A load:* a weight generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying in different articles: a ship's cargo. [A.S. *hlast*, D. *last*, Ice. *hlass—hlada*, to load.]

LASTAGE, last'āj, *n.* The load or the ballast of a ship: room for stowing goods in a ship. [See LAST, a load.]

LASTERY, last'ér-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). A red colour.

LASTING, last'ing, *p.adj.* Of long continuance: permanent: durable.—*n.* Endurance.

LASTINGLY, last'ing-li, *adv.* In a lasting or enduring manner.

LASTINGNESS, last'ing-nes, *n.* The quality of being lasting: durableness: continuance.

LASTLY, last'li, *adv.* In the last place: at length.

LATAKIA, lat-a-kī'a, *n.* A certain kind of tobacco, so called from the place where it is produced, Latakia in Turkey, the ancient Laodicea.

LATCH, lach, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To anoint, smear. [Fr. *lécher*, to lick.]

LATCH, lach, *n.* *That which laces, catches,* or fastens: a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door.—*v.t.* To fasten with a latch. [A.S. *læccan*, to catch, Gael. *glac*, catch, akin to L. *laqueus*. See LACE.]

LATCHET, lach'et, *n.* A lace or buckle for fastening a shoe. [Dim. of LATCH.]

LATCH-KEY, lach'-kē, *n.* A key to raise the latch of a door.

LATE, lāt, *adj.* (*comp.* LATER; *superl.* LATEST). (*lit.*) *Slack, loose:* behindhand: coming after the expected time: long delayed: far advanced towards the close: last in any place or character: deceased: departed: out of office: not long past.—*adv.* After the usual or the proper time or season: not long ago: far in the night, day, or other season or period. [A.S. *laet;* D. *laat;* Ice. *latr*, O. Ger. *laz*, slow; Ger. *lass*, faint, lazy; L. *lassus*, tired.]

LATED, lāt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Belated, being too late.

LATEEN-SAIL, la-tēn'-sāl, *n.* A triangular sail, the upper edge of which is fastened to a yard supported at an angle of about 45° by the mast, common in the Mediterranean. [Fr. *latine.*]

LATELY, lāt'li, *adv.* Not long ago: recently.

LATENCY, lāt'en-si, *n.* State of being latent or hidden: abstruseness.

LATENESS, lāt'nes, *n.* The state of coming after the usual or proper time: time far advanced.

LATENT, lāt'ent, *adj.* *Lying hid:* concealed: not visible or apparent: not making itself known by its effects. [L. *latens*, pr.p. of *lateo*, to lie hid; akin to Gr. *lanthanō*, to hide.]

LATENTLY, lāt'ent-li, *adv.* In a concealed manner: invisibly.

LATER, lāt'ér, *adj.* Comp. of LATE: coming after.

LATERAL, lat'ér-al, *adj.* *Belonging to the side:* proceeding from, or in the direction of the side. [L. *lateralis—latus, lateris*, a side.]

LATERALLY, lat'ér-al-li, *adv.* *By the side:* in the direction of the side.

LATERITE, lat'ér-īt, *n.* An argillaceous sandstone of a reddish *brick* or colour found in India, esp. in Ceylon. [L. *later, lateris*, a brick.]

LATERITIOUS, lat-ér-ish'us, *adj.* *Like brick:* brick-coloured. [L. *lateritius—later, lateris*, a brick.]

LATEST, lāt'est, *adj.* Superl. of LATE: longest after the proper time: behind all.

LATH, läth, *n.* (*pl.* LATHS, läthz). (*lit.*) *The shoot of a tree:* a thin cleft slip of wood used in slating, plastering, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with laths. [Fr.; D. *latte*, Ger. *latte*, a lath, a young shoot; W. *llath*, a rod.]

LATHE, läth, *n.* A machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, &c.

LATHE, läth, *n.* A part or division of a county, now existing only in Kent, and consisting of four or five hundreds. [A.S. *lath*, a division peculiar to Kent.]

LATHER, lath'ér, *n.* *A foam* or froth made with water and soap: froth from sweat.—*v.t.* To spread over with lather.—*v.i.* to form a lather: to become frothy. [A.S. *lethrian*, to anoint; Ice. *lodra*, to foam, *lodr*, foam of the sea.]

LATHING, läth'ing, *n.* The act or process of covering with laths: a covering of laths.

LATIN, lat'in, *adj.* Pertaining to the Latins or Romans or to their language: written or spoken in Latin.—*n.* The language of the ancient Romans. [L. *Latinus*, belonging to *Latium*, the district in which Rome was built.]

LATINISE, lat'in-īz, *v.t.* To give Latin terminations to.—*v.i.* to use words or phrases from the Latin.

LATINISM, lat'in-izm, *n.* A Latin idiom.

LATINIST, lat'in-ist, *n.* One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, la-tin'i-ti, *n.* The Latin tongue, style, or idiom.

LATISH, lāt'ish, *adj.* Somewhat late.

LATITUDE, lat'i-tūd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Breadth:* the distance of a place north or south from the equator expressed

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in degrees: the distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic: (*fig.*) extent of signification: freedom from restraint: scope. [Fr.; L. *latitudo*, *-inis*—*latus*, broad.]

LATITUDINAL, lat-i-tūd'i-nal, *adj.* Pertaining to latitude: in the direction of latitude.

LATITUDINARIAN, lat-i-tūd-i-nā'ri-an, *adj.* Possessing latitude or freedom: not restrained: not confined by precise limits: lax in religious opinions. —*n.* One who is latitudinarian.

LATITUDINARIANISM, lat-i-tūd-i-nā'ri-an-izm, *n.* Freedom from restraint: laxity of opinion in religious matters. [tude or large extent.

LATITUDINOUS, lat-i-tūd'i-nus, *adj.* Having lati-

LATRINE, lat'rin, *n.* A place of convenience for soldiers in camp or barracks. [Fr.]

LATTEN, lat'en, *n.* Brass or bronze used for crosses: sheet tin, tinned iron-plate. [Fr. *laiton*; It. *latta*, tin-plate, from being used in *flat* pieces or *plates*.]

LATTER, lat'ėr, *adj.* *Later:* coming or existing after: mentioned the last of two: modern: recent. [An irregular comp. of LATE.]

LATTERLY, lat'ėr-li, *adv.* In latter time: of late.

LATTICE, lat'is, *n.* A network of crossed *laths* or bars: anything made of strips or laths crossing each other, and forming a sort of network, as a window.—*v.t.* To form into open work: to furnish with a lattice:—*pr.p.* latt'icing; *pa.p.* latt'iced. [Fr. *lattis*, akin to LATH.]

LAUD, lawd, *v.t.* To *praise* in words, or with singing: to celebrate.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Praise, honour paid: that part of divine worship which consists of praise. [L. *laudo—laus*, *laudis*, praise, prob. akin to Gr. *kluō*, Sans. *çru*, to hear.] [or praised.

LAUDABLE, lawd'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being lauded

LAUDABLENESS, lawd'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being laudable: praiseworthiness. [praise.

LAUDABLY, lawd'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner deserving

LAUDANUM, lawd'a-num, *n.* Opium prepared in spirit of wine; tincture of opium. [Orig. the same as LADANUM.]

LAUDATION, lawd-ā'shun, *n.* *Praise:* honour paid. [From LAUD.]

LAUDATIVE, lawd'a-tiv, *n.* A panegyric, a eulogium. [From LAUD.]

LAUDATORY, lawd'a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing praise: expressing praise.—*n.* That which contains or expresses praise. [From LAUD.]

LAUDER, lawd'ėr, *n.* One who lauds or praises.

LAUGH, läf, *v.i.* To make the noise shewing or caused by mirth: to be gay or lively.—*v.t.* to ridicule or deride.—*n.* The sound caused by merriment. [A.S. *hlihan*; Ger. *lachen*; Goth. *hlahjan*; prob. from the sound.]

LAUGH AT, to ridicule.

LAUGHABLE, läf'a-bl, *adj.* Fitted to cause laughter: ludicrous.

LAUGHABLENESS, läf'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being laughable. [laughter.

LAUGHABLY, läf'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner to excite

LAUGHER, läf'ėr, *n.* One who laughs.

LAUGHING, läf'ing, *p.adj.* Using or expressing laughter or merriment: mirthful.

LAUGHING-GAS, läf'ing-gas, *n.* A gas which excites laughter, called nitrous oxide.

LAUGHINGLY, läf'ing-li, *adv.* In a laughing or merry way: with laughter.

LAUGHING-STOCK, läf'ing-stok, *n.* An object of ridicule, like something stuck up to be laughed at.

LAUGHTER, läf'tėr, *n.* Act or noise of laughing: mirth expressed by laughing.

LAUNCE, länz, *n.* Same as LANCE.

LAUNCE, länz, *n.* (*Spenser*). A balance. [L. *lanx*, *lancis*, a plate, a scale of a balance.]

LAUNCE, länz, *n.* A genus of fishes of the eel-tribe, of which two species are found in Britain, called Sand-eels. [Prob. the same as LANCE.]

LAUNCH, länsh, *v.t.* *To throw as a lance* or spear: to send forth: to cause to slide into the water: (*Spenser*) to strike or pierce, as with a lance.—*v.i.* to go forth, as a ship into the water: to expatiate in language.—*n.* Act of launching or moving a ship into the water: the largest boat carried by a man-of-war. [Fr. *lancer*; It. *lanciare*; akin to LANCE.]

LAUND, lawnd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lawn. [See LAND.]

LAUNDER, lawn'dėr, *n.* (*orig.*) *A washerwoman:* in mining, a trough used in washing ore.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wash or wet. [O. E. *lavandre*; Fr. *lavandière* —L. *lavo*, to wash.]

LAUNDRESS, lawn'dres, *n.* A washerwoman: a woman who washes and dresses clothes.

LAUNDRY, lawn'dri, *n.* A place or room where clothes are washed and dressed.

LAUREATE, law're-āt, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To crown with laurel*, in token of literary merit: to confer a degree upon:—*pr.p.* lau'reāting; *pa.p.* lau'reāted.—*adj.* Crowned with laurel.—*n.* One crowned with laurel: the poet-laureate or king's poet, a title of honour.

LAUREATESHIP, law're-āt-ship, *n.* Office of a laureate. [or conferring a degree.

LAUREATION, law-re-ā'shun, *n.* Act of laureating

LAUREL, law'rel, *n.* The bay-tree, used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Consisting of or pertaining to laurel. [Sp.; Fr. *laurier*; L. *laurus*.] [laureate.

LAURELLED, law'reld, *adj.* Crowned with laurel:

LAURENTIAN, law-ren'shi-an, *adj.* Noting a system or series of highly metamorphosed rocks, apparently the fundamental series of the stratified rocks, and so called from their covering the country to the north of the river St Lawrence in N. America.

LAVA, lä'va or lä'va, *n.* Fused mineral or stony matter ejected from a volcano. [It., from root of LAVE.]

LAVATORY, lav'a-tor-i, *n.* A place for laving or washing: a place where gold is got by washing.

LAVE, läv, *v.t.* *To wash:* to bathe: to wash one's self:—*pr.p.* läv'ing; *pa.p.* läved'. [Fr. *laver*; L. *lavo*, *lavatum*, akin to Gr. *louō*, to wash.]

LAVENDER, lav'en-dėr, *n.* An odoriferous plant, so called from its being laid with newly-washed clothes. [Fr. *lavande*, from root of LAVE.]

LAVER, läv'ėr, *n.* (*orig.*) One who laves: a large vessel for laving or washing.

LAVER, läv'ėr, *n.* The fronds of certain marine plants, sometimes used as food.

LAVISH, lav'ish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To throw out:* to expend profusely: to waste.—*adj.* Lavishing or bestowing profusely: prodigal: extravagant: wild: unrestrained. [Obs. E. *lave*, to throw up or out; Fr. *lever*, L. *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light.]

LAVISHLY, lav'ish-li, *adv.* In a laviah manner: profusely: prodigally: wastefully.

LAVISHMENT, lav'ish-ment, } *n.* State of being
LAVISHNESS, lav'ish-nes, } laviah: profusion: prodigality.

LAVOLT, la-volt', } *n.* (*Shak.*) An old dance in
LAVOLTA, la-vol'ta, } which there were much turning and high leaping. [It. *la volta*, the turn. See VOLT.]

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LAW, law, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is laid* down: a rule of action established by authority; edict of a government: the rules of a community or state; a rule or principle of science or art: the whole jurisprudence or the science of law: judicial process: established usage: that which rules: conformity to law: that which is lawful: a theoretical principle educed from practice or observation: (*theol.*) the Mosaic code or the books containing it: (*B.*) the word of God, the Old Testament. [A.S. *lagu*, *lag*, *lah*, from *lecgan*, to lay; Ice. *lag;* akin to L. *lex*, law, Gr. *legō*, to lay.]

LAW-BOOK, law'-book, *n.* A book containing or [treating of laws.

LAW-BREAKER, law'-brāk'ėr, *n.* One who violates a law.

LAW-CALF, law'-kăf, *n.* A style of leather binding [used chiefly for law-books.

LAW-DAY, law'-dā, *n.* (*Shak.*) A day of open court.

LAWFUL, law'fool, *adj.* According to law: legal: constituted by law: rightful.

LAWFULLY, law'fool-li, *adv.* Agreeably to law: [legally.

LAWFULNESS, law'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being conformable to law: legality.

LAWGIVER, law'giv'ėr, *n.* One who gives or enacts laws: a legislator.

LAWLESS, law'les, *adj.* Unrestrained by law: illegal.

LAWLESSLY, law'les-li, *adv.* In a lawless manner.

LAWLESSNESS, law'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lawless: disorder.

LAW-LORE, law'-lōr, *n.* Lore or knowledge of law.

LAW-MAKER, law'-māk'ėr, *n.* One who makes laws: a lawgiver.

LAW-MERCHANT, law'-mėr'chant, *n.* A term applied to the customs which have grown up among merchants in reference to mercantile documents and business.

LAW-MONGER, law'-mung'gėr, *n.* A monger or low dealer in law.

LAWN, lawn, *n.* An open space between woods: a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion. [W. *llan;* Bret. *llan*, *lan*, territory; akin to LAND.]

LAWN, lawn, *n.* A sort of fine *linen* or cambric, the material of which surplices are made.—*adj.* Made of lawn. [L. *linum*. See LINEN.]

LAWND, lawnd, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as LAWN.

LAWNY, lawn'i, *adj.* Like a lawn: level.

LAWSUIT, law'sūt, *n.* A suit or process in law.

LAWYER, law'yėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Law-man:* one versed in or who practises law: (*B.*) a Jewish divine or expounder of the law. [LAW, and A.S. *wer*, man.]

LAX, laks, *adj.* *Slack: loose:* soft, flabby: not crowded: not strict in discipline or morals: loose in the bowels. [L. *laxus*, loose, *laxo*, *-atum*, to unloose; prob. akin to LANGUID.]

LAXATION, laks-ā'shun, *n.* Act of loosening: state of being loose or slackened.

LAXATIVE, laks'a-tiv, *adj.* Having the power of loosening the bowels.—*n.* A laxative medicine.

LAXATIVENESS, laks'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The power of relaxing the bowels. [From LAXATIVE.]

LAXITY, laks'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being lax: want of precision: looseness: openness.

LAXLY, laks'li, *adv.* Loosely: without exactness.

LAXNESS, laks'nes, *n.* Same as LAXITY.

LAY, *pa.t.* of LIE, to lay one's self down.

LAY, lā, *v.t.* *To cause to lie down:* to place or set down or upon: to beat down: to spread: to place in order: to calm: to quiet: to stake: to bring forth, as eggs: to propagate, as plants by laying undetached shoots in the ground: to impose: to charge: to present.—*v.i.* to produce eggs: to contrive:—*pr.p.* lāy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* laid'. [A.S. *lecgan;* Ice. *leggia;* Ger. *legen;* Gr. *legō*.]

LAY BARE, to make bare.—LAY BY, to keep for future use, to dismiss, to put off.—LAY HEADS TOGETHER, to consult together, to deliberate.—LAY ON, to apply with force, to strike, to act with vigour.—LAY OPEN, to make bare, to shew, expose.—LAY OUT, to expand, to display, to plan (one's self), to exert, to dress in grave-clothes.—LAY TO, to charge upon, to apply with force, to attack.—LAY UPON, to wager upon.—LAY WASTE, to destroy, to desolate.

LAY, lā, *n.* A layer, a stratum: a row.

LAY, lā, *n.* *A song:* a lyric or narrative poem. [A.S. *ley;* Prov. *lais;* Ger. *lied;* W. *llais*, a sound; Gael. *laoidh*, *laoi*, a verse, sacred poem.]

LAY, lā, *n.* The common people: the laity.—*adj.* *Pertaining to the people:* not clerical. [Fr. *lai*, L. *laicus*, Gr. *laikos—laos*, the people.]

LAY, lā, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as LAW.

LAY, lā, *n.* Grassy, unploughed land: meadow-ground. [Same as LEA.]

LAYER, lā'ėr, *n.* That which is laid: a bed or stratum: a shoot laid for propagation. [layers.

LAYERING, lā'ėr-ing, *n.* The propagation of plants by

LAYING, lā'ing, *n.* The first coat of plaster: the act or time of laying eggs: the eggs laid.

LAYMAN, lā'man, *n.* One of the laity: a non-professional man: a figure used by painters, usually called a LAY-FIGURE.

LAY-STALL, lā'-stawl, *n.* A place for laying dung, rubbish, &c.

LAZAR, lā'zar, *n.* One afflicted with a filthy and pestilential disease like *Lazarus*, the beggar. [Prov. *lazer*, a leper; Sp. *lazaro*, a beggar; from *Lazarus* of the parable in Luke xvi.]

LAZARET, laz'a-ret, } *n.* A place for lazars:
LAZARETTO, laz-a-ret'to, } a public hospital for diseased persons. [Fr. *lazaret;* Sp. *lazareto*.]

LAZAR-HOUSE, lā'zar-hows, *n.* A lazaretto: a hospital for quarantine. [sores: leprous.

LAZARLIKE, lā'zar-lik, *adj.* Like a lazar: full of

LAZARONI, laz-a-rō'ni, *n.* Same as LAZZARONI.

LAZILY, lā'zi-li, *adv.* In a lazy manner: sluggishly.

LAZINESS, lā'zi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lazy: sluggishness: idleness.

LAZULI, laz'ū-lī, *n.* A mineral of an azure-blue colour. [Low L. *lapis lazuli*. See AZURE.]

LAZULITE, laz'ū-lit, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo-blue colour, occurring in quartz and in clay-slate, and consisting chiefly of phosphoric acid and alumina, with magnesia and protoxide of iron. [LAZULI, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

LAZY, lā'zi, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Tired, weary:* disinclined to exertion: averse to labour: sluggish: tedious. [Ger. *lass;* O. Ger. *laz*, slow, late; D. *losig*, *leusig;* L. *lassus*, wearied, fatigued.]

LAZZARONI, laz-a-rō'ni, *n.pl.* The poor of Naples who live by begging, so called from the hospital of *St Lazarus*, which formerly served as a refuge for the destitute. [It. See LAZAR.]

LEA, lē, *n.* Land *laid* up in grass: grass-land, pasturage. [A.S. *leag*, *leah;* Ger. *lehde;* D. *ledig*, *leeg*, empty, fallow.]

LEACH, lēch, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as LEECH, a [physician.

LEACH-CRAFT, lēch'-kraft, *n.* The skill of a physician.

LEAD, led, *n.* A well-known metal of a bluish-white colour: the plummet for sounding at sea: a thin

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plate of lead separating lines of type: the marking part of pencils:—*pl.* a flat roof covered with lead. —*v.t.* To cover or fit with lead: in printing, to separate lines with leads. [A.S.]

LEAD, lēd, *v.t.* *To shew the way to:* to guide by the hand: to conduct: to direct: to precede: to shew the method of attaining: to allure: to pass or spend in a certain manner.—*v.i.* to go before and shew the way: to have a tendency: to exercise dominion: to have or take precedence:—*pr.p.* lead'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* led.—*n.* First place: precedence: direction: guidance. [A.S. *lædan*, Ice. *leida*, to lead; *leid*, track, way.]

LEADED, led'ed, *adj.* Fitted with or set in lead: (*print.*) separated by leads, as the lines of a book, &c.

LEADEN, led'n, *adj.* Made of lead: heavy: dull.

LEADEN-HEARTED, led'n-härt'ed, *adj.* Having an unfeeling heart.

LEADEN-STEPPING, led'n-step'ing, *adj.* (*Milton*). Moving slowly.

LEADER, lēd'ėr, *n.* One who leads or goes first: a chief: the leading editorial article in a newspaper: principal wheel in any machinery.

LEADERSHIP, lēd'ėr-ship, *n.* State or condition of a leader or conductor.

LEADING, lēd'ing, *adj.* Going first, to shew the way: principal: chief.

LEADING-STRINGS, lēd'ing-stringz, *n.* Strings used to lead or support children when beginning to walk.

LEAD-PENCIL, led'-pen'sil, *n.* A pencil or instrument for drawing, &c. made of black-lead.

LEAF, lēf, *n.* (*pl.* LEAVES, lēvz). One of the green and generally deciduous parts of plants: anything thin beaten like a leaf: two pages of a book: one side of a window-shutter, &c.: the movable side of a table.—*v.i.* To shoot out or produce leaves. [A.S.; Ger. *laub*, D. *loof*, a leaf.]

LEAFAGE, lēf'āj, *n.* Leaves collectively: abundance of leaves: season of leaves or leafing. [leaves.

LEAFINESS, lēf'i-nes, *n.* The state of being full of

LEAFLESS, lēf'les, *adj.* Destitute of leaves.

LEAFLET, lēf'let, *n.* A little leaf.

LEAF-STALK, lēf'-stawk, *n.* The stalk which supports a leaf of a plant.

LEAFY, lēf'i, *adj.* Full of leaves:—*comp.* LEAF'IER; *superl.* LEAF'IEST.

LEAGUE, lēg, *n.* (*orig.*) A *stone* for marking distances on the public roads: 3 English miles. [Low L. *leuca*, Fr. *lieue*, a measure of distances; Gael. *leag*, W. *llech*, a stone.]

A SEA-LEAGUE contains 3½ English miles nearly.

LEAGUE, lēg, *n.* *A bond:* an alliance: union for the promotion of mutual interest.—*v.i.* To form a league: to unite for mutual interest:—*pr.p.* leag'uing; *pa.p.* leagued'. [Fr. *ligue*, low L. *liga*—L. *ligo*, to bind.] [confederate.

LEAGUER, lēg'ėr, *n.* One who unites in a league: a

LEAK, lēk, *n.* A chink or other defect through which liquid may pass: the oozing of any fluid through an opening.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Leaky.—*v.i.* To let any fluid into or out of a vessel through a leak. [D. *leck*, a chink, *lekken*, to drip, akin to LIQUOR and LACK.]

LEAKAGE, lēk'āj, *n.* A leaking: that which enters or escapes by leaking: an allowance for leaking.

LEAKINESS, lēk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being leaky.

LEAKY, lēk'i, *adj.* Having a leak or leaks: letting any liquid in or out:—*comp.* LEAK'IER; *superl.* LEAK'IEST.

LEAL, lēl, *adj.* *Loyal:* faithful. [Scot. *leal*, *leil*; O. Fr. *leal*. See LOYAL.]

LEAN, lēn, *v.i.* *To incline* or *bend:* to turn from a straight line: to rest against: to incline towards.—*v.t.* to cause to lean: to support or rest:—*pr.p.* lean'ing; *pa.p.* leaned' or leant (lent). [A.S. *hlynian*; D. *leunen*; akin to Gr. *klinō*, to bend.]

LEAN, lēn, *adj.* Slender: frail: wanting flesh: not fat.—*n.* Flesh without fat. [A.S. *hlæne*, low Ger. *leen*.]

LEAN-FACED, lēn'-fāst, *adj.* Having a thin face: (*print.*) slender and narrow, as letters.

LEANLY, lēn'li, *adv.* Meagrely: without plumpness.

LEANNESS, lēn'nes, *n.* The state of being lean: want of flesh: poverty: want.

LEAN-TO, lēn'-too, *n.* A building or part of a building of which the rafters lean against another building or against a wall. [wit or sense.

LEAN-WITTED, lēn'-wit'ed, *adj.* Having but little

LEANY, lēn'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Lean.

LEAP, lēp, *v.i.* To move with springs or bounds: to spring upward or forward: to jump: to rush with vehemence: to bound as with joy.—*v.t.* to move by leaping:—*pr.p.* leap'ing; *pa.p.* leaped', rarely leapt (lept).—*n.* Act of leaping: bound: space passed by leaping: sudden transition. [A.S. *hleapan*; Ice. *hlaupa*, to spring; Ger. *laufen*, to run.]

LEAP, lēp, *n.* A basket: a wicker net. [A.S. *leap*, a basket.] [leaps over another, like a frog.

LEAP-FROG, lēp'-frog, *n.* A play in which one boy

LEAP-YEAR, lēp'-yēr, *n.* Every fourth year, which leaps forward or adds one day in February.

LEAR, lēr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To learn.—*n.* (*Spenser*) That which is learned, a lesson.

LEARN, lėrn, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To teach* (so *Shak.*): to acquire knowledge of: to gain power of performing. —*v.i.* to gain knowledge: to improve by example. [A.S. *læran*, D. *leeren*, to teach; Ger. *lernen*, to learn.]

LEARNED, lėrn'ed, *adj.* Having learning: versed in literature, &c.: skilful. [with skill.

LEARNEDLY, lėrn'ed-li, *adv.* With knowledge:

LEARNEDNESS, lėrn'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being learned.

LEARNER, lėrn'ėr, *n.* One who learns: one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject.

LEARNING, lėrn'ing, *n.* What is learned: knowledge: scholarship: skill in languages or science.

LEASE, lēs, *n.* A *loosing* or *letting* of tenements for a term of years: the contract for such letting: any tenure.—*v.t.* To let tenements for a term of years:—*pr.p.* leas'ing; *pa.p.* leased'. [A.S. *lesan*, to lease; Fr. *laisser*, Ger. *lassen*, to loose; It. *lasciare*—L. *laxo*, to loose, *laxus*, loose.]

LEASEHOLD, lēs'hōld, *adj.* Held by lease or contract.—*n.* That which is held on lease.

LEASH, lēsh, *n.* *A lash* or *line* by which a hawk or hound is held: a brace and a half, three.—*v.t.* To hold by a leash: to bind. [Fr. *laisse*, a thong to hold a dog by; It. *lascio*—L. *laxo*. See LASH.]

LEASING, lēz'ing, *n.* (*B.*) *Falsehood:* lies. [A.S. *leasung*—*leasian*, to lie, *leas*, false, loose, Goth. *laus*, Ice. *los*.]

LEAST, lēst, *adj.* (*superl.* of LITTLE). Little beyond all others: smallest.—*adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree. [A.S. *læst*, superl. of *lytel*.]

AT LEAST, or AT THE LEAST, at the lowest estimate: at anyrate.

LEAST, lēst, *conj.* (*Spenser*). Same as LEST.

LEASTWAYS, lēst'wāz, } *adv.* At least: however,
LEASTWISE, lēst'wīz, }

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LEATHER, le*th*'ėr, *n.* The prepared skin or *covering* of an animal.—*adj.* Consisting of leather. [A.S. *lether*, leather—*hlidan*, to cover.]

LEATHER-COAT, le*th*'ėr-kōt, *n.* (*Shak.*) An apple with a rough coat or rind, the golden russeting.

LEATHERN, le*th*'ėrn, *adj.* Made or consisting of leather.

LEATHER-WINGED, le*th*'ėr-wingd, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Having wings like leather.

LEATHERY, le*th*'ėr-i, *adj.* Resembling leather: tough.

LEAVE, lēv, *n.* *Permission:* liberty granted: formal parting of friends: farewell. [A.S. *leaf*, Ice. *lof*, permission—A.S. *lyfan*, Ice. *leyfa*, to permit; conn. with BELIEVE, FURLOUGH.]

LEAVE, lēv, *v.t.* *To depart from:* to abandon: to give up or resign: to allow to remain: to refer for decision: to commit or trust to: to place in possession of: to bequeath: to have remaining at death.—*v.i.* to desist: to cease:—*pr.p.* leav'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* left. [A.S. *laefan*, Ice. *leifa*, L. *linquo*, Gr. *leipō*, to leave.]

LEAVE, lēv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To levy, to raise.

LEAVED, lēvd, *adj.* Furnished with leaves: having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lev'n, *n.* The ferment which makes dough *rise* in a spongy form: any mixture which makes a general change, usually applied to something that corrupts.—*v.t.* To raise with leaven: to taint: to imbue. [Fr. *levain—lever*, L. *levo*, to raise—*levis*, light.]

LEAVES, lēvz, *pl.* of LEAF.

LEAVINGS, lēv'ingz, *n.pl.* Things left: relics: refuse.

LEAVY, lēv'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as LEAFY.

LECHER, lech'ėr, *n.* One who *licks* up gluttonously anything dainty in food: a man addicted to lewdness.—*v.i.* To indulge in lust or lewdness. [Fr. *lécher*, Ger. *lecken*, to lick, *lecker*, dainty; L. *ligurio*, to lick up what is dainty.]

LECHEROUS, lech'ėr-us, *adj.* Like a lecher: lustful: [provoking lust.

LECHEROUSLY, lech'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In a lecherous or lustful manner.

LECHEROUSNESS, lech'ėr-us-nes, *n.* Lewdness: [lust.

LECHERY, lech'ėr-i, *n.* Free indulgence of lust: lewdness: delight.

LECTERN, lek'tėrn, *n.* Same as LECTURN.

LECTION, lek'shun, *n.* *A reading:* a variety in a manuscript or book: a portion of Scripture read in divine service. [L. *lectio—lego*, *lectum*, to read.]

LECTIONARY, lek'shun-ar-i, *n.* The R. Catholic service-book, containing lections or portions of Scripture.

LECTOR, lek'tor, *n.* *A reader:* a reader of Scripture in the ancient churches. [See LECTION.]

LECTURE, lek'tūr, *n.* *A reading:* a discourse on any subject: a formal reproof.—*v.t.* To instruct by discourses: to instruct authoritatively: to reprove.—*v.i.* to give a lecture or lectures:—*pr.p.* lec'tūring; *pa.p.* lec'tūred. [See LECTION.]

LECTURER, lek'tūr-ėr, *n.* One who lectures: a professor who instructs by discourses: a preacher engaged by a parish to assist its clergyman.

LECTURESHIP, lek'tūr-ship, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

LECTURN, lek'turn, *n.* A *reading-desk* used in some churches. [See LECTION.]

LED, led, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LEAD.

LEDEN, led'n, *n.* (*Spenser*). *Language*, dialect, speech. [A.S. *laeden*, *lyden*, the Latin language.]

LEDGE, lej, *n.* A shelf on which articles may be *laid:* that which resembles such a shelf: a ridge or shelf of rocks: a layer: a small moulding. [A.S. *lecgan*, to lay. See LAY.]

LEDGER, lej'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything laid so as to rest in a place:* the principal book of accounts among merchants, in which the entries in all the other books are *laid up* or entered in a summary form: (*pl.*) horizontal pieces of timber used in scaffolding.

LEDGER-LINE. See LEGER-LINE.

LEDGY, lej'i, *adj.* Abounding in ledges.

LEE, lē, *n.* (*lit.*) A *sheltered* place: the sheltered side opposite to that on which the wind is blowing. [A.S. *hleow*, shelter; Ice. *hlifa*, to protect; *hlif*, a shield; D. *luw*, shelter from the wind, Scot. *lythe*, sheltered, and *lown*, calm.]

LEE-SIDE, same as LEE.—LEE-SHORE, a shore on the lee-side of a ship, or towards which the wind is blowing.

LEE, lē, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as LEA.

LEECH, lēch, *n.* The edge of a sail at the sides. [Low Ger. *leik*, allied to L. *licium*, a thread of the web.]

LEECH, lēch, *n.* (*lit.*) *A healer:* (*orig.*) *a physician:* a blood-sucking worm.—*v.t.* To apply leeches to. [A.S. *læce—læcian*, to heal; Goth. *leikis*, a leech—*leikinon*, to heal.]

LEEF, lēf, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Kind: willing. [See LIEF.]

LEEK, lēk, *n.* A kind of onion: the national emblem of Wales. [A.S. *leac*, a form of *lock*, *lick*, found in HEMLOCK, GARLIC.]

LEER, lēr, *v.i.* *To look askance:* to look archly or obliquely.—*n.* (*orig.*) *The cheek:* (*Shak.*) complexion: an oblique view: an affected aspect. [O. D. *loeren*, to look obliquely; A.S. *hleor*, face, cheek.]

LEERINGLY, lēr'ing-li, *adv.* With a leering look.

LEES, lēz, *n.* That which lies or settles at the bottom: sediment: dregs. [Fr. *lie*—A.S. *liegan*, to lie.]

LEESE, lēz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lose. [A.S. *leosan*, to lose.]

LEET, lēt, *adj.* Noting law-courts held for local purposes. [L. *lis*, *litis*, a lawsuit.]

LEEWARD, lē'ward, *adj.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the lee.—*adv.* Toward the lee.

LEEWAY, lē'wā, *n.* The way or distance a ship is driven to the leeward of her true course.

LEFT, left, *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). Lifted.

LEFT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LEAVE.

LEFT, left, *adj.* *The light* or *weaker* as opposed to the stronger, heavier right: being on the left side.—*n.* The side opposite to the right. [O. E. *lift*, D. *lucht*, *luft*; O. S. *lef*, weak; L. *laevus*, Gr. *laios*, left.]

LEFT-HANDED, left-hand'ed, *adj.* Having the left hand stronger and readier than the right: awkward: unlucky.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, left'-hand'ed-nes, } *n.* Habitual use of the left hand rather than the right: awkwardness.
LEFT-HANDINESS, left'-hand'i-nes, }

LEFT-OFF, left'-of, *adj.* Laid aside.

LEFTWARD, left'ward, *adv.* Towards the left: on the left side.

LEG, leg, *n.* (*lit.*) *A stalk* or *stem:* one of the limbs by which animals walk: a long, slender support of anything, as of a table: (*Shak.*) a bow or obeisance in which the leg is drawn back. [Dan. *lag*, Sw. *lägg*; Ice. *leggr*, a stalk.]

LEGACY, leg'a-si, *n.* That which is *left* to one *by will:* a bequest of personal property. [L., as if *legatia*, for *legatum—lego*, to leave by will.]

LEGACY-HUNTER, leg'a-si-hunt'ėr, *n.* One who

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hunts after legacies by courting those likely to leave them.

LEGAL, lē'gal, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or according to *law:* lawful: created by law. [L. *legalis—lex, legis,* law.]

LEGALISE, lē'gal-īz, *v.t.* To make legal or lawful: to authorise: to sanction:—*pr.p.* lē'galīsing; *pa.p.* lē'galīsed.

LEGALITY, le-gal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being legal: [lawfulness.

LEGALLY, lē'gal-li, *adv.* In a legal manner: according to law.

LEGATE, leg'āt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One sent with a commission:* an ambassador, esp. from the Pope. [Fr. *légat,* It. *legato,* L. *legatus—lego,* to send with a commission.]

LEGATEE, leg-a-tē', *n.* One to whom a legacy is left.

LEGATESHIP, leg'āt-ship, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEGATINE, leg'a-tīn, *adj.* Of or relating to a legate.

LEGATION, le-gā'shun, *n.* The person or persons sent as legates or ambassadors: a deputation.

LEGEND, lej'end or lē'-, *n.* (*orig.*) *Something to be read,* esp. of the lives of saints read at matins: a marvellous or romantic story from early times: the motto on a coat of arms, medal, or coin. [Low L. *legenda,* a book of chronicles of the saints—L. *legendus,* to be read—*lego,* to read.]

LEGENDARY, lej'end-ar-i, *n.* A book of legends: one who relates legends.—*adj.* Consisting of legends: romantic: fabulous.

LEGERDEMAIN, lej-ėr-de-mān', *n.* *Lightness* or *nimbleness of hand:* sleight of hand: jugglery: deception. [Fr. *léger,* light, nimble, It. *leggiero*—L., as if *leviarius—levis,* light, and Fr. *de,* of, *main,* L. *manus,* hand.]

LEGERITY, le-jer'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Lightness:* nimbleness. [Fr. *léger,* light, It. *leggiero,* from L., as if *leviarius—levis,* light.]

LEGER-LINE, lej'ėr-līn, *n.* (*mus.*) One of the *short* lines added above or below the staff to extend its compass. [Fr. *léger,* slight, and LINE.]

LEGGED, legd, *adj.* Having legs.

LEGGING, leg'ing, *n.* A covering for the leg.

LEGIBILITY, lej-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being legible.

LEGIBLE, lej'i-bl, *adj.* *That may be read:* clear and distinct: that may be understood. [L. *legibilis —lego,* to read.]

LEGIBLENESS, lej'i-bl-nes, *n.* Same as LEGIBILITY.

LEGIBLY, lej'i-bli, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lē'jun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A body of troops levied:* in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers of from three to five thousand: a military force: a great number. [Fr.—L. *legio—lego,* to choose, to levy.]

LEGION OF HONOUR, an order of merit instituted in France in 1802 by Napoleon I.

LEGIONARY, lē'jun-ar-i, *adj.* Relating to or consisting of a legion or legions: containing a great number.—*n.* A soldier of a legion.

LEGISLATE, lej'is-lāt, *v.i.* *To bring forward,* propose, or make *laws*:—*pr.p.* leg'islāting; *pa.p.* leg'islāted. [L. *lex, legis,* law, *fero, latum,* to bear, propose.]

LEGISLATION, lej-is-lā'shun, *n.* The act of giving [or making laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lej'is-lāt-iv, *adj.* Giving or enacting laws: pertaining to legislation.

LEGISLATOR, lej'is-lāt-or, *n.* One who makes laws: a lawgiver. [taining to a legislature.

LEGISLATORIAL, lej-is-la-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Of or per-

LEGISLATRESS, lej-is-lā'tres, } *n.* Feminine of
LEGISLATRIX, lej-is-lā'triks, } LEGISLATOR.

LEGISLATURE, lej'is-lāt-ūr, *n.* The body of men in a state who have the power of making laws.

LEGIST, lē'jist, *n.* One skilled in the laws. [Fr. *légiste*—low L. *legista*—L. *lex, legis,* law.]

LEGITIMACY, le-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* State of being legitimate or according to law: lawfulness of birth: genuineness: regular deduction.

LEGITIMATE, le-jit'i-māt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Made according to law:* lawful: lawfully begotten: genuine: fairly deduced: following by natural sequence: authorised by usage.—*v.t.* To make lawful: to give the rights of a legitimate child to one born illegitimate:—*pr.p.* legit'imāting; *pa.p.* legit'imāted. [Low L. *legitimo, -atum*—L. *lex, legis,* law.]

LEGITIMATELY, le-jit'i-māt-li, *adv.* In a legitimate manner: lawfully.

LEGITIMATENESS, le-jit'i-māt-nes, *n.* The state of being legitimate: lawfulness.

LEGITIMATION, le-jit-i-mā'shun, *n.* The act of rendering legitimate: (*Shak.*) lawful birth.

LEGITIMISE, le-jit'i-mīz, *v.t.* Same as LEGITIMATE.

LEGITIMIST, le-jit'i-mist, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority: in France, an adherent of the Bourbons deposed in 1830.

LEGLESS, leg'les, *adj.* Without legs.

LEGUME, leg'ūm, } *n.* (*bot.*) A seed-vessel which
LEGUMEN, le-gū'men, } splits into two valves, having the seeds *gathered* or attached to one suture only: a pod, as of the pea, bean, &c:—*pl.* LEGU'MENS, LEGU'MINA. [L.—*lego,* to gather.]

LEGUMINE, le-gū'min, *n.* An albuminous body, contained in the seeds of most leguminous plants, corresponding with the caseine of milk.

LEGUMINOUS, le-gū'min-us, *adj.* Bearing legumes, denoting plants which produce legumes, as the pea, bean, &c.: consisting of pulse.

LEIGER, lej'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A resident ambassador at a foreign court. [From root of LEDGER.]

LEISURE, lē'zhōōr or lezh'-, *n.* (*lit.*) *A state of being permitted* to do something, permission: time free from employment: freedom from occupation: (*Shak.*) time allowed for any purpose.—*adj.* Unoccupied. [O. E. *leisere,* Fr. *loisir*—L. *liceo,* to be permitted.]

LEISURELY, le'zhōōr-li, *adj.* Done at leisure: slow: deliberate.—*adv.* In a leisurely manner.

LEMAN, lē'man or lem'an, *n.* A sweetheart of either sex: a mistress, usually in a bad sense. [O. E. *lefman—lefe, leve* (see LIEF), and MAN.]

LEMMA, lem'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is taken,* an assumption: (*math.*) a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in a subsequent proposition. [L.—Gr. *lēmma—lambanō,* to take, assume.]

LEMMING, lem'ing, *n.* A species of rat in northern countries, remarkable for migrating southward in great numbers. [Norw. *lemming,* Sw. *lemel,* Lapp. *lummik.*]

LEMON, lem'on, *n.* An oval fruit, resembling the orange, with an acid pulp: the tree that bears lemons. [Fr. *limon*—Turk. *limun,* Ar. *laimun.*]

LEMONADE, lem-on-ād', *n.* A drink made of lemon-juice, water, and sugar.

LEMUR, lē'mur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A ghost:* an animal, native of Madagascar, allied to the monkey, which goes about at night, whence its name. [L. *lemur,* a ghost.]

LEMURES, lem'ū-rēz, *n.pl.* (*Milton*). Spirits of the departed: spectres. [L.]

LEND, lend, *v.t.* *To give for hire:* to give for a short

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time something to be returned: to afford or grant, in general: to let for hire:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lent. [O. E. *leenen*, A.S. *lænan*, *lihan*, Ger. *leihen*.]

LENDER, lend'ėr, *n.* One who lends, esp. one who makes a business of lending.

LENDING, lend'ing, *n.* The act of giving in loan: (*Shak.*) that which is lent, what is supplied in general.

LENGD, lengd, (*Spenser*). Same as LONGED.

LENGER, leng'gėr, (*Spenser*). Same as LONGER.

LENGTH, length, *n.* *Quality of being long:* extent from end to end: the longest measure of anything: certain portion of space or time: extent: distance: long continuance: detail. [A.S. *lengthe—lang*, long.]

AT LENGTH, at last: in conclusion.

LENGTHEN, length'n, *v.t.* To increase in length: to draw out.—*v.i.* to grow longer.

LENGTHILY, length'i-li, *adv.* In a lengthy manner: at great length.

LENGTHINESS, length'i-nes, *n.* The state of being [lengthy.

LENGTHWISE, length'wīz, *adj.* In the way or direction of the length. [For LENGTHWAYS.]

LENGTHY, length'i, *adj.* Of great length: rather long.

LENIENCE, lē'ni-ens, } *n.* The quality of being
LENIENCY, lē'ni-en-si, } lenient: clemency.

LENIENT, lē'ni-ent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Soft:* mild: merciful: softening: emollient.—*n.* (*med.*) That which softens: an emollient. [L. *leniens, -entis*, pr.p. of *lenio*, to soften—*lenis*, soft.]

LENIENTLY, lē'ni-ent-li, *adv.* In a lenient manner.

LENITIVE, len'it-iv, *adj.* *Softening* or mitigating: laxative.—*n.* (*med.*) An application for easing pain: a mild purgative. [From LENIENT.]

LENITY, len'i-ti, *n.* *Softness:* mildness of temper or treatment: clemency.

LENS, lenz, *n.* (*lit.*) *A lentil seed:* a piece of glass or other transparent substance with one or both sides convex or concave, used in optical instruments for concentrating or changing the direction of rays of light, so called from its likeness to a lentil seed: the crystalline humour of the eye. [L. *lens, lentis*, the lentil.]

Lenses:
a, double-convex; *b*, plano-convex; *c*, double-concave; *d*, plano-concave; *e*, convex-meniscus; *f*, convexo-concave.

LENT, lent, *n.* A fast of forty days, observed in commemoration of the fast of our Saviour, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter.

[O. E. *lenten*, A.S. *lengten*, *lencten*, spring, Lent, perh. from *leng*, longer, because at this season the days lengthen.]

LENTEN, lent'en, *adj.* Relating to or used in Lent: sparing: (*Shak.*) short.

LENTICULAR, len-tik'ū-lar, *adj.* Resembling a lens or lentil seed: double-convex. [L. *lenticularis—lenticula*, dim. of L. *lens*.]

LENTICULARLY, len-tik'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In the form [of a lens.

LENTIFORM, len'ti-form, *adj.* Same as LENTICULAR. [L. *lens, lentis* (see LENS), and *forma*, form.]

LENTIL, len'til, *n.* An annual plant of the bean kind, common near the Mediterranean, bearing pulse used for food. [Fr. *lentille*—L. *lens, lentis*, the lentil.]

LENTISK, len'tisk, *n.* (*lit.*) *Gum-tree:* the mastic-tree, a tree or shrub which grows on the Mediterranean coast, from which mastic is obtained. [L. *lentiscus—lentus*, sticky.]

LENTOUS, len'tus, *adj.* Sticky: viscid.

LEO, lē'ō, *n.* (*astron.*) *The Lion*, the fifth sign of the zodiac. [L.]

LEONINE, lē'o-nīn, *adj.* Of or like a lion.

LEONINE, lē'o-nīn, *adj.* A kind of Latin verse which rhymes at the middle and end. [Said to be named from Leoninus, a canon of Paris in the 12th century; or from Pope Leo II., who was a lover of music.]

LEOPARD, lep'ard, *n.* *The lion-pard*, an animal of the cat-kind, nearly as large as a tiger, with a spotted skin, found in all the tropical parts of the Old World. [Gr. *leopardos—leōn*, lion, *pardos*, pard; because supposed by the ancients to be a mongrel between the panther and lioness.]

LEPER, lep'ėr, *n.* One affected with leprosy. [L., Gr. *lepra*, leprosy—*lepros*, scaly—*lepos*, a scale—*lepō*, to peel off.]

LEPEROUS, lep'ėr-us, *adj.* (*Shak.*) LEPROUS.

LEPIDODENDRON, lep-i-do-den'dron, *n.* An extinct genus of fossil plants, of very frequent occurrence in the coal formation, the stems of which are covered with *scale-like* marks. [Gr. *lepis, lepidos*, a scale, and *dendron*, a tree.]

LEPIDOPTERA, lep-i-dop'tėr-a, *n.* An order of insects, with four *wings* covered with very fine *scales* like powder, as the butterfly, moth, &c. [Gr. *lepis, lepidos*, a scale, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, a wing.]

LEPIDOPTERAL, lep-i-dop'tėr-al, } *adj.* Pertain-
LEPIDOPTEROUS, lep-i-dop'tėr-us, } ing to the lepidoptera.

LEPORINE, lep'o-rīn, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or resembling *the hare.* [L. *leporinus—lepus, leporis*, the hare.]

LEPPED, lep'd, *pa.t.* (*Spenser*). Leaped.

LEPROSY, lep'ro-si, *n.* A disease of the skin marked by scales or scurfy scabs. [See LEPER.]

LEPROUS, lep'rus, *adj.* Affected with leprosy.

LEPROUSLY, lep'rus-li, *adv.* In a leprous manner.

LEPROUSNESS, lep'rus-nes, *n.* The state of being leprous.

LERE, lēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Learning, a lesson.—*v.t.* To learn: to teach. [See LEARN.]

LESION, lē'zhun, *n.* *A hurt:* (*med.*) an injury or wound. [Fr.—L. *læsio—lædo, læsum*, to hurt.]

LESS, les, *adj.* (comp. of LITTLE). (*lit.*) *Loose, relaxed*, diminished: smaller: not so great or so much.—*adv.* Not so much: in a lower degree.—*conj.* (*Milton*) Unless.—*n.* A smaller portion: (*B.*) the inferior or younger. [A.S. *læs, læssa*; O. E. *lash*, W. *llaes*, slack, loose; O. Fr. *lasche*, slack, weak; It. *lasso*, L. *laxus*, weak, faint, akin to *laxus*, slack, loose.]

LESSEE, les-sē', *n.* One to whom a lease is granted.

LESSEN, les'n, *v.t.* To make less, in any sense: to weaken: to degrade.—*v.i.* to become less.

LESSER, les'ėr, *adj.* (*B.*) *Less:* smaller: inferior.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Less. [A.S. *læsra, læsre*, primitive form of *læssa*, less.]

LESSON, les'n, *n.* A portion of Scripture *read* in divine service: that which a pupil learns at a time: a precept or doctrine inculcated: instruction derived from experience: severe lecture.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To teach, instruct. [Fr. *leçon*—L. *lectio—lego*, to gather, to read. See LECTION.]

LESSOR, les'sor, *n.* One who grants a lease.

LEST, lest, *conj.* *That the less:* that not: for fear that. [O. E. *leste*, least, A.S. *læst*, leastly.]

LEST, lest, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To listen.

LET, let, *v.t.* To slacken or loose restraint upon: to give leave or power to: to allow, permit, suffer: to grant to a tenant or hirer: (*B.*) to cause to slacken

or give over—that is, to prevent: to hinder.—*v.i.* (*Bacon*) to forbear:—*pr.p.* lett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* let.—*n.* (*law*) Hinderance: obstruction: delay. [A.S. *lætan*, to permit, *lettan*, to hinder—*læt*, Ice. *latr*, slow, orig. slack; Ger. *lassen*, Fr. *laisser*, to let, permit. See LESS.]

LETHAL, lē'thal, *adj.* Death-dealing, blotting out: deadly: mortal. [L. *lethalis—lethum*, *letum*, death; akin to *leo*, simple form of *deleo*, to blot out, or to Sans. *li*, to melt, dissolve.]

LETHARGIC, -AL, le-thär'jik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to lethargy: unnaturally sleepy: dull.

LETHARGICALLY, le-thär'jik-al-li, *adv.* In a lethargic manner.

LETHARGICNESS, le-thär'jik-nes, *n.* The state of being lethargic: morbid sleepiness.

LETHARGY, leth'ar-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *Forgetful laziness:* heavy unnatural slumber: dullness.—*v.t.* To make lethargic or dull. [L., Gr. *lēthargia—lēthargos*, forgetful—*lēthē*, forgetfulness, and *argos*, idle—*a*, priv., *ergon*, work.]

LETHE, lēth, *n.* (*Shak.*) Death. [See LETHAL.]

LETHE, lē'the, *n.* (*myth.*) One of the rivers of hell, said to cause *forgetfulness* of the past to all who drank of its waters: oblivion. [Gr.—*lēthō*, old form of *lanthanō*, to forget.]

LETHEAN, le-thē'an, *adj.* Of Lethe: oblivious.

LETHIFEROUS, le-thif'ér-us, *adj.* Carrying death: deadly. [L. *lethifer—lethum*, death, *fero*, to bear.]

LETTER, let'ér, *n.* A mark to express one of the simple sounds: a written or printed message: literal meaning: a printing-type:—*pl.* learning.—*v.t.* To stamp letters upon. [O. E., Fr. *lettre*, It. *lettera*—L. *litera—lino*, *litum*, to smear.]

LETTERED, let'érd, *adj.* Marked with letters: educated: versed in literature: belonging to learning.

LETTERER, let'ér-ér, *n.* One who forms or impresses letters.

LETTER-FOUNDER, let'ér-fownd'ér, *n.* One who founds or casts letters or types.

LETTERING, let'ér-ing, *n.* The act of impressing letters: the letters impressed.

LETTERN, let'érn, *n.* Same as LECTURN.

LETTER-OF-CREDIT, let'ér-uv-kred'it, *n.* A letter authorising credit or cash to a certain sum to be paid to the bearer.

LETTER-OF-MARQUE, let'ér-uv-märk, *n.* A commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the vessels of another state: a vessel sailing under such a commission. [See MARQUE.]

LETTER-PRESS, let'ér-pres, *n.* Letters impressed or matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving.

LETTERS-PATENT, let'érz-pā'tent, *n.* A writing conferring a patent or authorising a person to enjoy some privilege.

LETTER-WOOD, let'ér-wood, *n.* The heart-wood of a tree found in British Guiana, of a dark-brown colour, and marked with spots of a darker colour and regularly arranged, somewhat resembling Black Letter.

LETTING, let'ing, *n.* The act of granting to a tenant: the act of giving to a contractor.

LETTUCE, let'is, *n.* A plant containing *a milky* white juice, the leaves of which are used as a salad. [O. Fr. *laictue*, L. *lactuca—lac*, milk.]

LEUCINE, lū'sin, *n.* A *white* substance which is a constituent of most of the glandular juices of the body. [Gr. *leukos*, white.]

LEVANT, lē'vant, *adj.* Pertaining to the *rising* sun: [Eastern.

LEVANT, le-vant', *n.* The point where the sun *rises:* the East: the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy. [Fr. *levant—lever*, L. *levare*, to raise.]

LEVANTER, le-vant'ér, *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Levant or eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEVANTINE, le-vant'in or lev'an-tīn, *adj.* Belonging to the Levant.

LEVEE, lev'ē, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rising:* a morning assembly of visitors: an assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage. [Fr. *levée—lever*, to raise.]

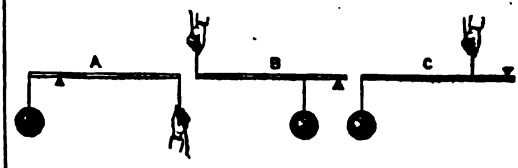
LEVEL, lev'el, *n.* A horizontal line or surface: a surface without inequalities: proper position: state of equality: the line of direction: an instrument for shewing the horizontal.—*adj.* Horizontal: even, smooth: even with anything else: in the same line or plane: equal in position or dignity.—*v.t.* To make horizontal: to make flat or smooth: to free from inequalities: to make equal: to direct to some end: to take aim.—*v.i.* to aim or point, as a gun: (*Shak.*) to agree, to suit, to guess:—*pr.p.* lev'elling; *pa.p.* lev'elled. [A.S. *lafel*, It. *livella*, L. *libella*, a plummet, from *libra*, a level, a balance.]

LEVELLER, lev'el-ér, *n.* One who levels or makes equal: one who endeavours to bring all to the same level or condition.

LEVELLING, lev'el-ing, *n.* The act of making uneven surfaces level: the process of finding the differences in level between different points on the surface of the earth.

LEVELNESS, lev'el-nes, *n.* State of being level, [even, or equal.

LEVER, lē'vér, *n.* *That which lifts* or *raises:* a bar of metal or other substance turning on a support



(A) first, (B) second, and (C) third kinds of Levers.

called the fulcrum or prop, used in raising weights—usually called the first of the six mechanical powers. [Fr. *lévier—lever*, L. *levo*, to raise.]

LEVER, lē'vér, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Rather. [Comp. of LIEF.]

LEVERAGE, lē'vér-āj, *n.* The mechanical power gained by the use of the lever.

LEVERET, lev'ér-et, *n.* *A young hare:* a hare in its first year. [Fr. *levraut*, dim. of *lièvre*, L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.]

LEVIABLE, lev'i-a-bl, *adj.* That can be levied or [assessed and collected.

LEVIATHAN, le-vī'a-than, *n.* (*lit.*) An animal *bent* or *twisted in curves:* (*B.*) a huge aquatic animal, generally supposed to be the crocodile: (*Milton*) the whale: anything of huge size. [Heb. *liv'yāthān—l'v'yah*, a wreath, Ar. *lawa'*, to bend or twist.]

LEVIGATE, lev'i-gāt, *v.t.* *To make smooth:* to grind to a fine, impalpable powder: to polish:—*pr.p.* lev'igāting; *pa.p.* lev'igāted. [L. *levigo*, *levigatum—levis*, Gr. *leios*, smooth, akin to LEVEL.]

LEVIGATION, lev-i-gā'shun, *n.* The act of grinding to a very fine powder.

LEVIN, lev'in, *n.* (*Spenser*). Lightning. [A.S. *legen*, *ligen*, flaming, like a flame, from *lege*, *lig*, a flame.]

LEVIN-BRAND (*Spenser*), a thunder-bolt.

LEVIRATE, lev'i-rāt, } *adj.* Pertaining to
LEVIRATICAL, lev-i-rat'ik-al, } a Jewish law by which the wife of a man who had a brother and who died without issue was to be married to her brother-in-law. [L. *levir*, a brother-in-law.]

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LEVIRATION, lev-i-rā'shun, *n.* The act of marrying a brother's widow.

LEVITE, lē'vīt, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi, set apart for the priesthood: an inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church. [Heb. *Levi*, a son of Jacob, whose descendants were priests.] [Levites: priestly.

LEVITICAL, le-vit'ik-al, *adj.* Belonging to the

LEVITICALLY, le-vit'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

LEVITICUS, le-vit'i-kus, *n.* The name of one of the books of the Old Testament, so called from its containing the laws, &c. relating to the Levites.

LEVITY, lev'it-i, *n.* *Lightness* of weight: lightness of temper or conduct: thoughtlessness: disposition to trifle: vanity. [L. *levitas—levis*, light.]

LEVY, lev'i, *v.t.* *To raise:* to collect by authority, as an army or a tax:—*pr.p.* lev'ying; *pa.p.* lev'ied. —*n.* The act of collecting by authority: the troops so collected: (*Shak.*) war raised. [Fr. *lever*, L. *levo*, to make light or raise—*levis*, light.]

LEWD, lūd or lōod, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging to the people*, as opposed to the educated clergy: ignorant, vicious, or bad, so in *B.*: lustful: licentious: unchaste: debauched. [A.S. *læwede—leod*, the people. See LAITY, LAY.] [wickedly: lustfully.

LEWDLY, lūd'li, *adv.* Ignorantly and foolishly:

LEWDNESS, lūd'nes, *n.* Ignorance, want of shame: wickedness: lustful licentiousness.

LEWDSTER, lūd'stėr, *n.* One addicted to lewdness.

LEXICAL, leks'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a lexicon: settled by lexicography.

LEXICOGRAPHER, leks-i-kog'ra-fėr, *n.* One skilled in lexicography or the art of compiling dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHIC, -AL, leks-i-ko-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the compilation of dictionaries, or to the principles on which they should be composed.

LEXICOGRAPHY, leks-i-kog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of *writing a dictionary.* [Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary, and *graphō*, to write.] [lexicology.

LEXICOLOGIST, leks-i-kol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in

LEXICOLOGY, leks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of words:* that branch of philology which treats of the proper signification of words. [Gr. *lexikos*, belonging to words, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise.]

LEXICON, leks'i-kon, *n.* *A word-book* or dictionary. [Gr. *lexikon—lexis*, a word—*legō*, to speak.]

LEXIGRAPHIC, leks-i-graf'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or exhibiting lexigraphy.

LEXIGRAPHY, leks-ig'ra-fi, *n.* The art of defining words. [Gr. *lexis*, a word, *graphō*, to write.]

LEY, lā. Same as LEA.

LIABILITY, lī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being liable or responsible: that which one is under obligation to pay.

LIABLE, lī'a-bl, *adj.* *Able to be bound* or obliged: responsible: tending: subject: exposed. [Fr. *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind.]

LIAISON, lē'a-zong, *n.* Union, or bond of union: connection, esp. an illicit intimacy between a man and woman. [Fr.—*lier*, Prov. *liar*, *ligar*, from L. *ligare*, to bind.]

LIAR, lī'ar, *n.* One who lies or utters falsehood.

LIAS, lī'as, *n.* (*geol.*) A formation of argillaceous limestone, &c. occurring between the oölite and new red sandstone. [A corr. of LAYERS.]

LIASSIC, lī-as'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the age of the Lias formation.

LIBATION, lī-bā'shun, *n.* *The pouring forth* wine or other liquid in honour of a deity: the liquid poured. [L. *libatio—libo*, Gr. *leibō*, to pour.]

LIBBARD, lib'bard, *n.* (*Spenser*). A leopard.

LIBEL, lī'bel, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little book:* a written accusation: any malicious defamatory publication: (*law*) the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint against a defendant.—*v.t.* To defame by a libel: to satirise unfairly: (*law*) to proceed against by producing a written complaint.—*v.i.* to spread defamation:—*pr.p.* lī'belling; *pa.p.* lī'belled. [L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, a book.]

LIBELLER, lī'bel-ėr, *n.* One who defames by libels.

LIBELLOUS, lī'bel-us, *adj.* Containing a libel: defamatory. [manner.

LIBELLOUSLY, lī'bel-lus-li, *adv.* In a libellous

LIBERAL, lib'ėr-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging* or *suitable to a free-born man:* becoming a gentleman: generous: noble-minded: candid: free: free from restraint: licentious: general, extensive.—*n.* One who advocates greater freedom in political institutions. [L. *liberalis—liber*, free, doing as one pleases—*libeo*, *lubeo*, to please, akin to Gr. *eleutheros*, free, Sans. *lubh*, to desire.]

LIBERALISE, lib'ėr-al-īz, *v.t.* To make liberal, or enlightened: to enlarge:—*pr.p.* lib'eralising; *pa.p.* lib'eralised.

LIBERALISM, lib'ėr-al-izm, *n.* The principles of a Liberal in politics: the profession of such principles.

LIBERALITY, lib-ėr-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being liberal: generosity: bounty: largeness or nobleness of mind: candour: impartiality.

LIBERALLY, lib'ėr-al-li, *adv.* In a liberal manner: bountifully: largely: not meanly or selfishly: not strictly or literally.

LIBERATE, lib'ėr-āt, *v.t.* To set free or at liberty: to release from restraint, confinement, or bondage: to discharge:—*pr.p.* lib'erating; *pa.p.* lib'erated. [L. *libero*, *liberatum—liber*, free.]

LIBERATION, lib-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of delivering: the state of being delivered. [frees.

LIBERATOR, lib'ėr-āt-or, *n.* One who liberates or

LIBERTARIAN, lib-ėr-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in free-will as opposed to necessity. [From L. *libertas*, liberty.]

LIBERTARIANISM, lib-ėr-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to Necessitarianism.

LIBERTINE, lib'ėr-tin or -tīn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A freedman:* formerly, one who professed free opinions, esp. in religion: one who leads a licentious life, a rake or debauchee.—*adj.* Belonging to a freedman: unrestrained: licentious. [L. *libertinus—liber*, free.]

LIBERTINISM, lib'ėr-tin-izm, *n.* The conduct of a libertine: licentiousness of opinion or practice: lewdness or debauchery.

LIBERTY, lib'ėr-ti, *n.* *The state of being free:* freedom to do as one pleases: freedom from restraint: the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights: privilege: exemption: leave: relaxation of restraint: the bounds within which certain privileges are enjoyed: freedom of speech or action beyond ordinary civility: (*Shak.*) libertinism, licentiousness. [L. *libertas—liber*, free.]

LIBIDINOUS, li-bid'in-us, *adj.* Like a libertine: full of desire: lustful: given to the indulgence of the animal passions. [L. *libidinosus—libido*, desire —*libet*, it pleases.] [ous manner: lustfully.

LIBIDINOUSLY, li-bid'in-us-li, *adv.* In a libidin-

LIBIDINOUSNESS, li-bid'in-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous or lustful.

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LIBRA, lī'bra, *n.* *The Balance*, the seventh sign in the zodiac. [L. *libra*, a balance.]

LIBRARIAN, lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* (*orig.*) *A transcriber of books, a scribe:* the keeper of a library. [L. *librarius*, a transcriber of books—*liber*, a book.]

LIBRARIANSHIP, lī-brā'ri-an-ship, *n.* The office of a librarian.

LIBRARY, lī'brar-i, *n.* A building or room containing a collection *of books:* a collection of books. [L. *librarium—liber*, a book.]

LIBRATE, lī'brāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make level* or *even:* to balance.—*v.i.* to move, as a balance: to be poised: —*pr.p.* lī'brāting; *pa.p.* lī'brāted. [L. *libro, libratum —libra*, a level, a balance.]

LIBRATION, lī-brā'shun, *n.* The act of librating or balancing: the state of being balanced: (*astron.*) an apparent balancing or oscillation in the moon's motion, bringing into view small portions of its usually concealed side.

LIBRATORY, lī'bra-tor-i, *adj.* Moving like a balance. [From LIBRATE.]

LIBRETTO, li-bret'to, *n.* *A book* of the words of an opera or other musical composition. [It., dim. of *libro*—L. *liber*, a book.]

LICE, līs, *pl.* of LOUSE.

LICENCE, LICENSE, lī'sens, *n.* *A being allowed:* leave: grant of permission: the document by which authority is conferred: excess or abuse of freedom.—*v.t.* To grant license to: to authorise or permit:—*pr.p.* lī'censing; *pa.p.* lī'censed. [Fr.; L. *licentia—liceo*, to be allowed.]

LICENSED, lī'senst, *p.adj.* Having a license: permitted by authority.

LICENSER, lī'sens-ėr, *n.* One who grants license or permission: one authorised to license.

LICENTIATE, lī-sen'shi-āt, *n.* One who has a license or grant of permission to exercise a profession.

LICENTIOUS, lī-sen'shi-us, *adj.* Full of license: indulging in excessive freedom: given to the indulgence of the animal passions: dissolute: immoral: sensual.

LICENTIOUSLY, lī-sen'shus-li, *adv.* In a licentious manner: dissolutely.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lī-sen'shus-nes, *n.* State of being licentious: dissoluteness.

LICH, lik, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Like, equal. [A.S. *lic.* See LIKE.]

LICH, lich, *n.* *A corpse.* [A.S. *lic*, Ger. *leiche*, Goth. *leik*, a corpse.]

LICHEN, lī'ken or lich'en, *n.* One of an order of cryptogamous plants that *lick up* moisture on rocks and the bark of trees: an eruption on the skin. [L., Gr. *leichēn*, from *leichō*, Sans. *lih*, to lick. See LICK.]

LICHENED, lī'kend, *adj.* Pertaining to, or covered with lichens.

LICHENINE, li-ken'in or lik'en-in, *n.* A starch-like substance, found in Iceland moss and other lichens.

LICH-GATE, lich'-gāt, *n.* A churchyard gate with a porch to rest the *corpse* under. [LICH, a corpse, and GATE.]

LICH-WAKE, lich'-wāk, *n.* The wake or watch held over *a dead body.* [LICH, a corpse, and WAKE.]

LICH-WAY, lich'-wā, *n.* The path by which *the dead* are carried to the grave. [LICH, a corpse, and WAY.]

LICK, lik, *v.t.* To pass the tongue over: to take in by the tongue: to lap (fol. by *up*), to devour, consume. [A.S. *liccian;* Ger. *lecken;* L. *lingo;* Gr. *leichō;* Sans. *lih.*]

LICKER, lik'ėr, *n.* One who or that which licks.

LICKERISH, lik'ėr-ish, *adj.* Eager to lick or taste: having a keen relish: tempting the appetite.

LICORICE. Same as LIQUORICE.

LICTOR, lik'tor, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who summons:* an officer who attended the Roman magistrates, with the ensigns of office. [L.—obs. *liceo*, to summon.]

LID, lid, *n.* *That which shuts* a vessel: the cover of the eye. [A.S., Ice. *hlid;* O. Ger. *hlit;* akin to L. *claudo*, Gr. *kleiō*, to shut in.]

LIDGE, lij, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as LEDGE.

LIDLESS, lid'les, *adj.* Not covered with the lids, as the eyes: sleepless, watchful.

LIE, lī, *n.* (*lit.*) *Vain, idle talk:* anything meant to deceive: an intentional violation of truth: anything that misleads.—*v.i.* To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive: to make a false representation:—*pr.p.* ly'ing; *pa.p.* lied' (līd). [A.S. *leogan*, Goth. *liugan*, Ger. *lügen*, to lie; A.S. *lyge*, a falsehood; Gael. *leog*, idle talk.]

GIVE THE LIE TO, to charge with falsehood.

LIE, lī, *v.i.* To rest lengthwise on or against something else: to lean: to be situated or located: to abide: to consist: (*law*) to be sustainable:—*pr.p.* ly'ing; *pa.t.* lay; *pa.p.* lain, (*B.*) lī'en. [A.S. *licgan;* Ger. *liegen;* Goth. *ligan;* Ice. *liggia;* L. *legor*, Gr. *legomai*, akin to LAY.]

LIE AT ONE'S HEART, to be an object of desire.—LIE BY, to remain, to rest.—LIE IN, to be delivered of a child.—LIE IN ONE, to be in one's power.—LIE IN THE WAY, to be an obstacle.—LIE IN WAIT, to lie in ambush.—LIE ON THE HANDS, to remain unused or unoccupied.—LIE OVER, to be deferred to a future occasion.—LIE TO, to be checked in sailing.—LIE UNDER, to be subject to or oppressed by.

LIEF, lēf, *adj.* (*poet.*) *Loved*, dear.—*adv.* Lovingly: willingly. [A.S. *leof*, Ger. *lieb*, loved; akin to LOVE.]

LIEGE, lēj, *adj.* Bound by a feudal tenure: subject: faithful: sovereign or having lieges.—*n.* One bound by feudal tenure: a vassal: a lord or superior or one who has lieges.

[Fr. *lige*, from low L. *litus, lidus, ledus*, a man between a free man and a serf, bound to the soil, and owing certain services to his lord, a Latinised form of O. Ger. *laz*, D. *laete*, whence perhaps LAD.]

LIEGEMAN, lēj'man, *n.* (*Spenser*) A vassal: a subject.

LIEN, lī'en or lē'en, *n.* (*lit.*) *A tie, band:* (*law*) a right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim. [Fr. *lien*, L. *ligamen*, from *ligo*, to bind.]

LIEN, lī'en, (*B.*) *pa.p.* of LIE, to lie down.

LIER, lī'ėr, *n.* One who lies down.

LIEU, lū, *n.* *Place*, stead. [Fr.—L. *locus*, place.]

LIEUTENANCY, lef-ten'an-si, *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant: the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lef-ten'ant, *n.* An officer *holding the place* of another in his absence: a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a commander. [Fr., from *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding—*tenir*, to hold.]

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, lef-ten'ant-jen'ėr-al, *n.* An officer in the army next in rank below a general.

LIEUTENANTRY, lef-ten'ant-ri, **LIEUTENANTSHIP**, lef-ten'ant-ship, *n.* Same as LIEUTENANCY.

LIFE, līf, *n.* *State of living:* animate existence: union of soul and body: the period between birth and death: present state of existence: manner of living: moral conduct: animation: a living being: system of animal nature: social state: human affairs: course of things: narrative of a life: eternal happiness, also He who bestows it: a quickening principle in a moral sense:—*pl.* LIVES

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(līvz). [A.S., Ice., and Sw. *líf*; D. *lijf*, body, life; Ger. *leben*, to live.]

LIFE-ASSURANCE, līf'-ash-shōōr'ans. Same as LIFE-INSURANCE.

LIFE-BELT, līf'-belt, *n.* A belt either inflated with air or with cork attached for sustaining a person in the water.

LIFE-BLOOD, līf'-blud, *n.* The blood of an animal in the body: that which constitutes or gives strength or life.

LIFE-BOAT, līf'-bōt, *n.* A boat for saving lives in [cases of shipwreck, &c.

LIFE-BUOY, līf'-bwoi, *n.* A buoy intended to support a person in the water till he can be rescued.

LIFE-ESTATE, līf'-es-tāt', *n.* An estate held during the life of the possessor.

LIFEFUL, līf'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of vital energy.

LIFE-GIVING, līf'-giv'ing, *p.adj.* Imparting life: invigorating.

LIFE-GUARD, līf'-gärd, *n.* A guard of the life or person: a guard of a prince or other dignitary.

LIFEHOLD, līf'hōld, *n.* Land held by lease for life.

LIFE-INSURANCE, līf'-in-shōōr'ans, *n.* A contract by which a sum of money is insured to be paid at the close of a person's life. [during one's life.

LIFE-INTEREST, līf'-in'tėr-est, *n.* An interest lasting

LIFELESS, līf'les, *adj.* Having lost life: dead: without vigour: insipid: sluggish.

LIFELESSLY, līf'les-li, *adv.* In a lifeless manner.

LIFELESSNESS, līf'les-nes, *n.* State of being lifeless: inactivity.

LIFELIKE, līf'līk, *adj.* Like a living person.

LIFELONG, līf'long, *adj.* During the length of a life.

LIFE-MORTAR, līf'-mor'tar, *n.* A mortar for throwing a shot of some kind to carry a rope from the shore to a ship in distress.

LIFE-PRESERVER, līf'-pre-zėrv'ėr, *n.* An invention for the preservation of life in cases of fire or shipwreck: a cane with a loaded head.

LIFERENT, līf'rent, *n.* The rent of an estate, or a sum of money enjoyed during life.

LIFE-ROCKET, līf'-rok'et, *n.* A rocket for carrying a line from the shore to a ship in distress.

LIFE-SPRING, līf'-spring, *n.* The spring or source of life.

LIFE-TABLE, līf'-tā'bl, *n.* A table of statistics as to the probability of life at different ages.

LIFE-TIME, līf'-tīm, *n.* Continuation or duration of life.

LIFE-WEARY, līf'-wē'ri, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Weary of life: wretched.

LIFT, lift, *v.t.* To bring to a higher position: to elevate: to elate: to take and carry away: to remove by stealing: (*Spenser*) to bear, support.—*v.i.* to try to raise:—*pa.p.* (*B.*) lift.—*n.* Act of lifting: that which is to be raised: that which assists to lift. [A.S. *hlīfian*; low Ger. *lüften*, *lichten*—*lucht*, Goth. *luftus*, O. E. *lift*, *luft*, the sky, air: or akin to Fr. *lever*, L. *levo*, to lift, or make light.]

LIFTER, lift'ėr, *n.* One who or that which lifts: (*Shak.*) a thief.

LIG, lig, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To lie, meaning to rest, &c.

LIGAMENT, lig'a-ment, *n.* Anything *that binds* or unites: a bandage: (*anat.*) the strong elastic membrane connecting the movable bones. [L. *ligamentum*—*ligo*, *ligatum*, to bind.]

LIGAMENTAL, lig-a-ment'al, } *adj.* Composing or
LIGAMENTOUS, lig-a-ment'us, } resembling a ligament: binding.

LIGATION, li-gā'shun, *n.* *Act of binding:* state of being bound: that which binds. [L. *ligatio*—*ligo*, to bind.]

LIGATURE, lig'a-tūr, *n.* *Anything that binds:* a ligament: a bandage: (*mus.*) a line connecting notes: (*print.*) a type of two or more letters cast in one piece: (*med.*) a cord for tying the blood-vessels to prevent hemorrhage. [See LIGAMENT.]

LIGHT, līt, *n.* *That which shines* or is brilliant: the agent by which objects are rendered visible: the state of the atmosphere in which things become visible: day: dawn of day: that which gives light, as the sun, a candle: the illuminated part of a picture: (*fig.*) mental or spiritual illumination: enlightenment: knowledge: public view: life: point of view: a conspicuous person: an aperture for admitting light: (*B.*) prosperity, favour.—*adj.* Not dark: bright: whitish.—*v.t.* To give light to: to set fire to: to attend with a light:—*pr.p.* light'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lit or light'ed. [A.S. *leoht*, *lyht*, Ger. *licht*, W. *llug*, Goth. *liuhath*, L. *lux*, light: akin to Sans. *lok*, *loch*, to see, to shine, *ruch*, to shine.]

TO BRING TO LIGHT, to reveal.—TO COME TO LIGHT, to be revealed.—TO SEE THE LIGHT, to be born.

LIGHT, līt, *adj.* Not heavy: having little weight: easily suffered or performed: easily digested: not heavily armed: active: not heavily burdened: unimportant: not dense or copious: gentle: easily influenced: gay, lively: amusing: unchaste: not of legal weight: loose, sandy: (*B.*) idle, worthless. [A.S. *leoht*, *leht*; Ger. *leicht*; Ice. *lettr*; L. *levis*; Gr. *elachus*: akin to Sans. *laghu*, light.]

MAKE LIGHT OF, to treat as of little consequence, to slight.

LIGHT, līt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lighten.

LIGHT, līt, *v.i.* (Fol. by *on*, *upon*) to stoop from flight: to settle: to rest: to come to by chance: (fol. by *down*, *from*) to descend, to alight:—*pr.p.* light'ing; *pa.p.* light'ed, lit. [A.S. *lihtan*: akin to LIGHT, not heavy, which see.]

TO LIGHTEN UPON (*Pr. Bk.*), to alight or descend upon.

LIGHTEN, līt'n, *v.t.* To make light or clear: (*fig.*) to illuminate with knowledge: (*B.*) to free from trouble.—*v.i.* to shine like lightning: to flash: to become less dark.

LIGHTEN, līt'n, *v.t.* To make lighter: to reduce in weight: to alleviate: to cheer.

LIGHTER, līt'ėr, *n.* A large open boat used in lightening or unloading and loading ships.

LIGHTERAGE, līt'ėr-āj, *n.* Price paid for unloading ships by lighters: the act of thus unloading.

LIGHTERMAN, līt'ėr-man, *n.* A man who manages a lighter:—*pl.* LIGHTERMEN.

LIGHT-FINGERED, līt'-fing'gėrd, *adj.* Light or active in fingering: thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, -ED, līt'foot, -ed, *adj.* Nimble: active.

LIGHT-HEADED, līt'-hed'ed, *adj.* With the head light or dizzy: thoughtless: unsteady: bewildered.

LIGHT-HEARTED, līt'-härt'ed, *adj.* Light or merry of heart: free from grief or anxiety: cheerful.

LIGHT-HEARTEDLY, līt'-härt'ed-li, *adv.* With a light heart: gaily. [cheerfulness.

LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS, līt'-härt'ed-nes, *n.* Gayety:

LIGHT-HORSE, līt'-hors, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

LIGHT-HOUSE, līt'-hows, *n.* A tower or house with a light at the top to guide mariners at night.

LIGHT-INFANTRY, līt'-in'fant-ri, *n.* Infantry lightly or not heavily armed.

LIGHTLESS, līt'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanting light.

LIGHTLY, līt'li, *adv.* With little weight: nimbly, with agility: with little impression: with little effort or difficulty: without sufficient reason: cheerfully: gaily, with levity: not chastely, wantonly: (*Shak.*) usually, commonly. [From LIGHT, not heavy.]

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LIGHT-MINDED, līt'-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having a light or unsteady mind: volatile: not considerate.

LIGHTNESS, līt'nes, *n.* Want of weight: agility, nimbleness: inconstancy: fickleness: levity, wantonness, unchastity. [From LIGHT, not heavy.]

LIGHTNING, līt'ning, *n.* That which lightens: a discharge of electricity accompanied by a flash of light and usually followed by thunder.

LIGHTNING-ROD, līt'ning-rod, *n.* A metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning.

LIGHT-O'-LOVE, līt'-o-luv, *n.* (*Shak.*) An old dance tune, and, from its name, a proverbial expression of levity in love matters. [their light weight.

LIGHTS, līts, *n.* The lungs of animals, so called from

LIGHTSOME, līt'sum, *adj.* Light, gay, lively, cheering: luminous, not gloomy.

LIGHTSOMENESS, līt'sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being light: cheerfulness.

LIGNAGE, līn'āj, *n.* (*Spenser*). Lineage.

LIGN-ALOES, līn-al'ōz or lig-nal'ōz, *n.* (*B.*) Aloes-wood. [L. *lignum*, wood, and ALOES.]

LIGNEOUS, lig'ne-us, *adj.* *Wooden:* woody: made of wood. [L. *ligneus—lignum*, wood.]

LIGNIFEROUS, lig-nif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Producing wood.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *fero*, to bear.]

LIGNIFICATION, lig-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The process of lignifying or converting into or of becoming wood.

LIGNIFORM, lig'ni-form, *adj.* *Resembling wood.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form.]

LIGNIFY, lig'ni-fī, *v.t.* *To turn into wood.*—*v.i.* to become wood or woody:—*pr.p.* lig'nifying; *pa.p.* lig'nified. [Fr. *lignifier*—L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.] [*lignum*, wood.]

LIGNINE, lig'nīn, *n.* Pure *woody* fibre. [From L.

LIGNITE, lig'nīt, *n.* Coal retaining the texture of wood. [From L. *lignum*, wood.] [lignite.

LIGNITIC, lig-nit'ik, *adj.* Containing or resembling

LIGULATE, lig'ū-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Like a bandage or strap: composed of ligules.

LIGULE, lig'ūl, *n.* (*bot.*) *A little tongue:* (*bot.*) the flat part of the leaf of a grass: a strap-shaped petal in certain flowers. [L. *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, a tongue.]

LIGURE, lī'gūr or lig'ūr, *n.* (*B.*) A certain precious stone. [Gr. *ligurion.*]

LIKE, līk, *adj.* Equal in quantity, quality, or degree: similar: likely.—*n.* The like thing or person: an exact resemblance: counterpart: a liking.—*adv.* In the same manner: in the manner of: probably. [A.S. termination *lic*, in *gelic*, like, Goth. *leiks*, in *galeiks*, alike, L. *lis*, in *talis*, such, Gr. *likos*, in *tēlikos*, such.]

LIKE, līk, *v.t.* *To be pleased with:* to approve: to enjoy: (*Shak.*) to liken: (*obs.*) to please.—*v.i.* to be pleased: to choose:—*pr.p.* līk'ing; *pa.p.* līked'. [A.S. *gelician*; O. Ger. *lichen*; Goth. *leikan*; Ice. *líka*, to be to one's taste.]

LIKEABLE, līk'a-bl, *adj.* Lovable: amiable.

LIKELIHOOD, līk'li-hood, *n.* (*Shak.*) Appearance, show, likeness: appearance of truth, probability.

LIKELINESS, līk'li-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). Likeness: appearance, show: probability.

LIKELY, līk'li, *adj.* *Like* the thing required: credible: probable: having reason to expect: (*Spenser*) similar, alike.—*adv.* Probably.

LIKELY, līk'li, *adj.* That may be liked: pleasing.

LIKE-MINDED, līk'-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having a similar disposition or purpose. [compare.

LIKEN, līk'n, *v.t.* To represent as like or similar: to

LIKENESS, līk'nes, *n.* Quality of being like: resemblance: one who resembles another: that which resembles: a portrait or picture: effigy.

LIKEWISE, līk'wīz, *adv.* In like wise or manner: also: moreover: too.

LIKING, līk'ing, *n.* State of being pleased with: inclination: satisfaction in: (*B.*) condition, plight.

LILAC, lī'lak, *n.* A pretty flowering shrub, said to be so called because its scent is like that of the *lily.*

LILIACEOUS, lil-i-ā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to lilies.

LILIED, lil'id, *adj.* Adorned with lilies.

LILL, lil, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To LOLL.

LILLIPUTIAN, lil-i-pū'shi-an, *n.* An inhabitant of the island of Lilliput, described by Swift: a person of small size, a dwarf.—*adj.* Of small size, dwarfish.

LILT, lilt, *v.i.* To do anything cleverly or quickly: to sing, dance, or play merrily.

LILY, lil'i, *n.* A bulbous plant, with showy and fragrant flowers. [A.S. *lilie*, Fr. *lis*, L. *lilium*, Gr. *leirion.*]

LILY-HANDED, lil'i-hand'ed, *adj.* Having hands white and delicate as the lily. [cowardly.

LILY-LIVERED, lil'i-liv'ėrd, *adj.* White-livered:

LILY-WHITE, lil'i-hwīt, *adj.* White as the lily.

LIMB, lim, *n.* A jointed part in animals: a projecting part: a branch of a tree.—*v.t.* To supply with limbs: to tear off the limbs. [A.S. *lim.*]

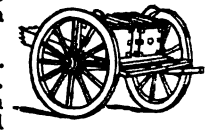
LIMB, lim, *n.* An edge or border, as of the sun, &c.: the edge of a sextant, &c. [L. *limbus*, an edge.]

LIMBEC, lim'bek, *n.* (*Spenser*). An alembic.

LIMBED, limd, *adj.* Having limbs: formed in regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lim'bėr, *adj.* *Limp:* flabby: flexible: pliant. [W. *llibin*, *llesgr*, drooping; Ice. *limpiask*, to become slack.]

LIMBER, lim'bėr, *n.* The part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached.—*v.t.* To attach to the limbers, as a gun.



Limber.

LIMBMEAL, lim'mēl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Piecemeal. [A.S. *limmælum*, by limbs, in parts—*lim*, a limb, and *mælum*, in parts—*mæl*, a portion.]

LIMBO, lim'bo, } *n.* In the creed of the R. C.
LIMBUS, lim'bus, } Church, a place *on the borders* of hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ await his coming, and where the souls of unbaptised infants remain: a place of confinement or restraint. [L. *limbus*, an edge or border.]

LIME, līm, *n.* Any *slimy* or *gluey material:* birdlime: the white caustic earth obtained from limestone by heat, and used for cement.—*v.t.* To cover with lime: to cement: to manure with lime: to insnare:—*pr.p.* līm'ing; *pa.p.* līmed'. [A.S.—*līman*, to glue; Ger. *leim*, glue; L. *limus*, slime; Sans. *li*, to be viscous.] [fruit. [Fr. See LEMON].

LIME, līm, *n.* A kind of citron or *lemon* tree and its

LIME-HOUND, līm'-hownd, *n.* A hound which hunts led by a leash: a blood-hound. [Fr. *limier*—L. *ligamen*, a tie—*ligo*, to bind.]

LIME-JUICE, līm'-jūs, *n.* The acid juice of the lime, used at sea as a specific against scurvy.

LIME-KILN, līm'-kil, *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat, and reduced to lime. [procured by burning.

LIMESTONE, līm'stōn, *n.* Stone from which lime is

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LIME-TREE, līm'-trē, *n.* The linden-tree, common in Europe, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers, so called from the *glutinous* juice of the young shoots. [bird-lime.

LIME-TWIG, līm'-twig, *n.* A twig smeared with

LIME-WATER, līm'-waw'tėr, *n.* Water in which caustic lime is dissolved.

LIMIT, lim'it, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cross path, a boundary between two fields:* boundary: utmost extent: restriction.—*v.t.* To confine within bounds: to restrain. [L. *limes, limitis*, akin to *limen*, a threshold.]

LIMITABLE, lim'it-a-bl, *adj.* That may be limited, bounded, or restrained.

LIMITARY, lim'it-ar-i, *adj.* Placed at the boundary, as a guard, &c.: confined within limits.

LIMITATION, lim-it-ā'shun, *n.* The act of limiting, bounding, or restraining: the state of being limited, bounded, or restrained: restriction: (*Shak.*) limited time. [restricted.

LIMITED, lim'it-ed, *adj.* Within limits: narrow:

LIMITEDLY, lim'it-ed-li, *adv.* With limitation.

LIMITEDNESS, lim'it-ed-nes, *n.* State of being limited.

LIMITER, lim'it-ėr, *n.* The person or thing that limits or confines: a friar who had a license to beg within certain bounds.

LIMITLESS, lim'it-les, *adj.* Having no limits: boundless: immense: infinite.

LIMN, lim, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To illuminate* with ornamental letters, &c.: to draw or paint, esp. in water-colours. [Contr. of Fr. *enluminer*, low L. *illumino*, from root of LUMINARY.]

LIMNER, lim'nėr, *n.* One who limns or paints on paper or parchment: a portrait-painter.

LIMP, limp, *adj.* (*obs.*) Vapid, weak: wanting stiffness, flexible. [W. *llibin, lleipr*, flaccid, drooping; Ice. *limpiaz*, to become slack.]

LIMP, limp, *v.i.* To halt: to walk lamely.—*n.* Act of limping: a halt. [A.S. *limp-healt*, lame; O. Ger. *limphen*, to limp: connected with Sans. *lamb*, to fall.]

LIMPET, lim'pet, *n.* A small univalve shell-fish, which clings to *bare rocks*. [L.; Gr. *lepas, lepados*, a bare rock—*lepō*, to peel.]

LIMPID, lim'pid, *adj.* *Clear:* shining: transparent: pure. [L. *limpidus*, a form of *liquidus*. See LIQUID.]

LIMPIDITY, lim-pid'i-ti, } *n.* The state of being
LIMPIDNESS, lim'pid-nes, } limpid or pure: purity.

LIMPING, limp'ing, *p.adj.* Having the imperfect movement of one who limps.

LIMPINGLY, limp'ing-li, *adv.* In a limping manner.

LIMY, lī'mi, *adj.* Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of lime: glutinous: sticky.

LIN, lin, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To cease, to give over.—*v.t.* to cease from. [A.S. *linnan*, to cease.]

LINCH-PIN, linsh'-pin, *n.* A pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle-tree. [A.S. *lynis*, D. *lunse*, the axle-tree—O. Ger. *lun*, peg, bolt, and PIN.]

LINCOLN-GREEN, lingk'un-grēn, *n.* The colour of cloth made formerly at Lincoln: the cloth itself.

LINCTURE, lingk'tūr, } *n.* Medicine *to be licked up*
LINCTUS, lingk'tus, } by the tongue. [L. *lingo, linctum*, to lick.]

LINDEN, lin'den, *n.* The lime-tree. [A.S., Sw., Ice. *lind*, Ger. *linde*, O. Ger. *linta*.]

LINE, līn, *n.* *A thread of linen* or flax: a slender cord: (*math.*) that which has length without breadth or thickness: an extended stroke: a straight row: a cord extended to direct any operations: lineament: delineation: outline: a row: a rank: a verse: a trench: limit: method: disposition: the equator: lineage: family: direction: occupation: the regular infantry of an army: the twelfth part of an inch.—*v.t.* To mark out with lines: to cover with lines: to place along by the side of for guarding: to strengthen by additional works or men:—*pr.p.* līn'ing; *pa.p.* lined'. [L. *linea—linum*, flax.]

LINE, līn, *v.t.* To cover on the inside with *linen* or other material: to cover:—*pr.p.* līn'ing; *pa.p.* lined'.

LINEAGE, lin'e-āj, *n.* Descendants in a line from a common progenitor: race: family.

LINEAL, lin'e-al, *adj.* Of or belonging to a line: composed of lines: delineated: in the direction of a line: descended in a direct line from an ancestor: hereditary.

LINEALLY, lin'e-al-li, *adv.* In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lin'e-a-ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *A line:* feature: distinguishing mark in the form.

LINEAR, lin'e-ar, *adj.* Of or belonging to a line: consisting of or having the form of lines: straight.

LINEATE, lin'e-āt, } *adj.* Marked longitudinally
LINEATED, lin'e-āt-ed, } with depressed lines. [L. *lineo, lineatum*, to reduce to a straight line—*linea*, a line.]

LINEATION, lin-e-ā'shun. Same as DELINEATION.

LINEN, lin'en, *n.* Cloth made of *lint* or flax: underclothing, particularly that made of linen.—*adj.* Made of flax: resembling linen cloth. [A.S. *linet*, Ice. *lin*, Ger. *lein*, L. *linum*, Gr. *linon*, flax.]

LINEN-DRAPER, lin'en-drāp'ėr, *n.* A cloth-merchant who deals in linens.

LINER, līn'ėr, *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line or series of packets.

LING, ling, *n.* A fish resembling the cod, so called from its *lengthened* form. [A.S. *lang*, long.]

LINGER, ling'gėr, *v.i.* To remain *long* in any state: to loiter: to hesitate.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to protract: to spend in a wearisome manner: to defer. [A.S. *langian*, to protract—*lang*, long.]

LINGERER, ling'gėr-ėr, *n.* One who lingers.

LINGERING, ling'gėr-ing, *adj.* Lengthened out in time: protracted.—*n.* A remaining long: tardiness.

LINGERINGLY, ling'gėr-ing-li, *adv.* With delay: tediously. [From LINGER.]

LINGET, ling'get, **LINGOT**, ling'got, *n.* Same as INGOT. [Fr. *lingot*, from root of INGOT.]

LINGUADENTAL, ling-gwa-den'tal, *adj.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *d* and *l*.—*n.* A sound thus produced. [L. *lingua*, the tongue, and DENTAL.]

LINGUAL, ling'gwal, *adj.* *Pertaining to the tongue:* pronounced mainly by the tongue.—*n.* A letter pronounced mainly by the tongue, as *l*. [From L. *lingua*, the tongue.]

LINGUIFORM, ling'gwi-form, *adj.* *Tongue-shaped.* [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *forma*, form.]

LINGUIST, ling'gwist, *n.* One skilled in tongues or languages. [ing to linguistics.

LINGUISTIC, -AL, ling-gwist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertain-

LINGUISTICS, ling-gwist'iks, *n.* The science of languages and words.

LINIMENT, lin'i-ment, *n.* *Smearing-stuff*, a kind of soft ointment. [L. *linimentum—lino*, to besmear.]

LINING, līn'ing, *n.* Act of drawing lines upon, or of marking with lines.

LINING, līn'ing, *n.* The covering of the inside of

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anything: (*Shak.*) that which is within. [From LINE, to cover, &c.]

LINK, lingk, *n.* *Something bent* so as to form a joint: a ring of a chain: anything connecting: a single part of a series.—*v.t.* To connect as by a link: to join in confederacy: to unite in a series.—*v.i.* to be connected. [Ger. *gelenk—lenken*, to bend.]

LINK, lingk, *n.* *A light or torch* of pitch and tow. [Prob. from D. *lompe*, a gunner's match of tow; allied to L. *lychnus*, Gr. *lychnos*, light.]

LINKBOY, lingk'boi, *n.* A boy who carried a torch for lighting travellers.

LINNÆAN, } lin-nē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to Linnæus,
LINNEAN, } the celebrated Swedish botanist (1707—78), or to his system.

LINNET, lin'et, *n.* A small singing bird so called from feeding on the seed of *flax*. [A.S. *linetwige*; Fr. *linot*. See LINEN.]

LINOLEUM, lin-ō'le-um, *n.* A preparation of linseed oil with chloride of sulphur. [See LINSEED.]

LINSEED, lin'sēd, **LINTSEED**, lint'sēd, *n.* Lint or flax seed.

LINSEED-CAKE, lin'sēd-kāk, *n.* The cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of lint or flax seed.

LINSEED-OIL, lin'sēd-oil, *n.* Oil expressed from flax-seed, much used in the fine arts in the preparation of paints.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, lin'se-wōōl-se, *adj.* Made of linen and wool mixed: mean: of unsuitable parts.—*n.* A thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed: anything poor, mean, or incongruous.

LINSTOCK, lin'stok, *n.* *A staff for* holding *a match* for firing cannon. [A corr. of Ger. *luntenstock—lunte*, a match, and *stock*, a stick.]

LINT, lint, *n.* *Flax:* linen scraped into a soft woolly substance to lay on wounds. [See LINEN.]

LINTEL, lin'tel, *n.* *That which binds* or *fastens:* the connecting timber or stone over a doorway: the headpiece of a door or casement. [Sp.—O. L. *limentum*, for *limen*, the headpiece or threshold of a door—*ligo*, to bind.]

LINTIE, lin'ti,
LINTWHITE, lint'hwīt, } *n.* Same as LINNET.

LION, lī'un, *n.* A large and fierce quadruped, native of Africa and the warmer parts of Asia, remarkable for its roar: (*astr.*) Leo, a sign of the zodiac: any object of interest. [L. *leo*, Gr. *leōn*; A.S. *leo*, Ger. *löwe*.]

LIONESS, lī'un-es, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

LION-HEARTED, lī'un-härt'ed, *adj.* Having the heart or courage of a lion.

LIONISE, lī'un-īz, *v.t.* To treat as a lion or object of interest:—*pr.p.* lī'onīsing; *pa.p.* lī'onīsed.

LIP, lip, *n.* The muscular border in front of the teeth by which things are taken into the mouth: the edge of anything.—*v.t.* To touch with the lips, to kiss:—*pr.p.* lipp'ing; *pa.p.* lipped'. [A.S. *lippe*, L. *labium*, akin to L. *lambo*, E. *lap*, expressive of the sound of lapping.]

LIPLESS, lip'les, *adj.* Having no lip.

LIPPED, lipt, *adj.* Having lips: having a raised or rounded edge like the lip.

LIQUATE, lī'kwāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To liquefy, to melt: to separate one metal from another which is less fusible, by applying heat just sufficient to melt the more easily fusible ore. [L. *liquo*, *liquatum—liqueo*, to be fluid.]

LIQUATION, li-kwā'shun, *n.* The act of making liquid or melting: the capacity of being melted.

LIQUEFACTION, lik-we-fak'shun, *n.* The act or process of making liquid: the state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, lik'we-fī-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being melted.

LIQUEFY, lik'we-fī, *v.t.* To make liquid: to dissolve.—*v.i.* to become liquid:—*pr.p.* liq'uefying; *pa.p.* liq'uefied. [L. *liquefacio—liqueo*, to be fluid or liquid, and *facio*, to make.]

LIQUESCENCY, lī-kwes'sen-si, *n.* The state of being liquescent: aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT, lī-kwes'ent, *adj.* *Becoming liquid:* melting. [L. *liquescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *liquesco*, to become liquid—*liqueo*, to be liquid.]

LIQUEUR, lik-ār', *n.* A liquid: a flavoured spirit: a cordial. [Fr. See LIQUID.]

LIQUID, lik'wid, *adj.* *Flowing:* fluid: soft: smooth: clear: that may be discharged, as a debt.—*n.* A flowing substance: a letter of a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*, in *pla*, *pra*. [L. *liquidus—liqueo*, to flow.]

LIQUIDATE, lik'wi-dāt, *v.t.* To make liquid: to clear away: to pay: to diminish: to settle:—*pr.p.* liq'uidāting; *pa.p.* liq'uidāted.

LIQUIDATION, lik-wi-dā'shun, *n.* The act of liquidating: the act of settling and adjusting debts.

LIQUIDATOR, lik-wi-dāt'or, *n.* He who or that which liquidates or settles and adjusts.

LIQUIDISE, lik'wid-īz, *v.t.* To render liquid.

LIQUIDITY, lik-wid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being liquid: thinness: fluency.

LIQUIDNESS, lik'wid-nes, *n.* The quality of being liquid: thinness: fluency.

LIQUOR, lik'or, *n.* Anything liquid: strong drink.—*v.t.* (*Bacon*) To drench or moisten: (*Shak.*) to rub with oil or grease so as to render impervious to water.

LIQUORICE, lik'or-is, *n.* A plant with a *sweet root* which is used for medicinal purposes. [Gr. *glykyrrhiza—glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.]

LIQUORISH, lik'or-ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Lecherous.

LISP, lisp, *v.i.* To speak with the tongue against the upper teeth or gums, as in pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z*; to articulate as a child: to utter feebly or imperfectly.—*v.t.* to pronounce with a lisp.—*n.* The act or habit of lisping. [A.S. *wlisp*, D. *lispen*; from the sound.]

LISPING, lisp'ing, *adj.* Pronouncing with or having the character of a lisp.—*n.* The act of speaking with a lisp.

LISPINGLY, lisp'ing-li, *adv.* With a lisp.

LISSOM, LISSOME, lis'sum, *adj.* Same as, and probably a corr. of, LITHESOME.

LISSOMENESS, lis'sum-nes, *n.* LITHESOMENESS.

LIST, list, *n.* The *stripe*, or *border*, or selvage of cloth: a limit or boundary: a row or line: a catalogue or roll: (*arch.*) a little square moulding, a fillet.—*v.t.* To sew together, as strips of cloth: to form a border to: to cover with list or strips of cloth: to place in a list or catalogue: to enrol: to engage for the public service, as soldiers. [A.S. *list*, Fr. *liste*, It. *lista*, Ger. *leiste*, O. Ger. *lista*, stripe, border.]

LIST, list, *n.* (*lit.*) *A girdle:* a line enclosing a piece of ground, esp. for combat:—*pl.* the ground enclosed for a contest. [Fr. *lice*, It. *lizza*, *liccia*—L. *licia*, pl. of *licium*, a girdle.]

TO ENTER THE LISTS, to engage in contest.

LIST, list, *v.i.* *To have pleasure in:* to desire: to like or please: to choose.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Inclination, desire. [A.S. *lystan*, D. *lyste*, to desire, A.S. Ice. *lyst*, Ger. *lust*, pleasure.]

LIST, list, *v.t.* or *i.* Dim. of LISTEN.

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LISTEN, lis'n, *v.t.* *To hear* or attend to.—*v.i.* to give ear or hearken: to follow advice or admonition: to obey. [A.S. *hlistan*, Ice. *hlusta*, L. *cluo*, Gr. *kluō*, to hear—Ice. *hlust*, W. *clust*, an ear.]

LISTENER, lis'n-ėr, *n.* One who listens or hearkens.

LISTFUL, list'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Attentive.

LISTLESS, list'les, *adj.* Having no desire or wish: careless: uninterested: weary, indolent. [See LIST, to have pleasure in.]

LISTLESSLY, list'les-li, *adv.* In a listless manner: without attention or thought.

LISTLESSNESS, list'les-nes, *n.* The state of being listless: indifference.

LIT, *pa.p.* of LIGHT, to lighten.

LIT, *pa.p.* of LIGHT, to alight.

LITANY, lit'a-ni, *n.* *A praying:* a form of supplication used in public worship. [Gr. *litaneia—litē*, a prayer.]

LITERAL, lit'ėr-al, *adj.* *Belonging to* or consisting of *letters:* according to the letter: plain: not figurative or metaphorical: following the letter or exact meaning, word for word. [L. *literalis—litera*, a letter.]

LITERALISE, lit'ėr-al-īz, *v.t.* To interpret according to the letter or the strict meaning of the words.

LITERALISM, lit'ėr-al-izm, *n.* That which agrees with the letter or exact word: the mode of interpreting literally. [literal.

LITERALITY, lit-ėr-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being

LITERALLY, lit'ėr-al-li, *adv.* According to the natural import of words, not figuratively: word by word. [literal.

LITERALNESS, lit'ėr-al-nes, *n.* The state of being

LITERARY, lit'ėr-ar-i, *adj.* *Belonging to letters* or learning: pertaining to men of letters: derived from learning: skilled in learning: consisting of written or printed compositions. [L. *literarius—litera*, a letter.]

LITERATE, lit'ėr-āt, *adj.* *Furnished with letters* or learning: learned.—*n.* One educated but not having taken a university degree: a literary man. [L. *literatus—litera*, a letter.]

LITERATI, lit-ėr-ā'tī, *n.* Men of letters, the learned.

LITERATURE, lit'ėr-a-tūr, *n.* *The science of letters* or language: learning: the whole body of literary productions: all literary productions except those relating to positive science and art, usually confined, however, to the belles-lettres or works of taste and sentiment. [L. *literatura—litera*, a letter.]

LITHARGE, lith'arj, *n.* (*lit.*) *Stone-silver:* the vitrified lead separated from silver in the process of refining. [Fr.; Gr. *lithargyros—lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver.]

LITHE, līth, *adj.* *Soft:* easily bent, flexible. [A.S. *lithe*, Ger. *lind*, Ice. *linr*, akin to L. *lenis*, soft, tender.]

LITHENESS, līth'nes, *n.* The state of being lithe.

LITHER, līth'ėr, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Soft, yielding. [See LITHE.]

LITHERLY, līth'ėr-li, *adv.* Slowly: lazily.

LITHESOME, līth'sum, *adj.* Lithe, supple, nimble.

LITHESOMENESS, līth'sum-nes, *n.* State of being lithesome: suppleness: agility.

LITHIA, lith'i-a, *n.* An alkali, the oxide of lithium, discovered in 1817 by Arfredson.

LITHIC, lith'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained *from stone*, specially from urinary calculi. [Gr. *lithikos—lithos*, a stone.]

LITHIUM, lith'i-um, *n.* One of the alkaline metals, of a white silvery appearance, and found in several minerals combined with silica. [Gr. *litheios*, of stone—*lithos*, a stone: so called because obtained from a mineral.]

LITHOGRAPH, lith'o-graf, *v.t.* *To write* or engrave *on stone* and transfer to paper by printing.—*n.* A print from a drawing on stone. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, to write.]

LITHOGRAPHER, lith-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One who practises the art of lithography.

LITHOGRAPHIC, -AL, lith-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to lithography. [means of lithography.

LITHOGRAPHICALLY, lith-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* By

LITHOGRAPHY, lith-og'raf-i, *n.* The art of writing or engraving on stone, and transferring to paper by impression.

LITHOLOGIC, -AL, lith-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to lithology: expressing the particular stony structure of a mineral mass. [the science of stones.

LITHOLOGIST, lith-ol'o-jist, *n.* A person skilled in

LITHOLOGY, lith-ol'o-ji, *n.* The department of geology which treats of the structure and classification *of rocks.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.]

LITHOMANCY, lith'o-man-si, *n.* *Divination by* means of *stones.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *manteia*, divination.]

LITHONTRIPTIC, lith-on-trip'tik, *adj.* Having the power or tendency to destroy stones in the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *tribō*, to rub.]

LITHOPHAGOUS, lith-of'a-gus, *adj.* *Eating stones:* perforating stones, as certain molluscs. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phagein*, 2d aorist inf. of *esthiō*, to eat.]

LITHOPHANE, lith'o-fān, *n.* A kind of ornamental porcelain stamped with pictures which shew through the transparency. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phanos*, clear, transparent.]

LITHOPHOTOGRAPHY, lith-o-fo-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of printing from lithographic stones photographic pictures developed upon them.

LITHOPHYTE, lith'o-fīt, *n.* (*lit.*) *Stone-plant:* an animal production apparently both stone and plant, as coral. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phyton*, a plant—*phyō*, to grow.]

LITHOTOMIC, -AL, lith-o-tom'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LITHOTOMIST, lith-ot'o-mist, *n.* One who is skilled in the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lith-ot'o-mi, *n.* The operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

LITHOTYPY, lith-ot'i-pi, *n.* The process of making a kind of stereotype plates by filling a mould with a composition, chiefly of shellac and fine sand, which, when cooled, becomes hard as, and *resembles stone.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *typos*, type.] [gated.

LITIGABLE, lit'i-ga-bl, *adj.* Capable of being liti-

LITIGANT, lit'i-gant, *adj.* Contending at law: engaged in a lawsuit.—*n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit. [See LITIGATE.]

LITIGATE, lit'i-gāt, *v.t.* *To carry on a strife:* to contest in law.—*v.i.* to carry on a lawsuit:—*pr.p.* lit'igāting; *pa.p.* lit'igāted. [L. *litigo*, *-atum—lis*, *litis*, a strife, *ago*, to do.]

LITIGATION, lit-i-gā'shun, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a lawsuit: a lawsuit. [See LITIGATE.]

LITIGIOUS, li-tij'us, *adj.* Fond of strife: contentious: inclined to engage in lawsuits: subject to contention: disputable: relating to legal disputes. [See LITIGATE.]

LITIGIOUSLY, li-tij'us-li, *adv.* In a litigious manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, li-tij'us-nes, *n.* The state of being litigious: a wrangling disposition.

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LITOTES, lit'o-tēz, or lī'-, *n.* (*rhet.*) A softening of a statement *for simplicity* and sometimes for emphasis. [Gr. *litotēs*, simplicity—*litos*, plain.]

LITTER, lit'ér, *n.* A confused mass of articles gathered and *laid down* at random: any scattered collection of objects, esp. of little value: a heap of straw, &c., for animals to lie upon: materials for a bed: a bed so supported as to be easily carried about with a person in it: a brood of small quadrupeds.—*v.t.* To scatter carelessly about: to cover or supply with litter: to give birth to (said of small animals).—*v.i.* to produce a litter or brood. [Fr. *litière*, low L. *lectaria*—L. *lectus*, a bed—*lego*, *lectum*, to gather, to lay.]

LITTERATEUR, lit-ér-a-tär', *n.* A literary man. [Fr.]

LITTERED, lit'érd, *p.adj.* Overspread with litter: furnished with straw.

LITTLE, lit'l, *adj.* (*comp.* LESS; *superl.* LEAST). *Small* in quantity or extent: contemptible: weak: inconsiderable: brief.—*n.* That which is small in quantity or extent: a small space.—*adv.* In a small quantity or degree: not much. [O. E. and Scot. *lite*, A.S. *lytel*, Ice. *litill*, O. Ger. *luzil*, Goth. *leitils*.]

IN LITTLE (*Shak.*), in miniature.

LITTLENESS, lit'l-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being little: smallness of size: meanness.

LITTORAL, lit'or-al, *adj.* *Belonging to the sea-shore.* [L. *littus*, *-oris*, the shore.]

LITURGIC, -AL, li-tur'jik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a liturgy.

LITURGICS, li-tur'jiks, *n.* The doctrine or theory of liturgies.

LITURGIST, lit'ur-jist, *n.* One who adheres to or has a knowledge of liturgies.

LITURGY, lit'ur-ji, *n.* A *public service* or worship: the established ritual of a church: (*Rom. Cath.*) the mass. [Gr. *leitourgia*—*leitos*, public—*laos*, the people, and *ergō*, to work, do.]

LIVE, liv, *v.i.* To have life: to continue in life: to exist or have being: to be exempt from death: to last: to subsist: to enjoy life, to be in a state of happiness: to be nourished or supported: to be in a flourishing state: to dwell.—*v.t.* to spend: to act in conformity to:—*pr.p.* liv'ing; *pa.p.* lived'.

LIVE, liv, *adj.* Alive: not dead: active: containing fire: burning: vivid.

LIVELIHED, liv'li-hed, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as LIVELIHOOD.

LIVELIHOOD, liv'li-hood, *n.* Means of living: support: maintenance: (*Shak.*) liveliness, appearance of life.

LIVELINESS, liv'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being lively or animated: vivacity: activity.

LIVELODE, liv'lōd, (*Spenser*). Same as LIVELIHOOD.

LIVELONG, liv'long, *adj.* That lives or lasts long: tedious.

LIVELY, liv'li, *adj.* Having or showing life: vigorous, active: sprightly: spirited: strong: vivid.—*adv.* Vivaciously, vigorously.

LIVER, liv'ér, *n.* One who lives: a resident: an eater of food.

LIVER, liv'ér, *n.* The largest gland in the body, lying immediately beneath the diaphragm, and which secretes the bile. [A.S. *lifer*, Ger. *leber*, Ice. *lifur*, prob. from Ger. *leberen*, Ice. *lifraz*, to clot, from its likeness to a mass of clotted blood.]

LIVER-COLOUR, liv'ér-kul'ur, *adj.* Of the colour of the liver: dark-red.

LIVERED, liv'érd, *adj.* Having a liver.

LIVER-GROWN, liv'ér-grōn, *adj.* Having a swelled or overgrown liver.

LIVERIED, liv'ér-id, *adj.* Having or wearing a livery.

LIVERWORT, liv'ér-wurt, *n.* A natural order of cryptogamous plants formerly included among mosses, probably so called from the loose cellular tissue of the spore cases, like that of the liver.

LIVERY, liv'ér-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A delivery* or *setting free:* release from wardship: (*law*) the formal delivery of possessions: that which is delivered statedly, esp. clothes or food: the uniform (*delivered to* and) worn by servants: a dress peculiar to certain persons or things: the being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses at livery: the whole body of liverymen in London.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To clothe in livery. [Fr. *livrée*—*livrer*, L. *libero*, to deliver. See DELIVER.]

LIVERYMAN, liv'ér-i-man, *n.* A man who wears a livery: a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery and enjoy other privileges of his company.

LIVERY-STABLE, liv'ér-i-stā'bl, *n.* A stable where horses are kept at livery.

LIVES, līvz, *n.* Plural of LIFE.

LIVE-STOCK, līv'-stok, *n.* Living stock: the animals employed or reared on a farm.

LIVID, liv'id, *adj.* *Black and blue:* of a lead colour: discoloured. [L. *lividus*—*liveo*, to be of a lead colour, or black and blue.]

LIVIDITY, liv-id'i-ti, } *n.* A black and blue colour,
LIVIDNESS, liv'id-nes, } like that of bruised flesh.

LIVING, liv'ing, *adj.* Having life: active, lively: producing action or vigour: running or flowing.—*n.* Means of subsistence: a property: (*Shak.*) possessions: the benefice of a clergyman.

LIXIVIATION, liks-iv-i-ā'shun, *n.* The process of washing or steeping certain substances in a fluid, for the purpose of dissolving a portion of their ingredients, and so separating them from the insoluble ingredients. [L. *lixivium*, water impregnated with salts imbibed from wood-ashes—*lix*, ashes.]

LIZARD, liz'ard, *n.* A genus of four-footed scaly reptiles with legs like *arms*. [Fr. *lézard*, It. *lucerta*, L. *lacerta*, prob. from *lacertus*, the arm.]

LLAMA, lä'ma or lä'ma, *n.* A small species of camel peculiar to South America. [Peruvian.]

LLANO, lan'o, *n.* One of the vast steppes or plains in the northern part of South America.

LLOYD'S, loidz, *n.* A part of the London Royal Exchange frequented by ship-owners, underwriters, &c., to obtain shipping intelligence, and transact marine insurance, so called from their orig. meeting in *Lloyd's* Coffee-house.

LO, lō, *int.* *Look:* see: behold. [A.S. *la*—*locian*, to look, a contraction of LOOK, imperative.]

LOACH, lōch, *n.* A small river fish. [Fr. *loche*, Sp. *loja*.]

LOAD, lōd, *v.t.* *To lade* or burden: to put on as much as can be carried: to heap on: to put on overmuch: to encumber, embarrass: to confer or give in great abundance: to charge, as a gun:—*pr.p.* load'ing; *pa.p.* load'ed, (*obs.*) load'en.—*n.* A lading or burden: as much as can be carried at once: freight or cargo: a measure: any large quantity borne: a quantity sustained with difficulty: encumbrance: that which burdens or grieves: a weight or encumbrance. [A.S. *hladan*, to load.]

LOADEN, lōd'n, old *pa.p.* of LOAD.

LOADING, lōd'ing, *n.* The act of loading or lading: a charge, cargo, or lading.

LOAD-STAR, lōd'-stär, *n.* The star that *leads* or guides: the pole-star. [From LEAD and STAR.]

LOAD-STONE, lōd'-stōn, *n.* A stone or ore of iron that leads or attracts other pieces of iron. [Prob.

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a corr. of *Lydian Stone* (L. *Lydius lapis*, a touch-stone, because first found on Tmolus, a mountain of Lydia), with the notion of *leading* afterwards added.]

LOAF, lōf, *n.* A regularly shaped mass of bread: a mass of sugar: any lump:—*pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). [A.S. *hlaf*, Ger. *laib*, Goth. *hlaifs*, prob. akin to L. *libum*, a cake.]

LOAF, lōf, *v.i.* To loiter about in idleness.—*v.t.* to pass or spend in idleness, as time. [See LOAFER.]

LOAFER, lōf'ėr, *n.* A vagabond or vagrant: hence, a lazy idle fellow. [Ger. *läufer*, a runner—*laufen*, to run.]

LOAF-SHAPED, lōf-shāpd', *adj.* Having the form of a loaf or cone.

LOAF-SUGAR, lōf'-shoog'ar, *n.* Refined sugar in

LOAM, lōm, *n.* A muddy soil of clay, sand, lime, and animal and vegetable matter.—*v.t.* To cover with loam. [A.S. *lam*, L. *limus*, mud.]

LOAMY, lōm'i, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling loam.

LOAN, lōn, *n.* That which is lent: the act of lending: permission to use: money lent for interest.—*v.t.* To lend. [A.S. *læn*, Ice. *lan*, Dan. *laan*.]

LOATH, lōth, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Hateful:* disliking: reluctant, unwilling. [A.S. *lath*, hateful, Ger. *leid*, what is offensive to the feelings.]

LOATHE, lōth, *v.t.* *To hate* or feel disgust at: to dislike greatly:—*pr.p.* lōath'ing; *pa.p.* lōathed'. [A.S. *lathian*. See LOATH.]

LOATHFUL, lōth'fool, *adj.* Full of loathing, hate, or abhorrence: exciting loathing or disgust.

LOATHING, lōth'ing, *n.* Extreme hate or disgust: abhorrence.—*adj.* Hating. [From LOATH.]

LOATHINGLY, lōth'ing-li, *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence. [From LOATH.]

LOATHLY, lōth'li, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Loathsome.

LOATHNESS, lōth'nes, *n.* Unwillingness: reluctance. [From LOATH.]

LOATHSOME, lōth'sum, *adj.* Exciting loathing or abhorrence: disgusting: detestable.

LOATHSOMELY, lōth'sum-li, *adv.* In a manner to excite hatred or disgust.

LOATHSOMENESS, lōth'sum-nes, *n.* The quality of exciting hatred or disgust.

LOATHY, lōth'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Loathsome.

LOAVES, lōvz, *n.pl.* of LOAF.

LOB, lob, *n.* A heavy clumsy person: something thick and heavy.—*v.t.* To let fall in a weary or lazy manner. [W. *llob*. See LUBBER.]

LOBATE, lōb'āt, *adj.* Having or consisting of lobes.

LOBBY, lob'i, *n.* (*lit.*) A place shaded *with leaves* or *foliage:* a small hall or waiting-room: a passage between one or more apartments. [Low L. *lobbia*, *laubia*, Ger. *laube*, a portico, arbour—*laub*, foliage. See LODGE.]

LOBE, lōb, *n.* The lower part of the ear: (*anat.*) a division of the lungs, brain, &c.: (*bot.*) a division of a leaf. [Fr.; It. *lobo;* Gr. *lobos*, from *lepō*, to peel; prob. akin to LAP, fold.]

LOBED, lōbd', *adj.* Having lobes: lobate.

LOBELET, lōb'let, *n.* A small lobe.

LOBELIA, lo-bē'li-a, *n.* A genus of herbaceous or half-shrubby plants, abounding chiefly in damp woods in America and the north of India. [Named after Lobel, botanist to James I. of England.]

LOBSCOUSE, lob'skows, *n.* A stew or hash with vegetables, a dish used at sea.

LOBSTER, lob'stėr, *n.* A shell-fish with large claws, used for food. [A.S. *loppestre*, *lopystre;* prob. a corr. of L. *locusta*, a lobster.]

LOBULATED, lob'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.* Formed of or having lobules or small lobed divisions.

LOBULE, lob'ūl, *n.* *A small lobe.* [Low L. *lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*. See LOBE.]

LOB-WORM, lob'-wurm, *n.* Same as LUG-WORM.

LOCAL, lōk'al, *adj.* *Of or belonging to a place:* confined to a spot or district. [Fr.; L. *localis*—*locus*, a place.]

LOCALISATION, lo-kal-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of localising.

LOCALISE, lōk'al-īz, *v.t.* To make local: to put into a place:—*pr.p.* lōc'alīsing; *pa.p.* lōc'alised.

LOCALISM, lōk'al-izm, *n.* The state of being local: affection for a place: a mode of speaking or idiom peculiar to a locality.

LOCALITY, lo-kal'i-ti, *n.* Condition of being local: existence in a place: position: situation, esp. geographical situation: district. [place.

LOCALLY, lōk'al-li, *adv.* With respect to place: in

LOCATE, lo-kāt' or lō'kāt, *v.t.* To place: to set in a particular position: to designate the place of:—*pr.p.* locāt'ing; *pa.p.* locāt'ed. [See LOCAL.]

LOCATION, lo-kā'shun, *n.* Act of locating or placing: situation: that which is located: (*law*) a leasing on rent.

LOCATIVE, lōk'a-tiv, *adj.* (*gram.*) Indicating place. [See LOCAL.]

LOCH, lok, *n.* (*Scot.*) *A lake* or arm of the sea. [Gael. *loch*, W. *llwc*, Ir. *lough*, A.S. *lug*, Ice. *laugh*, Sw. *lag*, L. *lacus*. See LAKE.]

LOCHE, loch, *n.* Same as LOACH.

LOCK, lok, *n.* *Anything that shuts in:* an instrument to fasten doors, &c.: a place shut in: an enclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats: the part of a firearm by which it is discharged: a grapple in wrestling: a state of being immovable: any narrow confined place.—*v.t.* To fasten with a lock: to fasten so as to impede motion: to shut up: to close fast: to embrace closely: to furnish with locks: (*fencing*) to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist.—*v.i.* to become fast: to unite closely. [A.S. *loc*, a lock, *locan*, to look; Ice. *loka*, to shut, a bolt.]

LOCK, lok, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which may be plucked:* a tuft or ringlet of hair: a flock of wool, &c. [A.S. *loce*, Ice. *lockr*, Ger. *locke*, a lock, A.S. *lyccan*, O. Ger. *liechen*, to pluck.]

LOCKAGE, lok'āj, *n.* The locks of a canal: the difference in their levels, and the tolls paid for passing through them.

LOCKED-JAW, lokt'-jaw, *n.* Same as LOCK-JAW.

LOCKER, lok'ėr, *n.* Any closed place that locks.

LOCKET, lok'et, *n.* A small lock: a little gold case worn as an ornament.

LOCK-JAW, lok'-jaw, *n.* A convulsive contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended. [LOCK and JAW.]

LOCK-KEEPER, lok'-kēp'ėr, *n.* One who keeps or attends the locks of a canal.

LOCKRAM, lok'ram, *n.* A kind of coarse linen, so called from *Locronan*, in Bretagne, where it is made.

LOCKSMITH, lok'smith, *n.* A smith who makes and mends locks.

LOCK-STITCH, lok'-stich, *n.* A stitch formed by the locking of two threads together.

LOCK-UP, lok'-up, *n.* A place for locking up or confining persons for a short time.

LOCOMOTION, lōk-o-mō'shun, *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place. [See LOCOMOTIVE.]

LOCOMOTIVE, lōk-o-mōt'iv or lō'-, *adj.* *Moving from place to place:* capable of or assisting in locomotion. —*n.* A locomotive machine: a railway engine. [Fr.

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locomotif—L. *locus*, a place, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.] [moving from one place to another.

LOCOMOTIVITY, lō-k-o-mo-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The power of

LOCULOUS, lok'ū-lus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Divided internally into cells. [L. *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*.]

LOCUS, lō'kus, *n.* *Place:* (*math.*) the line traced by a point which varies its position according to a certain law. [L.]

LOCUST, lō'kust, *n.* A migratory winged insect, in shape like the grasshopper, highly destructive to vegetation: a name of several plants and trees. [L. *locusta*.]

LOCUSTA, lo-kus'ta, *n.* The spikelet of grasses, prob. so called from its resemblance to a locust.

LODE, lōd, *n.* (*mining*). *A course* or vein containing metallic ore. [A.S. *lād*, a course—*lædan*, to lead.]

LODE-STAR. See LOAD-STAR.

LODE-STONE, lōd'-stōn, *n.* The more correct form of LOAD-STONE.

LODGE, loj, *v.t.* To place or lay up as *in a bower:* to infix, to settle: to furnish with a temporary dwelling: to drive to covert: to lay flat, as grain.—*v.i.* to reside: to rest: to dwell for a time (*B.*, to pass the night): to lie flat, as grain:—*pr.p.* lodg'ing; *pa.p.* lodged'.—*n.* A place where one may lodge: a small house in a park: (*B.*) a hut: the cottage of a gatekeeper: a den: a cave: a secret association, also the place of meeting. [A.S. *logian*, Fr. *loger*, It. *alloggiare*, to lodge; akin to low L. *laubia*, Ger. *laube*, bower. See LOBBY.]

LODGER, loj'ėr, *n.* One who lodges or lives at board or in a hired room: one who stays in any place for a time.

LODGING, loj'ing, *n.* A place for lodging or dwelling: temporary habitation: a room or rooms hired in the house of another, used generally in the *pl.:* harbour.

LODGMENT, loj'ment, *n.* Act of lodging, or state of being lodged: accumulation of something that remains at rest: (*mil.*) the occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it.

LOFFE, lof, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To laugh.

LOFT, loft, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is lifted up:* the room or space immediately under a roof: a gallery in a hall or church: (*B.*) an upper room. [Dan. *loft;* Ice. *lopt*, the sky or air; A.S. *lyft*, the air; akin to LIFT.]

LOFTILY, loft'i-li, *adv.* In a lofty or elevated position: haughtily: with elevation of sentiment or language.

LOFTINESS, loft'i-nes, *n.* Elevation, height: elevation of sentiment or language: haughtiness. [From LOFT.]

LOFTY, loft'i, *adj.* Lifted up: airy: high in position, character, sentiment, or diction: high: stately: haughty. [From LOFT.]

LOG, log, *n.* A Hebrew liquid measure, containing acc. to some ¾, but acc. to others ⅔ of a pint. [Heb., 'a basin'—*lug*, to be hollow.]

LOG, log, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is *unwieldy* or *heavy:* a bulky piece of wood: (*naut.*) a piece of wood, with a line, for measuring the speed of a ship: the record of the rate of a ship's speed. [D. *log*, heavy, unwieldy.]

LOGAN, log'an, *n.* A rocking-stone or large mass of rock so finely poised as to move backwards and forwards with the slightest impulse.

LOGARITHM, log'a-rithm, *n.* (*lit.*) *The number of the ratios:* the exponent of the power to which a constant number, called the base, must be raised to produce a required number. [Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.]

LOGARITHMETICALLY, log-a-rith-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* By the use of logarithms.

LOGARITHMIC, -AL, log-a-rith'mik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of logarithms.

LOGARITHMICALLY, log-a-rith'mik-al-li, *adv.* By the use of logarithms.

LOG-BOARD, log'-bōrd, } *n.* (*naut.*) A board and book
LOG-BOOK, log'-book, } on which the log-reckoning is kept.

LOG-CABIN, log'-kab'in, *n.* A cabin built of logs.

LOGGAT, log'at, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small log* or piece of wood: an old game somewhat like nine-pins. [Dim. of LOG.]

LOGGERHEAD, log'ėr-hed, *n.* One with a head like a log: a dunce: (*naut.*) a round piece of timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed: a species of sea-turtle.

LOG-HOUSE, log'-hows, } *n.* A house or hut built
LOG-HUT, log'-hut, } of logs.

LOGIC, loj'ik, *n.* The science and art of *reasoning* correctly: the science of the necessary laws of thought. [Gr. *logikē*, from *logos*, speech, reason.]

LOGICAL, loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to logic: according to the rules of logic: skilled in logic: discriminating.

LOGICALLY, loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a logical manner.

LOGICIAN, lo-jish'an, *n.* One skilled in logic.

LOGISTIC, -AL, lo-jis'tik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Skilled in calculating:* (*math.*) made on the scale of sixty. [Gr. *logistikos—logizomai*, to calculate—*logos*, a number.]

LOG-LINE, log'-līn, *n.* The line fastened to the log, and marked for finding the speed of a vessel.

LOG-MAN, log'-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man who carries logs.

LOGOGRAM, log'o-gram, *n.* *A word-letter*, a sign which represents a word: a puzzle in which from an original word, by combinations of all or some of its letters, other words are formed, which again are concealed under synonymous expressions in a series of verses. [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *gramma*, a letter.]

LOGOGRAPHY, log-og'ra-fi, *n.* (*lit.*) *The writing of a word:* a method of printing with whole words cast in a single type. [Gr. *logographia—logos*, word, and *graphō*, to write.]

LOGOMACHY, log-om'a-ki, *n.* *Contention about words* or in words merely. [Gr. *logomachia—logos*, word, and *machē*, fight.]

LOGOMANIA, log-o-mā'ni-a, *n.* *Disease of the faculty of language.* [Gr. *logos*, speech, and MANIA.]

LOGOTYPE, log'o-tīp, *n.* A type containing two or more letters, as *fi*, *fl*. [Gr. *logos*, word, and *typos*, type.]

LOG-REEL, log'-rēl, *n.* The reel on which the log-line is wound.

LOGWOOD, log'wood, *n.* A red, heavy wood much used in dyeing. [LOG and WOOD.]

LOIN, loin, *n.* The back of a beast cut for food:—*pl.* the reins, or the lower part of the back. [Fr. *lombes*, the loins, *longe*, loin, thong; L. *lumbus*, loin.]

LOITER, loi'tėr, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To be loose* or *unsettled:* to delay: to be slow in moving: to linger: to be dilatory. [D. *loteren;* Ice. *lotra;* prov. Ger. *lottern*, to be loose; akin to LAG, LOUNGE.]

LOITERER, loi'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who loiters: an idler.

LOITERINGLY, loi'tėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

LOLL, lol, *v.i.* To move slowly: to lean idly: to lounge: to hang out from the mouth.—*v.t.* (*Dryden*)

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to thrust out the tongue. [Ice. *lolla;* Swiss *lölen,* to lounge; *lallen,* to put out the tongue; akin to Gr. *lalein,* to speak.]

LOLLARDISM, lol'ard-izm, *n.* The doctrines or [principles of the Lollards.

LOLLARDS, lol'ards, *n.* (*lit.*) *The sluggards* or idle wanderers: a sect of reformers in Germany, about 1300 A.D.: the followers of Wycliffe in England. [From LOLL: also given from low Ger. *lollen,* to sing.]

LOMPISH, lump'ish, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Lumpish, heavy.

LONDONER, lun'dun-ér, *n.* A native or citizen of London.

LONE, lōn, *adj.* Lonely: (*Shak.*) single, unmarried. [A contraction of ALONE.]

LONELINESS, lōn'li-nes, *n.* State or condition of being lonely: (*Shak.*) disposition to or love of solitude.

LONELY, lōn'li, *adj. Alone:* having no company: solitary: retired: standing by itself.

LONESOME, lōn'sum, *adj. Being alone:* solitary: dismal. [manner.

LONESOMELY, lōn'sum-li, *adv.* In a lonesome

LONESOMENESS, lōn'sum-nes, *n.* State or quality of being lonesome.

LONG, long, *adv.* (*Shak.*) By means (of), owing (to). [A corr. of *along,* A.S. *gelang,* in consequence of.]

LONG, long, *adj.* Drawn out in a line: extended: having a certain measure in length: not short: extended in time: protracted: slow in coming: tedious: far-reaching: distant.—*adv.* To a great extent in space or time: at a time far distant: through the whole: all along.—*v.i.* To stretch out the mind after: to desire earnestly: to have an eager appetite. [A.S. *long, lang;* Ger. *lang;* Ice. *langr;* Goth. *laggs;* L. *longus.*]

LONG, long, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To belong.

LONG-BOAT, long'-bōt, *n.* The longest boat belonging to a ship.

LONG-BOW, long'-bō, *n.* A bow of considerable length which is bent by the hand when shooting, called long as distinguished from the cross-bow.

TO DRAW OR SHOOT A LONG BOW, to tell incredible stories.

LONG-BREATHED, long'-bretht, *adj.* Able to continue violent exercise of the lungs for a long time.

LONGEVAL, lon-jē'val, *adj. Of long* or great *age.* [L. *longus,* long, *ævum,* age.]

LONGEVITY, lon-jev'i-ti, *n. Long life:* old age. [See LONGEVAL.]

LONGEVOUS, lon-jē'vus, *adj.* Living a long life. [L. *longævus—longus,* long, and *ævum,* lifetime, age.]

LONG-HEADED, long'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having good intellectual powers: sagacious.

LONGIMANOUS, lon-jim'a-nus, *adj. Long-handed.* [L. *longus,* long, and *manus,* a hand.]

LONGING, long'ing, *n.* An eager desire: an earnest wish: an aspiration.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Longed for, or passed in longing or desire. [From LONG, *v.*]

LONGINGLY, long'ing-li, *adv.* With eager and incessant wishes.

LONGIPENNATE, lonj-i-pen'nāt, *n.* One of a family of *long-winged* swimming birds, as gulls. [L. *longus,* long, and *pennatus,* winged—*penna,* a wing.]

LONGIROSTER, lonj-i-ros'tér, *n.* One of a family of birds of the order Grallæ, having generally *a long,* slender *bill,* such as the snipe. [L. *longus,* long, and *rostrum,* a beak.]

LONGISH, long'ish, *adj.* Somewhat long.

LONGITUDE, lonj'i-tūd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Length:* distance of a place east or west of a given meridian: distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. [L. *longitudo.*]

LONGITUDINAL, lonj-i-tūd'in-al, *adj.* Pertaining to longitude or length: extending lengthwise.

LONGITUDINALLY, lonj-i-tūd'in-al-li, *adv.* In the direction of the length.

LONGLY, long'li, *adv.* For a long time: tediously: (*Shak.*) longingly.

LONG-MEASURE, long'-mezh'ūr, *n.* The measure of length.

LONG-PRIMER, long-prim'ér, *n.* A size of type, intermediate between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG-RUN, long'-run, *n.* The long or whole run or course of events: the ultimate result.

LONGSHORE-MAN, long'shōr-man, *n.* A man employed along the shore or about wharves in loading and unloading vessels.

LONG-SIGHTED, long'-sīt'ed, *adj.* Able to see at a long distance: sagacious: far-seeing.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, long'-sīt'ed-nes, *n.* The faculty of seeing at a great distance: a defect of the eyesight by which objects are only seen distinctly at a greater distance than ordinary.

LONG-STOP, long'-stop, *n.* (*cricket*). One whose duty is to stand behind the wicket-keeper and stop balls sent a long distance. [clemency.

LONG-SUFFERANCE, long'-suf'ér-ans, *n.* Forbearance,

LONG-SUFFERING, long'-suf'ér-ing, *adj.* Suffering or enduring long: not easily provoked.—*n.* Long endurance or patience. [babbling.

LONG-TONGUED, long'-tungd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Talkative,

LONG-WAISTED, long'-wāst'ed, *adj.* Having a long waist, long from the armpits to the hips: long from the shoulder to the skirt. [tedious.

LONG-WINDED, long'-wind'ed, *adj.* Long-breathed:

LOO, lōō, *n.* A game at cards.—*v.t.* To beat in the game of loo. [Prob. from Fr. *lot,* a lot, a prize.]

LOOBY, lōōb'i, *n.* A clumsy, clownish fellow. [From root of LOB.]

LOOF, lōōf, *n.* The after-part of a ship's bow where the planks begin to curve in towards the cut-water. [See LUFF.] [root of ALOOF.]

LOOFED, lōōfd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Gone to a distance. [From

LOOK, look, *v.i.* To turn the eye toward so as to see: to direct the attention to: to watch: to seem: to face, as a house.—*v.t.* to express by a look: to influence by look: (*Shak.*) to look for, to look out.—*n. The act of looking* or seeing: sight: air of the face: appearance: view: watch.—*imp.* or *int. See!* behold. [A.S. *locian,* akin to *leoht,* light; prov. Ger. *luegen;* akin to L. *luceo,* Gr. *leussō,* to look, Sans. *lok,* to see, *ruch,* to shine.]

LOOK AFTER, to take care of: to expect: to seek.—LOOK DOWN ON, to treat with indifference.—LOOK FOR, to expect: to seek.—LOOK INTO, to examine closely.—LOOK ON, to esteem: to consider: to be a spectator.—LOOK OUT, to be on the watch, to select.—LOOK THROUGH, to see or understand perfectly.—LOOK TO or UNTO, to take care of: to resort to with confidence.

LOOKER, look'ér, *n.* One who looks.

LOOKER ON, look'ér on, *n.* One that looks on, a mere spectator.

LOOKING, look'ing, *n.* Seeing: search or searching.

LOOKING-FOR (*B.*), expectation.

LOOKING-GLASS, look'ing-glas, *n.* A glass which reflects the image of the person looking into it: a mirror.

LOOK-OUT, look'-owt, *n.* A careful looking out or watching for: an elevated place from which to observe: one engaged in watching.

LOOM, lōōm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A utensil:* the frame or machine for weaving cloth and other textile fabrics:

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the handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock. [A.S. *loma*, furniture, utensils.]

LOOM, lōōm, *v.i.* To shine or appear above the horizon: to appear larger than the real size, as in a mist: to appear faintly in the distance to the mind's eye, as something in the future. [A.S. *leoman*, to shine—*leoma*, a beam of light; allied to GLOAMING, GLOOM.]

LOOMING, lōōm'ing, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in certain states of the atmosphere: mirage. [From LOOM, to shine.]

LOON, lōōn, *n.* A genus of web-footed aquatic birds, with short wings, and legs placed very far back, also called *Divers* from their expertness in diving. [Dan. *loom*, Sw. *lomm*, Ger. *lohme*, lame, from their awkwardness in walking on land.]

LOON, lōōn, *n.* A stupid worthless person, a clown. [D. *loen*.]

LOOP, lōōp, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bend* or *fold:* a doubling of a cord through which another may pass: an ornamental doubling in fringes.—*v.t.* To fasten or ornament with loops. [Ger. *lupe*, Gael. *lub*, a bend, a fold.]

LOOPED, lōōpt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full of loopholes or small openings.

LOOPERS, lōōp'ėrz, *n.* The caterpillars of certain moths, which move by drawing up the hind part of their body to the head, thus forming a loop.

LOOPHOLE, lōōp'hōl, *n.* A small hole in a wall, &c. through which small-arms may be fired: a means of escape. [holes.

LOOPHOLED, lōōp'hōld, *adj.* Provided with loop-

LOORD, lōōrd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A lazy, idle fellow, a lout. [Fr. *lourd*, heavy, dull.]

LOOS, lōōs, *n.* (*Spenser*). Praise, fame. [L. *laus*, praise.]

LOOSE, lōōs, *adj.* Slack, free: unbound: not confined: not compact: not concise: not striot: unrestrained: lax: licentious: inattentive.—*v.t.* To free from any fastening: to release: to disengage: to relax: (*Spenser*) to interpret.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to set sail:—*pr.p.* lōōs'ing; *pa.p.* lōōsed'. [A.S. *lysan*, *leosan*, Ger. *lösen*, to loose: A.S. *leas*, Ger. *los*, loose; akin to Sans. *lu*, to cut.]

BREAK LOOSE, to escape from confinement.—LET LOOSE, to set at liberty.

LOOSELY, lōōs'li, *adv.* Not firmly: without bandage: without order or connection: carelessly: unchastely. [From LOOSE.]

LOOSEN, lōōs'n, *v.t.* To make loose: to relax anything tied or rigid: to free from restraint: to make less dense.—*v.i.* to become loose: to become less tight.

LOOSENESS, lōōs'nes, *n.* State of being loose.

LOOT, lōōt, *n.* Act of plundering, esp. in a conquered city: plunder.—*v.t.* or *i.* To plunder. [Hind.; Sans. *lotra*, *loptra*, stolen goods.]

LOP, lop, *v.t.* To cut off the twigs of, as a tree, to prune: to cut off the top or extreme parts of:—*pr.p.* lopp'ing; *pa.p.* lopped'.—*n.* Twigs and small branches of trees cut off. [D. *lubben*, to cut; or perh. from Ger. *laub*, foliage, branches.]

LOPE, lōp (*obs.*), *pa.t.* of LEAP.

LOPPING, lop'ing, *n.* A cutting off, as of branches: that which is cut off. [From LOP.]

LOPSIDED, lop'sīd-ed, *adj.* Heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

LOQUACIOUS, lok-wā'shus, *adj.* *Talkative*, noisy. [L. *loquax*, *-acis*—*loquor*, to speak.]

LOQUACIOUSLY, lok-wā'shus-li, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.

LOQUACIOUSNESS, lok-wā'shus-nes, **LOQUACITY**, lok-was'i-ti, *n.* The habit of talking excessively: talkativeness.

LORATE, lōr'āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Resembling a thong* or strap. [L. *loratus*—*lorum*, Gr. *lōron*, a thong.]

LORCHA, lor'cha, *n.* A light vessel of European build, but rigged like a Chinese junk.

LORD, lawrd, *n.* (*lit.*) *The origin* or supplier *of bread:* a master: a superior: a husband: a ruler: the proprietor of a manor: a baron: a peer of the realm: the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl: a bishop, if a member of Parliament: the Supreme Being: Jehovah.—*v.t.* To raise to the peerage.—*v.i.* to act the lord: to tyrannise. [O. E. *loverd*, *laverd*—A.S. *hlaford*—*hlaf*, loaf, bread, *ord*, origin.]

LORD'S-DAY, the first day of the week.—LORD'S-SUPPER, the sacrament of the communion, instituted at our Lord's last supper.

LORDLINESS, lawrd'li-nes, *n.* The station of a lord: high station: dignity: haughtiness.

LORDLING, lawrd'ling, *n.* A little lord: a would-be lord.

LORDLY, lawrd'li, *adj.* Like, becoming, or pertaining to a lord: dignified: haughty: tyrannical.—*adv.* In a lordly manner: haughtily: imperiously.

LORDSHIP, lawrd'ship, *n.* State or condition of being a lord: the territory belonging to a lord: dominion: authority.

LORE, lōr, *n.* *That which is learned* or *taught:* doctrine: learning: knowledge: instruction. [A.S. *lar*, from root of LEARN.]

LORE, lōr, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). Lost, left. [See LORN.]

LOREL, lor'el, *n.* (*Spenser*). A loose, idle fellow. [A form of LOSEL.]

LORICA, lo-rī'ka, *n.* In ancient Rome, a cuirass made *of thongs*. [L.,—*lorum*, a thong.]

LORICATE, lor'i-kāt, *v.t.* To furnish with a lorica or coat-of-mail: to plate or coat over:—*pr.p.* lor'i-cāting; *pa.p.* lor'icāted.—*adj.* Covered with a shell composed of plates, like a coat-of-mail. [L. *lorico*, *-atum*—*lorica*.]

LORICATION, lor-i-kā'shun, *n.* Act of coating or crusting over: the coating put on a surface: a surface crusted over. [See LORICATE.]

LORING, lōr'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). Learning. [See LORE.]

LORIOT, lō'ri-ot, *n.* The golden oriole. [Fr. *le*, the, and *oriol*, Prov. *auriol*, L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

LORN, lorn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Lost, forsaken. [A.S. *loren*, pa.p. of *leosan*, to lose.]

LORRY, lor'i, *n.* A four-wheeled wagon without sides. [Perhaps from prov. *lurry*, to pull or lug.]

LOSABLE, lōōz'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, lost.

LOSE, lōōz, *v.t.* To loose or set free: to be separated from unwillingly: not to gain: to part with: to be deprived of: to waste, as time: to miss: to bewilder: to cause to perish: to ruin: to suffer waste:—*pr.p.* losing (lōōz'ing); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lost. [A.S. *lōsian*—*leas*, loose, empty. See LOOSE.]

LOSEL, lōō'zel, *n.* A sorry worthless fellow.—*adj.* Slothful: wasteful. [Prob. from root of LOSE.]

LOSEN, lōōz'en, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To set loose.

LOSER, lōōz'ėr, *n.* One who loses.

LOSING, lōōz'ing, *adj.* Causing or incurring loss.—*n.* (*B.*) Loss.

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LOSINGLY, lōōz'ing-li, *adv.* In a losing manner.

LOSS, los, *n.* The act of losing: injury: destruction: defeat: that which is lost: waste: (*Shak.*) exposure.

LOST, lost, *adj.* Parted with: no longer possessed: missing: thrown away: squandered: ruined. [From LOSE.]

LOT, lot, *n.* One's fate in the future: that which falls to any one as his fortune: that which decides by chance: a separate portion.—*v.t.* To allot: to separate into lots: to catalogue:—*pr.p.* lott'ing; *pa.p.* lott'ed. [A.S. *hlot*, a lot, *hleotan*, to cast lots; Ice. *hlutr*, lot, *hluta*, to cast lots.]

CAST or DRAW LOTS, to determine an event by some arrangement of chances.

LOTE, lōt, *n.* The lotus.

LOTH, lōth, *adj.* Same as LOATH.

LOTHFUL, LOTHLY. Same as LOATHFUL, LOATHLY.

LOTION, lō'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A washing:* (*med.*) a fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, &c. [Fr.—L. *lotio—lavo*, *lotum*, to wash.]

LOTOS, lō'tos, } *n.* The water-lily of Egypt: a tree
LOTUS, lō'tus, } in N. Africa, fabled to make strangers who ate of its fruit forget their home: a genus of leguminous plants. [L. *lotus*, Gr. *lōtos.*]

LOTUS-EATER, an eater of the lotus: one who gives himself up to pleasure-seeking.

LOTTERY, lot'ér-i, *n.* A distribution of prizes by lot or chance: a game of chance: (*Shak.*) allotment.

LOUD, lowd, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Heard:* making a great sound: striking the ear with great force: noisy: clamorous. —*adv.* With loudness. [A.S. *hlud;* Ice. *hliód*, Sw. *ljud*, Ger. *laut*, sound; L. *inclytus*, much heard of, Gr. *klytos*, heard—*klyō*, Sans. *kru*, to hear.]

LOUDLY, lowd'li, *adv.* In a loud manner: noisily.

LOUDNESS, lowd'nes, *n.* Force of sound: noise: uproar.

LOUD-VOICED, lowd'-voist, *adj.* Having a loud voice: noisy.

LOUGH, lok. Same as LOCH.

LOUNGE, lownj, *v.i.* To be in a sleepy state: to recline at one's ease: to move about listlessly:—*pr.p.* loung'ing; *pa.p.* lounged'.—*n.* The act or state of lounging: an idle stroll: a place for lounging: a kind of sofa. [Swiss *lugg*, loose; D. *luggern*, *lungern*, to lie abed; Bav. *lunzen*, to slumber: conn. with LAG.]

LOUNGER, lownj'ér, *n.* An idler.

LOUP, lōōp, *n.* (*Spenser*). Loop.

LOUR, lowr, *v.i.* Same as LOWER, to frown.

LOUSE, lows, *n.* (*lit.*) *The destroyer:* a common wingless parasitic insect:—*pl.* LICE (lis). [A.S. *lus*, pl. *lys;* Ger. *laus*—Goth. *liusan*, to destroy, to devour.]

LOUSINESS, lowz'i-nes, *n.* The state of being lousy.

LOUSY, lowz'i, *adj.* Swarming with lice.

LOUT, lowt, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To bend, to bow. [A.S. *lutan*, to bow, to stoop.]

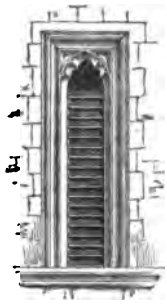
LOUT, lowt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One of the common people:* a clown: a simple, awkward fellow.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To treat as a lout or simpleton. [A.S. *leode*, Ger. *leute*, Goth. *lauds*, people; or akin to CLOD.]

LOUTISH, lowt'ish, *adj.* Like a lout: awkward and clumsy: clownish.

LOUTISHLY, lowt'ish-li, *adv.* Like a lout: in a rude, awkward manner.

LOUTISHNESS, lowt'ish-nes, *n.* Rude and awkward manners, like those of a lout.

LOUVER, } lōō'vér, *n.* An opening in the roofs of
LOUVRE, } ancient houses serving for a sky-light and a chimney, often in the form of a turret or small lantern. [Ice. *lióri* (pronounced *liovri*), Norw. *liore*—*lios*, light.]


Louver-window.

LOUVER-WINDOW, an open window in a church tower.

LOVABLE, luv'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of love: amiable.

LOVE, luv, *v.t.* *To be pleased with, to desire:* to be fond of: to regard with affection: to delight in with exclusive affection: to regard with benevolence:—*pr.p.* lov'ing; *pa.p.* loved'.—*n.* Act of loving: an affection of the mind caused by that which delights: pre-eminent kindness: fondness: benevolence: reverential regard: devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex: the object of affection, often used as a term of endearment: the god of love, Cupid. [A.S. *lufian—luf*, love; Ger. *lieben;* akin to L. *libeo*, *lubeo*, to please, Sans. *lubh*, to desire.]

LOVE-APPLE, luv'-ap'pl, *n.* The fruit of the tomato.

LOVE-BIRD, luv'-bérd, *n.* A genus of small birds of the parrot tribe, so called from their love or attachment to each other.

LOVE-BROKER, luv'-brōk'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A third person who carries messages and makes assignations between lovers.

LOVE-FEAST, luv'-fēst, *n.* A religious feast held quarterly by certain sects of Christians in imitation of the love-feasts celebrated by the early Christians in connection with the Lord's Supper.

LOVE-FEAT, luv'-fēt, *n.* The gallant act of a lover.

LOVE-KNOT, luv'-not, *n.* An intricate knot, so called from being used as a token of love. [kindness.

LOVELESS, luv'les, *adj.* Without love, tenderness, or

LOVE-LETTER, luv'-let'ér, *n.* A letter of courtship.

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING, luv'-liz-blēd'ing, *n.* A species of the plant Amaranthus.

LOVELINESS, luv'li-nes, *n.* The state of being lovely: qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVE-LOCK, luv'-lok, *n.* A lock or curl of hair hanging at the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. [love.

LOVE-LORN, luv'-lorn, *adj.* Lorn or forsaken by one's

LOVELY, luv'li, *adj.* Worthy of or exciting love or admiration: amiable: pleasing: delightful: (*Spenser*) loving. [affairs of love.

LOVE-MONGER, luv'-mung'gér, *n.* One who deals in

LOVER, lōō'vér, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as LOUVER.

LOVER, luv'ér, *n.* One who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex: one who is fond of anything: (*B.*) a friend.

LOVE-SICK, luv'-sik, *adj.* Languishing with amorous desire.

LOVE-SUIT, luv'-sūt, *n.* (*Shak.*) Courtship.

LOVING, luv'ing, *adj.* Having love or kindness: affectionate: fond: expressing love.

LOVING-KINDNESS, luv'ing-kind'nes, *n.* Kindness full of love: tender regard: mercy: favour.

LOVINGLY, luv'ing-li, *adv.* With love: affectionately.

LOVINGNESS, luv'ing-nes, *n.* Affection: kindness.

LOW, lō, *v.i.* To make the loud noise of oxen.—*n.* The loud noise made by oxen. [A.S. *hlowan*, from the sound.]

LOW, lō, *adj.* *Lying* on an inferior place or position: not high or elevated: under the ordinary rate: below the natural level: deep: shallow: soft: not loud: small: cheap: dejected: mean: plain: moderate: in poor circumstances: humble.—*adv.* Not aloft: near the ground: not at a high price: meanly: in subjection, poverty, or disgrace: in times near our own: not loudly: (*astron.* and *geog.*) distant from the equator, in a path near the

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equator. [D. *laag*, Sw. *lag*, Ice. *lagr*, low; allied to A.S. *licgan*, to lie.]

LOW-CHURCH, lō'-church, *adj.* Applied to the party in the Episcopal Church who do not attach excessive importance to ecclesiastical constitutions, ordinances, and forms:—opposed to HIGH-CHURCH.

LOW-CHURCHISM, lō'-church'izm, *n.* The principles of low-churchmen. [holds low-church principles.

LOW-CHURCHMAN, lō'-church'man, *n.* One who

LOWER, lō'ėr, *v.t.* To bring low: to depress: to degrade: to diminish.—*v.i.* to fall: to sink: to grow less.

LOWER, low'ėr, *v.i.* *To look sullen, to frown:* to gather and appear gloomy, as the clouds: to threaten a storm. [D. *loeren*, to frown; O. Ger. *luren*, to look sullen.]

LOWER-CASE, lō'ėr-kās, *adj.* (*print.*) Kept in a lower case, denoting small letters as distinguished from capitals. [causing to go downward.

LOWERING, lō'ėr-ing, *adj.* Letting down: sinking:

LOWERING, low'ėr-ing, *adj.* *Looking sullen:* appearing dark and threatening. [See LOWER, to look sullen.] [or threatening manner.

LOWERINGLY, low'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a lowering

LOWERMOST, lō'ėr-mōst, *adj.* Lowest.

LOWING, lō'ing, *adj.* Bellowing, or making the loud noise of oxen.—*n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle. [the neighbouring country.

LOWLAND, lō'land, *n.* Land low with respect to

LOWLANDER, lō'land-ėr, *n.* A native of lowlands, esp. of the Lowlands of Scotland, as opposed to *Highlander*.

LOWLIHEAD, lō'li-hed, } *n.* A lowly or humble
LOWLIHOOD, lō'li-hood, } state.

LOWLINESS, lō'li-nes, *n.* State of being lowly: humility: meanness. [high: meek: modest.

LOWLY, lō'li, *adj.* Of a low or humble mind: not

LOWN, lown, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A poor man*, a low fellow, a scoundrel. [A.S. *lun*, poor; Scot. *loun*, a servant, a worthless person.]

LOWNESS, lō'nes, *n.* The state of being low: want of elevation: meanness of character or condition: depression: dejection.

LOW-PRESSURE, lō'-presh'ūr, *adj.* Employing or exerting a low degree of pressure, said of steam and steam-engines.

LOW-SPIRITED, lō'-spir'it-ed, *adj.* Having the spirits low or cast down: not lively: sad.

LOW-SPIRITEDNESS, lō'-spir'it-ed-nes, *n.* Dejection of spirits or courage.

LOW-THOUGHTED, lō'-thawt'ed, *adj.* Having the thoughts directed to low pursuits.

LOW-WATER, lō'-waw'tėr, *n.* The time when the water along a coast is at its lowest point.

LOXODROMIC, loks-o-drom'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to certain lines on the surface of a sphere which cut all meridians at the same angle, and indicate the course held by ships in rhumb sailing. [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.]

LOYAL, loi'al, *adj.* Observing that fidelity which, *according to the laws*, is due to the sovereign: faithful and obedient: true to plighted faith. [Fr.—L. *legalis*, pertaining to the law—*lex*, *legis*, law.]

LOYALIST, loi'al-ist, *n.* One who renders all loyal or lawful obedience to his sovereign: esp. one who adheres to his sovereign in times of revolt or revolution. [fully.

LOYALLY, loi'al-li, *adv.* In a loyal manner: faith-

LOYALTY, loi'al-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being loyal.

LOZENGE, loz'enj, *n.* An oblique-angled parallelogram or a rhombus: (*her.*) the shield on which the arms of maids, widows, and deceased persons are borne: a small cake of flavoured sugar, orig. lozenge or diamond shaped. [Fr. *losange*, probably from Gr. *loxos*, oblique, L. *angulus*, an angle.]

LOZENGE-SHAPED, loz'enj-shāpt, *adj.* Shaped like a lozenge or rhomb. [shaped compartments.

LOZENGY, loz'enj-i, *adj.* (*her.*) Divided into lozenge-

LUBBER, lub'ėr, *n.* An awkward, clumsy fellow: a lazy, sturdy fellow. [W. *llob*; O. Ger. *lubbe*; Ice. *lubbi*.]

LUBBERLY, lub'ėr-li, *adj.* Like a lubber: clumsy: sluggish.—*adv.* Awkwardly: clumsily.

LUBRICANT, lōō'bri-kant, *n.* That which lubricates.

LUBRICATE, lōō'bri-kāt, *v.t.* *To make smooth* or *slippery*:—*pr.p.* lū'bricāting; *pa.p.* lū'bricāted. [L. *lubrico*, *-atum*—*lubricus*, slippery; akin to Sans. *lu*, to cut.]

LUBRICATION, lōō-bri-kā'shun, *n.* The act or process of making smooth or slippery.

LUBRICATOR, lōō'bri-kāt-or, *n.* He who or that which makes smooth or slippery.

LUBRICITY, lōō-bris'i-ti, *n.* Slipperiness: smoothness: instability: lewdness. [See LUBRICATE.]

LUCE, lus, *n.* The pike, the fish. [L. *lucius*, a fish, supposed to be the pike.]

LUCENT, lōōs'ent, *adj.* *Full of light, shining:* bright. [L. *lucens*, *luceo*, to shine—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

LUCID, lōōs'id, *adj.* *Full of light*, shining: transparent: easily understood: intellectually bright: not darkened with madness. [L. *lucidus*—*lux*, *lucis*, light.] [clearness.

LUCIDITY, lōōs-id'i-ti, *n.* The state of being lucid:

LUCIDLY, lōōs'id-li, *adv.* In a lucid manner: clearly.

LUCIDNESS, lōōs'id-nes, *n.* Same as LUCIDITY.

LUCIFER, lōōs'i-fėr, *n.* *That which brings light:* the planet Venus when it appears as the morning-star, so called from its bringing in the day: Satan: a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction. [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

LUCIFEROUS, lōōs-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing light:* affording means of discovery. [L. *lucifer*—*lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bear.]

LUCK, luk, *n.* *Fortune*, good or bad: chance: lot. [Ice. *lukka*; D. *luk*, *geluk*; Ger. *glück*, prosperity, fortune.]

LUCKILY, luk'i-li, *adv.* By good-luck: fortunately.

LUCKINESS, luk'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lucky: good fortune. [happy.

LUCKLESS, luk'les, *adj.* Without good-luck: un-

LUCKLESSLY, luk'les-li, *adv.* In a luckless manner.

LUCKY, luk'i, *adj.* Having good-luck: fortunate: favourable: auspicious.

LUCRATIVE, lōō'kra-tiv, *adj.* Bringing lucre or gain: profitable. [manner.

LUCRATIVELY, lōō'kra-tiv-li, *adv.* In a lucrative

LUCRE, lōō'kėr, *n.* Pecuniary *gain:* profit, used commonly in a bad sense. [Fr.—L. *lucrum*, gain, akin to Gr. *leia*, booty, Ger. *lohn*, pay; Sans. *lotra*, booty.]

LUCUBRATE, lōō'kū-brāt, *v.i.* To work or study *by lamp-light* or at night. [L. *lucubro*, *-atum*—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

LUCUBRATION, lōō-kū-brā'shun, *n.* Study by candle-light: that which is composed by night: any composition produced in retirement. [From LUCUBRATE.]

LUCUBRATORY, lōō'kū-brāt-or-i, *adj.* Composed by candle-light. [From LUCUBRATE.]

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LUCULENT, lōō'kū-lent, *adj.* *Full of light:* lucid: transparent: evident. [L. *luculentus—lux, lucis,* light.]

LUDICROUS, lōō'di-krus, *adj.* *That serves for sport:* adapted to excite laughter: laughable: comic: ridiculous. [L. *ludicrus—ludus,* sport.]

LUDICROUSLY, lōō'di-krus-li, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

LUDICROUSNESS, lōō'di-krus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ludicrous.

LUFF, luf, *n.* The windward side of a ship: the act of sailing a ship close to the wind: the loof.—*v.i.* To turn a ship towards the wind. [D. *loef;* Ger. *lof, luv,* akin to *luft,* wind, A.S. *lyft,* air.]

LUG, lug, *v.t.* To pull along *by an ear* or any *loose* part: to drag: to pull violently.—*v.i.* to drag: to move heavily:—*pr.p.* lugg'ing; *pa.p.* lugged'. [A.S. *geluggian,* to pull; Swiss *lugg,* loose, *luggen,* to be loose—*lug,* the forelock; Scot. *lug,* the ear.]

LUG, lug, *n.* (*Spenser*). A perch or rod of land.

LUGGAGE, lug'āj, *n.* That which is lugged or dragged along: the trunks, &c. of a traveller.

LUGGER, lug'ėr, *n.* A small vessel with three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or lug sails.

LUG-SAIL, lug'-sāl, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

LUGUBRIOUS, lōō-gōō'bri-us, *adj.* Mournful: sorrowful: doleful. [L. *lugubris—lugeo,* to mourn.]

LUGUBRIOUSLY, lōō-gōō'bri-us-li, *adv.* Mournfully.

LUG-WORM, lug'-wurm, *n.* A sluggish worm living in the sand on the sea-shore, much used for bait by fishermen, also called **LOB'WORM**. [From root of **LAG**, **LOG**, and **WORM**.]

LUKEWARM, lōōk'wawrm, *adj.* Partially or moderately *warm:* indifferent. [A.S. *wlæc,* warm.]

LUKEWARMLY, lōōk'wawrm-li, *adv.* Indifferently.

LUKEWARMNESS, lōōk-wawrm'nes, *n.* The state of being lukewarm: indifference.

LULL, lul, *v.t.* To quiet by soothing sounds: to put to rest.—*v.i.* to become calm: to subside.—*n.* The power or quality of soothing: a season of calm. [Sw.; Ice. *lulla;* Ger. *lullen;* L. *lallo:* from the sound.]

LULLABY, lul'a-bi, *n.* A song to lull children to sleep.

LUMBAGO, lum-bā'go, *n.* A rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. [L.,—*lumbus,* a loin.]

LUMBAR, lum'bar, } *adj.* *Pertaining to* or near *the* **LUMBAL**, lum'bal, } *loins.* [From L. *lumbus,* a loin.]

LUMBER, lum'bėr, *n.* Anything cumbersome or useless.—*v.t.* To fill with lumber: to heap together in confusion.—*v.i.* to move heavily and laboriously. [Dan. *belemre,* D. *belemmern,* to encumber.]

LUMBERER, lum'bėr-ėr, *n.* One employed in felling timber, and bringing it from the forest.

LUMBERING, lum'bėr-ing, *adj.* Filling with lumber: putting in confusion: moving heavily or clumsily.

LUMBER-ROOM, lum'bėr-rōōm, *n.* A room for holding lumber or things not in use.

LUMBRICAL, lum'brik-al, *adj.* (*anat.*) Wormlike. [From L. *lumbricus,* a worm.]

LUMINARY, lōōm'in-ar-i, *n.* Any body which gives *light,* esp. one of the heavenly bodies: one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind. [L. *lumen, luminis,* light—*luceo,* to shine.]

LUMINE, lōōm'in, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To illumine.

LUMINIFEROUS, lōōm-in-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Producing or *yielding light.* [L. *lumen, luminis,* light, and *fero,* to bear.]

LUMINOSITY, lōōm-in-os'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being luminous.

LUMINOUS, lōōm'in-us, *adj.* Giving light: shining: illuminated: clear: lucid. [See **LUMINARY**.]

LUMINOUSLY, lōōm'in-us-li, *adv.* In a luminous manner.

LUMINOUSNESS, lōōm'in-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being luminous.

LUMP, lump, *n.* A small shapeless mass: the whole together: the gross.—*v.t.* To throw into a confused mass: to take in the gross. [Ice. *lump,* D. *lompe,* Dan. *klump;* connected with **CLUB**, **CLUMP**.]

LUMPER, lump'ėr, *n.* A labourer employed in the lading or unlading of ships.

LUMP-FISH, lump'-fish, *n.* A sea-fish with a short, deep, and thick body and head, a ridge on its back, and the ventral fins united by a membrane into a sucking disc.

LUMPING, lump'ing, *adj.* In a lump: heavy: bulky.

LUMPISH, lump'ish, *adj.* Like a lump: heavy: gross: dull.

LUMPISHLY, lump'ish-li, *adv.* In a lumpish manner.

LUMPISHNESS, lump'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lumpish.

LUMP-SUCKER, lump'-suk'ėr, *n.* The lump-fish.

LUMPY, lump'i, *adj.* Full of lumps or compact masses.

LUNACY, lōōn'a-si, *n.* Madness formerly supposed to be affected by the *moon.* [From L. *luna,* the moon.]

LUNAR, lōōn'ar, } *adj.* *Belonging to the moon:* **LUNARY**, lōōn'ar-i, } measured by the revolutions of the moon: caused by the moon: like the moon. [L. *lunaris—luna,* the moon—*luceo,* to shine.]

LUNATE, lōōn'āt, } *adj.* Formed like a half-moon: **LUNATED**, lōōn'āt-ed, } crescent-shaped. [See **LUNARY**.]

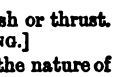
LUNATIC, lōōn'a-tik, *adj.* Affected with lunacy.—*n.* A person so affected: a madman. [L. *lunaticus—luna,* the moon.]

LUNATION, lōōn-ā'shun, *n.* The time of a revolution of the moon: a lunar month. [See **LUNARY**.]

LUNCH, lunsh, } *n.* *A lump* of something **LUNCHEON**, lunsh'un, } eatable: a slight repast between breakfast and dinner.—*v.i.* To take a lunch. [From **LUMP**.]

LUNE, lōōn, *n.* Anything in the shape of *a half-moon:* (*Shak.*) a fit of lunacy, a mad freak. [Fr. *lune,* L. *luna,* the moon.]

LUNETTE, lōō-net', *n.* *A little moon:* (*fort.*) a detached bastion: a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light: a watch-glass flattened more than usual in the centre. [Fr. dim. of *lune.*]



Lunette.

LUNG, lung, *n.* One of the organs of breathing. [A.S. *lungan.*]

LUNGE, lunj, *v.i.* (*fencing*). To make a sudden pass or thrust.—*n.* A sudden push or thrust. [Fr. *allonger,* to thrust, from root of **LONG**.]

LUNGED, lungd, *adj.* Having lungs, or the nature of lungs.

LUNGWORT, lung'wurt, *n.* An herb with purple flowers, so called from a fancied likeness of its spotted leaves to the lungs: a lichen that grows on trunks of trees. [**LUNG**, and A.S. *wurt,* plant.]

LUNIFORM, lōōn'i-form, *adj.* *Moon-shaped.* [L. *luna,* the moon, and *forma,* form.]

LUNISOLAR, lōōn-i-sō'lar, *adj.* Resulting from the united action *of the sun and moon:* compounded of the revolution of the sun and the moon. [L. *luna,* moon, and **SOLAR**.]

LUNULATE, lōōn'ū-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Shaped like a small crescent. [L. *lunula,* dim. of *luna,* the moon.]

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LUNULITE, lōōn'ū-līt, *n.* A small circular fossil coral. [L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

Lunulite.

LUPERCAL, lōō-pėr'kal, } **LUPERCALIA**, lōō-pėr-kā'li-a, } *n.* A festival among the ancient Romans, held on the 15th February, in honour of Lupercus (the same as Pan), the god of fertility and patron of shepherds. [L. *Lupercus—lupus*, a wolf, from his keeping off wolves.]

LUPINE, lōō'pīn, *adj.* *Like a wolf:* wolfish. [L. *lupinus—lupus*, Gr. *lukos*, a wolf.]

LUPINE, lōō'pin, *n.* An annual and perennial plant bearing showy flowers, called in Germany *Wolf's-bean.* [From L. *lupus*, a wolf.]

LURCH, lurch, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To swallow up: to devour. [L. *lurco*, to eat greedily.]

LURCH, lurch, *n.* A sudden roll of a ship to one side.—*v.i.* To roll suddenly to one side (as a ship): to evade by stooping: to practise subterfuges: to lurk.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to steal, to intercept. [From root of LURK.]

TO LEAVE IN THE LURCH, to leave in a difficult situation, or without help. [Acc. to Wedg., It. *lurcio*, Fr. *lourche*, Ger. *lurz*, *lurtsch*, a game at tables, also used when one party gains every point before the other makes one.]

LURCHER, lurch'ėr, *n.* One who lurks or lies in wait: one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap: a dog for game.

LURE, lūr, *n.* (*lit.*) Bait to attract wild animals: any enticement.—*v.t.* To draw to a lure: to entice: —*pr.p.* lūr'ing; *pa.p.* lūred'. [Ger. *luder*, bait, *ludern*, to entice.]

LURID, lōō'rid, *adj.* Ghastly pale: wan: gloomy. [L. *luridus.*]

LURK, lurk, *v.i.* *To lie in wait:* to be concealed. [W. *llerch*, a frisk, *llercian*, to lurk, to frisk about.]

LURKING, lurk'ing, *adj.* Lying hid: keeping out of sight. [which one lurks: a hiding-place.

LURKING-PLACE, lurk'ing-plās, *n.* A place in

LUSCIOUS, lush'us, *adj.* Sweet in a great degree: delightful: fulsome, as flattery. [O. E. *lushious*, perhaps a corr. of LUXURIOUS.]

LUSCIOUSLY, lush'us-li, *adv.* Sweetly in a high degree. [luscious.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lush'us-nes, *n.* The state of being

LUSH, lush, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Juicy: rank. [Probably an abbreviation of LUSCIOUS.]

LUSIAD, lū'si-ad, *n.* A Portuguese epic poem, celebrating the chief events in the history of Portugal, written by the poet Camoens. [Port. *Os Lusiadas*, the Lusitaniana.]

LUSK, lusk, *adj.* (*obs.*) Lazy. [Prob. from O. Fr. *lasche*, *lasque* (Fr. *lâche*), from L. *laxus*, loose, disordered.] [lazy.

LUSKISH, lusk'ish, *adj.* (*obs.*) Somewhat lusk or

LUSKISHNESS, lusk'ish-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). State of being luskish, laziness.

LUST, lust, *n.* *Listing* or *longing desire:* eagerness to possess: carnal appetite: (*B.*) any violent or depraved desire: (*Bacon*) vigour.—*v.i.* To desire eagerly: to have carnal desire: to have depraved desires. [A.S., Ger. and Sw. *lust;* Dan. and Ice. *lyst;* Goth. *lustus;* Sans. *lash*, to desire. See LIST.]

LUST-DIETED, lust'-dī'et-ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Pampered by lust. [lust: sensual.

LUSTFUL, lust'fool, *adj.* Having lust: inciting to

LUSTFULLY, lust'fool-li, *adv.* In a lustful manner.

LUSTFULNESS, lust'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being lustful.

LUSTIC, lust'ik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Lusty, healthy, vigorous.

LUSTIHEAD, lus'ti-hed, } **LUSTIHOOD**, lus'ti-hood, } *n.* The state of being lusty: bodily activity and strength: (*Spenser*) pleasure.

LUSTILY, lust'i-li, *adv.* In a lusty or vigorous manner.

LUSTINESS, lust'i-nes, *n.* Activity and strength of body. [From LUSTY.]

LUSTLESS, lust'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Listless, feeble.

LUSTRAL, lus'tral, *adj.* Relating to or used in lustration or purification.

LUSTRATION, lus-trā'shun, *n.* A purification by sacrifice: act of purifying. [L. *lustrum*, a purification—*luo*, to purify.]

LUSTRE, lus'tėr, *n.* The solemn offering for *purification* made by one of the censors in name of the Roman people at the conclusion of the census, which was taken every five years—hence, a period of five years. [L. *lustrum—luo*, to purify.]

LUSTRE, lus'tėr, *n.* *Brightness:* splendour: (*fig.*) renown: a candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut glass. [Fr.; It. *lustro*—L. *luceo*, to shine.]

LUSTRELESS, lus'tėr-les, *adj.* Destitute of lustre: dull.

LUSTRING, lus'tring, *n.* A kind of *glossy* silk cloth. [Fr. *lustrine;* It. *lustrino*, from root of LUSTRE, brightness.] [shining: luminous.

LUSTROUS, lus'trus, *adj.* Having lustre: bright:

LUSTROUSLY, lus'trus-li, *adv.* In a lustrous manner.

LUST-STAINED, lust'-stānd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Defiled by lust.

LUSTY, lust'i, *adj.* Possessing lust or vigour (obs. meaning of *lust*): stout: healthful: bulky: (*Spenser*) pleasant.

LUSTYHEAD, lus'ti-hed, *n.* Same as LUSTIHEAD.

LUTATION, lōōt-ā'shun, *n.* The act or process of closing or coating with lute.

LUTE, lōōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is washed over: mud:* a composition like clay, for closing up vessels, or protecting them when exposed to fire, called also LUTING.—*v.t.* To close or coat with lute:—*pr.p.* lūt'ing; *pa.p.* lūt'ed. [L. *lutum*, from *luo*, to wash.]

LUTE, lōōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *The wood:* a stringed instrument of music like the guitar.—*v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To play on a lute, or as on a lute. [O. Fr. *leut;* Fr. *luth;* Ger. *laute;* Ar. *al-'ud—al*, the, and *ûd*, wood.]

LUTER, lōōt'ėr, *n.* One who plays on a lute.

LUTESTRING, lōōt'string, *n.* The string of a lute.

LUTESTRING, lōōt'string, *n.* A vulgar blunder for LUSTRING.

LUTHERAN, lōō'thėr-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Luther, the German Protestant reformer (1483–1546), or to his doctrines.

LUTHERANISM, lōō'thėr-an-izm, } **LUTHERISM**, lōō'thėr-izm, } *n.* The system of doctrines taught by Luther. [*is washed over.*

LUTING, lōōt'ing, *n.* Same as LUTE, (*lit.*) *That which*

LUTIST, lōōt'ist, *n.* Same as LUTER.

LUXATE, luks'āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make *slanting:* to put out of joint: to displace:—*pr.p.* lux'ating; *pa.p.* lux'ated. [L. *luxo*, *luxatum—luxus*, Gr. *loxos*, slanting.]

LUXATION, luks-ā'shun, *n.* The act of luxating or putting out of joint: that which is put out of joint.

LUXURIANCE, luks-ū'ri-ans, } **LUXURIANCY**, luks-ū'ri-an-si, } *n.* The state of being luxuriant: vigorous growth: superabundance.

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LUXURIANT, luks-ū'ri-ant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Indulging in luxury:* exuberant in growth: over-abundant.

LUXURIANTLY, luks-ū'ri-ant-li, *adv.* In a luxuriant manner.

LUXURIATE, luks-ū'ri-āt, *v.i.* To be luxuriant: to grow exuberantly: to live luxuriously: to expatiate with delight:—*pr.p.* luxū'riāting; *pa.p.* luxū'riāted.

LUXURIATION, luks-ū-ri-ā'shun, *n.* The act of luxuriating.

LUXURIOUS, luks-ū'ri-us, *adj.* Full of luxury: given to luxury: administering to luxury: furnished with luxuries: softening by pleasure: (*Shak.*) lascivious.

LUXURIOUSLY, luks-ū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a luxurious manner: (*Shak.*) lasciviously.

LUXURY, luks'ū-ri, *n.* *Excess, extravagance:* exuberance of growth: free indulgence in sensual pleasures: sensuality: anything delightful: a dainty. [L. *luxuria*, luxury, *luxurio, -atum*, to indulge in luxury —*luxus*, excess.]

LYCANTHROPE, li-kan'thrōp, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wolf-man:* one affected with lycanthropy.

LYCANTHROPY, li-kan'thro-pi, *n.* A species of madness, which has sometimes appeared epidemically, in which the patient imagines himself a wolf and imitates its habits: the belief in such transformations. [Gr. *lykanthrōpia—lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man.]

LYCEUM, lī-sē'um, *n.* (*orig.*) The place where Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, taught: a place devoted to instruction by lectures: an association for literary improvement. [L.; Gr. *lykeion*, from the temple of Apollo *Lykeios*, the wolf-slayer—*lykos*, a wolf: also given from Apollo *Lykeios*, the shining one—*lykē*, light.]

LYCH-GATE, lich'-gāt, *n.* Same as LICH-GATE.

LYDIAN, lid'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Lydia, a country in Asia Minor: denoting an ancient Greek mode of music, which was retained for sacred music till the Reformation: soft and slow, as music: soft and effeminate.

LYE, lī, *n.* A side-piece of railway connected with [the main line.

LYE, lī, *n.* A mixture of *ashes* and water. [A.S. *leah;* Ger. *lauge;* L. *lixivium—lix*, ashes.]

LYING, lī'ing, *adj.* Addicted to telling lies.—*n.* The habit of telling lies.

LYINGLY, lī'ing-li, *adv.* In a lying manner.

LYKE-WAKE, līk'-wāk, *n.* Same as LICH-WAKE.

LYM, lim, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lime-hound.

LYME-GRASS, līm'-gras, *n.* A genus of coarse grasses, with spiny pointed leaves, common on sandy shores, where their creeping roots are useful for binding the sand. [From root of LIME in LIME-HOUND.]

LYM-HOUND, lim'-hownd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lime-hound.

LYMITER, lim'i-tėr, *n.* Same as LIMITER.

LYMPH, limf, *n.* (*lit.*) *A water-nymph:* water: a colourless fluid in animal bodies. [Fr. *lymphe*, L. *lympha*, akin to Gr. *nymphē*, a water-nymph.]

LYMPHATIC, lim-fat'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to lymph. —*n.* A vessel which conveys the lymph.

LYNCH, linch, *v.t.* To judge and punish without the usual forms of law, as by a mob. [From *Lynch*, a farmer in Virginia, who so acted.]

LYNCH-LAW, linsh'-law, *n.* The practice of punishing persons without a legal trial or any reference to the laws of the country. [See LYNCH.]

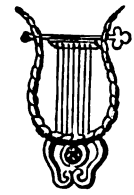
LYNE, līn, *n.* (*Spenser*). Linen.

LYNX, lingks, *n.* A small wild animal of the cat kind, noted for its sharp sight. [L. and Gr. *lynx;* prob. from Gr. *lykē*, light, or from *lykos*, a wolf.]

LYNX-EYED, lingks'-īd, *adj.* Sharp-sighted like the lynx.

LYRATE, lī'rāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Lyre-shaped.

LYRE, līr, *n.* A musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry. [L., Gr. *lyra.*]



Lyre.

LYRE-BIRD, līr'-bėrd, *n.* An Australian bird, about the size of a pheasant, remarkable for the arrangement of its 16 tail-feathers in the form of a lyre.

LYRIC, -AL, lir'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the lyre: fitted to be sung to the lyre: written in stanzas: said of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet: that composes lyrics.—*n.* A lyric poem.

LYRIST, līr'ist, *n.* One who plays on the lyre.

LYTHE, līth, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Pliant, flexible. [Same as LITHE.]

M

MAB, mab, *n.* (*lit.*) *A male child:* the queen of the fairies. [W. *mab*, a male child.]

MACADAMISATION, mak-ad-am-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act or process of macadamising.

MACADAMISE, mak-ad'am-īz, *v.t.* To cover, as a road, with small, broken stones, so as to form a durable surface:—*pr.p.* macad'amising; *pa.p.* macad'amised. [From *Macadam*, the inventor, 1756–1836.]

MACARONI, mak-a-rō'ni, *n.* (*lit.*) Food *squeezed* into balls: a paste chiefly of wheat-flour in long, slender tubes: a medley: something fanciful and extravagant: a fool: a fop. [It. *maccheroni, macaroni—maccare*, to crush.]

MACARONIC, mak-a-ron'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a macaroni, medley, or fool: trifling: affected: consisting of modern words Latinised, or Latin words modernised, intermixed with genuine Latin words.—*n.* A jumble: a macaronic composition.

MACAROON, mak-a-rōōn', *n.* A cake made chiefly of almonds and sugar.

MACASSAR-OIL, ma-kas'ar-oil, *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, exported from Macassar, a district in the island of Celebes.

MACAW, ma-kaw', *n.* A genus of American parrots, some of which are the largest of the family. [Said to be the native name in the W. India Islands.]

MACCABEAN, mak-a-bē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Maccabees.

MACCABEES, mak'a-bēz, *n.* An ancient Jewish family who rescued Judea from the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes: certain apocryphal writings of the Old Testament, treating chiefly of the history of the Maccabean princes.

MACE, mās, *n.* A spice, the second coat of the nutmeg. [It. *mace;* L. *macir;* Gr. *maker.*]

MACE, mās, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mallet,* a club of metal: a staff used as an ensign of authority: the heavier rod used in billiards. [Fr. *masse;* It. *mazza;* obs. L. *matea*, whence L. *mateola*, a mallet.]

MACE-BEARER, mās'-bār'ėr, *n.* One who carries the mace in a procession, or before men in authority.

MACER, mās'ėr, *n.* A mace-bearer.

MACERATE, mas'ėr-āt, *v.t.* *To steep:* to soften by steeping:—*pr.p.* mac'erāting; *pa.p.* mac'erāted. [L. *macero, -atum*, conn. with *marceo*, to waste away.]

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MACERATION, mas-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act or process of macerating.

MACHIAVELIAN, mak-i-a-vēl'yan, *adj.* Pertaining to or like Machiavel or his principles: politically cunning: crafty.—*n.* One who imitates Machiavel. [From *Machiavel*, a Florentine statesman and writer, 1469–1527.]

MACHIAVELIANISM, mak-i-a-vēl'yan-izm, *n.* The principles of Machiavel, or the practice of them: political cunning and artifice used to maintain arbitrary power.

Machicolation.

MACHICOLATED, ma-chik'o-lāt-ed, *adj.* Having machicolations.

MACHICOLATION, mach-i-ko-lā'shun, *n.* (*arch.*) A projecting parapet with apertures for pouring melted substances upon assailants. [Fr. *machecoulis*, from *mèche*, a match, and *couler*, to flow —L. *colo*, to filter.]

MACHINATE, mak'i-nāt, *v.t.* *To contrive skilfully:* to form a plot or scheme:—*pr.p.* mach'inating; *pa.p.* mach'inated. [L. *machinor*, *-atus*.]

MACHINATION, mak-i-nā'shun, *n.* Act of machinating or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, esp. an evil one: an artful design deliberately formed.

MACHINATOR, mak'i-nāt-or, *n.* One who machinates.

MACHINE, ma-shēn', *n.* Any artificial *means* or contrivance: an instrument formed by combining two or more of the mechanical powers: an engine: (*fig.*) supernatural agency in a poem: one who can do only what he is told.—*v.t.* To subject to the action of machinery. [L. *machina*; Gr. *mēchanē*—*mēchos*, means.]

MACHINERY, ma-shēn'ėr-i, *n.* Machines in general: the parts of a machine: means for keeping in action: supernatural agency in a poem.

MACHINIST, ma-shēn'ist, *n.* A constructer of machines: one well versed in machinery.

MACKEREL, mak'ėr-el, *n.* A well-known sea-fish largely used for food, so named from its blue *spots*. [D. *makreel*; Ger. *makrele*; Fr. *maquereau*; It. *maccarello*—*macco*, L. *macula*, a spot.]

MACKINTOSH, mak'in-tosh, *n.* A waterproof overcoat. [From *Mackintosh*, the inventor.]

MACLE, mak'l, *n.* A name given to certain diagonal black *spots* in minerals, supposed to proceed from some disturbance of the particles during the process of crystallisation: a mineral found imbedded in clay-slate. [L. *macula*, a spot.]

MACROCOSM, mak'ro-kozm, *n.* *The great world:* the universe:—opposed to MICROCOSM. [Gr. *makros*, long, great, and *kosmos*, the world.]

MACROPOD, mak'ro-pod, *n.* One of a tribe of short-tailed crustaceans remarkable for *the length of their* ten *feet*. [Gr. *makros*, long, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

MACULA, mak'ū-la, *n.* *A spot*, as on the skin, or upon the surface of the sun, moon, or planets:—*pl.* MACULÆ. [L., a spot.]

MACULATE, mak'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To spot*, to defile:—*pr.p.* mac'ūlating; *pa.p.* mac'ūlated. [L. *maculo*, *-atum*—*macula*, a spot.]

MACULATION, mak-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of maculating or spotting: a spot: a blemish.

MAD, mad, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Drunk:* troubled in mind: excited with any violent passion or appetite: furious with anger: disordered in intellect: insane: proceeding from madness (*comp.* MADD'ER; *superl.* MADD'EST).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make mad. [A.S. *gemæd*; It. *matto*, silly; L. *mattus*, drunk; Sans. *mad*, to be drunk, to be mad.]

MADAM, mad'am, *n.* (*lit.*) *My dame* or *lady:* a courteous form of address to a lady: a lady. [Fr. *madame*—*ma*, L. *mea*, my, and Fr. *dame*, L. *domina*, lady.]

MADBRAIN, mad'brān, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Disordered in [brain or mind, rash.

MAD-BRED, mad'-bred, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Bred in madness or heat of passion.

MADCAP, mad'kap, *n.* A wild, rash, hot-headed [person.

MADDEN, mad'n, *v.t.* To make mad: to enrage.—*v.i.* to become mad: to act as one mad.

MADDER, mad'ėr, *n.* A plant whose root *dyes* red. [A.S. *mæddere*; D. *meed*; *meeden*, to dye.]

MADDER-LAKE, mad'ėr-lāk, *n.* A lake, used either as an oil or water colour, made from madder.

MADE, mād, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of MAKE.

MADE CONTINUALLY (*Pr. Bk.*), established for ever.

MADEIRA, ma-dē'ra, *n.* A rich wine made at Madeira.

MADEMOISELLE, mad-mwa-zel', *n.* (*lit.*) *My damsel:* Miss. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, L. as if *dominicella*, dim. of *domina*, a lady.]

MADHOUSE, mad'hows, *n.* A house for mad persons.

MADID, mad'id, *adj.* *Wet:* dank. [L. *madidus*—*madeo*, to be wet; akin to Gr. *madaō*.]

MADLY, mad'li, *adv.* In a mad or unreasonable manner: insanely: wildly.

MADMAN, mad'man, *n.* A man who is mad.

MADNESS, mad'nes, *n.* The state of being mad: disorder of the mind: wild excitement.

MADONNA, MADONA, ma-don'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *My Lady:* a picture of the Virgin Mary. [It. *madonna*—L. *mea domina*, my lady.]

MADREPORE, mad're-pōr, *n.* The common coral, so called from its being pitted or *spotted*. [Fr.—*madré*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore.]

MADRIGAL, mad'ri-gal, *n.* (*lit.*) *A herdsman's song:* a pastoral: an elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts. [It. *madrigale*, from *mandra*, a sheepfold, L. *mandra*, a stall, Gr. *mandra*, a fold, and *galan*, to sing.]

MADWORT, mad'wurt, *n.* *A plant*, long a popular remedy in canine *madness*. [MAD, and A.S. *wurt*, plant.]

MAGAZINE, mag-a-zēn', *n.* (*lit.*) *A storehouse:* a receptacle for military stores: the gunpowder room in a ship: a pamphlet published periodically, containing miscellaneous compositions. [Fr. *magasin*; Sp. *magacen*; Port. *armazem*; Ar. *makhzan*, from *ma*, place, *khazana*, to store up.]

MAGDALEN, mag'da-len, *n.* A reformed prostitute. [Said to be from Mary Magdalene of Scripture.]

MAGE, māj, *n.* (*Spenser*). A magician.

MAGENTA, ma-jent'a, *n.* A colour derived from coal-tar, so called because introduced in the year (1859) in which the battle of Magenta, in Italy, was fought.

MAGGOT, mag'ot, *n.* A worm or grub, so called from its rapid *breeding*. [W. *magiaid*, *magiod*, worms—*magu*, to breed; Scot. *mauk*, *mauch*; Ice. *madkr*, worm.]

MAGGOTY, mag'ot-i, *adj.* Full of or infested with [maggots: (*fig.*) capricious.

MAGI, mā'jī, *n.* *Priests* of the Persians: the Wise Men of the East. [L.; Gr. *magos*; Ar. *madjus*, Pers. *mag* or *mog*, a priest.]

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MAGIAN, mā'ji-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Magi.—*n.* One of the Magi.

MAGIANISM, mā'ji-an-izm, *n.* The philosophy or [doctrines of the Magi.

MAGIC, maj'ik, *n.* (*lit.*) *The science of the Magi:* enchantment: sorcery.

MAGIC, -AL, maj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, used in, or done by magic: imposing or startling in performance.

MAGICALLY, maj'ik-al-li, *adv.* By magic or enchantment.

MAGICIAN, ma-jish'an, *n.* One skilled in magic.

MAGILP, ma-gilp', *n.* A gelatinous compound of linseed-oil and mastic varnish, used as a vehicle for colours by oil-painters:—written also *megylp.*

MAGISTERIAL, maj-is-tē'ri-al, *adj.* *Pertaining* or suitable *to a master:* authoritative: proud: dignified. [L. *magisterius—magister*, a master—*mag*, root of L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, great; akin to Sans. *mah*, great.]

MAGISTERIALLY, maj-is-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a master: authoritatively: proudly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, maj-is-tē'ri-al-nes, *n.* The manner of a master: arrogance: imperiousness.

MAGISTERY, maj'is-tėr-i, *n.* A term used by chemists to signify a very fine powder made by solution and precipitation.

MAGISTRACY, maj'is-tras-i, *n.* The office or dignity of a magistrate: the body of magistrates.

MAGISTRAL, maj'is-tral, *adj.* Magisterial: prescribed by a master or physician, as a medicine.

MAGISTRATE, maj'is-trāt, *n.* A public civil officer: a justice of the peace. [See MAGISTERIAL.]

MAGISTRATIC, -AL, maj-is-trat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the authority of a magistrate.

MAGNA CHARTA, mag'na kär'ta, *n.* *The great charter* obtained from King John, 1215 A.D. [L.]

MAGNANIMITY, mag-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* *Greatness of soul:* mental elevation or dignity: generosity. [L. *magnanimitas—magnanimus*, great-souled—*magnus*, great, and *animus*, the mind.]

MAGNANIMOUS, mag-nan'i-mus, *adj.* Having magnanimity: elevated in soul or sentiment: noble or honourable: brave: unselfish.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, mag-nan'i-mus-li, *adv.* With magnanimity: generously.

MAGNATE, mag'nāt, *n.* *A great man:* a noble: a man of rank or wealth. [Fr. *magnat*, a title of nobles of Hungary and Poland, L. *magnatus—magnus*, great.]

MAGNES, mag'nēz, *n.* (*Spenser*). The magnet. [L.]

MAGNESIA, mag-nē'zha, *n.* A primitive earth so called because anciently thought to have the power, *like a magnet*, of attracting any principle from the atmosphere when exposed to it: a soft, white purgative powder. [Fr. *magnésie*, L. *magnes, -etis*, a magnet or magnesian stone—L. and Gr. *Magnēsia*, a country in *Lydia*, hence called the *Lydian Stone.* See LOADSTONE.]

MAGNESIAN, mag-nē'zhan, *adj.* Belonging to, con[taining, or resembling magnesia.

MAGNESIUM, mag-nē'zhum, *n.* The metallic base of magnesia.

MAGNET, mag'net, *n.* (*lit.*) *Magnesian stone:* the load-stone, an iron ore which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles: a bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the load-stone have been imparted. [L. *magnes.*]

MAGNETIC, -AL, mag-net'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the magnet: having the properties of the magnet: attractive.

MAGNETICALLY, mag-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* By magnetism: by the power of attraction.

MAGNETISE, mag'net-īz, *v.t.* To render magnetic: to attract as if by a magnet.—*v.i.* to become magnetic:—*pr.p.* mag'netising; *pa.p.* mag'netised.

MAGNETISER, mag'net-īz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which imparts magnetism.

MAGNETISM, mag'net-izm, *n.* The cause of the attractive power of the magnet: attraction: the science which treats of the properties of the magnet.

MAGNETIST, mag'net-ist, *n.* One skilled in magnetism.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC, -AL, mag'net-o-e-lek'trik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, mag'net-o-e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* Electricity evolved by magnets: the science which treats of the phenomena where magnetism gives rise to electricity.

MAGNIFIABLE, mag'ni-fī-a-bl, *adj.* That may be magnified: worthy of being extolled.

MAGNIFIC, -AL, mag-nif'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Doing great things:* great: splendid: illustrious: noble. [L. *magnificus—magnus*, great, and *facio*, to do.]

MAGNIFICALLY, mag-nif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

MAGNIFICAT, mag-nif'i-kat, *n.* (*lit.*) *It magnifies:* the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46—55, beginning in the Latin vulgate with this word. [L. 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnifico*, to magnify.]

MAGNIFICENCE, mag-nif'i-sens, *n.* The state of being magnificent: splendour of appearance or state: liberality.

MAGNIFICENT, mag-nif'i-sent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Doing great things:* grand: noble: pompous: displaying grandeur. [See MAGNIFIC.]

MAGNIFICENTLY, mag-nif'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a magnificent manner: with grandeur of appearance.

MAGNIFICO, mag-nif'i-ko, *n.* (*Shak.*) A term of courtesy applied to a Venetian grandee.

MAGNIFIER, mag'ni-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which magnifies or enlarges: one who extols.

MAGNIFY, mag'ni-fī, *v.t.* *To make great* or greater: to enlarge: to increase the apparent dimensions of: to exaggerate: to praise highly:—*pr.p.* mag'nifying; *pa.p.* mag'nified. [L. *magnifico—magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.]

MAGNILOQUENCE, mag-nil'o-kwens, *n.* Loftiness of language: pompous speech. [See MAGNILOQUENT.]

MAGNILOQUENT, mag-nil'o-kwent, *adj.* *Speaking in a grand* or pompous *style:* bombastic. [L. *magnus*, great, *loquens*, pr.p. of *loquor*, to speak.]

MAGNILOQUENTLY, mag-nil'o-kwent-li, *adv.* With lofty or pompous language: bombastically.

MAGNITUDE, mag'ni-tūd, *n.* *Greatness:* size: extent: importance. [L. *magnitudo—magnus*, great.]

MAGNOLIA, mag-nol'i-a, *n.* A species of trees of beautiful flower and foliage, found chiefly in N. America. [Named after *M. Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier in France, 1638—1715.]

MAGOT, mag'ot, *n.* The Barbary ape, the only species of monkey existing in Europe.

MAGPIE, mag'pī, *n.* A chattering bird, of a genus allied to the crow, with *pied* or coloured feathers. [*Mag*, contr. of Margaret or Maggy, a familiar name, and L. *pica*, a magpie or painted one, from *pingo, pictum*, to paint.]

MAGYAR, mod'jor, *n.* [Hungary. One of the prevailing race in

MAHOGANY, ma-hog'a-ni, *n.* A tree of tropical America: its wood, used in making furniture. [*Mahogon*, the native South American name.]

MAHOMEDAN, MAHOMETAN, &c. See MOHAMMEDAN.

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MAID, mād, *n.* (*lit.*) *A child*, male or female: an unmarried woman, esp. a young one: a virgin: a female servant.—*adj.* Pertaining to a virgin or young woman: consisting of maidens: unpolluted: fresh: new: unused: first. [A.S. *mæden, mægth*, Ger. *magd*, Goth. *magaths*, a maid, *magus*, a boy; Gael. *maighdean*, a maid, *mac*, a son; W., Bret. *mab, map*, a son.]

MAID-CHILD, mād'-chīld, *n.* (*B.*) A female child.

MAIDEN, mād'n, *n.* A maid.

MAIDEN-HAIR, mād'n-hār, *n.* A small, delicate, graceful fern, said to have got its name from the use by maidens of a mucilage made from it for stiffening the hair.

MAIDENHEAD, mād'n-hed, } *n.* The state of
MAIDENHOOD, mād'n-hood, } being a maid: virginity: purity: freshness: newness.

MAIDENLINESS, mād'n-li-nes, *n.* The behaviour that becomes a maiden: modesty.

MAIDENLY, mād'n-li, *adj.* Maiden-like: becoming a maiden: gentle: modest. [a maiden.

MAIDEN-MEEK, mād'n-mēk, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Meek as

MAIDHOOD, mād'hood, *n.* (*Shak.*) Maidenhood.

MAID-MARIAN, mād-mā'ri-an, *n.* The May-queen: a character in the old Morris-dance, usually represented by a man in woman's clothes. [MARIAN, relating to Mary or to the Virgin Mary.]

MAID-PALE, mād'-pāl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Pale, like a sick girl. [vant.

MAID-SERVANT, mād'-sėrv'ant, *n.* A female ser-

MAIL, māl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A spot, a mesh:* defensive armour for the body formed of steel rings or network: armour generally.—*v.t.* To clothe in mail. [Fr. *maille*, It. *maglia, macchia*—L. *macula*, a spot or mesh.]

MAIL, māl, *n.* *A bag* for the conveyance of letters, &c.: the contents of such a bag: the person, or the carriage by which the mail is conveyed. [Fr. *malle*, a trunk, a mail, Gael. *mala*, old Ger. *malaha*, a sack.]

MAIL-COACH, māl'-kōch, *n.* The coach which carries the public mails. [the public mails.

MAIL-GUARD, māl'-gärd, *n.* An officer who guards

MAIL-TRAIN, māl'-trān, *n.* A railway train which carries the public mails.

MAIM, mām, *n.* *A bruise:* an injury: a lameness: the deprivation of any essential part.—*v.t.* To bruise: to disfigure: to injure: to lame or cripple: to render defective. [O. Fr. *mehaing*, a bruise or defect, *méhaigner*, It. *magagnare*, to maim: akin to L. *mancus*, maimed, defective.]

MAIMEDNESS, mām'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being maimed or injured.

MAIN, mān, *n.* *Strength: might:* the chief or principal part: the ocean or main sea: a continent or a larger island as compared with a smaller.—*adj.* Strong, powerful: huge: chief, principal: first in importance: leading. [A.S. *mægn—magan*, to be strong; Ice. *magn, megin*, O. Ger. *megin*, strength; akin to L. *magnus*, great.]

MAIN-DECK, mān'-dek, *n.* The principal deck of a ship.

MAINLAND, mān'land, *n.* The principal or larger land, as opposed to a smaller portion.

MAINLY, mān'li, *adv.* Chiefly: greatly: entirely.

MAINMAST, mān'mast, *n.* The principal mast of a ship.

MAINSAIL, mān'sāl, *n.* The principal sail of a ship.

MAIN-SHEET, mān'-shēt, *n.* The sheet or rope attached to the lower corner of the mainsail.

MAINSPRING, mān'spring, *n.* The most important spring in a piece of machinery, esp. the moving spring of a time-piece: (*fig.*) the principal cause of action.

MAINSTAY, mān'stā, *n.* The stay extending from the maintop to the foot of the foremast: (*fig.*) chief support or reliance.

MAINTAIN, men-tān', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To hold by the hand:* to keep in any state: to keep possession of: to carry on: to keep up: to support: to make good: to support by argument: to affirm: to defend.—*v.i.* to affirm, as a position: to assert. [Fr. *maintenir*, from L. *manus*, the hand, and *teneo*, to hold.]

MAINTAINABLE, men-tān'a-bl, *adj.* Able to be maintained, supported, or defended.

MAINTAINER, men-tān'ėr, *n.* One who maintains.

MAINTENANCE, mān'ten-ans, *n.* The act of maintaining, supporting, or defending: continuance: the means of support: defence, protection.

MAINTOP, mān'top, *n.* The top of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, mān'yärd, *n.* The yard of the mainmast.

MAISTER, mās'tėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Master. [riority.

MAISTERY, mās'tėr-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Mastery, supe-

MAISTRING, mās'tring, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Mastering, controlling, superior.

MAIZE, māz, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, called also Indian corn or wheat. [Sp. *maiz*, Fr. *maïs*, Haitian *mahiz, mahis*.]

MAJESTIC, ma-jes'tik, *adj.* Having or exhibiting [majesty: stately: sublime.

MAJESTICALLY, ma-jes'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a majestic manner: with dignity.

MAJESTICALNESS, ma-jes'tik-al-nes, *n.* Majesty.

MAJESTY, maj'es-ti, *n.* *Greatness:* grandeur: dignity: elevation of manner or style: a title of kings and other sovereigns. [Fr. *majesté*, L. *majestas—majus, magnus*, great.]

MAJOLICA, ma-jol'i-ka, *n.* A kind of pottery made of coloured clay, and coated with a white opaque varnish, so called by the Italians because the first specimens came from Majorca.

MAJOR, mā'jur, *adj.* *Greater.*—*n.* A person of full age (21 years): a military officer in rank between a captain and a lieutenant-colonel. [L., comp. of *magnus*, great.]

MAJORATE, mā'jur-āt, } *n.* The office or rank
MAJORSHIP, mā'jur-ship, } of major: majority.

MAJOR-DOMO, mā-jur-dō'mo, *n.* A man who holds a superior place in a house, a steward: a chief minister. [Fr. *majordome*, Sp. *mayordomo*—L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.]

MAJOR-GENERAL, mā'jur-jen'ėr-al, *n.* An officer in the army ranking next below a lieutenant-general.

MAJORITY, ma-jor'i-ti, *n.* The state of being major or greater: the greater number: the difference between the greater and the less number: full age (at 21): the office or rank of major. [major: majority.

MAJORSHIP, mā'jur-ship, *n.* The office or rank of

MAKE, māk, *v.t.* To fashion, frame, or form: (*Bacon*) to give (as judgment): to produce: to bring about: to perform: to cause to be: to force: to render: to turn: to occasion: to bring into any state or condition: to establish: to prepare, as a bed: to obtain: to ascertain to be: to arrive in sight of, to reach: (*B.*) to be occupied with, to do: (*Bacon*) to advantage.—*v.i.* to tend or move: to contribute: (*B.*) to feign or pretend:—*pr.p.* māk'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* māde. [A.S. *macian*, D. *maken*, Ger. *machen*, conn. with A.S. and Goth. *magan*, Sans. *mah*, to be great, and *mag*, root of L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, great.]

MAKE AS IF, (*B.*) to feign or pretend.—MAKE AWAY, to put out of the way, to destroy.—MAKE BELIEVE, to pretend, feign.—MAKE FOR, to move towards, to tend to the advantage of.—MAKE FREE WITH, to treat freely or without ceremony.—MAKE GOOD, to maintain, to

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justify, to fulfil.—MAKE MUCH OF, to treat with fondness, to cherish, to foster.—MAKE OF, to understand by: to effect: to consider, account.—MAKE OUT, to discover, to understand clearly: to prove: to furnish: to succeed.—MAKE OVER, to transfer.—MAKE UP TO, to approach, to become friendly.—MAKE UP FOR, to compensate: to be instead of.

MAKE, māk, *n.* Form or shape: structure, texture.

MAKE, māk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A mate, consort, equal. [A.S. *maca*, Ice. *maki*, a mate.]

MAKE-BELIEVE, māk'-be-lēv', *n.* A mere pretence.

MAKELESS, māk'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without a make or mate.

MAKE-PEACE, māk'-pēs, *n.* (*Shak.*) A peace-maker.

MAKER, māk'ér, *n.* One who makes: the Creator.

MAKE-SHIFT, māk'-shift, *n.* That which serves a shift or turn: a temporary expedient.

MAKETH, māk'eth, old 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of MAKE.

MAKE-WEIGHT, māk'-wāt, *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight: something of little value added to supply a deficiency.

MAKING, māk'ing, *n.* The act of forming or constructing: structure: form.

MALACHITE, mal'a-kīt, *n.* Carbonate of copper, a hard stone of a beautiful *green colour* admitting of a fine polish. [Fr., from Gr. *malachē*, a mallow, a plant of a green colour.]

MALACOLOGY, mal-a-kol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of natural history which treats of the structure and habits of molluscs. [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, a discourse. See MOLLUSC.]

MALACOPTERYGIOUS, mal-a-kop-tér-ij'i-us, *adj.* Having the rays of the fins *soft*, excepting the first ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins, as in the pike, salmon, &c. [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing, a fin.]

MALADJUSTMENT, mal-ad-just'ment, *n.* A bad or wrong adjustment. [L. *malus*, bad, and ADJUSTMENT.]

MALADMINISTRATION, mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun, *n.* Bad administration: bad management, esp. of public affairs. [L. *malus*, bad, and ADMINISTRATION.]

MALADROIT, mal-a-droit', *adj.* Badly adroit: not dexterous: unskilful: clumsy. [L. *male*, badly, and ADROIT.]

MALADROITLY, mal-a-droit'li, *adv.* In a maladroit [or awkward manner.

MALADROITNESS, mal-a-droit'nes, *n.* Want of adroitness or dexterity: awkwardness.

MALADY, mal'a-di, *n.* *Illness:* disease, bodily or mental. [Fr. *maladie*—L. *male*, *aptus*, ill-fitted, indisposed.]

MALAGA, mal'a-ga, *n.* A wine imported from [Malaga in Spain.

MALAPERT, mal'a-pért, *adj.* Badly pert: saucy: impudent. [L. *male*, badly, and PERT.]

MALAPERTLY, mal'a-pért-li, *adv.* In a malapert manner: saucily.

MALAPERTNESS, mal'a-pért-nes, *n.* The quality of being malapert: impudence.

MALAPROPOS, mal-ap-ro-pō', *adv.* Badly apropos: not suited to the purpose: unseasonably. [L. *male*, badly, and APROPOS.]

MALAR, mā'lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to the cheek.*—*n.* The bone which forms the prominence of the cheek. [From L. *mala*, the cheek, the jaw, the bruising thing—*mando*, to bruise.]

MALARIA, ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* *Bad air:* the noxious exhalations of marshy districts, producing fever, &c.: miasma. [It., from *mala aria*, L. *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.]

MALARIAL, ma-lā'ri-al, } *adj.* Relating to or in-
MALARIOUS, ma-lā'ri-us, } fected by malaria.

MALAY, -AN, ma-lā', -an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Malay Archipelago.—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Malays.

MALCONFORMATION, mal-kon-for-mā'shun, *n.* Bad conformation or form: imperfection or disproportion of parts. [L. *malus*, bad, and CONFORMATION.]

MALCONTENT, mal'kon-tent, *adj.* Ill content: discontented, dissatisfied, esp. in political matters.—*n.* One who is discontented. [L. *male*, ill, and CONTENT.]

MALCONTENTEDNESS, mal-kon-tent'ed-nes, *n.* Discontentedness.

MALE, māl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Mail, armour.

MALE, māl, *adj.* *Masculine:* pertaining to the sex that begets (not bears) young: (*bot.*) bearing stamens.—*n.* One of the male sex: a he-animal: a stamen-bearing plant. [O. Fr. *masle*, Fr. *mâle*, L. *masculus*, male—*mas*, *maris*, a male.]

MALECONTENT. Same as MALCONTENT.

MALEDICTION, mal-e-dik'shun, *n.* *Evil speaking:* denunciation of evil: curse: execration or imprecation. [L. *maledictio*—*maledico*, to speak ill of—*male*, badly, and *dico*, to speak.]

MALEFACTION, mal-e-fak'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) A crime, an offence. [L. *male*, badly, and *facio*, to do.]

MALEFACTOR, mal'e-fak-tor, *n.* *An evil-doer:* a criminal. [L. *male*, badly, and *factor*, a doer—*facio*, to do.]

MALEFICE, mal'e-fis, *n.* *An evil deed.* [L. *maleficium*—*male*, badly, and *facio*, to do.]

MALEIC, ma-lē'ik, *adj.* Denoting an acid obtained from malic acid.

MALENGINE, ma-len'jin, *n.* (*Spenser*). Evil device, deceit. [L. *malus*, bad, and *ingenium*, ingenuity.]

MALEVOLENCE, mal-ev'o-lens, *n.* The quality of being malevolent: inclination to injure others: ill-will.

MALEVOLENT, mal-ev'o-lent, *adj.* *Wishing evil:* ill-disposed towards others: envious: malicious. [L. *malevolens*—*male*, badly, *volens*, pr.p. of *volo*, to wish.]

MALEVOLENTLY, mal-ev'o-lent-li, *adv.* In a [malevolent manner: with ill-will.

MALFEASANCE, mal-fēz'ans, *n.* *Evil-doing:* the doing of what one ought not to do. [Fr. *malfaisance*—L. *male*, evil, and *facio*, to do.]

MALFORMATION, mal-for-mā'shun, *n.* Bad or wrong formation: irregular or anomalous formation. [L. *malus*, bad, and FORMATION.]

MALIC, mā'lik, *adj.* Denoting an acid obtained from the juice of several fruits, esp. the *apple*. [L. *malum*, an apple.]

MALICE, mal'is, *n.* (*lit.*) *Badness* (so in *B.*): ill-will: spite: disposition to harm others: deliberate mischief: (*Bacon*) vice, depravity of manners. [Fr.; L. *malitia*—*malus*, bad.]

MALICHO, mal'i-cho, *n.* (*Shak.*) Either a corruption of Spanish *malhecor* = a poisoner, or = mischief, from Spanish *malhecō*, evil action.

MALICIOUS, ma-lish'yus, *adj.* Full of malice: bearing ill-will or spite: prompted by hatred or ill-will: with mischievous intentions.

MALICIOUSLY, ma-lish'yus-li, *adv.* In a malicious manner: with malice.

MALICIOUSNESS, ma-lish'yus-nes, *n.* The quality of being malicious: malice.

MALIGN, ma-līn', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Of a bad kind:* of an evil nature or disposition towards others: malicious:

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unfavourable.—*v.t.* (*orig.*) *To treat with malice:* to speak evil of. [L. *malignus*, for *maligenus—malus*, bad, and *genus*, kind. See GENUS.]

MALIGNANCE, ma-lig'nans, } *n.* State or quality
MALIGNANCY, ma-lig'nans-i, } of being malignant: malignity.

MALIGNANT, ma-lig'nant, *adj.* *Malign, acting maliciously:* actuated by extreme enmity: tending to destroy life.—*n.* One of the adherents of the Stuart line, so called by the opposite party. [L. *malignans*, pr.p. of *maligno*, to act maliciously. See MALIGN.]

MALIGNANTLY, ma-lig'nant-li, *adv.* With bad intention or influence: perniciously.

MALIGNER, ma-lin'ėr, *n.* One who maligns or vilifies.

MALIGNITY, ma-lig'ni-ti, *n.* Quality of being malign: extreme malevolence: virulence: deadly quality.

MALIGNLY, ma-lin'li, *adv.* In a malign manner: with bad intention: perniciously.

MALINGER, ma-ling'gėr, *v.i.* To feign sickness, in order to avoid duty, used chiefly in the military service. [Fr. *malingre*, sickly.]

MALINGERER, ma-ling'gėr-ėr, *n.* One who malingers or feigns illness.

MALINGERY, ma-ling'gėr-i, *n.* Feigned sickness.

MALISON, mal'i-zn, *n.* Malediction—opposed to BENISON. [O. Fr. *malison*, contr. from *malédiction*. See MALEDICTION.]

MALKIN, maw'kin, *n.* (*Shak.*) A term used in contempt for a dirty wench. [Dim. of *Mal*, Mary.]

MALL, mal, *n.* A large wooden beetle or hammer.—*v.t.* To beat with a mall or something heavy: to bruise. [Fr. *mail*; It. *maglio, malleo*; L. *malleus*.]

MALL, mal or mel, *n.* (*orig.*) A walk for playing in with malls or mallets and balls: a level shaded walk: a public walk.

MALLARD, mal'ard, *n.* A drake: the common duck in its wild state. [Fr. *malart—mâle*, male, and suffix *ard*.]

MALLEABILITY, mal-e-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being malleable or capable of being beaten out by hammering.

MALLEABLE, mal'e-a-bl, *adj.* That may be malleated or beaten out by hammering.

MALLEABLENESS, mal'e-a-bl-nes, *n.* Malleability.

MALLEATE, mal'e-āt, *v.t.* *To hammer:* to extend by hammering. [Obs. L. *malleo, malleatum—malleus*, a hammer.]

MALLEATION, mal-e-ā'shun, *n.* The act of beating [with or as with a hammer.

MALLET, mal'et, *n.* A little mall: a wooden hammer. [Dim. of MALL.]

MALLOW, mal'ō, } *n.* A plant having *soft, downy*
MALLOWS, mal'ōz, } leaves, and *relaxing* properties. [A.S. *mealwe, malu*; Ger. *malve*; L. *malva*; Gr. *malachē*, from *malassō*, to make soft.]

MALMSEY, mäm'ze, *n.* A sort of grape: a strong and sweet wine. [Low Ger. *malmasier, malmesier*; Sp. *malvasia*, from *Malvasia* in the Morea.]

MALPRACTICE, mal-prak'tis, *n.* Evil practice or conduct: practice contrary to established rules. [L. *male*, evil, and PRACTICE.]

MALT, mawlt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is melted* or *dissolved:* barley or other grain steeped in water, fermented, and dried in a kiln.—*v.t.* To make into malt.—*v.i.* to become malt.—*adj.* Containing or made with malt. [A.S. *mealt, malt*; Ger. *malz*; Ice. *malt*, from *melta*, to dissolve, rot.]

MALTALENT, mal'tal-ent, *n.* (*Spenser*). Bad talent or inclination, ill-humour. [L. *malus*, bad, and TALENT.]

MALTESE, mal-tēz', *n.* A native, or the natives of Malta.—*adj.* Belonging to Malta, or to its inhabitants.

MALT-HORSE, mawlt'-hors, *n.* A heavy horse, such as used by brewers: hence (*Shak.*) used in reproach for a dull stupid person.

MALTHUSIAN, mal-thū'zhan, *adj.* Relating to Malthus or to the principles he held regarding the necessity of checking the growth of population.

MALTREAT, mal-trēt', *v.t.* To treat ill: to abuse: to use roughly or unkindly. [L. *male*, ill, and TREAT.]

MALTREATMENT, mal-trēt'ment, *n.* Ill-treatment: abuse.

MALTSTER, mawlt'stėr, *n.* One whose trade or [occupation it is to make malt.

MALTWORM, mawlt'wurm, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lover of malted liquors, a tippler. [mallows.

MALVACEOUS, mal-vā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to

MALVERSATION, mal-vėr-sā'shun, *n.* *Evil conduct:* mean or fraudulent artifices: corruption in office. [Fr.; from L. *male*, badly, and *versor, versatus*, to turn or occupy one's self.]

MAMALUKE, mam'a-lōōk, } *n.* One of a military
MAMELUKE, mam'e-lōōk, } force in Egypt of Circassian slaves, massacred in 1811. [Ar. *mamlūk*, a purchased slave, from *malaka*, to possess.]

MAMMA, mam-mä', *n.* *Mother*—used chiefly by young children. [L. *mamma*, the breast; D. *mamme*, breast, mother; a repetition of *ma*, the syllable a child first naturally utters.]

MAMMAL, mam'al, *n.* An animal that *suckles* its young:—*pl.* MAMMALS, mam'alz. [L. *mammalis*, belonging to the breast—*mamma*.] [mammals.

MAMMALIA, mam-mā'li-a, *n.pl.* The whole class of

MAMMALIAN, mam-mā'li-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the mammalia.

MAMMALOGY, mam-mal'o-ji, *n.* The science which relates to mammals. [MAMMAL, and *logos*, discourse.]

MAMMARY, mam'ar-i, *adj.* Relating to the mammæ or breasts. [L. *mamma*, the breast. See MAMMA.]

MAMMEE, mam-mē', *n.* A highly esteemed fruit of the West Indies and Tropical America, having a sweet taste and aromatic odour: the tree producing the fruit. [Haitian *mamey*.]

MAMMER, mam'ėr, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To hesitate, to stand muttering and in doubt. [Prob. from the sound; perh. orig. meaning to *stammer*.]

MAMMET, mam'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A puppet, a figure dressed up. [Confounded with MAWMET, an idol.]

MAMMIFER, mam'i-fėr, *n.* An animal *having breasts* or *paps*. [L. *mamma*, breast, and *fero*, to bear.]

MAMMIFEROUS, mam-mif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Having breasts* from which the young are nourished. [See MAMMIFER.]

MAMMIFORM, mam'i-form, *adj.* *Having the form of breasts* or paps. [L. *mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, form.]

MAMMILLARY, mam'il-lar-i, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or resembling *the paps*. [From L. *mammilla*, dim. of *mamma*, breast.]

MAMMILLATED, mam'il-lāt-ed. [illegible] *nipples* or paps, or [illegible] with, to do: (*Bacon*) MAMMILLARY.]

MAMMOCK, mam'uk [illegible] :—*pr.p.* māk'ing; *p.t.* and
MAMMON, mam'un, *n* [illegible] god of riches. [L. *mammona*; Syriac *mamōnā*.]

MAMMONISH, mam'un-ish, *adj.* Devoted to the pursuit of Mammon or riches.

MAMMONISM, mam'un-izm, *n.* Devotion to the pursuit of Mammon or wealth.

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MAMMONIST, mam'un-ist, *n.* One devoted to Mammon or riches: a worldling.

MAMMOSE, mam-mōs', *adj.* (*bot.*) *Breast-shaped.* [L. *mammosus—mamma*, the breast.]

MAMMOTH, mam'uth, *n.* An extinct species of elephant, so called because believed by the Tartars to have worked its way in *the earth* like a mole.—*adj.* Resembling the mammoth in size: very large. [Russ. *mamont*, *mamant*, from Tartar *mamma*, the earth.]

MAN, man, *n.* (*pl.* MEN). (*lit.*) *The being that thinks:* a human being: mankind: a grown-up male: a male attendant: a husband: a piece used in playing chess or draughts.—*v.t.* To supply with men: to strengthen or fortify:—*pr.p.* mann'ing; *pa.p.* manned'. [A.S., Ger., Goth. *man*; Ice. *madhr* for *mannr*; Sans. *manu—man*, to think.]

MANACLE, man'a-kl, *n.* An iron *handcuff.*—*v.t.* To put manacles on: to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers:—*pr.p.* man'acling; *pa.p.* man'acled. [L. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, a sleeve—*manus*, the hand.]

MANAGE, man'āj, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To govern with the hand:* to conduct with economy: to control: to wield: to handle: to have under command: to contrive: to train, as a horse.—*v.i.* to conduct affairs:—*pr.p.* man'āging; *pa.p.* man'āged.—*n.* (*Bacon*) Management.

[Fr. *manège*, the managing of a horse, *ménager*, to manage; It. *maneggiare*, to handle—L. *manus*, the hand: or from L. *mansio*, a mansion, house—*maneo*, to remain.]

MANAGEABILITY, man-āj-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being manageable. [managed: governable.

MANAGEABLE, man'āj-a-bl, *adj.* That can be

MANAGEABLENESS, man'āj-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being manageable. [easily managed.

MANAGEABLY, man'āj-a-bli, *adv.* So as to be

MANAGEMENT, man'āj-ment, *n.* Act of managing: manner of directing or using anything: administration: skilful treatment.

MANAGER, man'āj-ėr, *n.* One who manages: a director: an economist.

MANAGERIAL, man-a-jē'ri-al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a manager, or to management.

MANCHET, man'shet, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A small loaf or cake of fine white bread.

MAN-CHILD, man'-child, *n.* A male child.

MANCHINEEL, manch-i-nēl', *n.* A West Indian tree, remarkable for the poisonous qualities of its juice, and having a fruit resembling *a small apple.* [Sp. *mancinilla*, a small apple.]

MANCIPLE, man'si-pl, *n.* A steward: a purveyor, particularly of a college. [L. *mancipium—manceps*, a purchaser—*manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.]

MANDAMUS, man-dā'mus, *n.* (*lit.*) *We command:* a writ or command issued by the Court of Queen's Bench. [L.—*mando*, to command.]

MANDARIN, man-da-rēn', *n.* A Chinese *commander* MANDARIN of a province: the court language of not suited to the pu[illegible] *mandar*, L. *mando*, to badly, and APROPOS.] [mandate is given.

MANDATAR, mā'lar, *adj.* *Per[illegible]* One to whom a

MANDATE, [illegible]hich forms the [illegible] *Something put into one's hands:* a charge: a[illegible] authoritative command: a rescript of the Pope: (*law*) a contract by which one employs another to manage any business for him. [L. *mandatum*, from *mando*, to command—*manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.]

MANDATORY, man'da-tor-i, *n.* One to whom a mandate is given.—*adj.* Containing a mandate or command: preceptive: directory.

MANDIBLE, man'di-bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which chews:* (*zool.*) a jaw. [L. *mandibula—mando*, to chew.]

MANDIBULAR, man-dib'ū-lar, *adj.* Relating to the mandible or jaw.

MANDIBULATE, man-dib'ū-lāt, } *adj.* Pro-
MANDIBULATED, man-dib'ū-lāt-ed, } vided with mandibles or jaws.

MANDOLIN, man'do-lin, *n.* A musical instrument of the lute species, having strings, finger-board, and neck like a guitar. [Fr. *mandoline*, It. *mandola*, *mandora*, *pandora*. See BANJO.] [mandrake.

MANDRAGORA, man-drag'o-ra, *n.* (*Shak.*) The

MANDRAKE, man'drāk, *n.* A narcotic plant. [A.S. *mandragora*; L. and Gr. *mandragoras.*]

MANDREL, man'drel, *n.* The revolving shank to which turners fix their work in the lathe. [Fr. *mandrin.*]

MANDRILL, man'dril, *n.* The largest species of baboon, characterised by the enormous protuberance of its cheek and by its short tail. [Fr. *mandrille*, It. *mandrillo.*]

MANE, mān, *n.* The long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and lion. [Ice. *mōn*; W. *mwng*; Ger. *mähne.*]

MANED, mānd, *adj.* Having a mane.

MANEGE, man-āzh', *n.* The managing of horses: the art of horsemanship or of training horses: a riding-school. [From root of MANAGE.]

MANEH, mā'ne, *n.* A Hebrew weight containing 100 shekels of gold or 60 shekels of silver. [Heb.]

MANELIKE, mān'lik, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Like a mane: hanging in the form of a mane.

MANES, mā'nēz, *n.* (*Roman myth.*) The benevolent infernal deities: the ghosts or spirits of departed persons. [L.] [courageous.

MANFUL, man'fool, *adj.* Full of manliness: bold:

MANFULLY, man'fool-li, *adv.* As becoming a man: boldly: courageously.

MANFULNESS, man'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being manful: nobleness: bravery.

MANGANESE, mang-ga-nēz', *n.* A dusky white or whitish-gray metal, very difficult to fuse. [Formed by transposition from MAGNESIUM.]

MANGANESIAN, mang-ga-nē'zhi-an, *adj.* Relating to manganese.

MANGANITE, mang'ga-nīt, *n.* Gray ore of manganese, used in glass manufacture.

MANGE, mānj, *n.* The scab or itch which *eats* the skin of domestic animals. [Fr. *manger*, to eat; L. *manduco*, *mando*, to chew, to eat.]

MANGEL-WURZEL, mang'gl-wur'zl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Beet-root:* a plant of the beet kind. [Ger. *mangold*, red beet, and *wurzel*, root.]

MANGER, mānj'ėr, *n.* An *eating*-trough for horses and cattle. [Fr. *manger*, to eat. See MANGE.]

MANGINESS, mānj'i-nes, *n.* State of being mangy: scabbiness.

MANGLE, mang'gl, *v.t.* *To render maimed* or *imperfect:* to cut and bruise: to tear in cutting: to mutilate: to take by piecemeal:—*pr.p.* mang'ling; *pa.p.* mang'led.

[Ger. *mangeln*, to be wanting; low Ger. *mank*, deficient, mutilated; Ice. *minka*, to lessen; allied to L. *mancus*, maimed, Sans. *manak*, deficient.]

MANGLE, mang'gl, *n.* (*lit.*) *The axis of a pulley:* a calender for smoothing linen.—*v.t.* To smooth with a mangle: to calender:—*pr.p.* mang'ling; *pa.p.*

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mang'led. [Ger. and D. *mangel;* It. *mangano,* a calender; Gr. *manganon,* the axis of a pulley.]

MANGLER, mang'glėr, *n.* One who mangles.

MANGO, mang'go, *n.* The fruit of the mango-tree, of the East Indies: a green musk-melon pickled. [Malay *mangga.*]

MANGOLD-WURZEL, mang'gold-wur'zl, *n.* Same as MANGEL-WURZEL.

MANGONEL, mang'go-nel, *n.* An engine used before the introduction of artillery for throwing stones, &c. [Low L. *manganellus, mangana*—Gr. *manganon,* a machine for throwing stones.]

MANGOSTAN, mang'go-stan, } *n.* One of the most
MANGOSTEEN, mang'go-stēn, } delicious of all fruits, produced by an E. Indian tree.

MANGROVE, man'grōv, *n.* A tree of the E. and W. Indies, whose bark is used for tanning. [Malay.]

MANGY, mānj'i, *adj.* Infected with mange: scabby.

MAN-HOLE, man'-hōl, *n.* A hole in a drain, cess-pool, &c., large enough to admit a man, for the purpose of cleaning or repairing it.

MANHOOD, man'hood, *n.* State of being a man: manly quality: human nature.

MANIA, mā'ni-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Mental excitement, rage:* excessive or unreasonable desire: violent madness: insanity. [L. *mania,* Gr. *mainomai,* to rage—root *man,* to think.]

MANIAC, mā'ni-ak, *n.* One affected with mania: a madman.

MANIACAL, ma-nī'ak-al, *adj.* Affected with mania or madness.

MANICATE, man'i-kāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Covered with hairs so matted or interwoven as to resemble *a sleeve.* [L. *manicatus—manicæ,* long sleeves.]

MANICHEAN, man-i-kē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Manichees or followers of *Manes,* a Persian, who taught that everything sprung from two chief principles, *light* and *darkness,* or *good* and *evil.*

MANICHEISM, man'i-ke-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the Manichees.

MANIFEST, man'i-fest, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Touched* or *grasped by the hand:* clear: apparent: evident. [L. *manifestus—manus,* the hand, and *festus,* pa.p. of obs. *fendo,* to dash against.]

MANIFEST, man'i-fest, *v.t.* To make manifest: to shew plainly: to put beyond doubt: to reveal or declare.

MANIFEST, man'i-fest, *n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo to be *exhibited* at the custom-house.

MANIFESTABLE, man-i-fest'a-bl, *adj.* That can be manifested.

MANIFESTATION, man-i-fest-ā'shun, *n.* Act of manifesting or disclosing: display: revelation.

MANIFESTIBLE, man-i-fest'i-bl, *adj.* That can be manifested.

MANIFESTNESS, man'i-fest-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being manifest.

MANIFESTO, man-i-fest'o, *n.* A manifested or public written declaration of the intentions of a sovereign or state. [It., from root of MANIFEST.]

MANIFOLD, man'i-fōld, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Of many folds:* various in kind or quality: many in number: multiplied.

MANIFOLDED, man'i-fōld-ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having many folds or complications.

MANIFOLDLY, man'i-fōld-li, *adv.* In a manifold manner.

MANIKIN, man'i-kin, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A little man:* a pasteboard model, exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body. [MAN, and dim. *kin.*]

MANIOC, mā'ni-ok, *n.* A tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are obtained:—also written *Mandioc, Manihoc, Manihot.*

MANIPLE, man'i-pl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A handful:* a small band of soldiers: a kind of scarf worn by a R. C. priest on the left arm, a stole. [L. *manipulus—manus,* the hand, *pleo,* to fill.]

MANIPULAR, man-ip'ū-lar, *adj.* Relating to a maniple.

MANIPULATE, man-ip'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To work *with the hands.*—*v.i.* to use the hands, esp. in scientific experiments:—*pr.p.* manip'ūlāting; *pa.p.* manip'ūlāted. [Low L. *manipulo, manipulatum.* See MANIPLE.]

MANIPULATION, man-ip-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of manipulating or working by hand: use of the hands, in a skilful manner, in science or art.

MANIPULATIVE, man-ip'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.* Done by manipulation.

MANIPULATOR, man-ip'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who manipulates or works with the hand.

MANIPULATORY, man-ip'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Of or relating to manipulation.

MANKIND, man-kīnd', *n.* The kind or race of man.

MAN-LIKE, man'-līk, *adj.* Having the appearance, characteristics, or qualities of a man: manly.

MANLINESS, man'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being manly: dignity: bravery.

MANLY, man'li, *adj.* Manlike: becoming a man: brave: dignified: noble: pertaining to manhood: not childish or womanish.

MAN-MINDED, man'-mīnd'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having the mind or qualities of a man.

MANNA, man'a, *n.* The food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia: a sweetish exudation from many trees, as the ash of Sicily. [Heb. *man hu,* what is it?]

MANNER, man'ėr, *n.* The way in which anything is *handled:* way of performing anything: method: fashion: peculiar deportment: habit: custom: style of writing or thought: sort: style:—*pl.* morals: behaviour: deportment: respectful deportment. [Fr. *manière—main,* L. *manus,* the hand.]

IN A MANNER, to a certain degree.—IN OR WITH THE MANNER (*B.*), in the very act.

MANNERED, man'ėrd, *adj.* Having manners: affected with mannerism.

MANNERISM, man'ėr-izm, *n.* Sameness of manner: a tasteless uniformity: a peculiar mode of action.

MANNERIST, man'ėr-ist, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.

MANNERLINESS, man'ėr-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being mannerly: good manners: civility.

MANNERLY, man'ėr-li, *adj.* Shewing good manners: decent in deportment: complaisant: not rude.—*adv.* With good manners: civilly: respectfully: without rudeness.

MANNISH, man'ish, *adj.* Like a man: masculine: bold.

MANŒUVRE, ma-nōō'vėr or ma-nū'-, *n.* (*lit.*) *Handwork:* dexterous management: stratagem: an adroit movement in military or naval tactics.—*v.i.* To perform a manœuvre: to manage with art.—*v.t.* to change the positions of, as troops:—*pr.p.* manœu'vring; *pa.p.* manœu'vred. [Fr.—*main,* L. *manus,* the hand, and *œuvre,* L. *opera,* work.]

MAN-OF-WAR, man-uv-wawr', *n.* A ship of war: [(*B.*) a warrior.

MANOMETER, man-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring the rarity* or density of gases from their elastic force. [Gr. *manos,* rare, and *metron,* measure.]

MANOR, man'or, *n.* (*lit.*) A place for *remaining* or *dwelling* in: the land belonging to a nobleman, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use: jurisdiction of a court baron. [Fr. *manoir,* low L. *manerium—maneo, mansum,* to stay.]

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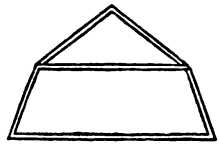
MANOR-HOUSE, man'or-hows, *n.* The house belonging to a manor.

MANORIAL, man-ō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a manor.

MANOR-SEAT, man'or-sēt, *n.* A manor-house.

MAN-QUELLER, man'-kwel'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man-killer, a murderer. [A.S. *mancwellere—man*, a man, and *cwellan*, to kill.]

MANSARD-ROOF, man'sard-rōōf, *n.* A form of roof having a break in the slope, the lower part being steeper than the upper, so called from *Mansart*, the inventor.



Mansard-roof.

MANSE, mans, *n.* A house or place for *dwelling* in: (*Scot.*) the house of a clergyman. [Norm. *manse*; O. Fr. *mas*, house, low L. *mansa*, *massa*—L. *maneo*, *mansum*, to stay.]

MANSION, man'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A resting-place*, so in *B.*: a house, esp. one of some size: a manor-house. [L. *mansio*. See MANSE.]

MANSION-HOUSE, man'shun-hows, *n.* A mansion: the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

MANSIONRY, man'shun-ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mansion, place of residence.

MANSLAUGHTER, man'slaw'tėr, *n.* The slaying of a man: (*law*) the killing of any one unlawfully, but without premeditation.

MANSLAYER, man'slā'ėr, *n.* One who slays a man.

MANTEL, man'tl, *n.* The mantle or covering of a chimney or fireplace: a narrow shelf or slab above a fireplace. [Same as MANTLE.]

MANTELET, man'tel-et, *n.* Same as MANTLET.

MANTEL-PIECE, man'tl-pēs, } *n.* Same as MAN-
MANTEL-SHELF, man'tl-shelf, } TEL.

MANTIC, mant'ik, *adj.* Relating to divination: prophetic. [Gr. *mantikos—mantis*, a prophet.]

MANTILLA, man-til'a, *n.* A small mantle: a kind of vail covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders. [Sp., from root of MANTLE.]

MANTIS, man'tis, *n.* A peculiar genus of orthopterous insects. [Gr. *mantis*, a kind of locust.]

MANTLE, man'tl, *n.* A covering: a kind of cloak or loose outer garment: (*zool.*) the skin of a mollusc. —*v.t.* To cover, as with a mantle: to hide: to disguise.—*v.i.* to expand or spread like a mantle: to revel: to joy: to froth: to rush to the face and impart a crimson glow, as blood:—*pr.p.* man'tling; *pa.p.* man'tled. [A.S. *mentel*; Ger. *mantel*; Fr. *manteau*; It. *mantello*; L. *mantellum*.]

MANTLET, man'tlet, *n.* A little mantle: a small cloak for women: (*fort.*) a movable parapet to protect pioneers. [Dim. of MANTLE.]

MANTLING, man'tling, *n.* (*her.*) The representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat-of-arms.

MAN-TRAP, man'-trap, *n.* A trap or machine for catching people who trespass.

MANTUA, man'tū-a, *n.* A lady's cloak or mantle: a lady's gown. [Fr. *manteau*, It. *manto*, a mantle; or from *Mantua*, in Italy.]

MANTUA-MAKER, man'tū-a-māk'ėr, *n.* A maker of mantuas or ladies' dresses.

MANUAL, man'ū-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the hand:* done, made, or used by the hand.—*n.* A small book that may be carried in the hand, a hand-book: the service-book of the R. C. Church. [L. *manualis—manus*, the hand.]

MANUALLY, man'ū-al-li, *adv.* *By hand.* [From MANUAL.]

MANUFACTORY, man-ū-fakt'or-i, *n.* A factory or place where goods are manufactured.

MANUFACTURE, man-ū-fakt'ūr, *v.t.* *To make by the hand:* to make from raw materials by any means, into a form suitable for use.—*v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures:—*pr.p.* manufact'ūring; *pa.p.* manufact'ūred.—*n.* The process of manufacturing: anything manufactured. [Fr.; L. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, *factum*, to make.]

MANUFACTURER, man-ū-fakt'ūr-ėr, *n.* One who manufactures.

MANUMISSION, man-ū-mish'un, *n.* Act of manumitting or freeing from slavery.

MANUMIT, man-ū-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To send away* or free from one's *hand* or power: to release from slavery: to free, as a slave:—*pr.p.* manūmitt'ing; *pa.p.* manūmitt'ed. [L. *manumitto—manus*, the hand, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

MANURANCE, man-ūr'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Cultivation.

MANURE, man-ūr', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To work with the hand* or till: to enrich with any fertilising substance:—*pr.p.* manūr'ing; *pa.p.* manūred'.—*n.* Any substance, as dung, used for manuring. [Fr. *manœuvrer*, from root of MANŒUVRE.]

MANURER, man-ūr'ėr, *n.* One who manures or [fertilises land.

MANURING, man-ūr'ing, *n.* Act of manuring: a dressing or spreading of manure on land.

MANUSCRIPT, man'ū-skript, *adj.* *Written by the hand.*—*n.* A book or paper written by the hand. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

MANX, manks, *n.* The language of the Isle of Man, a dialect of the Celtic.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.

MANY, men'i, *adj.* [*comp.* MORE (mōr); *superl.* MOST (mōst)]. Comprising a great or mixed number of individuals: not few: numerous.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Many persons: a great number: the people. [A.S. *manig*, Goth. *manags*; Fr. *maint*.]

MAORI, ma-ō'ri, *n.* A native of New Zealand:—*pl.* MAO'RIS. [A New Zealand word signifying *native* or *indigenous*.]

MAP, map, *n.* (*lit.*) A *napkin*: a representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it on any plane surface: a representation of the celestial sphere.—*v.t.* To draw, as the figure of any portion of land: to describe clearly:—*pr.p.* mapp'ing; *pa.p.* mapped'. [L. *mappa*, napkin, signal-cloth, a Punic word.]

MAPLE, mā'pl, *n.* A tree of several species, from one of which, the rock-maple, sugar is made. [A.S. *mapul-dre*, maple-tree.]

MAP-MOUNTER, map'-mownt'ėr, *n.* One who mounts maps, or backs them with canvas, and fixes them on rollers, &c. [and designing maps.

MAPPERY, map'ėr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) The art of planning

MAQUI, mā'kwi, *n.* An evergreen shrub, native of Chili, producing a berry from which wine is made.

MAR, mär, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To hinder:* to injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding: to damage: to interrupt: to disfigure:—*pr.p.* marr'ing; *pa.p.* marred'. [A.S. *mirran*, *myrran*; perh. akin to L. *marceo*, Gr. *marainō*, to wither.]

MARABOU, mar-a-bōō', *n.* A species of Indian stork, the feathers of which are much used as ornaments by ladies.

MARANATHA, mar-a-nā'tha or mar-a-nath'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *The Lord cometh* or *has come* to take vengeance, part of a curse among the Jews. [Syriac.]

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MARASCHINO, mar-as-kē'no, *n.* A liqueur distilled from a species of cherry grown in Dalmatia. [It.—*marasca, amarasca*, a sour cherry—L. *amarus*, bitter.]

MARASMUS, ma-raz'mus, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wasting of flesh without apparent disease, a kind of consumption. [Gr. *marasmos—marainō*, to decay.]

MARAUD, ma-rawd', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To wander:* to rove in quest of plunder. [Fr. *marauder*, from *maraud*, rogue.]

MARAUDER, ma-rawd'ėr, *n.* One who marauds or roves in quest of booty or plunder.

MARAVEDI, mar-a-vē'di, *n.* A small Spanish coin, of less value than a farthing sterling—not now in use. [Sp.—Arab. *Marabitin*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Spain in the 11th c.]

MARBLE, mär'bl, *n.* (*lit.*) The *sparkling* stone: any species of limestone taking a high polish: that which is made of marble, as a work of art, or a little ball used by boys in play.—*adj.* Made of marble: veined like marble: hard: insensible.—*v.t.* To stain or vein like marble:—*pr.p.* mar'bling; *pa.p.* mar'bled. [Fr. *marbre;* It. *marmo;* L. *marmor;* Gr. *marmaros—marmairō*, to sparkle, flash.]

MARBLE-BREASTED, mär'bl-brest'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hard-hearted, cruel.

MARBLE-CONSTANT, mär'bl-kon'stant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Constant or firm as marble, immovable.

MARBLE-EDGED, mär'bl-ejd, *adj.* Having the edges marbled, as a book.

MARBLE-HEARTED, mär'bl-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hard-hearted, insensible.

MARBLE-PAPER, mär'bl-pā'per, *n.* Paper coloured in imitation of variegated marble.

MARBLER, mär'blėr, *n.* One who works in marble: one who stains or veins in imitation of marble.

MARBLING, mär'bling, *n.* The act of veining or variegating in imitation of marble.

MARBLY, mär'bli, *adv.* In the manner of marble.

MARCESCENT, mar-ses'ent, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Withering, decaying.* [L. *marcescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *marcesco—marceo*, akin to Sans. *mlai*, to fade.]

MARCESCIBLE, mar-ses'i-bl, *adj.* Liable to wither.

MARCH, märch, *n.* The third month of the year, named from *Mars*, the god of war. [L. *Martius* (*mensis*, a month), belonging to *Mars.*]

MARCH, märch, *n.* A border: frontier of a territory:—used chiefly in *pl.* MARCH'ES. [Same as MARK.]

MARCH, märch, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To go to the boundary:* to border or be contiguous: to move in order, as soldiers: to walk in a grave or stately manner.—*v.t.* to cause to march.—*n.* The movement of troops: regular advance: a piece of music fitted for marching to: the distance passed over. [Fr. *marcher;* It. *marciare;* from O. Fr. *marche*, boundary: or from Celt. *march*, a horse: or from Fr. *marque*, a mark or footprint.]

MARCHIONESS, mär'shun-es, *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis: a lady of the rank of a marquis.

MARCHPANE, märch'pān, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of sweet bread or biscuit composed of sugar, almonds, and a small quantity of flour. [Fr. *massepain*, the latter part of the word being from L. *panis*, bread.]

MARE, mär, *n.* The female of the horse. [A.S. *mære, myre, mear*, a horse; Ger. *mähre;* Ice. *mar*, W. *march*, a horse.]

MARE'S NEST, anything absurd, or existing only in the mind of the finder.

MARESCHAL, mär'shal. Same as MARSHAL.

MARGARIC, mar-gar'ik, *adj.* Denoting a fatty acid of a *pearly* appearance. [L. *margarita*, Gr. *margaritēs*, a pearl.]

MARGARINE, mär'gar-in, *n.* A peculiar substance which constitutes the solid ingredient of human fat, olive oil, &c.:—so called from its *pearly* lustre. [See MARGARIC.]

MARGE, märj, **MARGENT**, märj'ent, } *n.* A margin.

MARGIN, mär'jin, *n.* *An edge, border:* the blank edge on the page of a book. [Fr. *marge;* It. *margine;* L. *margo, marginis.*]

MARGINAL, mär'jin-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a margin: placed in the margin.

MARGINALLY, mär'jin-al-li, *adv.* In the margin.

MARGINATE, mär'jin-āt, **MARGINATED**, mär'jin-āt-ed, } *adj.* Having a margin. [L. *marginatus*, pa.p. of *margino*, to border—*margo*, a border.]

MARGRAVATE, mär'gra-vāt, **MARGRAVIATE**, mar-grā'vi-āt, } *n.* The jurisdiction or dignity of a margrave.

MARGRAVE, mär'grāv, *n.* (*orig.*) *A lord* or keeper *of the marches:* a German nobleman of the same rank as an English marquis. [Fr.; Ger. *markgraf—mark*, a border, and *graf*, a count. See MARCH, a border.]

MARGRAVINE, mär'gra-vēn, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

MARIAN, mā'ri-an, *adj.* *Relating to* the Virgin *Mary:* relating to Queen Mary of England.

MARIGOLD, mar'i-gōld, *n.* (*lit.*) *Mary's gold:* a plant bearing a *yellow* flower. [From the Virgin *Mary*, and GOLD, because of its yellow colour.]

MARINE, ma-rēn', *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the sea:* done at sea: representing the sea: near the sea.—*n.* A soldier serving on shipboard: the whole navy of a country or state: naval affairs. [L. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea; akin to Sans. *vâri*, water.]

MARINER, mar'i-nėr, *n.* A seaman or sailor: one who assists in navigating ships. [See MARINE.]

MARIOLATER, mā-ri-ol'a-tėr, *n.* One who practises mariolatry.

MARIOLATRY, mā-ri-ol'a-tri, *n.* *The worship of* the Virgin *Mary.* [Gr., L., *Maria*, the Virgin Mary, and Gr. *latreia*, worship.]

MARIONNETTE, mar-i-o-net', *n.* A puppet: puppet-show. [Fr.]

MARISH, mar'ish, *n.* (*B.*) A marsh.—*adj.* (*Bacon*) Marshy.

MARITAL, mar'i-tal, *adj.* *Pertaining to a husband.* [L. *maritalis—maritus*, a husband—*mas, maris*, a male.]

MARITIME, mar'i-tim, *adj.* *Pertaining to the sea:* relating to navigation or naval affairs: situated near the sea: having a navy and naval commerce. [L. *maritimus—mare*, the sea.]

MARJORAM, mär'jo-ram, *n.* An aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery. [Ger. *majoran, meiran;* Fr. *marjolaine;* low L. *majoraca;* L. *amaracus;* Gr. *amarakos;* Ar. *maryamych.*]

MARK, märk, *n.* A visible sign: any object serving as a guide: that by which anything is known: badge: a trace: proof: any visible effect: symptom: a thing aimed at: a character made by one who cannot write: distinction.—*v.t.* To make a mark on anything: to impress with a sign: to take notice of: to regard.—*v.i.* to take particular notice. [A.S. *mearc*, Ger. *mark*, Fr. *marque*, It. *marca*, Goth. *marka*, boundary.]

MARK, märk, *n.* (*orig.*) A certain weight *marked* off: an obsolete English coin = 13s. 4d.: a silver coin of Hamburg = 1s. 4d.

MARKER, märk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which marks or notes.

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MARKET, märk'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place for merchandise:* a public place for the purposes of buying and selling: the time for the market: sale: rate of sale: value.—*v.i.* To deal at a market: to buy and sell. [D. and Ger. *markt*, Fr. *marché*, It. *mercato*, L. *mercatus—merx*, merchandise.]

MARKETABLE, märk'et-a-bl, *adj.* Fit for the market: saleable. [being marketable.

MARKETABLENESS, märk'et-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of

MARKET-BELL, märk'et-bel, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bell to give notice of the time of a market.

MARKET-CROSS, märk'et-kros, *n.* A cross anciently set up where a market was held.

MARKETING, märk'et-ing, *n.* The act or practice of buying and selling in market.

MARKET-PRICE, märk'et-prīs, *n.* The price at which anything is sold in the market: the current price.

MARKET-TOWN, märk'et-town, *n.* A town having the privilege of holding a public market.

MARKING, märk'ing, *n.* A mark or character upon, or made upon, anything.

MARKING-INK, märk'ing-ingk, *n.* Indelible ink, used for marking clothes.

MARKMAN, märk'man, *n.* (*Shak.*) A marksman.

MARKSMAN, märks'man, *n.* One good at hitting a mark: one who shoots well.

MARL, märl, *n.* A fat or rich earth or clay often used as manure.—*v.t.* To cover or manure with marl. [O. Fr. *marle*, L. *marga*, W. *marl*, Ir. and Gael. *marla*.] [ities of or resembling marl.

MARLACEOUS, märl-ā'shus, *adj.* Having the qual-

MARLINE, mär'lin, *n.* A kind of small line for *binding* or winding round a rope.—*v.t.* To bind or wind round with marline. [D. *marlijn*, *meerling—marren*, to bind, and *lijn*, *lien*, a line or rope.]

Marline-spike.

MARLINE-SPIKE, mär'lin-spīk, *n.* An iron tool, like a spike, for separating the strands of a rope.

MARLITE, märl'īt, *n.* A variety of marl.

MARLITIC, mar-lit'ik, *adj.* Relating to or containing marlite.

MARLY, märl'i, *adj.* Having the qualities of or resembling marl: abounding in marl.

MARMALADE, mär'ma-lād, *n.* A jam or preserve, generally of oranges, orig. *of quinces.* [Port. *marmelada—marmélo*, a quince, L. *melimelum*, Gr. *melimēlon*, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince—*meli*, honey, *mēlon*, an apple.]

MARMORACEOUS, mar-mor-ā'shus, *adj. Belonging to* or like *marble.* [From L. *marmor*, marble.]

MARMOREAL, mar-mōr'e-al, } *adj. Belonging to* or
MARMOREAN, mar-mōr'e-an, } like *marble:* made of marble. [L. *marmoreus—marmor*, marble.]

MARMOSET, mär'mo-zet, *n.* A small variety of American monkey. [Fr. *marmouset*, dim. of MARMOT.]

MARMOT, mär'mot, *n.* (*lit.*) *The mountain-mouse*, a rodent animal, about the size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. [Fr. *marmotte*, It. *marmotta*, *marmontana*, from L. *mus montanus*, mountain-mouse.]

MAROON, ma-rōōn', *adj.* Brownish crimson *like the chestnut.* [Fr. *marron*, a chestnut, Gr. *maraon.*]

MAROON, ma-rōōn', *n.* A fugitive slave living *on the mountains*, in the W. Indies.—*v.t.* To put on shore on a desolate island. [Fr. *marron*, Sp. *cimarron*, wild—*cima*, a mountain-summit.]

MARPLOT, mär'plot, *n.* One who mars or defeats a plot or design by officious interference.

MARQUE, märk, *n.* A license to pass the *marches* or limits of a country to make captures: a ship commissioned for making captures. [Fr., from root of MARCH: but acc. to Wedg., a letter of marque = (*orig.*) a letter allowing a *market* or mart for the disposal of prizes captured.]

MARQUEE, mär-kē', *n.* A large field-tent.

MARQUESS, märk'wes, *n.* (*orig.*) An officer who guarded the *marches* or frontiers of a kingdom: a title of nobility next below that of a duke:—*fem.* MAR'CHIONESS. [Fr., It. *marchese*, from root of MARCH.]

MARQUETRY, märk'et-ri, *n.* Work *inlaid* with pieces of various-coloured wood. [Fr. *marqueterie—marquster*, to inlay—*marque*, a mark.]

MARQUIS, märk'wis, *n.* Same as MARQUESS: (*Shak.*) a marchioness. [lordship of a marquis.

MARQUISATE, märk'wis-āt, *n.* The dignity or

MARRIAGE, mar'rij, *n.* The act of marrying or state of being married: the ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife.

MARRIAGEABLE, mar'rij-a-bl, *adj.* Suitable for marriage: capable of union.

MARRIAGEABLENESS, mar'rij-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being marriageable.

MARROW, mar'rō, *n.* *The soft, fatty* matter in the cavities of the bones: the pith of certain plants: the essence, or best part. [A.S. *mearh*, Ger. *mark*; A.S. *mearu*, D. *murw*, soft, Ice. *mōr*, fat.] [marrow.

MARROW-BONE, mar'rō-bōn, *n.* A bone containing

MARROWFAT, mar'rō-fat, *n.* A rich variety of pea, called also *Dutch Admiral* pea.

MARROWISH, mar'rō-ish, *adj.* Of the nature of or resembling marrow. [row.

MARROWLESS, mar'rō-les, *adj.* Destitute of mar-

MARROWY, mar'rō-i, *adj.* Full of marrow.

MARRY, mar'ri, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To provide with a male:* to take for husband or wife: to unite in matrimony.—*v.i.* to enter into the married state: to take a husband or a wife:—*pr.p.* mar'rying; *pa.p.* mar'ried. [Fr. *marier*, L. *marito—maritus*, a husband—*mas*, *maris*, a male.]

MARRY, mar'ri, *int.* Indeed: forsooth:—a term derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin *Mary.*

MARS, märz, *n.* (*Rom. myth.*) The god of war: one of the planets next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun. [L. *Mars*, *Martis.*]

MARSALA, mar-sä'la, *n.* A light wine resembling sherry, from Marsala in Sicily.

MARSH, märsh, *n.* A tract of low *wet land:* a morass, swamp, or fen.—*adj.* Pertaining to wet or boggy places. [A.S. *mersc*, D. *maersch*, *maersche—maer*, O. Fr. *mare*, E. *mere*, a collection of water, allied to L. *mare*, the sea.]

MARSHAL, mär'shal, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *An officer who had the care of horses:* a title of honour applied to the holder of various high offices: the chief officer who regulated combats in the lists: a master of ceremonies: a herald: in France, an officer of the highest military rank.—*v.t.* To arrange in order: to lead, as a herald:—*pr.p.* mar'shalling; *pa.p.* mar'shalled. [O. Fr. *mareschal*, Ger. *marschall—mähre*, a horse, and *schalk*, a servant.]

MARSHALLER, mär'shal-ėr, *n.* One who marshals or arranges in order.

MARSHALLING, mär'shal-ing, *n.* The act of arranging or disposing in proper order: (*her.*) an arrangement in a shield which denotes the alliances of a family.

MARSHALSHIP, mär'shal-ship, *n.* Office of marshal.

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MARSHINESS, märsh'i-nes, *n.* State of being marshy.

MARSH-MALLOW, märsh'-mal'ō, *n.* A species of mallow common in meadows and marshes near the sea-shore.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, märsh'-mar'i-gōld, *n.* A genus of plants of the *Ranunculus* order, having large yellow flowers, common in marshes and wet meadows.

MARSHY, märsh'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or produced in marshes: abounding in marshes.

MARSUPIAL, mar-sū'pi-al, *adj.* Carrying young *in a pouch.*—*n.* A marsupial animal. [L. *marsupium*, Gr. *marsupion*, a pouch.]

MART, märt, *n.* *A market* or place of trade: (*Shak.*) bargain, purchase and sale.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To traffic in.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to trade dishonourably. [A contraction of MARKET.]

MARTEL, mär'tel, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To hammer, to strike. [Fr. *marteler*, It. *martello*. See MARTELLO.]

MARTELLO, mar-tel'o, *n.* A circular fort erected to protect a coast, so called because warning was given of the approach of a pirate ship by striking on a bell with *a hammer*. [It. *martello*—L. *martulus*, *marculus*, dim. of *marcus*, a hammer.]

MARTEN, mär'ten, *n.* A destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur. [A.S. *mearth*, Fr. *marte*, L. *martes*.]

MAR-TEXT, mär'-tekst, *n.* An ignorant preacher.

MARTIAL, mär'shal, *adj.* Belonging to Mars, the god of war: belonging to war: warlike: brave. [L. *martialis*—*Mars*, *Martis*.]

MARTIALLY, mär'shal-li, *adv.* In a martial manner: [bravely.

MARTIN, mär'tin, **MARTINET**, mär'tin-et, *n.* A bird of the swallow kind. [Named after *St Martin*.]

MARTINET, mär'tin-et, *n.* A strict disciplinarian. [From *Martinet*, a very strict officer in the army of Louis XIV. of France.]

MARTINGALE, mär'tin-gāl or -gal, } *n.* A strap
MARTINGAL, mär'tin-gal, } fastened to a horse's girth to hold his head down: in ships, a short spar under the bowsprit. [Fr., Sp., It. *martingala*, hose.]

MARTINMAS, mär'tin-mas, *n.* The mass or feast of [St Martin, the 11th November.

MARTLET, märt'let, *n.* A martin: (*her.*) a bird like a swallow, with no visible legs, given as a mark of cadency to the fourth son.

MARTYR, mär'tėr, *n.* One who by his death bears *witness* to the truth: one who suffers for his belief.—*v.t.* To put to death for one's belief. [Gr., a witness.]

MARTYRDOM, mär'tėr-dum, *n.* The state of being a martyr: the sufferings or death of a martyr.

MARTYRISE, mär'tėr-iz, *v.t.* (*Browning*) To offer as a sacrifice: to cause to suffer martyrdom.

MARTYROLOGIST, mär-tėr-ol'o-jist, *n.* A writer of martyrology.

MARTYROLOGY, mär-tėr-ol'o-ji, *n.* A history of martyrs: a discourse on martyrdom. [MARTYR, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

MARVEL, mär'vel, *n.* Anything astonishing or *wonderful*.—*v.i.* To wonder: to feel astonishment: —*pr.p.* mar'velling; *pa.p.* mar'velled. [Fr. *merveille*, It. *maraviglia*, L. *mirabilis*, wonderful—*miror*, to wonder.]

MARVELLOUS, mär'vel-us, *adj.* Causing one to marvel: astonishing: beyond belief: improbable.

MARVELLOUSLY, mär'vel-us-li, *adv.* In a marvellous manner: strangely.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mär'vel-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being marvellous: strangeness.

MARVELOUS. American spelling of MARVELLOUS.

MARY-BUD, mā'ri-bud, *n.* (*Shak.*) The marigold.

MASCLE, mas'kl, *n.* (*her.*) A bearing, lozenge-shaped and perforated. [Fr. *macle*, L. *macula*, the mesh of a net.]

Mascle.

MASCULINE, mas'kū-lin, *adj.* *Male:* having the qualities of a man: resembling a man: robust: bold: expressing the male gender. [L. *masculinus*—*masculus*, male—*mas*, a male.]

MASCULINELY, mas'kū-lin-li, *adv.* In a masculine manner: like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mas'kū-lin-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being masculine.

MASH, mash, *v.t.* To beat into a *mixed* mass: to bruise: in brewing, to mix malt and hot water together.—*n.* A mixture of ingredients beaten together: in brewing, a mixture of malt and hot water. [Gael. *measg*, Ger. *maischen*, *meischen*, L. *misceo*, to mix.]

MASHING-TUB, mash'ing-tub, *n.* A tub in which the mash in breweries is mixed.

MASHY, mash'i, *adj.* Of the nature of a mash.

MASK, mask, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything causing laughter:* anything disguising or concealing the face: anything that disguises: a pretence: a masquerade: a dramatic performance in which the actors appear masked.—*v.t.* To cover the face with a mask: to disguise: to hide.—*v.i.* to join in a mask or masquerade: to be disguised in any way: to revel. [Fr. *masque*, Port. *máscara*, Ar. *maskarah*, an object of laughter—*sakhira*, to laugh.]

MASKER, mask'ėr, *n.* One who wears a mask.

MASON, mā'sn, *n.* *One who cuts*, prepares, and lays stones: a builder in stone: a freemason. [Fr. *maçon*, low L. *machio*—O. Ger. *meitzan*, Ger. *meisseln*, to cut: also given from L. *marcus*, a hammer; and from L. *machina*, a machine.]

MASONIC, ma-son'ik, *adj.* Relating to freemasonry.

MASONRY, mā'sn-ri, *n.* The craft of a mason: the work of a mason: the art of building in stone: freemasonry.

MASQUE. Same as MASK.

MASQUERADE, mask-ėr-ād', *n.* An assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball: disguise.—*v.t.* To put into disguise.—*v.i.* to join in a masquerade: to go in disguise:—*pr.p.* masquerād'ing; *pa.p.* masquerād'ed. [Fr. *mascarade*, from root of MASK.]

MASQUERADER, mask-ėr-ād'ėr, *n.* One wearing a [mask: one disguised.

MASS, mas, *n.* *That which is pressed together:* a lump of matter: a quantity: a collected body: the gross body: the principal part or main body: quantity of matter in any body.—*v.t.* To form into a mass: to assemble in masses. [Fr. *masse*, L. *massa*, Gr. *maza*—*massō*, to squeeze together.]

MASS, mas, *n.* The celebration of the Lord's Supper in R. C. churches. [Fr. *messe*, It. *messa*, Sp. *misa*, from the Latin words *missa est concio*, the congregation is dismissed, said at the close.]

MASSACRE, mas'a-kėr, *n.* Indiscriminate *killing* or slaughter, esp. with cruelty: carnage: (*Shak.*) murder.—*v.t.* To kill with violence and cruelty: to slaughter:—*pr.p.* mass'acring; *pa.p.* mass'acred. [Fr.; low L. *masacrium*, *mazacrium*, from Ger. *metzger*, a butcher—*metzen*, to hew.]

MASS-BOOK, mas'-book, *n.* The R. C. service-book.

MASSETER, mas'e-tėr, *n.* A muscle which raises the

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under jaw, and assists in *chewing*. [Gr.,—*masasthai*, to chew.] [bulk.

MASSINESS, mas'i-nes, *n.* The state of being massy:

MASSIVE, mas'iv, *adj.* Like a mass: bulky: weighty.

MASSIVELY, mas'iv-li, *adv.* In a mass.

MASSIVENESS, mas'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being massive.

MASSY, mas'i, *adj.* Massive.

MAST, mast, *n.* A long upright pole for sustaining the yards, rigging, &c., in a ship.—*v.t.* To supply with a mast or masts. [A.S. *mæst*, Ger. *mast*; Fr. *mât*.]

MAST, mast, *n.* The fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest trees, on which swine *feed*; nuts, acorns. [A.S. *mæste*, Ger. *mast—mästen*, D. *mesten*, to feed. Compare MEAT.]

MASTER, mas'tėr, *n.* *He that is great* or chief: one eminent in rank or authority: a leader or ruler: he that directs or controls: a lord or owner: a teacher: an employer: the commander of a merchant-ship: the officer who navigates a ship of war under the captain: a degree in universities: one eminently skilled in anything: a title of address.—*adj.* Belonging to a master, chief, principal.—*v.t.* To become master of: to overcome: to become skilful in: to execute with skill. [O. E. *maister*, A.S. *mæster*, Ger. *meister*, O. Fr. *maistre*, It. *maestro*, L. *magister*, from *mag*, root of *magnus*, great.]

MASTER, in many compounds = chief, as in MASTER-BUILDER, MASTER-MASON, &c.

MASTERDOM, mas'tėr-dum, *n.* Dominion: rule.

MASTERFUL, mas'tėr-fool, *adj.* Exercising the authority or power of a master: imperious: having the skill of a master.

MASTERFULLY, mas'tėr-fool-li, *adv.* In a masterful or imperious manner.

MASTER-HAND, mas'tėr-hand, *n.* The hand of a master: a person highly skilled.

MASTER-KEY, mas'tėr-kē, *n.* A key that masters or opens many locks: a clue out of difficulties.

MASTERLESS, mas'tėr-les, *adj.* Without a master or owner: ungoverned: unsubdued.

MASTERLINESS, mas'tėr-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being masterly: masterly skill.

MASTERLY, mas'tėr-li, *adj.* Like a master: with the skill of a master: skilful: excellent.—*adv.* With the skill of a master.

MASTER-PIECE, mas'tėr-pēs, *n.* A piece or work worthy of a master: a work of superior skill: chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mas'tėr-ship, *n.* The office of master: rule or dominion: superiority.

MASTER-STROKE, mas'tėr-strōk, *n.* A stroke or performance worthy of a master: superior performance.

MASTER-WORK, mas'tėr-wurk, *n.* Work worthy of a master: master-piece.

MASTERY, mas'tėr-i, *n.* The power or authority of a master: dominion: victory: superiority: the attainment of superior power or skill.

MAST-HEAD, mast'-hed, *n.* The head or top of the mast of a ship. [yards where masts are made.

MAST-HOUSE, mast'-hows, *n.* The place in dock-

MASTIC, MASTICH, mas'tik, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is masticated* or *chewed:* a species of gum-resin from the lentisk-tree: a cement from mastic: the tree producing mastic. [Fr.—Gr. *mastichē—mastichaō*, to gnash the teeth—*masaomai*, to chew; so called because it is chewed in the East.]

MASTICABLE, mas'ti-ka-bl, *adj.* That can be masticated or chewed.

MASTICATE, mas'ti-kāt, *v.t.* *To chew:* to grind with the teeth:—*pr.p.* mas'ticāting; *pa.p.* mas'ticāted. [L. *mastico*, *-atum*—Gr. *mastichaō*. See MASTIC.] [masticating or chewing.

MASTICATION, mas-ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of

MASTICATORY, mas'ti-ka-tor-i, *adj.* Chewing: adapted for chewing.—*n.* (*med.*) A substance to be chewed in order to increase the saliva. [From MASTICATE.]

MASTIFF, mas'tif, *n.* (*lit.*) *A house-dog:* a large strong kind of dog much used as a watch-dog. [Fr. *mâtin*, It. *mastino*, for *masnadino—masnada*, a family—L. *mansio*, a house. See MANSION.]

MASTLESS, mast'les, *adj.* Having no mast, as a ship.

MASTLESS, mast'les, *adj.* (*Dryden*). Bearing or producing no mast or fruit, as an oak.

MASTODON, mas'to-don, *n.* An extinct animal, resembling the elephant, with *nipple-like* projections *on its teeth*. [Fr. *mastodonte*—Gr. *mastos*, the breast of a woman, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.]

MASTOID, mas'toid, *adj.* (*anat.*) Denoting a bony process resembling the nipple of the breast. [Gr. *mastos*, a nipple, and *eidos*, form.]

MAT, mat, *n.* A texture of sedge, &c., for cleaning the feet on: a web of rope yarn.—*v.t.* To cover with mats: to interweave: to entangle:—*pr.p.* matt'ing; *pa.p.* matt'ed. [Ger. *matte*, L. *matta*.]

MATADORE, mat'a-dōr, *n.* The man who *kills* the bull in bull-fights. [Sp. *matador—matar*, to kill; L. *mactator—macto*, to kill.]

MATCH, mach, *n.* *The snuff* or *wick* of a lamp: a prepared rope for firing artillery, &c.: a lucifer. [Fr. *mèche*, It. *miccia*, L. *myxus*, Gr. *myxa*, the snuff or wick of a lamp, from root of MUCUS.]

MATCH, mach, *n.* (*lit.*) One of the same *make*, something *made* in the same way: anything which agrees with another thing: an equal: one able to cope with another: a contest or game: a marriage: one to be gained in marriage.—*v.i.* To be of the same make, size, &c.—*v.t.* to be equal to: to be able to compete with: to find an equal to: to set against as equal: to suit: to give in marriage. [A.S. *maca*, a mate, a wife; Ice. *maki*, an equal, a wife; Ger. *machen*, to make; north E. *make*, *mack*, sort.]

MATCHER, mach'ėr, *n.* One who matches.

MATCHLESS, mach'les, *adj.* Having no match or equal. [matched or equalled.

MATCHLESSLY, mach'les-li, *adv.* So as not to be

MATCHLESSNESS, mach'les-nes, *n.* The state of being matchless or unequalled.

MATCHLOCK, mach'lok, *n.* The lock of a musket containing a match for firing it: a musket so fired.

MATE, māt, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is *equal by measure:* an equal: a companion: the male or female of animals that go in pairs: in a merchant ship, the second in command: an assistant.—*v.t.* To be equal to: to match: to marry:—*pr.p.* māt'ing; *pa.p.* māt'ed. [Ice. *mati*, an equal—*mati*, D. *maeti*, O. Ger. *maza*, measure. See MEET, *adj.*] [panion.

MATELESS, māt'les, *adj.* Without a mate or com-

MATE, māt, *n.* and *v.t.*, in chess, same as CHECKMATE.

MATE, mā'tā, *n.* A South American species of holly, the leaves of which furnish the yerba de mate, or Paraguay tea of commerce.

MATE, māt, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To weaken, to confound, to crush. [Fr. *mater*, Sp. *matar*, to weaken, subdue.]

MATERIAL, ma-tē'ri-al, *adj.* Consisting of matter: corporeal, not spiritual: substantial: essential: important.—*n.* (esp. in *pl.*) That out of which anything is to be made. [L. *materialis—materia*, matter.]

MATERIALISE, ma-tē'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* To render material, to reduce to or regard as matter: to

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occupy with material interests:—*pr.p.* matē'rialīsing; *pa.p.* matē'rialīsed.

MATERIALISM, ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that denies the existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance—namely, matter.

MATERIALIST, ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of materialism.

MATERIALISTIC, -AL, ma-tē'ri-al-ist-ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to materialism.

MATERIALITY, ma-tē-ri-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being material: material existence: consequence: importance.

MATERIALLY, ma-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the state of matter: in substance: essentially.

MATERIALNESS, ma-tē'ri-al-nes, *n.* Materiality.

MATERIEL, ma-tā-re-el', *n.* The materials or instruments employed (as in an army), as distinguished from the *personnel* or men. [Fr.]

MATERNAL, ma-tėr'nal, *adj.* *Belonging to a mother:* motherly. [Fr. *maternel*, It. *maternale*, L. *maternus—mater*, mother.]

MATERNALLY, ma-tėr'nal-li, *adv.* In a maternal or motherly manner.

MATERNITY, ma-tėr'ni-ti, *n.* The state, character, or relation of a mother.

MATHEMATIC, -AL, math-e-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or done by mathematics: very accurate.

MATHEMATICALLY, math-e-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the laws of mathematics.

MATHEMATICIAN, math-e-ma-tish'an, *n.* One versed in mathematics.

MATHEMATICS, math-e-mat'iks, *n.* (*lit.*) *Learning, knowledge:* the science of number and quantity. [Gr. *mathēmatikē* (*epistēmē*, knowledge), relating to learning or science—*mathēmata*, things learned—*mathein*, inf. aor. of *manthanō*, to learn.]

MATICO, ma-tē'ko, *n.* A Peruvian shrub, used in medicine as a styptic and astringent.

MATIN, mat'in, *n.* The *morning*:—*pl.* morning prayers or service: (*R. C. Church*) the earliest canonical hours of prayer.—*adj.* Relating to the morning: used in the morning.

[Fr.; It. *mattino*—L. *matutinus*, belonging to the morning—*Matuta*, the goddess of the morning, akin to *mane*, morning.]

MATINEE, mat-i-nā', *n.* (*lit.*) *Morning:* a musical entertainment or reception held early in the day. [Fr., from root of MATIN.]

MATRICE, mā'tris, *n.* The same as MATRIX.

MATRICIDAL, mat'ri-sīd-al, *adj.* Relating to matricide.

MATRICIDE, mat'ri-sīd, *n.* *The murder* or the murderer *of a mother.* [Fr.—L. *matricida*, one who kills his mother, *matricidium*, the killing of a mother—*mater*, mother, *cædo*, to kill.]

MATRICULATE, ma-trik'ū-lāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To enrol in a public register:* to admit to membership by entering one's name in a register, esp. in a college:—*pr.p.* matric'ūlāting; *pa.p.* matric'ūlāted.—*n.* One admitted to membership in a society. [From L. *matricula*, dim. of *matrix*, parent stock, public register.]

MATRICULATION, ma-trik-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act [of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, mat-ri-mō'ni-al, *adj.* Relating to or derived from matrimony or marriage.

MATRIMONIALLY, mat-ri-mō'ni-al-li, *adv.* According to the laws or customs of matrimony.

MATRIMONY, mat'ri-mun-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which pertains to a mother:* marriage: the state of marriage. [L. *matrimonium—mater*, a mother.]

MATRIX, mā'triks, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mother, a womb:* (*anat.*) the cavity in which an animal is formed before its birth: the cavity in which anything is formed, a mould: (*mining*) substances in which minerals are found imbedded: (*dyeing*) the five simple colours (black, white, blue, red, and yellow) from which all the others are formed. [L. *matrix*, *-icis—mater*, mother.]

MATRON, mā'trun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mother:* a married woman: an elderly lady: a nurse in a hospital. [L. *matrona*, a married lady—*mater*, mother.]

MATRONAGE, mā'trun-āj, *n.* State of a matron.

MATRONAL, mā'trun-al or mat'run-al, *adj.* Pertaining or suitable to a matron: motherly: grave.

MATRONHOOD, mā'trun-hood, *n.* The state of a matron.

MATRONISE, mā'trun-īz or mat'-, *v.t.* To render matronly:—*pr.p.* mā'tronīsing; *pa.p.* mā'tronīsed.

MATRONLY, mā'trun-li, *adj.* Like, becoming, or belonging to a matron: elderly: sedate.

MATTER, mat'ėr, *n.* A cream-like fluid in abscesses or on festering sores. [W. *madredd*, pus, corrupt gore—*madra*, to fester: or from the next word with *putrid* understood.]

MATTER, mat'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) That out of which anything is made: the material part of a thing: that which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses: the subject or thing treated of: that with which one has to do: cause of a thing: thing of consequence: importance: indefinite amount.—*v.i.* To be of importance: to signify. [O. E. *matere*, Fr. *matière*, L. *materia—mater*, Sans. *matri*, mother, the producer—*ma*, to create.]

MATTERLESS, mat'ėr-les, *adj.* Destitute of matter.

MATTER-OF-FACT, mat'ėr-uv-fakt', *adj.* Adhering to the matter of fact: not fanciful: dry.

MATTING, mat'ing, *n.* A covering with mats: a texture like a mat, but larger: material for mats.

MATTINS. Same as MATINS, *pl.* of MATIN.

MATTOCK, mat'ok, *n.* A kind of pickaxe having the iron ends broad instead of pointed. [A.S. *mattoc*, Celt. *madog*.]

MATTRESS, mat'res, *n.* A kind of quilted bed stuffed with wool, horse-hair, &c. [O. Fr. *materas*, Prov. *almatrac*, Ar. *al-ma'-tra'h*, a quilted cushion: or from MAT.]

MATURATE, mat'ū-rāt, *v.t.* To make mature: (*med.*) to promote the suppuration of.—*v.i.* (*med.*) to suppurate perfectly:—*pr.p.* mat'ūrāting; *pa.p.* mat'ūrāted. [L. *maturo*, *-atum—maturus*, ripe.]

MATURATION, mat-ū-rā'shun, *n.* The act of maturating or ripening: ripeness: (*med.*) suppuration.

MATURATIVE, mat'ū-rāt-iv, *adj.* Maturing or ripening: (*med.*) promoting suppuration.—*n.* A medicine promoting suppuration.

MATURE, ma-tūr', *adj.* *Grown to its full size:* perfected: ripe: (*med.*) come to suppuration: fully digested, as a plan.—*v.t.* To ripen: to bring to perfection: to prepare for use.—*v.i.* to become ripe: to become payable, as a bill:—*pr.p.* matūr'ing; *pa.p.* matūred'. [L. *maturus*, ripe; prob. from Sans. *mah*, to be great, to grow.]

MATURELY, ma-tūr'li, *adv.* In a mature manner: ripely: with deliberation.

MATURENESS, ma-tūr'nes, *n.* Maturity.

MATURESCENT, mat-ūr-es'ent, *adj.* Becoming mature or ripe: approaching maturity. [L. *maturescens*, pr.p. of *maturesco*, to become ripe—*maturus*, ripe.]

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MATURITY, ma-tūr'i-ti, *n.* State of being mature: ripeness: a state of completeness.

MATUTINAL, mat-ū-tī'nal, } *adj. Pertaining to the*
MATUTINE, mat'ū-tīn, } *morning:* early. [L. *matutinalis, matutinus*, from root of MATIN.]

MAUDLIN, mawd'lin, *adj.* Shedding tears of penitence, like Mary *Magdalene:* expressing contrition: silly, as if half drunk: sickly sentimental. [*Maudlin*, contr. from O. E. *Maudeleyne.*]

MAUGER, MAUGRE, maw'gėr, *prep. Not agreeable to* or against *one's will:* in spite of. [Fr. *malgré*, L. *male gratum—male*, badly, *gratum*, agreeable.]

MAUL, mawl. Same as MALL.

MAUL-STICK, mawl'-stik, *n. A stick* used by *painters* to steady their hand when working. [Ger. *malerstock—maler*, painter, and *stock*, stick.]

MAUNDER, mān'dėr or mawn'dėr, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To beg:* to mutter, as beggars do: to talk incoherently. [Perh. from A.S. *mand*, a basket, from the custom of beggars carrying baskets to receive victuals.]

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mawn'di-thurz'dā, *n.* The Thursday in Passion-week, when royal charity is distributed to the poor at Whitehall.

[So called from the charity being formerly distributed in *baskets*, A.S. *mand:* or from Fr. *mandé*, L. *mandatum*, command, according to Christ's injunction, *Mandatum novum do vobis*, &c., a new commandment I give unto you, &c., John xiii. 34.]

MAUSOLEAN, maw-so-lē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to a mausoleum: monumental.

MAUSOLEUM, maw-so-lē'um, *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument. [L. *Mausoleum* (*sepulcrum*, tomb), relating to Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his widow erected a splendid tomb.]

MAUVE, mawv, *n.* A beautiful purple dye extracted from coal-tar, so called from its likeness in colour to the flowers of the *mallow:* this colour. [Fr.—L. *malva*, the mallow.]

MAVIS, mā'vis, *n.* The song-thrush. [Fr. *mauvis;* Bret. *milfid, milchouid;* Corn. *mel-huez*, a lark, sweet breath.]

MAW, maw, *n.* The stomach, esp. in the lower animals: the craw, in birds. [A.S. *maga*, Ger. *magen*—O. Ger. *magan*, to nourish.]

MAWKISH, mawk'ish, *adj.* Loathsome, disgusting, as anything beginning to breed mawks or maggots. [Vulgar *mawk*, a maggot. See MAGGOT.]

MAWKISHLY, mawk'ish-li, *adv.* In a mawkish manner.

MAWKISHNESS, mawk'ish-nes, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing or disgust. [From MAWKISH.]

MAWMET, maw'met, *n.* A puppet: an idol. [Orig. an image to represent Mohammed. See MOHAMMEDAN.]

MAW-SEED, maw'-sēd, *n.* Poppy seed, so called when used as food for cage-birds. [See MAW.]

MAWWORM, maw'wurm, *n.* A worm that infests the maw or stomach: the thread-worm.

MAXILLAR, maks'il-ar, } *adj. Pertaining to the*
MAXILLARY, maks'il-ar-i, } *jawbone* or jaw. [L. *maxillaris—maxilla*, jawbone, dim. of *mala*, jaw, the bruising thing—*mando*, to bruise.]

MAXIM, maks'im, *n.* A sentence of *the greatest* importance or authority: a general principle: a proverb. [L. *maxima* (*sententia*, an opinion), superl. of *magnus*, great.]

MAXIMUM, maks'i-mum, *adj. The greatest.*—*n.* The greatest number, quantity, or degree: (*math.*) the value of a variable when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease:—*pl.* MAX'IMA. [L., superl. of *magnus*, great.]

MAY, mā, *v.i. To be able:* to be allowed: to be free to act: to be possible: to be by chance:—*pa.t.* might (mīt). [A.S. *mæg*, pr.t. of *magan*, to be able, pa.t. *meahte, mihte;* Ger. *mögen.*]

MAY, mā, *n.* The fifth month of the year: (*Spenser*) a young woman: the early or gay part of life.—*v.i.* To gather May (prov. E., the blossom of the hawthorn, which blooms in May).

[Fr. *Mai*—L. *Maius* (*mensis*, a month), sacred to Maia, the mother of Mercury: prob. from root *mag*, Sans. *mah*, to grow, and so May = the month of growth.]

MAY-BEETLE, mā'-bē'tl, } *n.* The cockchafer.
MAY-BUG, mā'-bug, }

MAY-DAY, mā'-dā, *n.* The first day of May.

MAY-FLOWER, mā'-flow'ėr, *n.* The hawthorn, which blooms in May. [in May.

MAY-FLY, mā'-flī, *n.* An ephemeral fly which appears

MAY-LILY, mā'-lil'i, *n.* The lily of the valley, so called because it blooms in May.

MAY-MORN, mā'-morn, *n.* (*Shak.*) Freshness, like that of a morning in May—vigour.

MAYOR, mā'ur, *n.* The *major* or chief magistrate of a city or borough. [Fr. *maire*, O. Fr. *maior*—L. *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]

MAYORALTY, mā'ur-al-ti, *n.* The office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, mā'ur-es, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MAYORSHIP, mā'ur-ship, *n.* The office of a mayor.

MAY-POLE, mā'-pōl, *n.* A pole erected for dancing round on May-day.

MAY-QUEEN, mā'-kwēn, *n.* A young woman crowned with flowers as queen on May-day.

MAZARD, maz'ard, *n.* (*Shak.*) A head or skull. [Prob. from MAZER, from the likeness of the skull to a goblet.]

MAZE, māz, *n.* A place full of intricate windings: confusion of thought: perplexity.—*v.t.* To bewilder: to confuse:—*pr.p.* māz'ing; *pa.p.* māzed'. [A.S. *mdse*, whirlpool; Ice. *meis*, winding, curve.]

MAZEFUL, māz'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Mazy.

MAZER, maz'ėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of hard wood, prob. maple: a cup or goblet made of maple, and usually highly ornamented. [O. Fr. *mazre*, a kind of knotty wood; O. D. *maeser*, a knot of maple.]

MAZILY, māz'i-li, *adv.* In a mazy or perplexed manner. [mazed: perplexity.

MAZINESS, māz'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being

MAZURKA, ma-zōōr'ka, *n.* A lively Polish dance, or music such as is played to it. [cate.

MAZY, māz'i, *adj.* Full of mazes or windings: intri-

MAZZARD, maz'ard, *n.* Same as MAZARD.

ME, mē, *personal pron.* The objective case of I. [A.S., L., Gr. *me*, Sans. *mā.*]

MEACOCK, mē'kok, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Timorous, effeminate, cowardly. [Perh. from MEEK, and COCK.]

MEAD, mēd, *n.* Honey and water fermented and flavoured. [A.S. *medo*, D. *mede*, mead; Gr. *methē*, strong drink; Sans. *madhu*, sweet; prob. akin to L., W. *mel*, Gr. *meli*, honey.]

MEAD, mēd, } *n.* A place where grass is *mown*
MEADOW, med'ō, } or cut down: a rich pasture-ground. [A.S. *mæd, mædewe—mawan*, D. *maeden*, to mow: akin to L. *meto*, to mow.]

MEADOW-SWEET, med'ō-swēt, } *n.* An ornamental
MEADOW-WORT, med'ō-wurt, } shrub or plant with white flowers.

MEADOWY, med'ō-i, *adj.* Containing meadows.

MEAGRE, MEAGER, mē'gėr, *adj. Lean:* poor:

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barren: scanty: without strength. [Fr. *maigre*—L. *macer*, lean.] [MEAGRE.]

MEAGRELY, mē'gėr-li, *adv.* Poorly: thinly. [From

MEAGRENESS, mē'gėr-nes, *n.* State of being meagre: leanness: scantiness.

MEAL, mēl, *n.* *A portion:* the food taken at one time: the act or the time of taking food. [A.S. *mæl*, D. *maal*, Sw. *mael*, a portion: conn. with the following word.]

MEAL, mēl, *n.* Grain *ground* and not sifted from the bran or coarser portion. [A.S. *melewe*, Ger. *mehl*, D. *meel*, meal; Goth. *malan*, D. *maelen*, L. *molo*, Sans. *math*, to grind.]

MEALINESS, mēl'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being mealy: state of being soft and friable.

MEAL-TIME, mēl'-tīm, *n.* The time for eating meals.

MEAL-WORM, mēl'-wurm, *n.* The larva of an insect abounding in granaries and stores in which meal or flour is kept. [sprinkled as with meal.

MEALY, mēl'i, *adj.* Resembling meal: soft: be-

MEALY-BUG, mēl'i-bug, *n.* A small species of cochineal insect covered with a white powdery substance resembling meal or flour.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mēl'i-mow*th*d, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having a mealy or soft mouth: unwilling to state the truth in plain terms.

MEAN, mēn, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Common:* low in rank or birth: base: sordid: low in worth or estimation: poor: humble. [A.S. *mæne*, *gemæne*, Ger. *gemein*, L. *communis*, common.]

MEAN, mēn, *adj.* *Middle:* coming between: moderate.—*n.* The middle point, quantity, value, or degree: instrument: that by which an end is attained:—*pl.* income: estate: instrument. [Fr. *moyen*, low L. *medianus*—L. *medius*, Gr. *mesos*, Sans. *madhya*, middle.]

BY ALL MEANS, certainly.—BY ANY MEANS, in any way.—BY NO MEANS, certainly not.—IN THE MEAN (*Spenser*), in the meantime.

MEAN, mēn, *v.t.* *To have in the mind* or thoughts: to intend: to signify.—*v.i.* to have in the mind: to have meaning:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* meant (ment). [Goth. *munian*, Ger. *meinen*, to think; Ice. *muna*, L. *memini*, to remember—root *men*, akin to Sans. *man*, to think.]

MEANDER, me-an'dėr, *n.* *A winding* course: a maze: perplexity.—*v.i.* To flow or run in a winding course: to be intricate.—*v.t.* to wind or flow round. [From *Meander*, the name of a winding river in Asia Minor.]

MEANDERING, me-an'dėr-ing, *adj.* *Winding* in a course.—*n.* A winding course. [From MEANDER.]

MEANING, mēn'ing, *n.* That which is meant: signification: the sense intended: purpose.—*adj.* Significant.

MEANINGLESS, mēn'ing-les, *adj.* Without meaning.

MEANINGLY, mēn'ing-li, *adv.* With meaning: significantly.

MEANLY, mēn'li, *adv.* In a mean manner: without dignity: poorly: basely: ungenerously: moderately.

MEANNESS, mēn'nes, *n.* The quality of being mean: want of dignity: lowness of rank: baseness: sordidness.

MEANS, mēnz, *n.* *Pl.* of MEAN. See MEAN.

MEANT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of MEAN.

MEANTIME, mēn'tīm, } *adv.* In the intervening
MEANWHILE, mēn'hwīl, } time.

MEAR, mēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A boundary. See MERE.

MEASLED, mē'zld, *adj.* Infected with measles.

MEASLES, mē'zlz, *n.* A contagious fever accompanied with small red *spots* upon the skin. [Ger. *masse*, D. *maese*, spot, *maeselen*, measles.]

MEASLY, mē'zli, *adj.* Infected with measles.

MEASURABLE, mezh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be measured or computed: moderate: in small quantity or extent. [quality of being measurable.

MEASURABLENESS, mezh'ūr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The

MEASURABLY, mezh'ūr-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner that may be measured: moderately.

MEASURE, mezh'ūr, *n.* That by which extent is ascertained or expressed: the extent of anything: a rule by which anything is adjusted: proportion: a stated quantity: degree: extent: moderation: means to an end: metre: a metrical foot: musical time: a kind of dance.—*v.t.* To ascertain the dimensions of: to adjust: to mark out: to allot.—*v.i.* to have a certain extent: to be equal or uniform:—*pr.p.* meas'ūring; *pa.p.* meas'ūred. [Fr. *mesure*—L. *mensura*, a measure—*metior*, *mensus*, to measure, akin to Gr. *metron*, a measure, Sans. root *md*, *mdd*, to measure.]

TREAD A MEASURE (*Shak.*), to dance.

MEASURED, mezh'ūrd, *adj.* Of a certain measure: equal: uniform: steady: restricted.

MEASURELESS, mezh'ūr-les, *adj.* Without measure: boundless: immense.

MEASUREMENT, mezh'ūr-ment, *n.* The act of measuring: quantity found by measuring.

MEASURER, mezh'ūr-ėr, *n.* One who measures.

MEASURING, mezh'ūr-ing, *adj.* That measures.

MEAT, mēt, *n.* That which is *chewed* or *ground* by the teeth: food: the flesh of animals used as food. [A.S. *mæte*, Goth. *mats*, food—*matjan*, to eat; L. *mando*, to chew; Sans. *math*, to grind.]

MEATHE, mēth, *n.* A form of MEAD, a liquor.

MEATINESS, mēt'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being meaty: fleshiness.

MEAT-OFFERING, mēt'-of'ėr-ing, *n.* An offering of meat or food in the religious services of the Jews.

MEATY, mēt'i, *adj.* Full of meat: fleshy.

MEAZEL, mē'zl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A leper. [See MEASLES.]

MECHANIC, -AL, me-kan'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to machines or to mechanics: constructed according to the laws of mechanics: acting by physical power: done by a machine: pertaining to artisans: done simply by force of habit: vulgar.—*n.* One engaged in a mechanical trade: an artisan. [L. *mechanicus*; Gr. *mēchanikos*—*mēchanē*, any artificial means—*mēchos*, a means.]

MECHANICAL, me-kan'ik-al, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mechanic.

MECHANICALLY, me-kan'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to mechanical laws: in a mechanical manner: by the force of habit.

MECHANICIAN, mek-an-ish'an, *n.* A machine-maker: one skilled in mechanics.

MECHANICS, me-kan'iks, *n.* The science which treats of machines: the science which determines the effect produced by forces on a body.

MECHANISM, mek'an-izm, *n.* The construction of a machine.

MECHANIST, mek'an-ist, *n.* A mechanician.

MECONIC, me-kon'ik, *adj.* Denoting an acid obtained from *poppies*. [From Gr. *mēkōn*, the poppy.]

MEDAL, med'al, *n.* *A piece of metal* in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription: a reward of merit. [Fr. *médaille*; It. *medaglia*—L. *metallum*, a metal.]

MEDALIST, MEDALLIST, med'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in medals: one who has gained a medal.

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MEDALLIC, me-dal'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, me-dal'yun, *n.* A large antique medal: the representation of a medal in painting or sculpture.

MEDALLURGY, med'al-ur-ji, *n.* The art of producing medals and coins.

MEDDLE, med'l, *v.i.* *To mix* or interfere with others and their affairs: to have to do.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to mix, to mingle:—*pr.p.* medd'ling; *pa.p.* medd'led. [O. Fr. *medler, mesler;* low L. *misculare*—L. *misceo*, to mix.]

MEDDLER, med'lėr, *n.* One who meddles or interferes with matters in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, med'l-sum, *adj.* Given to meddling or interfering with the affairs of others.

MEDDLING, med'ling, *adj.* Mixing or interfering in the concerns of others: officious.—*n.* Officious interposition.

MEDIÆVAL, mē-di-ē'val, *adj.* Of or relating to the *middle ages.* [L. *medius*, the middle, and *ævum*, an age.]

MEDIÆVALIST, mē-di-ē'val-ist, *n.* One versed in the history of the middle ages. [From MEDIÆVAL.]

MEDIAL, mē'di-al, *adj.* *Middle:* noting a mean or average. [Low L. *medialis*—L. *medius*, akin to Gr. *mesos*, middle.]

MEDIATE, mē'di-āt, *adj.* *Middle:* between two extremes: acting by or as a means.—*v.i.* To interpose between parties as a friend of each: to intercede.—*v.t.* to effect by mediation:—*pr.p.* mē'diāting; *pa.p.* mē'diāted. [Low L. *mediatus*—L. *medius*, middle.]

MEDIATELY, mē'di-āt-li, *adv.* By a mediate or intervening cause.

MEDIATENESS, mē'di-āt-nes, *n.* The state of being mediate or intervening.

MEDIATION, mē-di-ā'shun, *n.* The act of mediating or interposing: entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mē'di-āt-or, *n.* One who mediates or interposes between parties at variance.

THE MEDIATOR (*B.*), Christ.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-di-a-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Belonging to a mediator or intercessor.

MEDIATORIALLY, mē-di-a-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a mediatorial manner.

MEDIATORSHIP, mē-di-āt'or-ship, *n.* The office of a mediator.

MEDIC, med'ik, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, with leaves like those of *clover.* [L. *medica*, Gr. *mēdikē* (*poa*, grass), a kind of clover introduced from *Media* in Asia.]

MEDICABLE, med'i-ka-bl, *adj.* *That may be healed.* [See MEDICAL.]

MEDICAL, med'i-kal, *adj.* *Relating to the art of healing* diseases: containing that which heals: intended to promote the study of medicine. [Low L. *medicalis*—L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing—*medeor*, to heal.]

MEDICALLY, med'i-kal-li, *adv.* According to the art of healing: for the purpose of healing. [From MEDICAL.]

MEDICAMENT, med'i-ka-ment or me-dik'a-ment, *n.* A medicine or anything used for healing. [See MEDICAL.]

MEDICATE, med'i-kāt, *v.t.* *To heal:* to treat with medicine: to impregnate with anything medicinal:—*pr.p.* med'icāting; *pa.p.* med'icāted. [L. *medico, -atum*, to heal. See MEDICAL.]

MEDICATED, med'i-kāt-ed, *adj.* Containing anything medicinal or healing: treated with medicine.

MEDICATION, med-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act or process of medicating or of tincturing with medicinal substances: the use of medicine.

MEDICATIVE, med'i-kāt-iv or me-dik'a-tiv, *adj.* *Healing:* tending to heal. [From MEDICATE.]

MEDICINAL, me-dis'in-al, *adj.* Relating to medicine: fitted to cure or lessen disease or pain.

MEDICINALLY, me-dis'in-al-li, *adv.* In a medicinal manner: as medicine.

MEDICINE, med'i-sin, *n.* Anything applied for the *cure* or lessening of disease or pain: (*Bacon*) remedy: (*Shak.*) a physician.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To remedy, to cure. [L. *medicina, medicus*, from root of MEDICAL.]

MEDIEVAL, MEDIEVALIST. Same as MEDIÆVAL, MEDIÆVALIST.

MEDIOCRE, mē'di-ō-kėr, *adj.* *Middling:* moderate.—*n.* A person of middling or moderate abilities. [Fr.—L. *mediocris—medius*, middle.]

MEDIOCRITY, mē-di-ok'ri-ti, *n.* A mediocre or middle state or condition: moderation: (*Bacon*) a moderate degree.

MEDITATE, med'i-tāt, *v.i.* *To think:* to consider thoughtfully: to purpose.—*v.t.* to think on: to revolve in the mind: to intend:—*pr.p.* med'itāting; *pa.p.* med'itāted. [L. *meditor, meditatus;* akin to Gr. *math*, root of *manthanō*, to learn, or perhaps *med*, root of *medomai*, to think on: Sans. *man*, to think.]

MEDITATION, med-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of meditating: deep thought: serious contemplation.

MEDITATIVE, med'i-tāt-iv, *adj.* Given to meditation: expressing design.

MEDITATIVELY, med'i-tāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a meditative manner.

MEDITATIVENESS, med'i-tāt-iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being meditative: reflection.

MEDITERRANEAN, med-i-ter-rā'ne-an, } *adj.* Situated in the *middle of the earth* or *land:* inland. [L. *medius*, middle, and *terra*, earth, land.]

MEDITERRANEOUS, med-i-ter-rā'ne-us, }

MEDIUM, mē'di-um, *n.* *The middle:* the middle place or degree: anything intervening: means or instrument: the substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move. [L.]

MEDLAR, med'lar, *n.* A small tree, common in Britain and Europe, with fruit like a pear. [O. Fr. *meslier*—L. *mespilus*, Gr. *mespilē.*]

MEDLEY, med'li, *n.* *A mixture:* a mingled and confused mass: a miscellany. [From root of MEDDLE.]

MEDOC, me-dok', *n.* A French wine produced at *Medoc*, in the department of the Gironde.

MEDULLAR, me-dul'ar, } *adj.* *Consisting of,*

MEDULLARY, me-dul'ar-i, } or resembling *marrow* or pith. [L. *medullaris*, in the marrow—*medulla*, that which has the middle, the marrow—*medius*, middle.]

MEDUSA, me-dū'sa, *n.* (*myth.*) One of the Gorgons whose hair was turned into snakes: a genus of gelatinous radiate animals, prob. from the likeness of their tentacles to the snakes on Medusa's head. [Gr. *medousa*, fem. of *medōn*, a ruler—*medō*, to rule.]

MEED, mēd, *n.* *Wages:* reward: that which is bestowed for merit. [A.S. *med*, D. *miede*, Ger. *miethe*, Goth. *mizdo*, a reward; allied to Gr. *misthos*, hire, wages.]

MEEK, mēk, *adj.* *Soft:* mild: gentle: submissive. [D. *muyck*, Goth. *muko*, Sw. *miuk*, Ice. *miukr.*]

MEEKLY, mēk'li, *adv.* In a meek manner: submissively.

MEEKNESS, mēk'nes, *n.* The quality of being meek: gentleness.

MEER, mēr, *n.* A boundary. See MERE.

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MEERED, mērd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Relating to a meer or boundary.

MEERSCHAUM, mēr'shawm, *n.* A species of mineral earth, used for making tobacco-pipes, so called because once supposed to be the petrified *scum* or *foam of the sea.* [Ger. *meer*, L. *mare*, the sea, and *schaum*, It. *schiuma*, L. *spuma*, foam.]

MEET, mēt, *adj.* *According to measure:* fitting: qualified: adapted. [A.S. *ge-met*, fit, *ge-met*, a measure—*metan*, L. *metior*, to measure, Gr. *metron*, a measure, Sans. *mad*, *ma*, to measure.]

MEET, mēt, *v.t.* To come face to face: to encounter: to find: to receive, as a welcome.—*v.i.* to come together: to assemble: to have an encounter:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* met.—*n.* A meeting, as of huntsmen. [A.S. *metan*, *motian*, Goth. *gamotjan*, to meet; A.S. *mot*, *gemot*, a meeting; Ice. *mot*, opposite.]

MEET WITH, to come to, light upon, find: to encounter: to suffer unexpectedly: (*Bacon*) to obviate (as an objection).

MEETING, mēt'ing, *n.* A coming face to face: an interview: an assembly. [From MEET.]

MEETING-HOUSE, mēt'ing-hows, *n.* A house or building where people, esp. dissenters, meet for public worship. [suitably.

MEETLY, mēt'li, *adv.* In a meet or fitting manner:

MEETNESS, mēt'nes, *n.* State of being meet or fit: propriety.

MEGALICHTHYS, meg-a-lik'this, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes, so named from their large size. [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *ichthys*, a fish.]

MEGALOSAURUS, meg-a-lo-saw'rus, *n.* *The great saurian* or lizard, a gigantic fossil found in England. [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, and *sauros*, a lizard.]

MEGATHERIUM, meg-a-thē'ri-um, *n.* (*lit.*) *The great wild beast:* a gigantic fossil quadruped found in the pampas of S. America. [Gr. *megas*, great, and *thērion*, wild beast.]

MEGRIM, mē'grim, *n.* A pain affecting *one half of the head* or *face.* [Fr. *migraine*, corr. of Gr. *hēmicrania—hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, the head.]

MEINE, mēn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). *To mingle*, mix. [O. E. *menge*, A.S. *mengian*, to mingle.]

MEINY, men'i, *n.* (*Shak.*) A retinue, company of servants attending upon a person of high rank. [O. Fr. *mesnie*, a company, from root of MEINE.]

MEIOCENE. Same as MIOCENE.

MEIOSIS, mī-ō'sis, *n.* (*rhet.*) A species of hyperbole representing a thing as *less* than it is. [Gr. *meiōsis—meio-ō*, to lessen.]

MELAMPODE, mel'am-pōd, *n.* (*Spenser*). The black hellebore. [L. *melampodium*—Gr. *melas*, black, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

MELANCHOLY, mel'an-kol-i, *n.* A disease causing gloomy groundless fears, and general depression of spirits, so called because it was supposed to be occasioned by *black bile:* dejection.—*adj.* Gloomy: producing grief. [L. *melancholia*, Gr. *melangcholia—melan*, black, and *cholē*, bile.]

MELANGE, mā-langzh', *n.* *A mixture:* a medley. [Fr.—*mêler*, to mix.]

MÊLÉE, mā-lā', *n.* A fight in which the combatants are *mingled* together: a confused conflict: an affray. [Fr.—*mêler*, to mix.]

MELILOT, mel'i-lot, *n.* A genus of clover-like plants having yellow flowers, also called the *honey lotus.* [Gr. *melilōtus—meli*, honey, and *lōtos*, lotus.]

MELIORATE, mē'li-or-āt, *v.t.* *To make better:* to improve:—*pr.p.* mē'liorāting; *pa.p.* mē'liorāted. [Low L. *melioro*, to make better—L. *melior*, better.]

MELIORATION, mē-li-or-ā'shun, *n.* The act of meliorating or making better: improvement.

MELIORITY, mē-li-or'i-ti, *n.* (*Bacon*). The state of being better. [From MELIORATE.]

MELIPHAGOUS, mel-if'a-gus, *adj.* *Feeding upon honey.* [Gr. *meli*, honey, and *phagō*, to eat.]

MELL, mel, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). *To mingle*, to be concerned with. [Fr. *mêler*, to mingle.]

MELLAY, mel'lā, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A mêlée.

MELLIFEROUS, mel-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Honey-producing.* [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *fero*, to produce.]

MELLIFLUENCE, mel-if'lōō-ens, *n.* A sweet, smooth flow, as of honey. [From MELLIFLUENT.]

MELLIFLUENT, mel-if'lōō-ent, *adj.* *Flowing with honey* or sweetness: smooth. [L. *mellis*, honey, and *fluens*, *fluentis*, flowing—*fluo*, to flow.]

MELLIFLUENTLY, mel-if'lōō-ent-li, *adv.* Sweetly: smoothly.

MELLIFLUOUS, mel-if'lōō-us, *adj.* Mellifluent.

MELLIFLUOUSLY, mel-if'lōō-us-li, *adv.* Sweetly: smoothly.

MELLOW, mel'ō, *adj.* *Soft with ripeness:* soft to the touch.—*v.t.* To soften by ripeness or age: to mature.—*v.i.* to become soft: to be matured. [D. *mollig*, soft; Ger. *molsch*, Fr. *molle*, overripe; L. *mollis*, soft; D. *molen*, W. *mallu*, to fall away to pieces.]

MELLOWNESS, mel'ō-nes, *n.* State of being mellow: softness: maturity.

MELLOWY, mel'ō-i, *adj.* *Soft:* oily. [From MELLOW.]

MELOCOTONE, mel-ok-o-tōōn', *n.* (*Bacon*). A kind of quince. [L. *malum cotoneum*, a quince apple.]

MELODIOUS, me-lō'di-us, *adj.* Full of melody: harmonious. [manner: harmoniously.

MELODIOUSLY, me-lō'di-us-li, *adv.* In a melodious

MELODIOUSNESS, me-lō'di-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being melodious: sweetness of sound.

MELODISE, mel'o-dīz, *v.t.* To make melodious: to reduce to the form of a melody.—*v.i.* to compose or sing melodies.

MELODIST, mel'o-dist, *n.* A composer or singer of melodies: a book of melodies or songs.

MELODRAMA, mel-o-dram'a, *n.* A *drama*, or theatrical performance with *songs.* [Gr. *melos*, a song, and *drama*, a drama.]

MELODRAMATIC, mel-o-dra-mat'ik, *adj.* Relating to a melodrama.

MELODRAMATIST, mel-o-dram'a-tist, *n.* One skilled in melodramas, or who prepares them.

MELODY, mel'o-di, *n.* *A lay consisting of* a symmetrical succession of *parts:* an agreeable succession of musical sounds: an air or tune: music. [Gr. *melōdia—melos*, a part, and *ōdē*, a lay.]

MELON, mel'on, *n.* A kind of cucumber and its fruit, which resembles an *apple.* [Fr.; L. *melo*, Gr. *mēlon*, an apple.]

MELT, melt, *v.t.* *To make liquid:* to dissolve: to soften: to waste away.—*v.i.* to become liquid: to dissolve: to become tender or mild: to be subdued by grief: to lose substance: to be discouraged. [A.S. *meltan*, D. *smeltan*, Gr. *meldō*, to make liquid.]

MELTING, melt'ing, *n.* The act of melting or making liquid or of dissolving: the act of softening or rendering tender.

MELTINGLY, melt'ing-li, *adv.* In a melting manner: tenderly.

MEMBER, mem'bėr, *n.* A limb of an animal: a clause: one of a community: a representative in a legislative body: (*B.*) in *pl.* the appetites and

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passions. [Fr. *membre*, L. *membrum*, prob. allied to Sans. root *md*, to measure.]

MEMBERED, mem'bėrd, *adj.* Having members or limbs.

MEMBERSHIP, mem'bėr-ship, *n.* The state of being a member or one of a society: a community.

MEMBRANE, mem'brān, *n.* The thin tissue which covers the members or parts of the body: the film containing the seeds of a plant.

MEMBRANEOUS, mem-brān'e-us, } *adj.* Relating to,
MEMBRANOUS, mem'bran-us, } consisting of, or like a membrane.

MEMENTO, me-men'to, *n.* (*lit.*) *Remember thou:* a suggestion or notice to awaken memory. [L., imperative of *memini*, to remember—root *men*, akin to Sans. *man*, to think.]

MEMOIR, mem'wor or me-moir', *n.* A familiar notice of anything as *remembered* by the writer: a short biographical sketch: a record of researches on any subject: the transactions of a society. [Fr. *mémoire*—L. *memoria*, memory—*memor*, mindful, akin to Sans. root *smri*, to remember.]

MEMORABLE, mem'or-a-bl, *adj.* *Deserving to be remembered:* remarkable. [L. *memorabilis—memor*, mindful.]

MEMORABLY, mem'or-a-bli, *adv.* In a memorable manner: so as to be remembered.

MEMORANDUM, mem-or-an'dum, *n.* *Something to be remembered:* a note to assist the memory:—*pl.* MEMORAN'DUMS, MEMORAN'DA. [L.,—*memor*, mindful.]

MEMORIAL, me-mō'ri-al, *adj.* Bringing to memory: contained in memory.—*n.* That which serves to keep in remembrance: a monument: a note to help the memory: a written statement with a petition, laid before a legislative or other body: (*B.*) memory.

MEMORIALISE, me-mō'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* To present a memorial to: to petition by memorial:—*pr.p.* memō'rialising; *pa.p.* memō'rialised.

MEMORIALIST, me-mō'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.

MEMORISE, mem'or-īz, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To commit to memory: to cause to be remembered.

MEMORY, mem'or-i, *n.* *Having* or *keeping in the mind:* the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events: retention: remembrance. [See MEMOIR.]

MEMPHIAN, mem'fi-an, *adj.* Relating to Memphis, the ancient capital of Egypt: very dark, in allusion to the preternatural darkness in the time of Moses.

MEN, *pl.* of MAN.

MENACE, men'as, *v.t.* To threaten:—*pr.p.* men'acing; *pa.p.* men'aced.—*n.* A threat or threatening. [Fr. *menacer*—L. *minor*, *minatus*, to threaten.]

MENACING, men'as-ing, *adj.* Threatening.

MENACINGLY, men'as-ing-li, *adv.* Threateningly.

MENAGE, men'āj, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To manage.

MENAGERIE, MENAGERY, men-ăzh'ėr-i or menaj'ėr-i, *n.* A place for *managing* and keeping wild animals: a collection of such animals. [Fr., from root of MANAGE.]

MEND, mend, *v.t.* *To remove a fault:* to repair: to correct: to quicken: to improve.—*v.i.* to grow better. [L. *emendo—e, ex*, out of, and *mendum*, a fault.]

MENDACIOUS, men-dā'shus, *adj.* *Lying:* false. [L. *mendax*, *mendacis—mentior*, to lie.]

MENDACITY, men-das'i-ti, *n.* *Lying:* falsehood. [From MENDACIOUS.]

MENDER, mend'ėr, *n.* One who mends.

MENDICANCY, men'di-kan-si, *n.* The state of being a mendicant or beggar: beggary.

MENDICANT, men'di-kant, *adj.* *In extreme want:* poor to beggary: practising beggary.—*n.* One who is in extreme want: a beggar: one of the begging fraternity of the R. C. Church. [L. *mendicans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *mendico*, to beg—*mendicus*, a beggar, prob. from *menda*, a want.]

MENDICITY, men-dis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being a mendicant or beggar: the life of a beggar.

MENDING, mend'ing, *n.* The act of mending or repairing.

MENDS, mendz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Amends.

MENIAL, mē'ni-al, *adj.* *Belonging to a household:* servile: low.—*n.* A domestic servant: one performing servile work: a person of servile disposition. [Norm. *meynal—mesnée*, household; from L. *maneo*, to dwell.]

MENINGES, men-in'jēz, *n.* The three membranes that envelop the brain. [Gr. *meninx*, *meninggos*, a membrane.]

MENINGITIS, men-in-jī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the meninges or membranes of the brain.

MENIVER, men'i-vėr, *n.* The ermine: its fur, which is white, with specks of black. [O. Fr. *menuver*, *menuvair*, grayish fur—*menu*, small, L. *minus*, and *vair*, fur—L. *varius*, changing, mottled.]

MENSAL, mens'al, *adj.* Occurring once *in a month:* monthly. [From L. *mensis*, a month.]

MENSES, mens'ēz, *n.pl.* The *monthly* discharge from the womb. [From L. *mensis*, a month.]

MENSTRUAL, mens'trōō-al, *adj.* *Monthly:* belonging to a menstruum. [L. *menstrualis—mensis*, a month.]

MENSTRUANT, mens'trōō-ant, *adj.* Subject to menses. [L. *menstruans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *menstruo*. See MENSTRUATE.]

MENSTRUATE, mens'trōō-āt, *v.i.* To discharge the menses:—*pr.p.* mens'trūating; *pa.p.* mens'trūated. [L. *menstruo*, *-atum*.]

MENSTRUATION, mens-trōō-ā'shun, *n.* Act of menstruating: period of menstruating.

MENSTRUOUS, mens'trōō-us, *adj.* Having, or belonging to, menses.

MENSTRUUM, mens'trōō-um, *n.* A solvent or dissolving substance:—*pl.* MENS'TRUA, the menses. [From L. *mensis*, a month, from a fancy of the old chemists that dissolvents could be prepared only at certain stages of the moon.]

MENSURABILITY, mens-ūr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being mensurable.

MENSURABLE, mens'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* *That can be measured:* measurable. [L. *mensurabilis*, from *mensuro*, *-atum*, to measure.]

MENSURAL, mens'ūr-al, *adj.* Pertaining to measure.

MENSURATION, mens-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* The act, process, or art *of measuring:* art of finding the length, area, or volume of bodies: the result of measuring.

MENT, ment (*Spenser*), *pa.p.* of obs. MENGE, to mix. [See MEINE.]

MENTAL, ment'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the mind:* intellectual. [From L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind—Sans. root *man*, to think.]

MENTALLY, ment'al-li, *adv.* In the mind: intellectually.

MENTION, men'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A remembering* or *thinking of:* a brief notice or remark: a hint.—*v.t.* To notice briefly: to remark: to name. [L. *mentio*, *mentionis*, from *memini*, to remember—root *men*, Sans. *man*, to think.]

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MENTIONABLE, men'shun-a-bl, *adj.* That can be mentioned.

MENTOR, men'tor, *n.* (*lit.*) *The thinker:* a wise and faithful counsellor or monitor. [From *Mentor*, the friend of Odysseus or Ulysses—from root of MENTAL.]

MENTORIAL, men-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Containing advice or admonition. [From MENTOR.]

MEPHITIC, me-fit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to mephitis, a foul exhalation from the ground: offensive to the smell: noxious: pestilential. [From L. *mephitis.*]

MERCANTILE, mėrk'an-tīl, *adj.* *Pertaining to merchants:* commercial. [Fr. and It.—L. *mercans, -antis*, pr.p. of *mercor*, to trade—*merx, mercis*, merchandise—*mereo*, to gain.]

MERCENARY, mėrs'en-ar-i, *adj.* *Relating to reward* or payment: hired for money: actuated by the hope of reward: greedy of gain: sold or done for money.—*n.* One who is hired: a soldier hired into foreign service. [L. *mercenarius—merces*, hire, reward—*mereo*, to gain.]

MERCER, mėrs'ėr, *n.* *A merchant* in silks and wool cloths. [From root of MERCANTILE.]

MERCERY, mėrs'ėr-i, *n.* The trade of a mercer: the goods of a mercer.

MERCHAND, mėrch'and, *v.i.* (*Bacon*). To trade or traffic. [Fr. *marchander.* See MERCHANT.]

MERCHANDISE, mėrch'and-īz, *n.* The goods of a merchant: anything traded with. [Fr. *marchandise—marchand*, a merchant.]

MERCHANT, mėrch'ant, *n.* *One who carries on trade*, esp. on a large scale: one who buys and sells goods: a trader.—*adj.* Pertaining to trade or merchandise. [Fr. *marchand*—L. *mercans, -antis*, pr.p. of *mercor*, to trade. See MERCANTILE.] [a merchant.

MERCHANT-LIKE, mėrch'ant-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like

MERCHANTMAN, mėrch'ant-man, *n.* A trading ship: (*B.*) a merchant.

MERCIABLE, mėrs'i-a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Merciful.

MERCIFUL, mėrs'i-fool, *adj.* Full of or exercising mercy: willing to pity and spare: compassionate: tender: humane.

MERCIFULLY, mėrs'i-fool-li, *adv.* In a merciful manner: with pity: leniently.

MERCIFULNESS, mėrs'i-fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being merciful: readiness to pity and forgive.

MERCIFY, mėrs'i-fī, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To deal mercifully with, to pity. [MERCY, and L. *facio*, to make.]

MERCILESS, mėrs'i-les, *adj.* Without mercy: unfeeling: hard-hearted: unsparing: cruel.

MERCILESSLY, mėrs'i-les-li, *adv.* In a merciless manner: unsparingly.

MERCILESSNESS, mėrs'i-les-nes, *n.* Want of mercy.

MERCURIAL, mėr-kū'ri-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pertaining to Mercury*, the god of eloquence, the guardian of traders, &c.: having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury: active: sprightly: containing or consisting of mercury.

MERCURIALISE, mėr-kū'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* To make mercurial: (*med.*) to affect with mercury: to expose to the vapour of mercury:—*pr.p.* mercū'rialīsing; *pa.p.* mercū'rialīsed.

MERCURY, mėr'kū-ri, *n.* *The god of merchandise* and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods: the planet nearest the sun: a white, poisonous metal, also called quicksilver: a messenger. [L. *Mercurius*, from *merx, mercis*, merchandise.]

MERCY, mėrs'i, *n.* (*lit.*) *Pay, reward:* disposition to overlook injuries, or forgive obligation out of compassion for the offender: clemency: an act of mercy: leniency: tenderness. [Fr. *merci;* It. *mercè, mercede*, reward, compassion; It. *merces, mercedis*, pay, reward.]

MERCY-SEAT, mėrs'i-sēt, *n.* (*lit.*) The seat or place of mercy: the covering of the Jewish Ark of the Covenant: the throne of God.

MERE, mēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A boundary*, a limit.—*v.t.* To bound, to limit. [A.S. *meare, gemære*, a boundary.]

MERE, mēr, *n.* A pool or lake. [A.S. *mere*, Fr. *mare*, akin to L. *mare*, the sea.]

MERE, mēr, *adj.* *Separated from:* unmixed: pure: only this and nothing else: alone: absolute. [It. *mero;* L. *merus;* prob. akin to Gr. *meiromai*, to divide or separate from.]

MERELY, mēr'li, *adv.* Purely: simply: only: thus and no other way: solely: (*Bacon*) entirely. [From MERE, *adj.*]

MERESTEAD, mēr'sted, *n.* The land within the boundaries of a farm. [MERE, a boundary, and STEAD.] [a mere or boundary.

MERE-STONE, mēr'-stōn, *n.* A stone which marks

MERETRICIOUS, mer-e-trish'us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pertaining to harlots:* alluring by false show: gaudy and deceitful: false. [L. *meretricius*, from *meretrix, meretricis*, a harlot, or one who earns money, from *mereo*, to earn.]

MERETRICIOUSLY, mer-e-trish'us-li, *adv.* In a meretricious manner: by false allurements.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, mer-e-trish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being meretricious: false allurement.

MERGANSER, mėr-gan'sėr, *n.* A name applied to ducks of the genus *Mergus* or divers. [L. *mergus*, a diver—*mergo*, to dive, and *anser*, a goose.]

MERGE, mėrj, *v.t.* *To immerse* or *dip* in: to sink: to cause to be swallowed up.—*v.i.* to be swallowed up or lost. [L. *mergo, mersum*, akin to Sans. *majj*, to dive, to sink.]

MERGER, mėrj'ėr, *n.* He who or that which merges or swallows up: (*law*) the absorption of one estate or contract in another.

MERICARP, mer'i-kärp, *n.* One carpel or part of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant. [Gr. *meros*, a part, and *karpos*, fruit.]

MERIDIAN, me-rid'i-an, *adj.* *Pertaining to mid-day:* being on the meridian or at mid-day: raised to the highest point.—*n.* Mid-day: the highest point, as of success: climax: an imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place: (*astron.*) an imaginary circle, passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at mid-day. [L. *meridianus*, pertaining to mid-day, from *meridies*, mid-day—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day.]

MERIDIONAL, me-rid'i-un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the meridian: southern: having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONALITY, me-rid-i-un-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being in the meridian: position in the south: aspect towards the south.

MERIDIONALLY, me-rid'i-un-al-li, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.

MERINO, me-rē'no, *n.* A variety of sheep having very fine wool, orig. from Spain: a fabric of merino wool.—*adj.* Belonging to the merino sheep or their wool. [Sp.; from *merino*, inspector of sheep-walks, low L. *majorinus*, from root of MAJOR.]

MERIT, mer'it, *n.* *That which is deserving:* excellence that deserves honour or reward: worth: value: that which is earned.—*v.t.* To earn: to have a right to claim as reward: to deserve. [L. *meritum*, from *mereo, meritum*, to obtain as a lot or portion, to

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deserve, Gr. *meiromai*, to divide, akin to Sans. *mâ*, to measure.]

MERITORIOUS, mer-i-tō'ri-us, *adj.* Possessing merit or desert: deserving of reward, honour, or praise.

MERITORIOUSLY, mer-i-tō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a meritorious manner.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mer-i-tō'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state of being meritorious.

MERK, mėrk, *n.* An old Scotch silver coin worth about 13s. 4d. sterling.

MERLE, mėrl, *n.* The blackbird. [Fr.; L. *merula*.]

MERLIN, mėr'lin, *n.* A species of small hawk: a wizard. [Fr. *émérillon*: It. *smerlo*; Ger. *schmerl*, *merl*, perhaps from root of MERLE.]

MERLON, mėr'lon, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little wall*: (*fort.*) the part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. [Fr.; It. *merlo*—*mœrulus*, dim. of L. *mœrus*, a wall.]

a, *a*, Merlon.

MERMAID, mėr'mād, *n.* *Maid of the sea*, a fabled marine animal, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish. [Fr. *mer*, L. *mare*, the sea, and MAID.]

MERMAIDEN, mėr'mād-n, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A mermaid.

MERMAID'S-GLOVE, mėr'mādz-gluv, *n.* The largest kind of British sponge, so named from the *finger-like* arrangement of its branches.

MERMAN, mėr'man, *n.* The male of the mermaid.

MEROPIDAN, me-rop'i-dan, *n.* A bird of the family of *bee-eaters*. [Gr., L. *merops*, the bee-eater.]

MERRILY, mer'i-li, *adv.* In a merry manner: gaily: cheerfully: with laughter.

MERRIMAKE, mer'i-māk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A meeting for making merry, a festival, mirth.—*v.i.* To make merry, to feast.

MERRIMENT, mer'i-ment, } *n.* State of being merry:
MERRINESS, mer'i-nes, } gaiety with laughter and noise: mirth: hilarity.

MERRY, mer'i, *adj.* (*comp.* MERR'IER, *superl.* MERR'IEST). *Sportive*: cheerful: noisily gay: causing laughter: lively. [A.S. *mirig*; Gael. *mear*, from *mir*, to sport.]

MERRY-ANDREW, mer'i-an'drōō, *n.* A buffoon: one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor. [MERRY, and perhaps from *Andrew* Borde, a physician in the time of Henry VIII., noted for his facetious speeches.] [MERRIMAKE.

MERRY-MAKE, mer'i-māk, *n.* and *v.* Same as

MERRY-MAKING, mer'i-māk'ing, *n.* A merry festival: a meeting for mirth.—*adj.* Producing mirth.

MERRY-THOUGHT, mer'i-thawt, *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which two persons pull at in play, the one who breaks off the longer part being thought likely to be first married.

MERSION, mėr'shun, *n.* Act of merging.

MERULIDAN, me-rōō'li-dan, *n.* A bird of the thrush family. [From root of MERLE.]

MESEEMS, me-sēmz', *v. impers.* It seems to me.

MESENTERIC, mes-en-ter'ik, *adj.* Relating to the mesentery.

MESENTERY, mes'en-tėr-i, or mez'-, *n.* A membrane in *the middle of the intestines*. [Gr. *mesenteron*—*mesos*, middle, *enteron*, intestines—*entos*, within.]

MESFAITH, mes'fāth, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Wrong faith, error of belief. [Fr. *mes*, for L. *mis*, wrong, and FAITH.]

MESH, mesh, *n.* The opening between the threads of a net: network.—*v.t.* To catch in a net. [A.S. *mæscre*; Ger. *masche*; Dan. *maske*; Ice. *moskvi*.]

MESHY, mesh'i, *adj.* Having meshes: formed like network. [middle.]

MESIAL, mē'zhal, *adj.* *Middle*. [From Gr. *mesos*, the

MESMERIC, -AL, mez-mer'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or relating to mesmerism.

MESMERISE, mez'mėr-īz, *v.t.* To induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the actor controls the actions of the subject:—*pr.p.* mes'merising; *pa.p.* mes'merised. [From *Mesmer*, a German physician (1733–1815), who brought the action into notice.]

MESMERISM, mez'mėr-izm, *n.* Art of mesmerising.

MESMERIST, mez'mėr-ist, *n.* One who mesmerises or believes in mesmerism.

MESNE, mēn, *adj.* (*law*). *Middle*: intervening: applied to a writ issued between the beginning and end of a suit. [O. Fr. *meene*, middle. See MEAN.]

MESOCARP, mes'o-kārp, *n.* (*bot.*) The *middle* or intermediate layer *of a pericarp*. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpos*, fruit.]

MESOGASTRIC, mes-o-gas'trik, *adj.* Of or belonging to the *middle of the stomach*: denoting the membrane which sustains the stomach. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *gastēr*, the belly.]

MESOZOIC, mes-o-zō'ik, *adj.* Denoting the *middle* or secondary geological period. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life.]

MESPRISE, mes-prīz', *n.* (*Spenser*). Contempt, scorn. [O. Fr. *mespris*, *mespriser*, to despise—L. *minus*, less, and *pretio*, to prize.]

MESS, mes, *n.* *A mixture* disagreeable to the sight or taste: a medley: disorder: embarrassment. [From root of MASH.]

MESS, mes, *n.* A dish or quantity of food *served up* at one time: a number of persons who eat together.—*v.t.* To supply with a mess.—*v.i.* to eat of a mess: to feed: to associate and eat at a common table. [It. *messa*, *messo*, a messenger, a course at table; L. *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

MESSAGE, mes'āj, *n.* Any communication *sent* from one to another: an errand: an official communication. [Fr.; low L. *messagium*, *missaticum*, from *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

MESSENGER, mes'en-jėr, *n.* The bearer of a message: one who or that which foreshadows: a forerunner: (*law*) an officer who executes summonses, called *messenger-at-arms*.

MESSIAH, mes-sī'a, *n.* *The anointed one*, the Christ. [Heb. *mashiach*, from *mashach*, to anoint.]

MESSIAHSHIP, mes-sī'a-ship, *n.* The office or character of the Messiah. [Messiah.

MESSIANIC, mes-si-an'ik, *adj.* Relating to the

MESSIAS, mes-sī'as, *n.* The Messiah.

MESSIEURS, mesh'yėrz, *n.pl.* Sirs, gentlemen:—*pl.* of *Mr*, abbreviated to *Messrs*. [Fr., pl. of MONSIEUR.]

MESSMATE, mes'māt, *n.* One who eats at the same table.

MESSUAGE, mes'wāj, *n.* (*law*) *A dwelling* and offices with the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household. [O. Fr.; low L. *messuagium*, from L. *mansio*, a mansion. See MANSION.]

MESTEE, mes-tē', *n.* The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [West Indian.]

MESTIZO, mes-tēz'o, *n.* The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and a native American Indian. [Sp., O. Fr. *mestis*—L. *mixtus*—*misceo*, to mix.]

MET, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of MEET.

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METACARPAL, met-a-kär'pal, *adj.* Pertaining to the part of the hand between the wrist and fingers. [Gr. *meta*, between, and *karpos*, the wrist.]

METACENTER, met-a-sen'tėr, *n.* The point of a floating body in which, when the body is disturbed, the vertical line passing through the centre of buoyancy, meets the line passing through the centres of buoyancy and gravity of the same body when at rest. [Gr. *meta*, between, and CENTER.]

METACHRONISM, met-ak'ron-izm, *n.* The placing of an event *after its real time.* [Gr. *metachronos—meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.]

METAGE, mēt'āj, *n.* *Measurement* of coal: price of measurement. [From METE.]

METAL, met'al, *n.* A solid, shining, opaque body, such as gold, &c.: broken stone used for macadamised roads. [Fr. *métal*; It. *metallo*; L. *metallum*; Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal.]

METALLIC, met-al'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a metal: consisting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, met-al-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Producing or yielding metals. [L. *metallum*, metal, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

METALLIFORM, me-tal'i-form, *adj.* Having the form of metals: like metal.

METALLINE, met'al-īn or me-tal'-, *adj.* Pertaining to a metal: consisting of or impregnated with metal.

METALLISATION, met-al-īz-ā'shun, *n.* The act or art of forming into a metal.

METALLISE, met'al-īz, *v.t.* To form into metal: to give to a substance its metallic properties:—*pr.p.* met'allising; *pa.p.* met'allised.

METALLIST, met'al-ist, *n.* A worker in metals: one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, met-al-og'ra-fi, *n.* An account or description of metals. [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *graphō*, to describe.]

METALLOID, met'al-oid, *n.* That which has a form or appearance like a metal: an inflammable, non-metallic body, as sulphur: the metallic base of an alkali.—*adj.* Pertaining to the metalloids. [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *eidos*, form.]

METALLURGIC, -AL, met-al-ur'jik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to metallurgy.

METALLURGIST, met'al-ur-jist, *n.* One who works metals: one skilled in metallurgy.

METALLURGY, met'al-ur-ji, *n.* The art of working metals: the art of separating metals from their ores. [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *ergon*, work.]

METAMORPHIC, met-a-morf'ik, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Subject to change:* (*geol.*) pertaining to the changes of rocks since their original deposition. [From root of METAMORPHOSE.]

METAMORPHISM, met-a-morf'izm, *n.* The state or quality of being metamorphic.

METAMORPHIST, met-a-morf'ist, *n.* One who believes that the body of Christ was transformed into the deity when he ascended.

METAMORPHOSE, met-a-morf'ōz, *v.t.* *To change into another form:* to transform:—*pr.p.* metamorph'ōsing; *pa.p.* metamorph'ōsed. [Gr. *metamorphoō—meta*, expressing change, and *morphē*, form.]

METAMORPHOSIS, met-a-morf'o-sis, *n.* *Change of form* or *shape:* transformation: the change living beings undergo in the course of their growth. [From METAMORPHOSE.]

METAPHOR, met'a-for, *n.* (*rhet.*) *A transferring* to one object the sense of another. [Gr. *metaphora—metapherō—meta*, over, *pherō*, to carry.]

METAPHORIC, -AL, met-a-for'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing metaphor: not literal: figurative. [metaphor: figuratively.

METAPHORICALLY, met-a-for'ik-al-li, *adv.* By

METAPHORICALNESS, met-a-for'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being metaphorical.

METAPHRASE, met'a-frāz, *n.* *A translation* from one language into another *word for word:* a phrase answering to another phrase: a repartee. [Gr. *metaphrasis—meta*, denoting change, and *phrasis*, a speaking—*phrazō*, to speak.]

METAPHRAST, met'a-frast, *n.* One who translates word for word. [From METAPHRASE.]

METAPHRASTIC, -AL, met-a-frast'ik, -al, *adj.* Translated or interpreted literally.

METAPHYSICAL, met-a-fiz'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to metaphysics: abstract.

METAPHYSICALLY, met-a-fiz'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a metaphysical manner. [in metaphysics.

METAPHYSICIAN, met-a-fiz-ish'an, *n.* One versed

METAPHYSICS, met-a-fiz'iks, *n.* (*lit.*) The science next *after* the treatise on *Physics* in the works of Aristotle: the science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought: popularly, the science of mind. [Gr. *meta*, after, and *physika*, physics, from *physis*, nature.]

METATARSAL, met-a-tär'sal, *adj.* Belonging to the part of the foot between the toes and the heel. [Gr. *meta*, between, and *tarsos*, the part of the foot between the toes and the heel.]

METATHESIS, me-tath'es-is, *n.* Transposition of the letters of a word. [Gr.—*metatithēmi*, to transpose—*meta*, over, *tithēmi*, to place.]

METE, mēt, *v.t.* *To measure:*—*pr.p.* mēt'ing; *pa.p.* mēt'ed. [A.S. *metan*; Ger. *messen*; Goth. *mitan*; L. *metior*; Sans. *mā.*]

METEMPSYCHOSIS, me-temp-si-kō'sis, *n.* *The transmigration of the soul* after death into some other body. [Gr.—*meta*, expressing change, and *empsychōsis*, an animating—*en*, in, *psychē*, soul.]

METEOR, mē'te-or, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is suspended in the air:* any appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain: a transient fiery body in the atmosphere: (*fig.*) anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder. [Gr. *meteōros—meta*, beyond, and *eōra*, anything suspended, from *aeirō*, to lift, perhaps akin to *aēr*, air.]

METEORIC, mē-te-or'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of meteors: proceeding from a meteor: influenced by the weather.

METEORITE, mē'te-or-īt, } *n.* A meteoric stone.
METEOROLITE, mē-te-or'o-līt, } [Gr. *meteōros*, a meteor, and *lithos*, stone.]

METEOROLOGIC, -AL, mē-te-or-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena.

METEOROLOGIST, mē-te-or-ol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in meteorology.

METEOROLOGY, mē-te-or-ol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *A discourse about meteors:* the science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena. [Gr. *meteōros*, a meteor, and *logos*, discourse.]

METEOROUS, me-tē'or-us, *adj.* (*Milton*). Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mēt'ėr, *n.* *One who*, or that which *measures.* [From METE.]

METER, a form of METRE. [meting or measuring.

METE-YARD, mēt'-yärd, *n.* (*B.*) A yard or rod for

METHEGLIN, me-theg'lin, *n.* (*Shak.*) A liquor made of honey and water fermented and flavoured. [W. *meddyglyn.*]

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METHINKS, me-thingks', (*B.*) **METHINK'ETH**, *v. impers.* It seems to me: I think:—*pa.t.* **ME-THOUGHT**, me-thawt'.

METHOD, meth'od, *n.* (*lit.*) *The way* to seek *after* anything: an orderly procedure: manner: arrangement: system: rule: classification. [L. *methodus*, Gr. *methodos—meta*, after, and *hodos*, a way.]

METHODIC, -AL, me-thod'ik, -al, *adj.* Arranged with method: disposed in a just and natural manner.

METHODICALLY, me-thod'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a methodical manner: systematically.

METHODISE, meth'od-īz, *v.t.* To reduce to method: to dispose in due order:—*pr.p.* meth'odising; *pa.p.* meth'odised.

METHODISM, meth'od-izm, *n.* The principles and [practice of the Methodists.

METHODIST, meth'od-ist, *n.* (*orig.*) *One who observes method:* one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley (1703–1791), so called from the strictness of their principles: one strict or formal in religion.

METHODISTIC, -AL, meth-od-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Resembling the Methodists: strict in religious matters.

METHOUGHT. See **METHINKS.**

METHYL, METHYLE, meth'il, *n.* (*chem.*) The name given to the hypothetical radical of methylic alcohol or wood spirit. [Gr. *meta*, after, with, and *hylē*, wood.]

METHYLATED SPIRIT, meth'il-āt-ed spir'it, *n.* A mixture of pure alcohol with 10 per cent. of wood spirit.

METHYLENE, meth'i-lēn, *n.* A highly inflammable and volatile liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. [From **METHYL.**]

METHYLIC, meth-il'ik, *adj.* Denoting alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. [From **METHYL.**]

METONIC, me-ton'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the lunar cycle of nineteen years. [From *Meton*, an Athenian, the discoverer.]

METONYMIC, -AL, met-o-nim'ik, -al, *adj.* Used by way of metonymy. [metonomy.

METONYMICALLY, met-o-nim'ik-al-li, *adv.* By

METONYMY, met-on'i-mi or met'o-nim-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A change of name:* (*rhet.*) a trope in which one word is put for another related to it, as the effect for the cause. [Gr. *metōnymia—meta*, expressing change, and *onoma*, a name.]

METOPE, met'o-pe, *n.* (*arch.*) The space between the triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order, generally ornamented with carved work. [Fr.—L. *metopa*, Gr. *metopē—meta*, between, and *opē*, the hole in the frieze left to receive one of the beam-ends.]

METRA, me'tra, *n.* An ingenious pocket-instrument, combining a number of instruments of great value to travellers, and engineers in surveying.

METRE, METER, mē'tėr, *n.* Poetical *measure* or arrangement of syllables: rhythm: verse: a French measure of length equal to nearly 39¼ inches. [A.S. *meter*; Fr. *mètre*; L. *metrum*; Gr. *metron*. See **METE.**]

METRIC, -AL, met'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to metre or to metrology: consisting of verses: relating to the French system of weights and measures.

METRICALLY, met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a metrical manner: according to metre.

METRIFICATION, met-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The act of making verses.

METROLOGY, met-rol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of* weights and *measures.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse.]

METRONOME, met'ro-nōm, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which distributes measure:* an instrument which measures musical time. [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *nemō*, to distribute.] [time by a metronome.

METRONOMY, met-ron'o-mi, *n.* Measurement of

METRONYMIC, met-ro-nim'ik, *adj.* Derived *from the name of one's mother*, or other female ancestor.—*n.* An appellation derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor. [Gr. *mētēr*, a mother, and *onoma*, name.]

METROPOLIS, met-rop'o-lis, *n.* (*lit.*) *The mother-city:* the chief city or capital of a country. [Gr. *mētēr*, *mētros*, mother, and *polis*, a city.]

METROPOLITAN, met-ro-pol'i-tan, *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis: pertaining to the mother-church.—*n.* (*orig.*) The bishop of a metropolis or chief city: the bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province.

METTLE, met'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fine temper of metal:* warmth of temperament: spirit: sprightliness: courage: ardour. [A metaphor from the *metal* of a blade.]

METTLED, met'ld, } *adj.* Having mettle or
METTLESOME, met'l-sum, } spirit: high-spirited.

METTLESOMENESS, met'l-sum-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being mettlesome.

MEUTE, mūt, *n.* A mew, a place where hawks are mewed or confined.

MEW, mū, *n.* A sea-fowl: a gull. [A.S. *mæw.*]

MEW, mū, *v.t.* *To change:* to shed or cast: to confine, as in a cage.—*v.i.* to change: to cast the feathers: to moult.—*n.* A cage for hawks while mewing: generally in *pl.* a stable, because the royal stables were built where the king's hawks were mewed or confined: a place of confinement. [Fr. *muer*, It. *mudare*, to mew; L. *muto*, to change.]

MEW, mū, *v.i.* To cry as a cat.—*n.* The cry of a cat. [From the sound.]

MEWL, mūl, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To cry or squall, as an infant. [From the sound.]

MEXICAN, meks'i-kan, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mexico.—*adj.* Pertaining to Mexico or to its inhabitants.

MEZEREON, me-zē're-on, *n.* A deciduous shrub with pink flowers, and having an extremely acrid bark, which is used in medicine. [Fr., of Persian origin.]

MEZZANINE, mez'a-nīn, *n.* (*arch.*) A low story introduced between two higher ones: a small window used to light such apartments. [Fr.; It. *mezzanino—mezzo*, L. *medius*, middle, half.]

MEZZOTINT, med'zo-tint or mez'-, } *n.* A partic-
MEZZOTINTO, med-zo-tint'o or mez-, } ular kind of engraving on copper, in imitation of the old style of drawings in Indian ink. [It.—*mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, tint—L. *tingo*, *tinctum*, to colour, dye.]

MIASM, mī'azm, } *n.* (*lit.*) *Stain, defilement:* in-
MIASMA, mī-az'ma, } fectious matter floating in the air arising from putrefying bodies:—*pl.* **MIASMATA**, mī-az'ma-ta. [Gr. *miasma—miainō*, to stain.]

MIASMAL, mī-az'mal, } *adj.* Pertaining to or
MIASMATIC, mī-az-mat'ik, } containing miasma.

MICA, mī'ka, *n.* A *glittering* mineral which cleaves into thin transparent plates, sometimes used in place of glass. [L. *mico*, to shine or glitter.]

MICACEOUS, mī-kā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling mica.

MICA-SCHIST, mī'ka-shist, } *n.* A metamorphic rock,
MICA-SLATE, mī'ka-slāt, } consisting of alternate layers of mica and quartz.

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MICE, *pl.* of MOUSE.

MICH, MICHE, mich, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To lie hid, to skulk, to act by stealth. [Fr. *musser*, to hide.]

MICHAELMAS, mik'el-mas, *n.* The mass or feast of St Michael, a R. C. festival celebrated Sept. 29.

MICHER, mich'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who miches or lies hid, a truant.

MICHING, mich'ing, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Lurking: secret. [From MICH.] [*mycel*, Scot. *muckle*.]

MICKLE, mik'l, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Much. [A.S. *micel*,

MICROCEPHALOUS, mī-kro-sef'a-lus, *adj.* *Having a small* or imperfectly formed *head.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kephalē*, the head.]

MICROCOSM, mī'kro-kozm, *n.* (*lit.*) *The little world:* man, who was regarded by ancient philosophers as a model or epitome of the universe. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *kosmos*, world.]

MICROCOSMIC, -AL, mī-kro-koz'mik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the microcosm.

MICROGRAPHY, mī-krog'ra-fi, *n.* *The description of small* or microscopic objects. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *graphō*, to write.]

MICROLITE, mī'kro-līt, *n.* A mineral having very small crystals. [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *lithos*, a stone.]

MICROLOGY, mī-krol'o-ji, *n.* The division of science which treats of microscopic objects. [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *logos*, discourse.]

MICROMETER, mī-krom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument used with a telescope or microscope for *measuring very small* distances. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *metron*, measure.]

MICROMETRICAL, mī-kro-met'ri-kal, *adj.* Belonging to, or made by, the micrometer.

MICROMETRY, mī-krom'e-tri, *n.* The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer.

MICROPHYLLOUS, mī-krof'il-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having small leaves.* [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *phyllon*, leaf.]

MICROSCOPE, mī'kro-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument *for viewing small* or minute objects. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *skopeō*, to look at.]

MICROSCOPIC, -AL, mī-kro-skop'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a microscope: made by or resembling a microscope: visible only by the aid of a microscope.

MICROSCOPICALLY, mī-kro-skop'ik-al-li, *adv.* So as to be seen only by the aid of the microscope.

MICROSCOPIST, mī'kro-skōp-ist, *n.* One skilled in the use of the microscope.

MICTURITION, mik-tu-rish'un, *n.* The act of *passing*, or the frequent desire to pass, *urine.* [From L. *micturio*, *micturitum*, to pass urine.]

MID, mid, *adj.* *Middle:* situated between extremes. [A.S. *midde;* Ger. *mitte;* L. *medius;* Gr. *mesos;* Sans. *madhya.*]

MID-AGE, mid'-āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) The middle time of life, a person in middle-life.

MID-DAY, mid'-dā, *n.* The middle of the day: noon. —*adj.* Pertaining to mid-day.

MIDDEST, mid'est, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Middlemost.—*n.* The midst, middle.

MIDDLE, mid'l, *adj.* Equally distant from the extremes: intermediate: intervening.—*n.* The middle point or part: midst: central portion. [A.S. *middel;* Ger. *mittel;* allied to L. *medius*, &c. See MID.]

MIDDLE-AGE, mid'l-āj, *adj.* Belonging to the middle ages: mediæval. [middle period of life.

MIDDLE-AGED, mid'l-ājd, *adj.* Of or about the

MIDDLE-EARTH, mid'l-ėrth, *n.* (*Shak.*) The earth, considered as placed between the upper and lower regions.

MIDDLE-GROUND, mid'l-grownd, *n.* The central portion of a picture, that is, between the foreground and background.

MIDDLE-MAN, mid'l-man, *n.* One who stands in the middle between two persons: an agent between two parties: in Ireland, one who rents land of proprietors in large tracts, and lets it in portions to the peasantry. [middle.

MIDDLEMOST, mid'l-mōst, *adj.* (*B.*) Nearest the

MIDDLING, mid'ling, *adj.* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality: about equally distant from the extremes: moderate.

MIDGE, mij, *n.* The common name of several species of small dipterous insects, resembling gnats, but having a shorter proboscis. [A.S. *micg*, *mycg*, Ger. *mücke*, a gnat; Fr. *mouche*, L. *musca*, a fly.]

MIDLAND, mid'land, *adj.* In the middle of or surrounded by land: distant from the coast: inland.

MIDMOST, mid'mōst, *adj.* Middlemost: middle.

MIDNIGHT, mid'nīt, *n.* The middle of the night: twelve o'clock at night.—*adj.* Being at midnight: dark as midnight.

MIDRIB, mid'rib, *n.* (*bot.*) The continuation of the leaf-stalk to the point of a leaf.

MIDRIFF, mid'rif, *n.* The diaphragm. [A.S. *mid*, and *hrif*, the bowels.] [of a ship.

MIDSHIP, mid'ship, *adj.* (*naut.*) Being in the middle

MIDSHIPMAN, mid'ship-man, *n.* A naval cadet or officer whose rank is in the middle between the common seamen and the superior officers.

MIDSHIPS, mid'ships, *adv.* Amidships.

MIDST, midst, *n.* The *middle.*—*adv.* In the middle. [Obs. MIDDEST, superl. of MID.]

MIDSUMMER, mid'sum-ér, *n.* The middle of summer: the summer solstice about the 21st of June.

MIDWAY, mid'wā, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.—*adj.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.—*adv.* Half-way.

MIDWIFE, mid'wīf, *n.* (*lit.*) *A woman* who acts for *a meed* or reward: a woman who assists others in childbirth. [O. E. *meadwife*—A.S. *mead*, *med*, reward, and *wif*, woman.]

MIDWIFERY, mid'wīf-ri or mid'wif-ri, *n.* Art or practice of a midwife or accoucheur.

MIDWINTER, mid'win-tėr, *n.* The middle of winter: the winter solstice (21st December), or the time about it.

MIEN, mēn, *n.* (*lit.*) *Way of conducting one's self:* manner: bearing: look: external appearance. [Ger. *miene;* Fr. *mine*, from *mener*, to lead, conduct; Prov. *se menar*, to behave one's self—L. *mino*, to drive or guide.]

MIGHT, mīt, *pa.t.* of MAY.

MIGHT, mīt, *n.* *Power:* ability: strength: energy or intensity of purpose or feeling. [A.S. *meaht*, *miht;* Goth. *mahts;* Ger. *macht;* from root of MAY.]

MIGHT AND MAIN, utmost strength.

MIGHTFUL, mīt'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Mighty, powerful.

MIGHTILY, mīt'i-li, *adv.* In a mighty manner: powerfully: vigorously: very much.

MIGHTINESS, mīt'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being mighty: power: greatness: a title of dignity: excellency.

MIGHTY, mīt'i, *adj.* Possessing might: having great power: strong: valiant: very great: important: exhibiting might: wonderful.—*n.* (*B.*) A valiant man.

MIGNONETTE, min-yo-net', *n.* (*lit.*) *Little darling:* an annual plant, bearing sweet-scented flowers. [Fr. dim. of *mignon*, darling.]

MIGRATE, mī'grāt, *v.i.* To remove for residence

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from one country to another:—*pr.p.* mī'grāting; *pa.p.* mī'grāted. [L. *migro, migratum.*]

MIGRATION, mī-grā'shun, *n.* Act of migrating.

MIGRATORY, mī'gra-tor-i, *adj.* Migrating or accustomed to migrate: wandering.

MILCH, milch, *adj.* Giving milk, as a cow: (*Shak.*) soft, tender, merciful.

MILD, mīld, *adj.* Tender and gentle in temper and disposition: not sharp or bitter: acting gently: gently and pleasantly affecting the senses: soft: calm. [A.S. *mild*, mild, merciful; Ger. *milde*; Ice. *mildr*, gracious.]

MILDEW, mil'dū, *n.* (*lit.*) *Meal-dew:* a white appearance on the leaves of plants, consisting of minute fungi.—*v.t.* To taint with mildew. [Ger. *mehlthau*, flour-dew.]

MILDLY, mīld'li, *adv.* In a mild manner: gently: moderately.

MILDNESS, mīld'nes, *n.* The quality of being mild: tenderness: temperateness.

MILE, mīl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A thousand* paces: 1760 yards. [A.S. *mil*; Fr. *mille*; contr. of L. *mille passuum*, a thousand paces, the Roman mile.]

MILEAGE, mīl'āj, *n.* Fees paid by the mile for travel or conveyance.

MILESIAN, mi-lē'zhan, *n.* Acc. to Irish legendary history, a descendant of Milesius, a king of Spain, whose two sons conquered Ireland, and established a new nobility, 1300 years B.C.

MILESTONE, mīl'stōn, *n.* A stone set to mark the distance of a mile.

MILFOIL, mil'foil, *n.*, (*lit.*) *The thousand-leaved* plant: the herb yarrow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf. [L. *millefolium—mille*, thousand, and *folium*, a leaf.]

MILIARY, mil'yar-i, *adj.* Resembling a millet seed: accompanied by an eruption resembling millet seeds. [Fr. *miliaire*—L. *milium*, millet.]

MILITANT, mil'i-tant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Serving as a soldier:* fighting: engaged in warfare. [L. *militans, -antis*, pr.p. of *milito*. See MILITATE.]

CHURCH MILITANT, the Christian church on earth engaged in warfare against its enemies, as distinguished from the church triumphant in heaven.

MILITAR, mil'i-tar, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Military.

MILITARIST, mil'i-tar-ist, *n.* (*Shak.*) A military man.

MILITARY, mil'i-tar-i, *adj.* *Pertaining to soldiers* or warfare: warlike: becoming a soldier: engaged in the profession of arms: derived from service as a soldier.—*n.* Soldiery: the army. [L. *militaris—miles, militis*, a soldier.]

MILITATE, mil'i-tāt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To be a soldier*, to fight: to contend: to stand opposed:—*pr.p.* mil'i-tāting; *pa.p.* mil'itāted. [L. *milito, -atum*, to be a soldier—*miles, militis*, a soldier.]

MILITIA, mi-lish'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Soldiers*, an army: a body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but only liable to home service. [Sp. *milicia*—L. *miles*, a soldier.]

MILITIAMAN, mi-lish'a-man, *n.* A man or soldier in the militia force.

MILK, milk, *n.* A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young: a milk-like juice of certain plants.—*v.t.* To squeeze or draw milk from: to supply with milk. [A.S. *meolc*, milk, *melcan*, to milk.]

MILKEN, milk'n, *adj.* Consisting of milk.

MILKEN-WAY, milk'n-way, *n.* (*Bacon*). The milky-way, the galaxy.

MILKER, milk'ėr, *n.* One who milks: a cow that gives milk.

MILK-FEVER, milk'-fē'vėr, *n.* A fever which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk in women at childbirth.

MILKILY, milk'i-li, *adv.* In the manner of milk.

MILKINESS, milk'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being milky: whiteness: softness.

MILK-LIVERED, milk'-liv'ėrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) White-livered: cowardly.

MILKMAID, milk'mād, *n.* A woman who milks: [a dairymaid.

MILK-MOLAR, milk'-mō'lar, *n.* One of the molar teeth in young animals which is early shed.

MILKSOP, milk'sop, *n.* A piece of bread sopped or soaked in milk: an effeminate, silly fellow.

MILK-TOOTH, milk'-tōōth, *n.* One of the first fore-teeth of a foal: one of the first teeth of a child.

MILK-TREE, milk'-trē, *n.* A tree yielding a milk-like nourishing juice, as the cow-tree of S. America.

MILK-VETCH, milk'-vech, *n.* A plant occasionally cultivated as food for cattle.

MILK-WORT, milk'-wurt, *n.* A genus of handsome flowering plants, containing a milk-like juice.

MILKY, milk'i, *adj.* Made of, full of, like, or yielding milk: soft: gentle.

MILKY-WAY, milk'i-wā, *n.* (*astron.*) A broad, luminous or *whitish* zone in the sky, supposed to be the light of innumerable fixed stars.

MILL, mil, *n.* A machine *for grinding* any substance, as grain, by crushing it between two hard, rough surfaces.—*v.t.* To grind: to press or stamp in a mill: to stamp, as coin: to clean, as cloth. [O. E., A.S. *miln*, Ger. *mühle*, Gr. *mylē*, L. *mola*, a mill—*molo*, to grind, akin to Sans. *mrid*, to bruise.]

MILL-COG, mil'-kog, *n.* A cog of a mill-wheel.

MILL-DAM, mil'-dam, *n.* A dam or pond to hold water for driving a mill.

MILLENARIAN, mil-le-nā'ri-an, *adj.* *Lasting a thousand years:* pertaining to the millennium.—*n.* One believing in the millennium. [See MILLENARY.]

MILLENARIANISM, mil-le-nā'ri-an-izm, **MILLENARISM**, mil'e-nar-izm, *n.* The doctrine of millenarians.

MILLENARY, mil'e-nar-i, *adj.* *Consisting of a thousand.*—*n.* A thousand years. [L. *millenarius—milleni*, a thousand each—*mille*, a thousand.]

MILLENNIAL, mil-len'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.

MILLENNIALIST, mil-len'ni-al-ist, *n.* A millenarian.

MILLENNIANISM, mil-len'i-an-izm, **MILLENNIARISM**, mil-len'i-ar-izm, *n.* Belief in the millennium.

MILLENNIUM, mil-len'i-um, *n.* *A thousand years:* the thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth. [L. *mille*, a thousand, *annus*, a year.]

MILLEPED, mil'e-ped, *n.* (*lit.*) *An animal with a thousand feet:* a small worm-like animal with an immense number of legs. [L. *millepeda—mille*, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

MILLEPORE, mil'e-pōr, *n.* A species of branching coral, having a smooth surface perforated with *numerous* minute, distinct *pores* or cells. [Fr.; L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.]

MILLER, mil'ėr, *n.* One who attends a corn-mill.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mil'ėrz-thum, *n.* A small fresh-water fish with a large, broad, and rounded head like a miller's thumb: the river bull-head.

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MILLESIMAL, mil-les'im-al, *adj.* *Thousandth:* consisting of thousandth parts. [L. *millesimus—mille*, thousand.]

MILLET, mil'et, *n.* A reed in the E. Indies, yielding grain used for food: a hardy grass of several species. [A.S. *mil*, Fr. *mil*, *millet*, L. *milium;* from *mille*, thousand, from the number of its seeds.]

MILLIARD, mil-i-är', *n.* A thousand millions. [Fr. —*mille*, L. *mille*, a thousand.]

MILLINER, mil'in-ėr, *n.* One who makes headdresses, bonnets, &c. for women. [From *Milaner*, a native of Milan, famous for its manufactures of silk and ribbons.]

MILLINERY, mil'in-ėr-i, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners.

MILLING, mil'ing, *n.* The act of passing through a mill: the act of fulling cloth: the process of indenting coin on the edge.

MILLION, mil'yun, *n.* *A thousand thousands* (1,000,000): a very great number. [Low L. *millio* —L. *mille*, thousand.]

MILLIONAIRE, mil'yun-ār, *n.* A man worth a million of money or enormously rich. [Fr.]

MILLIONARY, mil'yun-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of millions.

MILLIONED, mil'yund, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Multiplied by millions.

MILLIONTH, mil'yunth, *adj.* or *n.* The ten hundred thousandth.

MILL-POND, mil'-pond, *n.* A pond to hold water for driving a mill.

MILLRACE, mil'rās, *n.* The current of water that turns a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it runs.

MILLSTONE, mil'stōn, *n.* One of the two stones used in a mill for grinding corn.

MILLSTONE-GRIT, mil'stōn-grit, *n.* (*geol.*) A hard gritty variety of sandstone in the coal-measures, very suitable for millstones.

MILLWRIGHT, mil'rīt, *n.* A wright or mechanic who builds and repairs mills.

MILT, milt, *n.* The soft *milk-like* roe of male fishes: (*anat.*) the spleen.—*v.t.* To impregnate, as the spawn of the female fish. [Ger. *milch*, milk, anything like milk, milt; Ice. *mjaltir*, a milking.]

MILTER, milt'ėr, *n.* A male fish. [From MILT.]

MILTONIC, mil-ton'ik, *adj.* Relating to Milton, or to his poetry.

MILVINE, mil'vin, *adj.* *Pertaining to*, or like, birds of *the kite* family. [L. *milvinus—milvus*, a kite.]

MIME, mīm, *n.* One who mimics: an actor in a species of farce or dramatic performance, in which scenes of actual life were represented: a ludicrous composition. [L. *mimus*, Gr. *mimos*, an imitator.]

MIMETIC, -AL, mī-met'ik, -al, *adj.* Apt to mimic or imitate. [Gr. *mimētikos—mimos*, an imitator.]

MIMIC, -AL, mim'ik, -al, *adj.* *Imitative:* apt to copy: implying ludicrous imitation: miniature. [L. *mimicus*, Gr. *mimikos—mimos*, an imitator.]

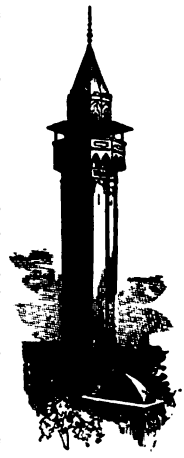
MIMIC, mim'ik, *v.t.* *To imitate* for sport:—*pr.p.* mim'icking; *pa.p.* mim'icked.—*n.* One who mimics or imitates: a buffoon: a servile imitator. [See MIMIC, *adj.*]

MIMICRY, mim'ik-ri, *n.* Act or practice of one who mimics.

MIMOSA, mi-mō'za, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plant, said to be so called from its *imitating* animal sensibility. [From Gr. *mimos*, an imitator.]

MINA, mī'na, *n.* (*B.*) A weight of money valued at fifty shekels. [L. *mina*, Gr. *mna.*]

MINARET, min'a-ret, *n.* (*lit.*) *A lantern, a light-house:* a turret on a Mohammedan mosque, from which the people are summoned to prayers. [Ar. *manarat*, light-house—*nara*, to shine, akin to Heb. *m'nora*, a candlestick—*nur*, to give light.]



Minaret at Tunis.

MINATORY, min'a-tor-i, *adj.* (*Bacon.*) *Threatening:* menacing. [L. *minor*, *minatus*, to threaten.]

MINCE, mins, *v.t.* To cut *into small pieces:* to chop fine: to diminish or suppress a part in speaking: to pronounce affectedly.—*v.i.* to walk with affected nicety: to speak affectedly:—*pr.p.* minc'ing; *pa.p.* minced (minst'). [O. Fr. *mincer*, Fr. *menuiser*, to break or cut small—L. *minuo*, to make less—*minor*, less.]

MINCE-PIE, mins'-pī, **MINCED-PIE**, minst'-pī, *n.* A pie made with minced-meat, &c.

MINCING, mins'ing, *adj.* Not pronouncing fully: speaking or walking with affected nicety.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Affectation.

MINCINGLY, mins'ing-li, *adv.* In a mincing manner: with affected niceness.

MIND, mīnd, *n.* The faculty by which we *think*, &c.: the understanding: intention: choice: thoughts or sentiments: belief: remembrance: (*B.*) disposition.—*v.t.* (*orig.*) To remind: to attend to: to obey: (*Scotch*) to remember.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to intend. [A.S. *mynd; myndan*, to remind; Ger. *meinen*, to think; Ger. *mahnen*, L. *moneo*, to put in mind; L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind—Sans. root *man*, to think.]

TO MAKE UP ONE'S MIND, to determine.

MINDED, mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having a mind: disposed: determined. [minded or inclined.

MINDEDNESS, mīnd'ed-nes, *n.* State of being

MINDFUL, mīnd'fool, *adj.* Bearing in mind: attentive: observant. [fully.

MINDFULLY, mīnd'fool-li, *adv.* Attentively: heed-

MINDFULNESS, mīnd'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being mindful: attention. [heedless.

MINDLESS, mīnd'les, *adj.* Without mind: stupid:

MINE, mīn, *adj.*, *pron.* *Belonging to me:* my. [A.S. *min*, Ger. *mein*. See ME, MY.]

MINE, mīn, *n.* A place from which *stones* or *metals* are dug: an excavation dug under a fortification to blow it up with an explosive substance: a rich source of wealth.—*v.i.* To dig or form mines: to excavate: to burrow.—*v.t.* to form mines under: to destroy by secret means:—*pr.p.* mīn'ing; *pa.p.* mīned'. [Fr. *miner*, to dig under ground—*mine*, It. *mina*, a mine; Gael. *meinn*, W. *mwn*, *mwyn*, ore, a mine, *maen*, a stone.]

MINER, mīn'ėr, *n.* One who digs in a mine.

MINERAL, min'ėr-al, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is dug out *of a mine:* any substance containing a metal.—*adj.* Relating to minerals: impregnated with minerals, as water: a term applied to inorganic substances. [Fr.—low L. *minerale—minera*, a mine.]

MINERALISATION, min-ėr-al-īz-ā'shun, *n.* The act or process of mineralising.

MINERALISE, min'ėr-al-īz, *v.t.* To make into a mineral: to give the properties of a mineral to: to impregnate with mineral matter.—*v.i.* to collect minerals:—*pr.p.* min'eralīsing; *pa.p.* min'eralīsed.

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MINERALIST, min'ér-al-ist, *n.* One versed in or employed about minerals. [ing to mineralogy.

MINERALOGICAL, min-ér-al-oj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertain-

MINERALOGICALLY, min-ér-al-oj'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the principles of mineralogy.

MINERALOGIST, min-ér-al'o-jist, *n.* One versed in mineralogy.

MINERALOGY, min-ér-al'o-ji, *n.* *The science of minerals:* the art of describing and classifying minerals. [MINERAL, and Gr. *logos*, discourse, science.]

MINERVA, mi-nér'va, *n.* (*lit.*) *The thinking one:* the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, and of war. [L., O. L. *menerva*—root *men* (*mens*, the mind), Sans. *man*, to think.]

MINEVER, min'e-vér, *n.* Same as MENIVER.

MINGLE, ming'gl, *v.t.* *To mix:* to unite into one mass: to confuse: to join in mutual intercourse.—*v.i.* to be mixed or confused:—*pr.p.* ming'ling; *pa.p.* ming'led. [A.S. *mængan*, D. *mengelen*, Gr. *mignuō*, to mix.]

MINGLER, ming'glér, *n.* One who mingles.

MINGLING, ming'gling, *n.* *Mixture:* a mixing or blending together. [as to mingle or blend.

MINGLINGLY, ming'gling-li, *adv.* In a manner so

MINIATURE, min'i-a-tūr or min'i-tūr, *n.* (*lit.*) A painting *in vermilion:* a painting on a small scale.—*adj.* On a small scale: minute.—*v.t.* To represent on a small scale. [Fr.—low L. *miniatura*, a painting like those used to ornament manuscripts—*minio*, to write with red lead—L. *minium*, vermilion.]

MINIKIN, min'i-kin, *n.* *A little darling:* a small sort of pin.—*adj.* Small. [Dim. of MINION.]

MINIM, min'im, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything very small:* (*med.*) the smallest liquid measure, a drop, $\frac{1}{60}$ drachm: (*mus.*) a note 𝅗𝅥 equal to two crotchets: (*Spenser*) a short poetical encomium. [Fr. *minime*—L. *minimus*, the least, the smallest.] [evidence: proof.

MINIMENT, min'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Muniment:

MINIMISE, min'i-mīz, *v.t.* To reduce to the *smallest* possible proportion: to diminish. [From MINIM.]

MINIMUM, min'i-mum, *n.* *The least quantity* or degree possible: a trifle:—*pl.* MIN'IMA. [L.]

MINIMUS, min'i-mus, *n.* (*Shak.*) A being of the smallest size. [L. See MINIM.] [mines.

MINING, mīn'ing, *n.* The art of forming or working

MINION, min'yun, *n.* *A darling, a favourite*, esp. of a prince: a flatterer: (*printing*) a small kind of type. [Fr. *mignon*, a darling—O. Ger. *minni*, *minnia*, love, *minne*, my love; D. *minnen*, to love.]

MINISH, min'ish, *v.t.* (*B.*) *To make little* or *less:* to diminish. [Fr. *menuiser*—L. *minuo*, to lessen—*minor*, less.]

MINISTER, min'is-tér, *n.* *One in a lower position:* a servant: one serving at the altar: a clergyman: one transacting business under another: one intrusted with the management of state affairs: the representative of a government at a foreign court.—*v.i.* To attend, as a servant: to perform duties: to give things needful.—*v.t.* to furnish. [L.—*minor*, less. See MINOR.]

MINISTERIAL, min-is-tē'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to attendance as a minister or servant: acting under superior authority: pertaining to the office of a minister: clerical: executive.

MINISTERIALIST, min-is-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who supports ministers or the government.

MINISTERIALLY, min-is-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

MINISTRANT, min'is-trant, *adj.* Acting as a minister: administering: attendant.

MINISTRATION, min-is-trā'shun, *n.* Act of ministering or performing service: office or service of a minister. [serving to aid or assist.

MINISTRATIVE, min'is-trāt-iv, *adj.* Ministering:

MINISTRY, min'is-tri, *n.* Act of ministering: service: office or duties of a minister: the clergy: the clerical profession: the body of ministers of state.

MINIUM, min'i-um, *n.* Red lead, a pigment consisting of two equivalents of the protoxide of lead and one of the peroxide. [L., Sp. *minium*, *minio*, an oxide of lead.]

MINIVER. Same as MENIVER.

MINK, mingk, *n.* A small quadruped of the weasel kind, valued for its fur. [A form of MINX.]

MINNE-SINGER, min'e-sing'ér, *n.* *A love-singer:* one of the ancient lyric poets of Germany who made love and beauty the predominating subjects of their productions. [Ger. *minne*, love, and *singer*, singer.]

MINNOW, min'ō, *n.* *A very small* fresh-water fish: the young of larger fish. [O. Fr. *menuise*—*menu*, small, from root of MINOR.]

MINOR, mī'nor, *adj.* *Smaller:* less: inferior in importance, degree, bulk, &c.; inconsiderable: lower: (*mus.*) lower by a semitone: (*logic*) the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion.—*n.* A person under 21 years of age. [L. (comp. of *parvus*, small)—root *min*, small.]

MINORITE, mī'nor-īt, *n.* A Franciscan friar, so called from the name of the order (*Fratres Minores*, lesser brethren) adopted by St Francis, the founder.

MINORITY, mi-nor'i-ti, *n.* The state of being a minor or under age: the smaller number:—opposed to MAJORITY.

MINOTAUR, min'o-tawr, *n.* *The bull of Minos*, a fabulous monster, half man half bull. [L. *minotaurus*—*Minos*, an ancient king of Crete, and *taurus*, a bull.]

MINSTER, min'stér, *n.* *The church of a monastery*, or one to which a monastery has been attached: sometimes, a cathedral church. [A.S. *mynster*, O. Fr. *monstier*, L. *monasterium*, a monastery.]

MINSTREL, min'strel, *n.* One who *ministered* to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting: one of an order of men who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others: a musician. [O. Fr. *menestrel*, low L. *ministrellus*, from L. *minister*. See MINISTER.]

MINSTRELSY, min'strel-si, *n.* The art or occupation of a minstrel: the collective body of minstrels: a body of song: instrumental music.

MINT, mint, *n.* The place where money is coined by authority: a place where anything is invented or fabricated: any source of abundant supply.—*v.t.* To coin: to invent. [A.S. *mynet*, money, Ger. *münze*, L. *monēta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined—*moneo*, to remind.]

MINT, mint, *n.* An aromatic plant producing a highly odoriferous oil. [A.S. *minte*, D. *munte*, Ger. *münze*, L. *mentha*, Gr. *mintha*.]

MINTAGE, mint'āj, *n.* That which is minted or coined: the duty paid for coining. [inventor.

MINTER, mint'ér, *n.* One who mints or coins: an

MINT-JULEP, mint-jōō'lep, *n.* A julep or mixture made of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with sprigs of mint, and sucked through a straw or small tube.

MINT-MAN, mint'-man, *n.* One skilled in coining or coinage.

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MINT-MASTER, mint'-mas'tėr, *n.* The master of a mint: one who invents.

MINUEND, min'ū-end, *n.* The number *to be lessened* by subtraction. [L. *minuendum—minuo*, to lessen, from root of MINOR.]

MINUET, min'ū-et, *n.* A slow, graceful dance *with short steps:* the tune regulating such a dance. [Fr. *menuet—menu*, small—root of MINOR.]

MINUS, mī'nus, *adj.* *Less:* the sign (—) before quantities requiring to be subtracted. [L., neuter of *minor*, less.]

MINUTE, min-ūt', *adj.* Very *small:* extremely slender or little: of small consequence: slight: attentive to small things: particular: exact. [Fr., L. *minutus*, pa.p. of *minuo*, to lessen.]

MINUTE, min'it, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something minute* or very small: the sixtieth part of an hour: the sixtieth part of a degree: the sixtieth part of the lower diameter of a column: an indefinitely small space of time: a brief jotting or note:—*pl.* a brief report of the proceedings of a meeting.—*v.t.* To make a brief jotting or note of anything:—*pr.p.* min'uting; *pa.p.* min'uted.

MINUTE-BELL, min'it-bel, *n.* A bell sounded regularly at intervals of one minute.

MINUTE-BOOK, min'it-book, *n.* A book containing minutes or short notes.

MINUTE-GLASS, min'it-glas, *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute in running.

MINUTE-GUN, min'it-gun, *n.* A gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning.

MINUTE-HAND, min'it-hand, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MINUTE-JACK, min'it-jak, *n.* (*Shak.*) A little figure that strikes the hour of the clock.

MINUTELY, min-ūt'li, *adv.* In a minute manner: exactly: nicely.

MINUTENESS, min-ūt'nes, *n.* The quality of being minute: smallness: great exactness.

MINUTIÆ, min-ū'shi-ē, *n.* Minute or small things: the smallest particulars or details. [L.]

MINX, mingks, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little pet:* a pert young girl: a she-puppy: a mink. [Contr. of MINIKIN.]

MIOCENE, mī'o-sēn, *adj.* (*geol.*) *Less recent*, applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata. [Gr. *meiōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent.]

MIRABLE, mir'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Admirable.

MIRACLE, mir'a-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which causes admiration* or wonder: anything wonderful: a prodigy: anything beyond human power, and deviating from the common action of the laws of nature: a supernatural event.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make wonderful. [Fr.; L. *miraculum*, from *miror*, *miratus*, to wonder.]

MIRACLE-MONGER, mir'a-kl-mung'gėr, *n.* One who pretends to work miracles: an impostor.

MIRACULOUS, mir-ak'ū-lus, *adj.* Of the nature of a miracle: done by supernatural power: very wonderful: able to perform miracles.

MIRACULOUSLY, mir-ak'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a miraculous or supernatural manner.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mir-ak'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The quality of being miraculous.

MIRAGE, mi-rāzh', *n.* An optical illusion by which objects are seen double as if reflected *in a mirror*, or appear as if suspended in the air. [Fr., from root of MIRROR.]

MIRE, mīr, *n.* *Marshy ground:* deep mud.—*v.t.* To plunge and fix in mire: to soil with mud.—*v.i.* to sink in mud:—*pr.p.* mīr'ing; *pa.p.* mīred'. [Ice. *myri*, marsh, D. *moer*, mud, bog.]

MIRINESS, mīr'i-nes, *n.* State of being miry.

MIRK, mėrk, *adj.* Murky: dark. [See MURKY.]

MIRKSOME, mėrk'sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Murky.

MIRROR, mir'or, *n.* A looking-glass: any polished substance in which objects may be seen: a pattern.—*v.t.* To reflect as in a mirror. [Fr. *miroir*—L. *miror*, *-atus*, to wonder at.]

MIRTH, mėrth, *n.* *Merriness:* pleasure: delight: noisy gaiety: jollity: laughter. [A.S. *mirth*, Gael. *mireadh—mir*, to sport.]

MIRTHFUL, mėrth'fool, *adj.* Full of mirth or merriment: merry: jovial.

MIRTHFULLY, mėrth'fool-li, *adv.* In a mirthful manner: jovially.

MIRTHFULNESS, mėrth'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mirthful: mirth.

MIRTHLESS, mėrth'les, *adj.* Without mirth: joyless: cheerless.

MIRTHLESSNESS, mėrth'les-nes, *n.* Absence of [mirth.

MIRY, mīr'i, *adj.* Consisting of or abounding in mire: covered with mire.

MISACCEPTATION, mis-ak-sep-tā'shun, *n.* The act of accepting or understanding in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, mis-ad-vent'ūr, *n.* An unfortunate adventure: ill-luck: disaster.

MISADVISE, mis-ad-vīz', *v.t.* To give bad advice to.

MISADVISED, mis-ad-vīzd', *adj.* Ill-advised, ill-directed.

MISAIMED, mis-āmd', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not rightly [aimed.

MISALLEGE, mis-al-lej', *v.t.* To allege or state erroneously.

MISALLIANCE, mis-al-lī'ans, *n.* A bad or improper [alliance or association.

MISALLOTMENT, mis-al-lot'ment, *n.* A wrong allotment.

MISANTHROPE, mis'an-thrōp, *n.* *A hater of mankind.* [Fr.—Gr. *misanthrōpos—miseō*, to hate, *anthrōpos*, a man.]

MISANTHROPIC, -AL, mis-an-throp'ik, -al, *adj.* Hating mankind. [From MISANTHROPE.]

MISANTHROPIST, mis-an'thro-pist, *n.* A misanthrope.

MISANTHROPOS, mis-an'thro-pos, *n.* (*Shak.*) A [misanthrope.

MISANTHROPY, mis-an'thro-pi, *n.* Hatred to mankind. [From MISANTHROPE.]

MISAPPLICATION, mis-ap-pli-kā'shun, *n.* A wrong [application.

MISAPPLY, mis-ap-plī', *v.t.* To apply amiss or wrongly.

MISAPPRECIATED, mis-ap-prē'shi-āt-ed, *adj.* Not [rightly appreciated.

MISAPPREHEND, mis-ap-pre-hend', *v.t.* To apprehend wrongly.

MISAPPREHENSION, mis-ap-pre-hen'shun, *n.* Wrong apprehension: misconception: mistake.

MISAPPREHENSIVELY, mis-ap-pre-hen'siv-li, *adv.* By or with misapprehension.

MISAPPROPRIATE, mis-ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* To appropriate wrongly.

MISAPPROPRIATION, mis-ap-prō-pri-ā'shun, *n.* Wrong or improper appropriation.

MISARRANGE, mis-ar-rānj', *v.t.* To arrange wrongly.

MISARRANGEMENT, mis-ar-rānj'ment, *n.* Wrong arrangement.

MISASSIGN, mis-as-sīn', *v.t.* To assign falsely or [erroneously.

MISBECOME, mis-be-kum', *v.t.* To ill become: not to suit or befit.

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MISBEGOT, mis-be-got', } *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Un-
MISBEGOTTEN, mis-be-got'n, } lawfully begotten.

MISBEHAVE, mis-be-hāv', *v.i.* To behave ill or improperly. [behaved: ill-bred.

MISBEHAVED, mis-be-hāvd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Badly

MISBEHAVIOUR, mis-be-hāv'yur, *n.* Bad behaviour: ill-conduct. [religion.

MISBELIEF, mis-be-lēf', *n.* Wrong belief: false

MISBELIEVE, mis-be-lēv', *v.t.* To believe wrongly or falsely.

MISBELIEVER, mis-be-lēv'ėr, *n.* One who believes wrongly, or holds a false religion.

MISBESEEM, mis-be-sēm', *v.t.* To suit ill.

MISBESTOW, mis-be-stō', *v.t.* To bestow improperly.

MISBORN, mis'bawrn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Born to evil or misfortune. [wrongly.

MISCALCULATE, mis-kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.* To calculate

MISCALCULATION, mis-kal-kū-lā'shun, *n.* Wrong or erroneous calculation. [to abuse or revile.

MISCALL, mis-kawl', *v.t.* To call by a wrong name:

MISCARRIAGE, mis-kar'rij, *n.* The act of miscarrying: failure: ill-conduct: the act of bringing forth young prematurely.

MISCARRY, mis-kar'ri, *v.i.* To carry badly: to be unsuccessful: to fail of the intended effect: to bring forth, as young, prematurely.

MISCEGENATION, mis-se-jen-ā'shun, *n.* *A mixture of races.* [From L. *misceo*, to mix, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

MISCELLANEOUS, mis-sel-lān'i-us, *adj.* *Mixed* or mingled: consisting of several kinds. [L. *miscellaneus—misceo*, to mix.]

MISCELLANEOUSLY, mis-sel-lān'i-us-li, *adv.* In a miscellaneous or mixed manner.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mis-sel-lān'i-us-nes, *n.* Composition of several kinds. [miscellanies.

MISCELLANIST, mis'el-an-ist, *n.* A writer of

MISCELLANY, mis'el-an-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mixture* of various kinds: a collection of writings on different subjects. [See MISCELLANEOUS.]

MISCHALLENGE, mis-chal'enj, *n.* (*Spenser*). A false challenge.

MISCHANCE, mis-chans', *n.* An ill chance: ill-luck: mishap, misfortune: calamity.

MISCHARGE, mis-chārj', *v.t.* To charge erroneously.—*n.* A mistake in charging, as an account.

MISCHIEF, mis'chif, *n.* *That which comes to a head* or ends *ill:* an ill consequence: evil: injury: damage. [O. Fr. *meschef*, from *mis*, ill, and *chef*, L. *caput*, the head.]

MISCHIEF-MAKER, mis'chif-māk'ėr, *n.* One who makes or incites to mischief. [ing mischief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING, mis'chif-māk'ing, *adj.* Caus-

MISCHIEVOUS, mis'chiv-us, *adj.* Causing mischief: injurious: prone to mischief.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mis'chiv-us-li, *adv.* In a mischievous manner: hurtfully: noxiously.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mis'chiv-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being mischievous: hurtfulness.

MISCIBLE, mis'si-bl, *adj.* *Able to be mixed.* [From L. *misceo*, to mix.]

MISCOLLOCATION, mis-kol-lo-kā'shun, *n.* Wrong collocation. [comprehend incorrectly.

MISCOMPREHEND, mis-kom-pre-hend', *v.t.* To

MISCOMPUTATION, mis-kom-pū-tā'shun, *n.* Wrong computation: false reckoning. [ception.

MISCONCEIT, mis-kon-sēt', *n.* (*Spenser*). Miscon-

MISCONCEIVE, mis-kon-sēv', *v.t.* To conceive wrongly: to mistake.—*v.i.* to have a wrong conception of anything.

MISCONCEPTION, mis-kon-sep'shun, *n.* Erroneous conception, opinion, or understanding.

MISCONDUCT, mis-kon-dukt', *v.t.* To conduct badly.

MISCONDUCT, mis-kon'dukt, *n.* Bad conduct.

MISCONJECTURE, mis-kon-jek'tūr, *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.—*v.t.* or *i.* To guess or conjecture wrongly.

MISCONSTRUCT, mis-kon-strukt', *v.t.* To construct wrongly: to construe or interpret erroneously.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mis-kon-struk'shun, *n.* Wrong construction or interpretation.

MISCONSTRUE, mis-kon'strōō, *v.t.* To construe or interpret wrongly.

MISCOUNSEL, mis-kown'sel, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To counsel or advise wrongly. [A wrong counting.

MISCOUNT, mis-kownt', *v.t.* To count wrongly.—*n.*

MISCREANCE, mis'kre-ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Unbelief, belief in a false religion. [O. Fr. *mescréance.* See MISCREANT.]

MISCREANT, mis'kre-ant, *n.* (*lit.*) *An unbeliever:* (*formerly*) an infidel: a vile or unprincipled fellow. [O. Fr. *mescréant*, It. *miscredente—mis*, and L. *credens, -entis*, pr.p. of *credo*, to believe.]

MISCREATE, mis-kre-āt', } *adj.* Wrongly cre-
MISCREATED, mis-kre-āt'ed, } ated: deformed.

MISDATE, mis-dāt', *n.* A wrong date.—*v.t.* To date wrongly or erroneously.

MISDEED, mis-dēd', *n.* A bad deed: fault: crime.

MISDEEM, mis-dēm', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To deem or think wrongly.

MISDEMEAN, mis-de-mēn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To demean or behave ill (fol. by *one's self*).

MISDEMEANANT, mis-de-mēn'ant, *n.* One who commits a misdemeanour.

MISDEMEANOUR, mis-de-mēn'ur, *n.* Ill demeanour: bad conduct: a petty crime.

MISDESERT, mis-de-zėrt', *n.* (*Spenser*). Ill-desert.

MISDIET, mis-dī'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). Improper diet or food.

MISDIGHT, mis-dīt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Badly dressed.

MISDIRECT, mis-di-rekt', *v.t.* To direct wrongly.

MISDIRECTION, mis-di-rek'shun, *n.* A wrong direction: (*law*) an error of a judge in charging a jury. [wrong distinctions concerning.

MISDISTINGUISH, mis-dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* To make

MISDIVIDE, mis-di-vīd', *v.t.* To divide wrongly.

MISDIVISION, mis-di-vizh'un, *n.* Wrong or unfair division. [mit a fault: to do wrong.

MISDO, mis-dōō', *v.t.* To do wrongly.—*v.i.* to com-

MISDOER, mis-dōō'ėr, *n.* One who does wrongly: one who commits a crime.

MISDOUBT, mis-dowt', *v.t.* To have a doubt or suspicion regarding: to suspect.—*n.* Suspicion: hesitation. [giving.

MISDOUBTFUL, mis-dowt'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Mis-

MISDREAD, mis-dred', *n.* (*Shak.*) Dread of evil.

MISEMPLOY, mis-em-ploy', *v.t.* To employ wrongly or amiss: to misuse.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mis-em-ploy'ment, *n.* Ill-employment: improper application: misuse.

MISENTRY, mis-en'tri, *n.* A wrong entry, as in an account.

MISER, mī'zėr, *n.* A *miserable* or wretched person: an extremely covetous person: a niggard: one

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whose chief pleasure is the hoarding of wealth. [L. *miser*, wretched or miserable.]

MISERABLE, miz'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* *Wretched* or exceedingly unhappy: causing misery: very poor or mean: worthless: despicable: barren. [L. *miserabilis—miser*, wretched.]

MISERABLENESS, miz'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being miserable: wretchedness.

MISERABLY, miz'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* Unhappily: wretchedly: meanly.

MISERERE, miz-e-rē're, *n.* (*lit.*) *Have mercy:* in R. C. Church, the 51st psalm, beginning with this word, and usually appointed for penitential acts: a musical composition adapted to this psalm. [L., 2d pers. sing. imperative of *misereor*, to have mercy—*miser*, wretched.]

MISERLY, mī'zėr-li, *adj.* Like a miser: excessively covetous: sordid: niggardly.

MISERY, miz'ėr-i, *n.* Wretchedness: great unhappiness: extreme pain of body or mind: (*obs.*) covetousness. [From MISER.]

MISESTEEM, mis-es-tēm', *n.* Want of esteem: disregard.

MISESTIMATE, mis-es'tim-āt, *v.t.* To estimate erroneously.

MISEXPLANATION, mis-eks-plan-ā'shun, *n.* A wrong explanation.

MISEXPOSITION, mis-eks-po-zish'un, *n.* A wrong exposition.

MISEXPRESSION, mis-eks-presh'un, *n.* An erroneous expression.

MISFAITH, mis'fāth, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Want of faith.

MISFALL, mis-fawl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To befall or happen to unluckily.

MISFARE, mis-fār', *n.* (*Spenser*). Ill fare, misfortune. —*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To fare or succeed ill.

MISFEASANCE, mis-fēz'ans, *n.* (*law*). The doing of a positive wrong, as distinguished from nonfeasance, which means a mere omission. [O. Fr. *mesfaisance —mes*, wrong, and *faisance*—Fr. *faire*, L. *facio*, to do.]

MISFEIGN, mis-fān', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To feign with an ill design.

MISFIT, mis-fit', *n.* A bad fit.

MISFORM, mis-form', *v.t.* To form or shape badly or improperly.

MISFORTUNE, mis-for'tūn, *n.* Ill-fortune: an evil accident: calamity.

MISFORTUNED, mis-for'tūnd, *adj.* (*Milton*). Unfortunate.

MISGIVE, mis-giv', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To give amiss: to fill with doubt: to fail, as the heart.

MISGIVING, mis-giv'ing, *n.* A failing of confidence: mistrust.

MISGO, mis-gō', *v.i.* To go astray or amiss.

MISGOTTEN, mis-got'n, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Unjustly obtained.

MISGOVERN, mis-guv'ėrn, *v.t.* To govern ill.

MISGOVERNANCE, mis-guv'ėrn-ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Ill government: irregularity.

MISGOVERNMENT, mis-guv'ėrn-ment, *n.* Bad government: ill management: disorder.

MISGRAFF, mis-graf', **MISGRAFT**, mis-graft', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To graft amiss.

MISGUIDANCE, mis-gīd'ans, *n.* Wrong guidance: false direction.

MISGUIDE, mis-gīd', *v.t.* To guide wrongly: to lead into error.

MISHAP, mis-hap', *n.* Ill hap or chance: accident: ill-luck: misfortune.

MISHAPPEN, mis-hap'n, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To happen ill.

MISHEAR, mis-hēr', *v.t.* To hear incorrectly.—*v.i.* to mistake in hearing.

MISHNA, mish'na, *n.* The text of the Talmud, the civil and canonical laws of the Jews, forming an explanation or amplification of the Mosaic Law. [From Heb. *shana*, to learn.]

MISIMPROVE, mis-im-prōōv', *v.t.* To improve or use to a bad purpose: to abuse: to misuse.

MISIMPROVEMENT, mis-im-prōōv'ment, *n.* Bad use or employment: abuse.

MISINCLINE, mis-in-klīn', *v.t.* To cause to incline wrongly.

MISINFER, mis-in-fėr', *v.t.* To infer wrongly.—*v.i.* to draw a wrong inference.

MISINFORM, mis-in-form', *v.t.* To inform or tell incorrectly.

MISINFORMATION, mis-in-for-mā'shun, *n.* Incorrect information: false intelligence.

MISINFORMER, mis-in-form'ėr, *n.* One who gives wrong information.

MISINSTRUCT, mis-in-strukt', *v.t.* To instruct improperly or amiss.

MISINSTRUCTION, mis-in-struk'shun, *n.* Wrong instruction.

MISINTERPRET, mis-in-tėr'pret, *v.t.* To interpret wrongly.

MISINTERPRETATION, mis-in-tėr-pre-tā'shun, *n.* A wrong interpretation.

MISINTERPRETER, mis-in-tėr'pre-tėr, *n.* One who interprets wrongly.

MISJOIN, mis-join', *v.t.* To join improperly or unfitly.

MISJOINDER, mis-join'dėr, *n.* (*law*). An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in a suit.

MISJUDGE, mis-juj', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To judge wrongly.

MISJUDGMENT, mis-juj'ment, *n.* Unjust judgment or determination.

MISLAY, mis-lā', *v.t.* To lay in a wrong place or in a place not remembered: to lose.

MISLE, miz'l. Same as MIZZLE.

MISLEAD, mis-lēd', *v.t.* To lead wrong: to guide into error: to cause to mistake.

MISLETOE. Same as MISTLETOE.

MISLIKE, mis-līk', *v.t.* To dislike: to disapprove of. —*n.* Dislike: disapprobation.

MISMANAGE, mis-man'āj, *v.t.* To manage or conduct ill.

MISMANAGEMENT, mis-man'āj-ment, *n.* Ill management: misconduct.

MISMATED, mis-māt'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Ill-matched.

MISNAME, mis-nām', *v.t.* To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mis-nō'mėr, *n.* *A misnaming:* a wrong name. [Pfx. *mis*, and Fr. *nommer*, L. *nomino*, to name.]

MISOGAMIST, mis-og'a-mist, *n.* *A hater of marriage.* [Gr. *miseō*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.]

MISOGAMY, mis-og'a-mi, *n.* Hatred of marriage.

MISOGYNIST, mis-oj'i-nist, *n.* *A woman-hater.* [Gr. *miseō*, to hate, and *gynē*, a woman.]

MISOGYNY, mis-oj'i-ni, *n.* Hatred of women. [See MISOGYNIST.]

MISPERSUASION, mis-pėr-swā'shun, *n.* A wrong persuasion or notion: a false opinion.

MISPLACE, mis-plās', *v.t.* To put in a wrong place: to set on an improper object.

MISPLACEMENT, mis-plās'ment, *n.* The act of misplacing: state of being misplaced.

MISPRINT, mis-print', *v.t.* To print wrongly.—*n.* A mistake in printing.

MISPRISE, mis-prīz', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mistake. [O. Fr. *mesprise*, Fr. *méprise—méprendre*—pfx. *mes*, *mis*, amiss, and *prendre*, L. *prehendo*, to take.]

MISPRISION, mis-prizh'un, *n.* Act of misprising:

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(*Shak.*) mistake, an undervaluing, slight, scorn: (*law*) a neglect or contempt. [From MISPRISE.]

MISPRIZE, mis-prīz', *v.t.* To prize lightly: to slight or undervalue. [incorrectly.

MISPRONOUNCE, mis-pro-nowns', *v.t.* To pronounce

MISPRONUNCIATION, mis-pro-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.

MISPROUD, mis-prowd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Viciously or unjustifiably proud. [quotation.

MISQUOTATION, mis-kwot-ā'shun, *n.* A wrong

MISQUOTE, mis-kwōt', *v.t.* To quote wrongly.

MISRECKON, mis-rek'n, *v.t.* To reckon or compute wrongly. [oning or computation.

MISRECKONING, mis-rek'n-ing, *n.* A wrong reck-

MISREGARD, mis-re-gärd', *n.* (*Spenser*). Misconstruction. [or falsely.

MISRELATE, mis-re-lāt', *v.t.* To relate incorrectly

MISREMEMBER, mis-re-mem'bėr, *v.t.* To mistake in remembering.—*v.i.* to fail to remember correctly.

MISREPORT, mis-re-pōrt', *v.t.* To give an incorrect report or account of. [incorrectly.

MISREPRESENT, mis-rep-re-zent', *v.t.* To represent

MISREPRESENTATION, mis-rep-re-zent-ā'shun, *n.* The act of misrepresenting: a false representation.

MISRULE, mis-rōōl', *n.* Wrong or unjust rule: disorder: tumult.

MISS, mis, *n.* A title of address of an unmarried female: a young woman or girl. [Contracted from MISTRESS.]

MISS, mis, *v.t.* To fail to hit, reach, find, or keep: to omit: to fail to have: to discover the absence of: to feel the want of.—*v.i.* to fail to hit: to deviate from the true direction: to mistake: not to succeed: to fail.—*n.* A deviation from the mark: harm from mistake. [A.S. *missian*, D. *missen*, to miss; Ice. *missa*, to lose.]

MISSAL, mis'al, *n.* The R. C. *mass-book*. [Low L. *missale*, from *missa*, mass. See MASS.]

MISSAY, mis-sā', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To say or speak incorrectly or falsely.—*v.t.* to utter amiss.

MISSEEM, mis-sēm', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To seem or appear falsely, to misbecome.

MISSEEMING, mis-sēm'ing, *p.adj.* Misbecoming.—*n.* False appearance.

MISSEL, miz'l, **MISSEL-BIRD**, miz'l-bėrd, } *n.* The largest of the European thrushes, which feeds on the berries of *the mistletoe*.

MISSEL, MISSELTOE. Same as MISTLETOE.

MISSET, mis-set', *v.t.* To set or place wrongly or unfitly.

MISSHAPE, mis-shāp', *v.t.* To shape ill: to deform.

MISSHAPEN, mis-shāp'n, *p.adj.* Ill-shaped.

MISSHEATHED, mis-shēthd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wrongly sheathed.

MISSILE, mis'il, *adj.* *That may be thrown* from the hand or any instrument.—*n.* A missile weapon. [L. *missilis—mitto, missum*, to send, throw.]

MISSING, mis'ing, *adj.* Missed or absent from the place where it was expected to be found: lost: wanting. [occasionally.

MISSINGLY, mis'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With omission,

MISSION, mish'un, *n.* *A sending:* a being sent with certain powers, esp. to propagate religion: persons sent on a mission: an embassy: a station or association of missionaries: duty on which one is sent: purpose of life.—*v.t.* To send on a mission. [Fr.; L. *missio—mitto, missum*, to send.]

MISSIONARY, mish'un-ar-i, *n.* One sent upon a mission, esp. to propagate religion.—*adj.* Pertaining to missions.

MISSIVE, mis'iv, *adj.* *That may be sent:* intended to be thrown or hurled.—*n.* That which is sent, as a letter. [Fr.; It. *missiva*—L. *mitto, missum*, to send.]

MISSPEAK, mis-spēk', *v.t.* To utter wrongly.—*v.i.* to mistake or err in speaking.

MISSPELL, mis-spel', *v.t.* To spell wrongly.

MISSPELLING, mis-spel'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling.

MISSPEND, mis-spend', *v.t.* To spend ill: to waste or squander.

MISSTATE, mis-stāt', *v.t.* To state wrongly or falsely.

MISSTATEMENT, mis-stāt'ment, *n.* An incorrect or false statement.

MIST, mist, *n.* *That which* dims or *darkens:* watery particles in the atmosphere near the ground: rain falling in very fine drops.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with mist, to cloud. [A.S. *mist*, mist, darkness, *mistian*, to darken; Ice. *mistr*; D. *mist, miest*, mist.]

MISTAKE, mis-tāk', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take wrongly:* to understand erroneously: to take one thing or person for another.—*v.i.* to err in opinion or judgment.—*n.* A taking or understanding wrongly: an error.

MISTAKEN, mis-tāk'n, *adj.* Taken or understood incorrectly: guilty of a mistake: in error: erroneous: incorrect. [erroneously.

MISTAKENLY, mis-tāk'n-li, *adv.* By mistake:

MISTEACH, mis-tēch', *v.t.* To teach or instruct wrongly.

MISTELL, mis-tel', *v.t.* To tell wrongly.

MISTEMPER, mis-tem'pėr, *v.t.* To temper ill: to disorder.

MISTER, mis'tėr, *n.* (*orig.*) *Trade:* (*Spenser*) manner, kind.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To signify, be of consequence, [O. Fr. *mestier*, Fr. *métier*, trade—L. *ministerium*, service, from root of MINISTER.]

MISTER, mis'tėr, *n.* *Master:* sir:—a title of address to a man, written MR. [A form of MASTER.]

MISTERM, mis-tėrm', *v.t.* To term or name wrongly.

MISTERY, mis'tėr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) An art or trade. [From MISTER, trade.]

MISTFUL, mist'fool, *adj.* Misty.

MISTHINK, mis-thingk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To think ill of.—*v.i.* to think wrongly. [obscurely.

MISTILY, mist'i-li, *adv.* In a misty manner:

MISTIME, mis-tīm', *v.t.* To time wrongly.

MISTINESS, mist'i-nes, *n.* State of being misty: obscurity.

MISTITLE, mis-tī'tl, *v.t.* To call by a wrong title.

MISTLE. Same as MIZZLE.

MISTLETOE, miz'l-tō, *n.* A parasitic evergreen plant, sometimes found on the apple and oak. [A.S. *mistella*; Ger. *mistel*; Ice. *misteltein*—*mistel*, perhaps = L. *viscus*, bird-lime, and *teinn*, A.S. *tan*, a twig, sprout.] [bring up amiss.

MISTRAIN, mis-trān', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To train or

MISTRAL, mis'träl, *n.* A violent north-west wind which at certain seasons prevails on the south coast of France. [Fr.] [incorrectly.

MISTRANSLATE, mis-trans-lāt', *v.t.* To translate

MISTRANSLATION, mis-trans-lā'shun, *n.* An incorrect translation.

MISTREADING, mis-tred'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wrong treading or going, a false step.

MISTREAT, mis-trēt', *v.t.* To treat ill: to abuse.

MISTREATMENT, mis-trēt'ment, *n.* Ill treatment: abuse.

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MISTRESS, mis'tres, *n.* (*fem.* of MASTER). (*lit.*) *A woman* who is *great* or *mighty:* a woman having power or ownership: the female head of a family, school, &c.: a woman well skilled in anything: a woman loved: a concubine: a form of address, usually written MRS. [O. Fr. *maistresse;* Fr. *maîtresse*, from root of MASTER.]

MISTRUST, mis-trust', *n.* Want of trust or confidence.—*v.t.* To regard with suspicion: to doubt.

MISTRUSTFUL, mis-trust'fool, *adj.* Full of mistrust.

MISTRUSTFULLY, mis-trust'fool-li, *adv.* With mistrust or doubt.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mis-trust'fool-nes, *n.* Suspicion: doubt.

MISTRUSTINGLY, mis-trust'ing-li, *adv.* With mistrust: without confidence.

MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trust'les, *adj.* Without mistrust or suspicion.

MISTUNE, mis-tūn', *v.t.* To tune wrongly or falsely: to put out of tune.

MISTY, mist'i, *adj.* Dim: obscure. [From MIST.]

MISUNDERSTAND, mis-un-dėr-stand', *v.t.* To understand wrongly: to take in a wrong sense.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-un-dėr-stand'ing, *n.* Wrong understanding: disagreement: difference.

MISUSAGE, mis-ūs'āj, *n.* Ill usage: abuse.

MISUSE, mis-ūz', *v.t.* To use improperly: to treat ill: to abuse.

MISUSE, mis-ūs', *n.* Improper use: employment to a bad purpose.

MISWEAR, mis-wār', *v.t.* To wear badly.

MISWEEN, mis-wēn', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To ween or judge wrongly.

MISWEND, mis-wend', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To wend or go wrong.

MISWROUGHT, mis-rawt', *adj.* (*Bacon*). Badly wrought.

MITE, mīt, *n.* A very *minute* insect, which generally breeds in cheese, so called from its smallness: the minutest or smallest of coins, about ¼ of a farthing: anything very small: a very little quantity. [A.S. and Fr. *mite* for *minute*, L. *minutum*. See MINUTE.]

MITIGABLE, mit'i-ga-bl, *adj.* That can be mitigated.

MITIGATE, mit'i-gāt, *v.t.* *To make soft* or mild: to alleviate: to soften in severity: to temper: to reduce in amount:—*pr.p.* mit'igāting; *pa.p.* mit'igāted. [L. *mitigo, -atum—mitis*, soft, mild.]

MITIGATION, mit-i-gā'shun, *n.* Act of mitigating: alleviation: abatement.

MITIGATIVE, mit'i-gāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to mitigate: soothing.

MITIGATOR, mit'i-gāt-or, *n.* One who mitigates.

MITIGATORY, mit'i-gāt-or-i, *adj.* Tending to mitigate or alleviate.

MITRAILLEUSE, mit-ral-āz', *n.* A breech-loading firearm mounted on wheels like a cannon, and consisting of a number of barrels bound together like a fagot of sticks, and soldered fast in that position, which are discharged almost simultaneouly. [From Fr. *mitrailler*, to fire grape-shot.]

MITRAL, mī'tral, *adj.* Of or resembling a mitre.

MITRE, mī'tėr, *n.* *A head-dress* or crown of archbishops and bishops, and sometimes of abbots: (*fig.*) episcopal dignity: (*arch.*) a junction of two pieces, as of moulding, at an angle of 45°.—*v.t.* To adorn with a mitre: to unite at an angle of 45°:—*pr.p.* mī'tring; *pa.p.* mī'tred. [Fr.; L. *mitra;* Gr. *mitra*, head-dress, akin to *mitos*, thread.]

MITRIFORM, mit'ri-form, *adj.* Having the form of a mitre: (*bot.*) conical, and somewhat dilated at the base.

MITT, mit, **MITTEN**, mit'n, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cover for the hand:* a kind of glove for winter use, without a separate cover for each finger: a glove for the hand and wrist, but not the fingers. [Fr. *mitaine;* Gael. *mutan—math*, the hand.]

MITTIMUS, mit'i-mus, *n.* (*law*) A warrant granted for *sending* to prison a person charged with a crime: a writ by which a record is transferred out of one court into another. [L., 'we send'—*mitto*, to send.]

MITY, mīt'i, *adj.* Full of mites or insects.

MIX, miks, *v.t.* To unite two or more things into one mass: to mingle: to associate.—*v.i.* to become mixed: to be joined: to associate. [A.S. *miscan;* Ger. *mischen;* L. *misceo;* Gr. *misgō;* Sans. *miçr.*]

MIXEN, miks'n, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A dunghill. [A.S. *mixen—mix, meox*, dung. See MUCK.]

MIXER, miks'ėr, *n.* One who mixes.

MIXTURE, miks'tūr, *n.* Act of mixing or state of being mixed: a mass or compound formed by mixing: (*chem.*) a composition in which the ingredients retain their properties.

MIZZEN, miz'n, *n.* In a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore and aft sails, lying along the *middle* of the ship.—*adj.* Belonging to the mizzen: nearest the stern. [It. *mezzana*, from *mezzo*, L. *medius*, the middle.]

MIZZEN-MAST, miz'n-mast, *n.* The mast that bears the mizzen.

MIZZLE, miz'l, *n.* *Mist:* fine rain. [From root of MIST.]

MNEMONIC, -AL, ne-mon'ik, -al, *adj.* *Assisting the memory.* [Gr. *mnēmonikos—mnēmōn*, mindful—*mnaomai*, to remember.]

MNEMONICS, ne-mon'iks, *n.* The art or science of assisting the memory. [See MNEMONIC.]

MO, mō, *adj.* and *adv.* (*obs.*) More.—Also written *Moe.*

MOA, mō'a, *n.* A name given by the New Zealanders to a large wingless bird, allied to the ostrich, recently extinct.

MOAN, mōn, *v.i.* To make a low sound of grief or pain: to lament audibly.—*v.t.* to lament.—*n.* Audible expression of pain. [A.S. *mænan.*]

MOANFUL, mōn'fool, *adj.* Full of moaning: expressing sorrow: lamentable.

MOANFULLY, mōn'fool-li, *adv.* With lamentation.

MOAT, mōt, *n.* A deep trench round a castle or fortified place, sometimes filled with water.—*v.t.* To surround with a moat. [Fr. *motte*, a clod, hillock; *mothe*, a little earthen fortress; It. *motta*, clod, *mota*, mud, turf; perh. from the root of MOTE.]

MOB, mob, *n.* *The mobile* or fickle common people: the vulgar: a disorderly crowd: a riotous assembly.—*v.t.* To attack in a disorderly crowd: to harass tumultuously:—*pr.p.* mobb'ing; *pa.p.* mobbed'. [Obs. E. *mobile;* L. *mobile vulgus—mobilis*, movable, from *moveo*, to move, and *vulgus*, the people.]

MOB-CAP, mob'-kap, *n.* A plain cap or head-dress worn by women. [or excited. [From MOB.]

MOBILE, mō'bil or mo-bēl', *adj.* *That can be moved*

MOBILISATION, mob-il-iz-ā'shun, *n.* The act of mobilising or calling troops into active service.

MOBILISE, mob'i-līz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To convert into movables:* to call into active service, as troops. [From MOB.]

MOBILITY, mo-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being mobile: susceptibility of motion: readiness to move: inconstancy: (*collog.*) the populace, the mob.

MOBLE, mob'l, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To muffle or cover the head, as in a mob or hood.

MOBOCRACY, mob-ok'ra-si, *n.* Rule or ascendency exercised by the mob. [MOB, and Gr. *krateo*, to rule.]

MOCCASIN, mok'a-sin, *n.* A shoe of deer-skin or

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other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians. [A native word.]

MOCK, mok, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make mouths at:* to laugh at: to make sport of: to mimic in ridicule: to disappoint the hopes of: to deceive.—*n.* Ridicule: a sneer.—*adj.* Imitating reality, but not real: false. [Fr. *moquer*, Gr. *mōkeuō*, to mock, *mōkos*, mockery: prob. from making mouths at one.]

MOCKABLE, mok'a-bl, *adj.* Exposed to, or deserving derision.

MOCKER, mok'ėr, *n.* One who mocks: a scoffer.

MOCKERY, mok'ėr-i, *n.* Act of mocking: derision: ridicule: subject of laughter or sport: vain imitation: false show.

MOCK-HEROIC, mok-he-rō'ik, *adj.* Mocking or burlesquing the heroic, or actions or character of heroes.

MOCKING-BIRD, mok'ing-bėrd, *n.* A bird of North America, of the thrush family, which mocks or imitates the notes of birds and other sounds.

MOCKINGLY, mok'ing-li, *adv.* In mockery: insultingly.

MODAL, mōd'al, *adj.* Relating to mode or form: consisting of mode only: (*logic*) indicating some mode of expression.

MODALIST, mōd'al-ist, *n.* (*theol.*) One of a class who consider the three persons of the Godhead as only modes of being, and not as distinct persons.

MODALITY, mod-al'i-ti, *n.* A modal form or state: (*logic*) a term denoting the most general points of view under which the different objects of thought present themselves to our mind. [mode or form.

MODALLY, mōd'al-li, *adv.* In a manner expressing

MODE, mōd, *n.* (*lit.*) *A measure:* rule: custom: form: manner of existing: that which exists only as a quality of substance: (*logic*) the form of the syllogism: (*gram.*) the inflection of a verb expressing the manner of action or being, also called mood: (*music*) the arrangement of the intervals in the scale, as major and minor. [L. *modus*, a measure, from Sans. *mā*, to measure.]

MODEL, mod'el, *n.* Something to shew the mode or way: something to be copied: a pattern: a mould: an imitation of something on a smaller scale: something worthy of imitation.—*v.t.* To form after a model: to shape: to make a model or copy of: to form in some soft material.—*v.i.* to practise modelling:—*pr.p.* mod'elling; *pa.p.* mod'elled. [Fr. *modèle*—L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure.]

MODELLER, mod'el-ėr, *n.* One who models or plans.

MODELLING, mod'el-ing, *n.* The art or process of preparing models or designs from which a work of sculpture is to be cast or carved.

MODERATE, mod'ėr-āt, *v.t.* *To keep within measure* or bounds: to regulate: to reduce in intensity: to make temperate or reasonable: to pacify: to decide as a moderator.—*v.i.* to become less violent or intense: to preside as a moderator:—*pr.p.* mod'erāting; *pa.p.* mod'erāted.—*adj.* Kept within measure or bounds: not excessive or extreme: temperate: of middle rate. [L. *modero*, *-atum*—*modus*, a measure.]

MODERATELY, mod'ėr-āt-li, *adv.* In a moderate manner: mildly: not extremely.

MODERATENESS, mod'ėr-āt-nes, *n.* The state of being moderate: a middle state between extremes:—commonly used of *things*, as *moderation* is of *persons*.

MODERATION, mod-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of moderating: state of being moderated or moderate: freedom from excess: calmness of mind.

MODERATISM, mod'ėr-at-izm, *n.* Moderate opinions in religion or politics.

MODERATOR, mod'ėr-āt-or, *n.* One who or that which moderates or restrains: one who presides at a meeting, esp. the president of the General Assembly of the Scotch Church. [of a moderator.

MODERATORSHIP, mod'ėr-āt-or-ship, *n.* The office

MODERN, mod'ėrn, *adj.* *Limited to the present* or recent *time:* not ancient.—*n.* One of modern times:—*pl.* the nations after the Greeks and Romans, who are called the ancients. [L. *modernus*—*modo*, only, just now, (*lit.*) with a limit (of time)—*modus*, a measure.]

MODERNISE, mod'ėrn-iz, *v.t.* To render modern: to adapt to the present time:—*pr.p.* mod'ernising; *pa.p.* mod'ernised.

MODERNISER, mod'ėrn-iz-ėr, *n.* One who modernises.

MODERNISM, mod'ėrn-izm, *n.* Modern practice: something of modern origin. [moderns.

MODERNIST, mod'ėrn-ist, *n.* An admirer of the

MODERNLY, mod'ėrn-li, *adv.* In modern times.

MODERNNESS, mod'ėrn-nes, *n.* The quality of being modern: recentness.

MODEST, mod'est, *adj.* Keeping *within* due *measure* or limits: restrained by a due sense of propriety: not forward: decent: chaste: pure and delicate, as thoughts or language: moderate. [L. *modestus*—*modus*, a measure.]

MODESTLY, mod'est-li, *adv.* In a modest manner: not presumptuously: not excessively.

MODESTY, mod'est-i, *n.* The quality of being modest: absence of presumption: decency: chastity: purity: moderation.

MODICUM, mod'i-kum, *n.* *Something of a moderate size:* a little. [L.—*modicus*, moderate—*modus*, a measure.]

MODIFIABLE, mod'i-fī-a-bl, *adj.* That may be modified or altered in form or structure.

MODIFICATION, mod-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of modifying: form or manner.

MODIFICATORY, mod'i-fi-ka-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to modify: causing change of form or condition.

MODIFIER, mod'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which modifies.

MODIFY, mod'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make* or set *bounds* to: to moderate: to change the form of: to vary:—*pr.p.* mod'ifying; *pa.p.* mod'ified. [Fr. *modifier*—L. *modifico*, *-atum*—*modus*, a measure, and *facio*, to make.]

Modillion.

MODILLION, mod-il'yun, *n.* An ornamental bracket much used in architecture, esp. in the cornices of the Corinthian and composite styles. [Fr.—L. *modulus*—*modus*, a measure.]

MODISH, mōd'ish, *adj.* According to or in the mode: fashionable.

MODISHLY, mōd'ish-li, *adv.* In a modish manner: fashionably.

MODISHNESS, mōd'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being modish: affectation of the fashion. [fashion.

MODIST, mōd'ist, *n.* One who follows the mode or

MODISTE, mod-ēst', *n.* One who makes dresses according to the fashionable mode. [Fr.]

MODULAR, mod'ū-lar, *adj.* Of or pertaining to mode or modulation, or to a module.

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MODULATE, mod'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To measure*, to regulate: to vary or inflect, as sounds: (*music*) to change the key or mode.—*v.i.* to pass from one key into another: —*pr.p.* mod'ūlāting; *pa.p.* mod'ūlāted. [L. *modulor*, *-atus*—*modulus*, a little measure, dim. of *modus*, a measure.]

MODULATION, mod-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of modulating: state of being modulated: (*music*) the changing of the key-note and the alteration of the original scale by the introduction of a new sharp or flat.

MODULATOR, mod'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who or that which modulates: a chart in the Tonic Sol-fa musical notation on which the modulations or transitions from one scale to another are indicated by the relative position of the notes.

MODULE, mod'ūl, *n.* (*arch.*) *A measure* for regulating the proportion of columns: a model. [Fr.—L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure.]

MODULUS, mod'ū-lus, *n.* (*math.*) A constant multiplier in a function of a variable, by which the function is adapted to a particular base. [From root of MODULATE.]

MOE, mō, *adj.* and *adv.* (*Shak.*) See Mo.

MOE, mō, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wry mouth, grimace.—*v.i.* To make grimaces:—also written MOW. [Fr. *moue*, a wry face; or from MOUTH.]

MOHAIR, mō'hār, *n.* The fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor: cloth made of mohair. [Fr. *moire*, O. Fr. *mohere*, It. *moerro*, Ger. *mohr*.]

MOHAMMEDAN, mo-ham'ed-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion.—*n.* A follower of Mohammed: one who professes Mohammedanism: also written MAHOM'ETAN, MAHOM'EDAN. [From *Mohammed*, the great prophet of Arabia, born about 570—Ar. *muhammad*, praiseworthy—*hamida*, to praise, or = the promised Messiah.]

MOHAMMEDANISE, mo-ham'ed-an-īz, *v.t.* To convert to, or make conformable to Mohammedanism.

MOHAMMEDANISM, mo-ham'ed-an-izm, } *n.* The
MOHAMMEDISM, mo-ham'ed-izm, } religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MOHAWK, mō'hawk, } *n.* The name of a tribe of
MOHOCK, mō'hok, } North American Indians: hence one of a set of ruffians who at one time infested the streets of London.

MOIETY, moi'e-ti, *n.* *Half:* one of two equal parts. [Fr. *moitié*, Prov. *meitat*, It. *medieta*—L. *medietas*, middle, half—*medius*, middle.]

MOIL, moil, *n.* *A spot:* a defilement. [A.S. *mal*, *mæl*.]

MOIL, moil, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To wet:* to daub with dirt. [Fr. *mouiller*, to wet, It. *mollare*, to moisten—*molle*, soft, wet, L. *mollis*, soft.]

MOIL, moil, *v.i.* *To toil*, to labour, to drudge. [L. *molior*, to toil—*moles*, a heavy mass, Gr. *mōleō*, to strive.]

MOIRE, mwor, *n.* Watered silk. [See MOHAIR.]

MOIST, moist, *adj.* *Damp:* humid: juicy: containing water or other liquid.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To moisten. [Fr. *moite*, O. Fr. *moiste*, L. *mustens*, fresh, sappy—*mustum*, juice of grapes, new wine: also given from L. *madidus*, moist, and from *humectus*, moist.]

MOISTEN, mois'n, *v.t.* To make moist or damp: to wet slightly. [being moist.

MOISTNESS, moist'nes, *n.* The state or quality of

MOISTURE, moist'ūr, *n.* Moistness: that which moistens or makes slightly wet: a small quantity of any liquid.

MOLAR, mōl'ar, *adj.* *Grinding*, as a *mill:* used for grinding.—*n.* A grinding tooth, which is double. [L. *molaris*—*mola*, a mill—*molo*, to grind.]

MOLASSES, mo-las'ez, *n.* (*lit.*) *The honey-like substance:* treacle. [Fr. *mélasse*, Port. *melaço*—L. *mellaceus*, honey-like—*mel*, *mellis*, honey.]

MOLD, MOLDER, MOLDINESS, &c. Same as MOULD, MOULDER, MOULDINESS, &c.

MOLE, mōl, *n.* A dark-brown spot or mark on the human body. [A.S. *mæl*, Ger. *mahl*.]

MOLE, mōl, *n.* A small animal, with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and *casts up* little heaps of *mould*. [Contr. of MOULDWARP—A.S. *molde*, mould, *weorpan*, to cast.]

MOLE, mōl, *n.* *A huge mass* of mason-work, as a breakwater: the port or haven within a mole. [Fr. —L. *moles*, a huge mass.]

MOLE-CAST, mōl'-kast, *n.* A small elevation of earth cast up by a mole.

MOLE-CRICKET, mōl'-krik'et, *n.* A burrowing insect like a cricket, with fore-legs like those of a mole. [consisting of molecules.

MOLECULAR, mol-ek'ū-lar, *adj.* Belonging to or

MOLECULARITY, mol-ek-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being molecular.

MOLECULE, mol'e-kūl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little mole* or *mass:* one of the minute particles of which matter is composed. [Fr., dim. of L. *moles*, a mass.]

MOLE-EYED, mōl'-īd, *adj.* Having eyes like those of a mole: hence, seeing imperfectly.

MOLE-HILL, mōl'-hil, *n.* A hillock or small elevation of earth thrown up by a mole: hence (*fig.*), any slight obstacle or difficulty.

MOLE-RAT, mōl'-rat, *n.* A rat-like animal, which burrows like a mole, found in Asia, S.E. of Europe, and Cape of Good Hope.

MOLESKIN, mōl'skin, *n.* A superior kind of fustian, so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole.

MOLEST, mol-est', *v.t.* *To trouble*, disturb, or annoy. [Fr. *molester*, L. *molesto*—*molestus*, troublesome—*moles*, a mass, a difficulty.]

MOLESTATION, mol-es-tā'shun, *n.* State of being molested: annoyance.

MOLESTER, mol-est'ėr, *n.* One who molests.

MOLESTFUL, mol-est'fool, *adj.* Troublesome. [From MOLEST.] [mole underground.

MOLE-TRACK, mōl'-trak, *n.* A track made by a

MOLLIENT, mol'yent, *adj.* *Softening:* serving to soften: assuaging. [L. *molliens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *mollio*, to soften—*mollis*, soft.] [mollified or softened.

MOLLIFIABLE, mol'i-fī-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

MOLLIFICATION, mol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of mollifying: state of being mollified: mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mol'i-fī-ėr, *n.* He who or that which mollifies or softens.

MOLLIFY, mol'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make soft* or tender: to assuage: to calm or pacify:—*pr.p.* moll'ifying; *pa.p.* moll'ified. [L. *mollis*, soft, *facio*, to make.]

MOLLUSC, MOLLUSK, mol'usk, *n.* One of the MOLLUS'CA, those animals which have a *soft* body, as the snail and all shell-fish:—*pl.* MOLL'USCS, MOLL'USKS, or MOLLUS'CA. [L. *molluscus*, soft—*mollis*, soft.]

MOLLUSCAN, mol-us'kan, *n.* A mollusc.

MOLLUSCAN, mol-us'kan, } *adj.* Of or like
MOLLUSCOUS, mol-us'kus, } molluscs.

MOLLUSK. See MOLLUSC.

MOLTEN, mōlt'n, *adj.* *Melted:* made of melted metal. [Old pa.p. of MELT.]

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MOLY, mō'li, *n.* (*Milton*). A fabulous herb of secret power, said by Homer to have been given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter-charm against the spells of Circe. [Gr.]

MOLYBDENUM, mol-ib-dē'num, *n.* A rare metal of a silvery-white colour. [L. *molybdæna*, Gr. *molybdaina—molybdos*, lead.]

MOME, mōm, *n.* (*obs.*) A buffoon: a dull, stupid person. [O. Fr. *mome*, a buffoon; Gr. *Mōmos*, Momus, the god of pleasantry.]

MOMENT, mō'ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *A movement:* effect or value in causing motion: importance in effect: value: the smallest portion of time in which a movement can be made: an instant: (*mech.*) a force multiplied by the perpendicular to its direction drawn from the axis of motion. [Fr.—L. *momentum*, for *movimentum—moveo*, to move.]

MOMENTANY, mō'ment-an-i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Momentary. [moment: moment by moment.

MOMENTARILY, mō'ment-ar-i-li, *adv.* Every

MOMENTARINESS, mō'ment-ar-i-nes, *n.* The state of being momentary.

MOMENTARY, mō'ment-ar-i, *adj.* Lasting for a moment: done in a moment.

MOMENTLY, mō'ment-li, *adv.* For a moment: in a moment: every moment.

MOMENTOUS, mo-ment'us, *adj.* Of moment or importance: of great consequence.

MOMENTOUSLY, mo-ment'us-li, *adv.* Importantly: weightily. [From MOMENT.]

MOMENTOUSNESS, mo-ment'us-nes, *n.* The state of being momentous: importance.

MOMENTUM, mo-ment'um, *n.* The quantity *of motion* in a body, which is proportional to the mass multiplied by the velocity:—*pl.* MOMENT'A. [From MOMENT.]

MONACHAL, mon'ak-al, *adj.* *Living alone:* pertaining to monks or to a monastic life. [From MONK.]

MONACHISM, mon'ak-izm, *n.* Monastic life: state [of being a monk. [From MONK.]

MONAD, mon'ad, *n.* (*lit.*) *A unit:* an ultimate atom: (*zool.*) one of the simplest of animalcules: an imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz, a German, 1646–1716. [Fr. *monade*—L. *monas*, *-adis*, Gr. *monas*, *-ados—monos*, alone.]

MONADELPH, mon'a-delf, *n.* A plant whose stamens are united by their filaments into one set, generally into a tube or ring. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *adelphos*, brother.]

MONADELPHIAN, mon-a-delf'i-an, } *adj.* (*bot.*)
MONADELPHOUS, mon-a-delf'us, } Having the stamens *united into one brotherhood* or body by the filaments. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *adelphos*, a brother.]

MONADIC, **-AL**, mon-ad'ik, -al, *adj.* Being or resembling a monad.

MONANDRIA, mon-an'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants having only *one stamen*. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man, male.]

MONANDRIAN, mon-an'dri-an, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having
MONANDROUS, mon-an'drus, } only *one* stamen or *male organ*. [Gr. *monos*, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.]

MONARCH, mon'ark, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who rules alone* over a nation: a sovereign: the chief of its kind.—*adj.* Supreme: superior to others. [Gr. *monarchēs—monos*, alone, *archē*, rule—*archō*, to rule.]

MONARCHAL, mon-ärk'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a monarch: regal.

MONARCHIC, **-AL**, mon-ärk'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to a monarch or to monarchy: vested in a single ruler.

MONARCHISE, mon'ark-īz, *v.t.* To rule over, as a monarch: to convert into a monarchy.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to play the king:—*pr.p.* mon'archīsing; *pa.p.* mon'archīsed.

MONARCHISM, mon'ark-izm, *n.* The principles of, or partiality to, monarchy. [monarchy.

MONARCHIST, mon'ark-ist, *n.* An advocate of

MONARCHO, mon-ärk'o, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fantastic Englishman who assumed Italian airs, any fantastic — person. [a monarch: a kingdom.

MONARCHY, mon'ark-i, *n.* Government headed by

MONASTERY, mon'as-tėr-i, *n.* A house for monks: an abbey: a convent. [L. *monasterium*, Gr. *monastērion—monastēs*, a monk—*monos*, alone.]

MONASTIC, **-AL**, mon-as'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns: recluse: solitary.

MONASTIC, mon-as'tik, *n.* A monk.

MONASTICALLY, mon-as'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a monastic or retired manner: in the manner of monks.

MONASTICISM, mon-as'ti-sizm, *n.* Monastic life.

MONDAY, mun'dā, *n.* *The day sacred to the moon:* the second day of the week. [MOON and DAY.]

MONETARY, mun'e-tar-i, *adj.* Relating to money or to moneyed affairs: consisting in money.

MONEY, mun'i, *n.* *That which is minted* or coined: coin: pieces of stamped metal used in commerce: any currency used as the equivalent of money: wealth:—*pl.* MON'EYS. [Fr. *monnaie*, L. *moneta*, from root of MINT.]

MONEY-BROKER, mun'i-brōk'ėr, } *n.* A broker
MONEY-CHANGER, mun'i-chānj'ėr, } who deals in money or exchanges.

MONEYED, mun'id, *adj.* Having money: rich in money: consisting in money.

MONEYLESS, mun'i-les, *adj.* Destitute of money.

MONEY-ORDER, mun'i-or'dėr, *n.* An order for money deposited at one post-office, and payable at another.

MONGER, mung'gėr, *n.* *A trader:* a dealer.—*v.t.* To trade or deal in. [A.S. *mongere*, O. Ger., Ice. *mangari—manga*, to trade, L. *mango*, a trader.]

MONGREL, mung'grel, *adj.* *Of a mixed breed.*—*n.* An animal of a mixed breed. [A.S. *mængan*, to mix. See MINGLE.]

MONIED, mun'id, *adj.* Moneyed.

MONIMENT, mon'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). A monument, memorial: superscription, image. [L. *monimentum*, *monumentum*. See MONUMENT.]

MONITION, mon-ish'un, *n.* *A reminding* or *admonishing:* warning: notice. [L. *monitio—moneo*, *-itum*, to remind—Sans. *man*, to think.]

MONITIVE, mon'i-tiv, *adj.* Conveying admonition. [See MONITION.]

MONITOR, mon'i-tor, *n.* *One who admonishes:* an adviser: an instructor: a pupil who assists a schoolmaster. [See MONITION.]

MONITORIAL, mon-i-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Relating to a monitor: performed or taught by a monitor.

MONITORIALLY, mon-i-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a monitorial manner.

MONITORY, mon'i-tor-i, *adj.* *Reminding* or *admonishing:* giving admonition or warning. [See MONITION.]

MONITRESS, mon'i-tres, } *n.* A female monitor.
MONITRIX, mon'i-triks, }

MONK, mungk, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who lives alone:* a

religious recluse: one of a religious community living in a monastery. [A.S. *monec*, It. *monaco*, L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*—*monos*, alone.] [monasticism.

MONKERY, mungk'ėr-i, *n.* The life of monks:

MONKEY, mungk'i, *n.* The order of mammalia next to man, having their feet developed like hands: an ape: a name of contempt, esp. for a mischievous person. [O. It. *monicchio*, It. *monnino*—*monna*, an old woman, an ape, contr. of *madonna*, mistress.]

MONKEY-BREAD, mungk'i-bred, *n.* A name for the large fruit of a tree of tropical Africa, much used as an article of food by the natives.

MONKEY-JACKET, mungk'i-jak'et, *n.* A close-fitting jacket, generally made of some stout coarse material. [acter of a monk.

MONKHOOD, mungk'hood, *n.* The state or char-

MONKISH, mungk'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to a monk: like a monk: monastic.

MONK'S-HOOD, mungks'-hood, *n.* The aconite, a poisonous plant with a flower like a monk's hood.

MONOCARDIAN, mon-o-kär'di-an, *adj.* *Having a single heart*, as fishes and reptiles. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *kardia*, the heart.]

MONOCARPOUS, mon-o-kärp'us, *adj.* *Bearing fruit* only *once*, as wheat. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *karpos*, fruit.]

MONOCEROS, mo-nos'ėr-os, *n.* *A one-horned* animal: the unicorn: (*Spenser*) perhaps the sword-fish. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *keras*, a horn.]

MONOCHORD, mon'o-kord, *n.* A musical instrument of *one chord* or string. [Gr. *monos*, alone, CHORD.]

MONOCHROMATIC, mon-o-kro-mat'ik, *adj.* *Of one colour* only. [Gr. *monos*, and CHROMATIC.]

MONOCHROME, mon'o-krōm, *n.* A painting executed *in a single colour*. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *chroma*, colour.]

MONOCOTYLEDON, mon-o-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* A plant with only one cotyledon. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and COTYLEDON.]

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, mon-o-kot-i-lēd'on-us, *adj.* Having but one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

MONOCRACY, mon-ok'ra-si, *n.* *Rule* or government *by a single person*. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *kratos*, strength, rule.]

MONOCULAR, mon-ok'ū-lar, } *adj.* *With one eye*
MONOCULOUS, mon-ok'ū-lus, } *only*. [Gr. *monos*, single, and OCULAR.]

MONODIST, mon'o-dist, *n.* One who writes monodies.

MONODY, mon'o-di, *n.* A mournful *ode* or poem in which a *single* mourner bewails. [Gr. *monos*, single, and ODE.]

MONŒCIOUS, mon-ē'shus, *adj.* Having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers on the same individual plant. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *oikia*, a house.]

MONOGAMIST, mon-og'a-mist, *n.* One who upholds monogamy.

MONOGAMOUS, mon-og'a-mus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having a simple flower with united anthers: having only one wife, and not permitted to marry a second. [See MONOGAMY.]

MONOGAMY, mon-og'a-mi, *n.* *Marriage to one* wife only: the state of such marriage. [Gr. *monos*, one, *gamos*, marriage.]

MONOGRAM, mon'o-gram, *n.* *A single letter* or character: a character or cipher of several letters interwoven. [Gr. *monos*, only, *gramma*, a letter.]

MONOGRAPH, mon'o-graf, *n.* *A written* description *of a single thing* or class. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *graphō*, to write.] [monographs.

MONOGRAPHER, mon-og'ra-fėr, *n.* A writer of

MONOGRAPHIC, -AL, mon-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a monograph: drawn in lines without colours. [monographs.

MONOGRAPHIST, mon-og'ra-fist, *n.* A writer of

MONOGRAPHY, mon-og'ra-fi, *n.* A representation by *one* means only, as lines; an outline drawing. [From MONOGRAPH.]

MONOGYNIAN, mon-o-jin'i-an, } *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having*
MONOGYNOUS, mon-oj'i-nus, } *only one* pistil or *female organ*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *gynē*, a female.]

MONOLITH, mon'o-lith, *n.* A pillar, or the like, of *a single stone*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *lithos*, stone.]

MONOLITHAL, mon'o-lith-al, } *adj.* Consisting or
MONOLITHIC, mon-o-lith'ik, } formed of a single stone. [From MONOLITH.]

MONOLOGUE, mon'o-log, *n.* *A speech* uttered *by one person*: soliloquy: a poem, &c. for a single performer. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *logos*, speech.]

MONOMANIA, mon-o-mā'ni-a, *n.* *Madness*, confined to *one* subject, or one faculty of the mind. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness.]

MONOMANIAC, mon-o-mā'ni-ak, *adj.* Affected with monomania.—*n.* One affected with monomania.

MONOME, mon'ōm, *n.* An algebraic expression *of one term only*: a series of factors of single terms. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *nomē*, division.]

MONOMIAL, mon-ōm'i-al, *n.* A monome.—*adj.* Consisting of only a single term or expression.

MONOPETALOUS, mon-o-pet'a-lus, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having only one petal*, or denoting a corolla, the petals of which so cohere as to form a tube. [Gr. *monos*, single, and PETALOUS.]

MONOPHYLLOUS, mon-of'il-us or mon-o-fil'us, *adj.* Having *a leaf* of but *one* piece. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *phyllon*, a leaf.]

MONOPOLISE, mon-op'o-līz, *v.t.* To obtain possession of anything so as *to be the only seller of it*: to engross the whole of:—*pr.p.* monop'olising; *pa.p.* monop'olised. [From Gr. *monos*, alone, and *pōleō*, to sell.]

MONOPOLISER, mon-op'o-līz-ėr, } *n.* One who mon-
MONOPOLIST, mon-op'o-list, } opolises: one who has the sole power or privilege of selling any commodity.

MONOPOLY, mon-op'o-li, *n.* *The sole power of dealing in anything*: exclusive command or possession: (*law*) a grant from the crown to an individual for the sole dealing in anything. [See MONOPOLISE.]

MONOSEPALOUS, mon-o-sep'a-lus, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having the sepals united into one body*: having a calyx of one piece. [Gr. *monos*, single, and SEPAL.]

MONOSPERMOUS, mon-o-spėrm'us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having *one seed only*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *sperma*, seed.]

MONOSTICH, mon'o-stik, *n.* A poem complete in *one verse*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *stichos*, verse.]

MONOSTROPHIC, mon-o-strof'ik, *adj.* Having but *one strophe*: not varied in measure. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *strophē*, a strophe.]

MONOSYLLABIC, mon-o-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* Consisting of *one syllable*, or of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, mon-o-sil'la-bl, *n.* A word of *one syllable*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *syllabē*, a syllable.]

MONOTHEISM, mon'o-thē-izm, *n.* *The belief* in only *one God*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *theos*, God.]

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MONOTHEIST, mon'o-thē-ist, *n.* One who believes that there is but one God. [See MONOTHEISM.]

MONOTHEISTIC, mon-o-thē-ist'ik, *adj.* Relating to monotheism.

MONOTONE, mon'o-tōn, *n.* *A single*, unvaried *tone* or sound: a succession of sounds having the same pitch. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *tonos*, a tone, note.]

MONOTONOUS, mon-ot'o-nus, *adj.* *Uttered in one* unvaried *tone* or key: marked by dull uniformity. [From MONOTONE.]

MONOTONOUSLY, mon-ot'o-nus-li, *adv.* With [uniformity of tone.

MONOTONY, mon-ot'o-ni, *n.* Dull *uniformity of tone* or sound: (*fig.*) irksome sameness or want of variety. [From MONOTONE.]

MONOTYPE, mon'o-tīp, } *adj.* *Having only one*
MONOTYPIC, mon-o-tip'ik, } *type* or representative. [Gr. *monos*, single, and TYPE, TYPIC.]

MONSOON, mon-sōōn', *n.* A *periodical* wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows from the S.W. from April to October, and from the N.E. the rest of the year: similar winds elsewhere. [Fr. *monson*, *mousson*; Hind. *mausim*—Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season.]

MONSTER, mon'stėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which admonishes* or warns: anything out of the usual course of nature: a prodigy: anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make monstrous. [L. *monstrum*—*moneo*, to admonish—Sans. *man*, to think.]

Monstrance.

MONSTRANCE, mon'strans, *n.* In the R. C. Church, the utensil in which the consecrated wafer is *shewn* to the congregation. [Fr.—L. *monstro*, to shew—*monstrum*, an omen.]

MONSTROSITY, mon-stros'i-ti, *n.* State of being monstrous: an unnatural production.

MONSTROUS, mon'strus, *adj.* Having the qualities of a monster: out of the common course of nature: enormous: wonderful: horrible.

MONSTROUSLY, mon'strus-li, *adv.* In a monstrous manner: unnaturally: to a great degree: extravagantly. [or quality of being monstrous.

MONSTROUSNESS, mon'strus-nes, *n.* The state

MONTANIC, mon-tan'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to mountains:* consisting in mountains. [L. *montanus*—*mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

MONTANT, mont'ant, *n.* (*Shak.*) A contr. of *montanto*, a term in fencing. [Fr.—*monter*, to mount—L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

MONTERO, mon-tē'ro, *n.* (*Bacon*). A horseman's cap. [Sp. *montera*—*montero*, a huntsman—*monte*, L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

MONTH, munth, *n.* The period of one revolution of the *moon:* one of the twelve parts of the year. [A.S. *monath*, from *mona*, the moon.]

MONTHLING, munth'ling, *n.* That which is a month old or which lasts a month.

MONTHLY, munth'li, *adj.* Performed in a month: happening or published once a month.—*n.* A monthly publication.—*adv.* Once a month: in every month.

MONUMENT, mon'ū-ment, *n.* *Anything that reminds:* anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event: a record. [L. *monumentum*—*moneo*, to remind—Sans. *man*, to think.]

MONUMENTAL, mon-ū-ment'al, *adj.* Of or relating to a monument or tomb: serving as a monument: memorial.

MONUMENTALLY, mon-ū-ment'al-li, *adv.* By way of memorial.

MOOD, mōōd, *n.* Same as MODE.

MOOD, mōōd, *n.* *Mind, disposition of mind:* temporary state of the mind: anger: heat of temper. [A.S. *mod*, mind, disposition; Goth. *mods*; Ice. *mōdhr*; Ger. *muth*.]

MOODILY, mōōd'i-li, *adv.* In a moody manner: [pensively.

MOODINESS, mōōd'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being moody: peevishness.

MOODY, mōōd'i, *adj.* Indulging or agreeing with moods: out of humour: angry: sad: gloomy.

MOON, mōōn, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which measures time:* the planet which revolves round the earth: a planet revolving about any other planet: a month: (*fort.*) a moon-shaped outwork.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To put in the form of, or to adorn with, the crescent moon.—*v.i.* to wander or gaze idly about. [A.S. *mona*; Goth. *mena*; Ice. *mana*; Ger. *mond*; Gr. *mēnē*; Sans. *mas*, from *ma*, to measure.]

MOONBEAM, mōōn'bēm, *n.* A beam from the moon.

MOON-CALF, mōōn'-kaf, *n.* A false conception or imperfectly formed fœtus, because formerly supposed to be due to the influence of the moon: (*Shak.*) a monster, a deformed creature: (*Dryden*) a dolt. [inconstant.

MOONISH, mōōn'ish, *adj.* Like the moon: variable:

MOONLESS, mōōn'les, *adj.* Destitute of moonlight.

MOONLIGHT, mōōn'līt, *n.* The light of the moon.—*adj.* Lighted by the moon: occurring during moonlight. [moon.

MOONLIT, mōōn'lit, *adj.* Lit or illumined by the

MOON-SAIL, mōōn'-sāl, *n.* A small sail, sometimes carried in light winds.

MOONSHINE, mōōn'shīn, *n.* The shining of the moon: (*fig.*) show without reality.

MOON-STONE, mōōn'-stōn, *n.* A variety of resplendent felspar presenting a pearly reflection from within.

MOONSTRUCK, mōōn'struk, *adj.* Struck or affected by the moon: lunatic.

MOONY, mōōn'i, *adj.* Relating to or like the moon or a crescent: bearing a crescent.

MOOR, mōōr, *n.* A native of N. Africa, of a *dark* complexion. [D. *moor*; Ger. *mohr*; L. *maurus*, from Gr. *mauros*, black.]

MOOR, mōōr, *n.* An extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, *peaty* soil: a heath. [A.S. *mor*; D. *moer*; Ice. *mor*, peat, turf, moor.]

MOOR, mōōr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To tie:* to fasten a ship by cable and anchor.—*v.i.* to be fastened by cables or chains. [Fr. *amarrer*, D. *maren*, *marren* = A.S. *merran*, O. Ger. *marrjan*, to hinder.]

MOORAGE, mōōr'āj, *n.* A place for mooring.

MOOR-COCK, mōōr'-kok, } *n.* The red grouse or
MOOR-FOWL, mōōr'-fowl, } heath-cock found in moors. [also called GALLINULE.

MOOR-HEN, mōōr'-hen, *n.* The moor or water hen.

MOORING, mōōr'ing, *n.* Act of mooring: that which serves to moor or confine a ship:—*pl.* the place or condition of a ship thus moored.

MOORISH, mōōr'ish, *adj.* Belonging to the Moors.

MOORISH, mōōr'ish, *adj.* Resembling a moor: sterile: marshy: boggy.

MOORLAND, mōōr'land, *n.* Moory land.

MOORY, mōōr'i, *adj.* Resembling a moor: sterile: marshy: boggy.

MOOSE, mōōs, *n.* The American elk. [A native Indian name.]

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MOOT, mōōt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To meet:* to argue or plead on a supposed cause.—*v.t.* to discuss: to debate: to propose for discussion. [A.S. *motian*, from *mot*, an assembly, akin to *metan*, to meet.]

MOOTABLE, mōōt'a-bl, *adj.* That can be mooted or debated.

MOOT-CASE, mōōt'-kās, *n.* A case or question to be mooted or debated: an unsettled question.

MOOT-COURT, mōōt'-kōrt, *n.* A meeting or court for mooting or arguing supposed cases.

MOOT-POINT, mōōt'-point, *n.* A point or case to be mooted or debated.

MOP, mop, *n.* An instrument for washing floors, made of cloth, &c. fastened to a handle.—*v.t.* To rub or wipe with a mop:—*pr.p.* mopp'ing; *pa.p.* mopped'. [W. *mop*, *mopa*; Ir. *moipal*; Gael. *mab*, *mob*, a tuft, mop; akin to L. *mappa*, a napkin.]

MOPE, mōp, *v.i.* To be silent and dispirited: to be dull or stupid:—*pr.p.* mōp'ing; *pa.p.* mōped'. [D. *moppen*, to pout, sulk.]

MOPINGLY, mōp'ing-li, *adv.* In a moping or dejected manner: spiritlessly.

MOPISH, mōp'ish, *adj.* Dull: spiritless. [From MOPE.]

MOPISHLY, mōp'ish-li, *adv.* In a mopish manner.

MOPISHNESS, mōp'ish-nes, *n.* State of being mopish: dullness: dejection.

MOPPET, mop'et, *n.* A doll of rags like a mop.

MORAINE, mo-rān', *n.* (*geol.*) A line of blocks and gravel found at the bases and edges of glaciers. [Fr.; prov. Ger. *mur*, stones broken off; It. *mora*, heap of stones; Sp. *moron*, a hill.]

MORAL, mor'al, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the manners* or conduct of men: conformed to right: virtuous: capable of moral action: subject to the moral law: instructing with regard to morals: supported by reason.—*n.pl.* manners: the doctrine or practice of the duties of life: moral philosophy or ethics: conduct:—*sing.* the practical lesson given by anything. [L. *moralis*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom.]

MORALE, mo-räl', *n.* The moral condition: mental state, as of a body of men. [Fr.]

MORALER, mor'al-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A moraliser.

MORALISE, mor'al-īz, *v.t.* To apply to a moral purpose: to explain in a moral sense.—*v.i.* to speak or write on moral subjects: to make moral reflections:—*pr.p.* mor'alising; *pa.p.* mor'alised.

MORALISER, mor'al-īz-ėr, *n.* One who moralises: a moralist.

MORALIST, mor'al-ist, *n.* One who moralises: one who teaches morals: one who practises moral duties: one who prides himself on his morality.

MORALITY, mor-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being moral: the quality of an action which renders it right or wrong: the practice of moral duties: virtue: the doctrine which treats of moral actions: ethics: a kind of moral allegorical play.

MORALLY, mor'al-li, *adv.* In a moral manner.

MORASS, mo-ras', *n.* (*lit.*) *Moorish* or *peaty ground:* a tract of soft, wet ground: a marsh. [Ger. *morast*; Dan. *morads*; Ice. *myri*, from *mor*, peat, moor.]

MORAVIAN, mo-rā'vi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Moravia or to the Moravians or United Brethren.—*n.* One of the United Brethren, a Protestant religious sect, orig. from Moravia, in Austria.

MORBID, mor'bid, *adj.* *Diseased:* sickly: not healthful. [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, disease; perh. from root of *morior*, to die.]

MORBIDITY, mor-bid'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being morbid: disease.

MORBIDLY, mor'bid-li, *adv.* In a morbid manner.

MORBIDNESS, mor'bid-nes, *n.* The state of being morbid or diseased.

MORBIFIC, mor-bif'ik, *adj.* *Causing disease.* [L. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, to make.]

MORBOSE, mor-bōs', *adj.* Proceeding from disease: morbid: not healthy. [See MORBID.]

MORDACIOUS, mor-dā'shus, *adj.* *Given to biting:* biting: (*fig.*) sarcastic: severe. [L. *mordax*, *mordacis*, from *mordeo*, to bite.]

MORDACIOUSLY, mor-dā'shus-li, *adv.* In a mordacious manner: bitingly: sarcastically.

MORDACITY, mor-das'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being mordacious.

MORDANT, mor'dant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Biting into:* serving to fix colours.—*n.* Any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes: matter to make gold-leaf adhere.—*v.t.* To subject to the action of a mordant. [Fr., pr.p. of *mordre*, L. *mordeo*, to bite.]

MORE, mōr, *adj.* (*comp.* of MANY and MUCH). *Greater* (so in *B.*): additional: other besides.—*adv.* To a greater degree: again: longer. [A.S. *mare*, comp. of old positive *ma*, great; Ger. *mehr*; Gael, *mor*, great; Goth. *mais*, *maiza*, akin to L. *magis*, more.]

MORE, mōr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A root. [Prov. Eng.]

MOREEN, mo-rēn', *n.* A stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, &c. [A form of MOHAIR.]

MOREL. See MORIL.

MOREOVER, mōr-ōv'ėr, *adv.* More over or beyond what has been said: further: besides: also.

MORESQUE, mo-resk', *adj.* *Done after the manner of the Moors.*—*n.* A kind of ornamentation, same as arabesque. [Fr.; It. *moresco*.]

MORGANATIC, mor-gan-at'ik, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pertaining to a morning gift:* noting a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband, except a portion specially assigned her by the husband as a morning gift.

[Low L. *morganatica*, a gift from a bridegroom to his bride on the morning before or after the marriage; O. Ger. *morgangeba*, Ger. *morgengabe*—*morgen*, morning, and *gabe*, a gift.]

MORGANATICALLY, mor-gan-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of a morganatic marriage.

MORIBUND, mor'i-bund, *adj.* *About to die:* dying. [L. *moribundus*—*morior*, to die.]

MORIL, mor'il, *n.* A mushroom abounding with little holes. [Fr. *morille*; Ger. *morchel*; Sw. *murkla*.]

MORION, mō'ri-un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A covering for the crown of the head:* an open helmet, without visor or beaver. [Fr.; It. *morione*; Sp. *morrion*, from *morra*, the crown of the head.]

MORISCO, mo-ris'ko, } *n.* *The Moorish* language: a
MORISK, mo-risk', } Moorish dance or dancer.

MORMON, mor'mon, *n.* One of a religious sect in the United States, founded by Joseph Smith, who claimed to have found an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon*, from Mormon, its supposed author.

MORMONISM, mor'mon-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Mormons.

MORN, morn, *n.* The first part of the day: morning. [A.S. *morn*, *morgen*; Ger. *morgen*; Ice. *morgun*; Goth. *maurgins*.]

MORNING, morn'ing, *n.* The first part of the day: an early part.—*adj.* Pertaining to the morning: done or being in the morning. [From MORN.]

MOROCCO, mo-rok'ō, *n.* A fine kind of leather of

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goat or sheep skin, first brought from Morocco, in the north of Africa.

MOROSE, mor-ōs', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Wayward:* of a sour temper: gloomy: severe. [L. *morosus—mos, moris*, manner, way of life.]

MOROSELY, mor-ōs'li, *adv.* In a morose manner: [sourly: peevishly.

MOROSENESS, mor-ōs'nes, *n.* The quality of being morose: sullenness.

MOROSITY, mor-os'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Moroseness.

MORPHIA, MORPHINE, MORPHINA, mor'fi-a, mor'fīn, mor-fī'na, *n.* The *narcotic* principle of opium. [Fr. *morphine*—Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of dreams, lit. the fashioner, from *morphē*, shape.]

MORPHOLOGIST, mor-fol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in or who writes upon morphology.

MORPHOLOGY, mor-fol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of science which treats of the laws which regulate the forms assumed by plants and animals. [Gr. *morphē*, form, and *logos*, a discourse.]

MORRIS, MORRICE, MORRIS-DANCE, mor'ris, mor'ris-dans, *n.* *A Moorish dance:* a dance in which bells, rattles, tambours, &c. are introduced.

MORRIS-PIKE, mor'ris-pīk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A Moorish pike.

MORROW, mor'rō, *n.* (*orig.*) *Morning:* the day following the present: to-morrow: the next following day.

MORSE, mors, *n.* The walrus or sea-horse. [Russ. *morss.*]

MORSEL, mors'el, *n.* *A bite* or mouthful: a small piece of food: a small quantity. [O. Fr. *morcel;* It. *morsello;* L. *morsus*, from *mordeo, morsum*, to bite.]

MORTAL, mort'al, *adj.* *Liable to die:* causing death: deadly: fatal: punishable with death: belonging to man, who is mortal. [L. *mortalis—mors, mortis*, death, *morior, mortuus*, Sans. *mri*, to die.]

MORTALITY, mort-al'i-ti, *n.* Condition of being mortal: death: frequency or number of deaths: the human race. [fatally: extremely: intensely.

MORTALLY, mort'al-li, *adv.* In a mortal manner:

MORTAR, mor'tar, *n.* A vessel in which substances are *pounded* with a pestle: a piece of ordnance, resembling a mortar, for throwing shells, &c.: a cement of lime, sand, and water. [L. *mortarium*, prob. from root of *mordeo*, to bite, akin to Sans. *mrid*, to grind, to pound.]

MORTGAGE, mor'gāj, *n.* (*lit.*) *A death gage* or pledge: a conveyance of property, as security for a debt, which is lost or becomes *dead* to the debtor if the money is not paid on a certain day: the state of being pledged.—*v.t.* To pledge, as security for a debt:—*pr.p.* mort'gāging; *pa.p.* mort'gāged. [Fr.—*mort*, L. *mortuus*, dead, and GAGE.]

MORTGAGEE, mor-gāj-ē', *n.* One to whom a mortgage is made or given. [mortgage.

MORTGAGER, mor'gāj-ėr, *n.* One who gives a

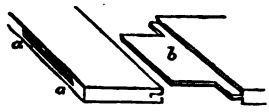
MORTIFEROUS, mort-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Death-bringing:* fatal. [L. *mors*, death, and *fero*, to bring.]

MORTIFICATION, mort-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of mortifying or state of being mortified: the death of one part of an animal body: subjection of the passions and appetites by bodily severities: humiliation: vexation: that which mortifies or vexes: in Scotch law, a bequest to some institution. [See MORTMAIN.]

MORTIFY, mort'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make dead:* to destroy the vital functions of: to bring into subjection: to vex: to humble.—*v.i.* to lose vitality: to practise severities and penance: to be subdued:—*pr.p.* mort'ifying; *pa.p.* mort'ified. [Low L. *mortifico mors*, death, and *facio*, to make.]

MORTIFYING, mort'i-fī-ing, *adj.* Tending to mortify or humble: humiliating: vexing.

MORTISE, mor'tis, *n.* A cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, another piece made to fit it.—*v.t.* To cut a mortise in: to join by a mortise and tenon:—*pr.p.* mor'tising; *pa.p.* mor'tised. [Fr. *mortaise*, prob. from L. *morsus*, catch of a buckle, from *mordeo, morsum*, to bite.]



Mortise:
a, mortise; *b*, tenon.

MORTMAIN, mort'mān, *n.* The transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a *dead hand* or one that can never part with it again. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, L. *manus*, the hand.]

MORTUARY, mort'ū-ar-i, *adj.* *Belonging to the* burial of the *dead.*—*n.* A burial-place: a gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. [From root of MORTAL.]

MOSAIC, MOSAIC-WORK, mo-zā'ik, mo-zā'ik-wurk, *n.* (*lit.*) *Work belonging to the Muses:* a kind of work in which objects are represented by small pieces of coloured marble, glass, &c. cemented on stucco.—*adj.* Relating to or composed of mosaic. [Fr. *mosaïque;* It. *mosaico*, L. *musivum opus*, mosaic work—Gr. *mouseios*, belonging to the Muses.]

MOSAIC, mo-zā'ik, *adj.* [great Jewish lawgiver. Pertaining to Moses, the

MOSAICALLY, mo-zā'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of mosaic-work.

MOSCHATEL, mos'ka-tel, *n.* A plant with pale-green flowers and a *musky smell.* [Fr. *moscateline*, low L. *moschatellina*—L. *muscus*, Gr. *moschos*, musk.]

MOSELLE, mo-zel', *n.* A white wine from the district of the Moselle.

MOSLEM, moz'lem, *n.* (*lit.*) *A true believer:* a Mussulman or Mohammedan.—*adj.* Of or belonging to the Mohammedans. [Ar. *moslem—salama*, to submit to God.]

MOSQUE, mosk, *n.* A Mohammedan place of worship. [Fr. *mosquée*, Port. *mesquita*—Ar. *masjid—sajada*, to bend, to adore.]

MOSQUITO, mos-kē'to, *n.* (*lit.*) *A fly:* a biting gnat common in tropical countries. [Sp.—*mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.]

MOSS, mos, *n.* (*lit.*) *The fresh, tender plant:* a family of plants with a leafy stem and narrow, simple leaves: a piece of ground covered with moss: a bog.—*v.t.* To cover with moss. [A.S. *meos;* Ger. *moos;* akin to L. *muscus*, Gr. *moschos, oschos*, a tender plant, akin to *ozos*, a twig.]

MOSSINESS, mos'i-nes, *n.* The state of being mossy.

MOSS-LAND, mos'-land, *n.* Land abounding in moss or peat-bogs.

MOSS-ROSE, mos'-rōz, *n.* A variety of rose having a moss-like growth on the calyx.

MOSS-TROOPER, mos'-trōōp'ėr, *n.* One of the troopers or bandits that used to infest the mosses between England and Scotland. [moss.

MOSSY, mos'i, *adj.* Overgrown or abounding with

MOST, mōst, *adj.* (*superl.* of MUCH). *Greatest:* excelling in number.—*adv.* In the highest degree.—*n.* The greatest number or quantity. [A.S. *mæst*, superl. of *mycel*, great. See MUCH, MORE.] [chiefly.

MOSTLY, mōst'li, *adv.* For the most part: mainly:

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MOSTWHAT, most'hwot, *adv.* (*Spenser*). For the most part, mostly.

MOTE, mōt. Used by Spenser for MIGHT or MUST.

MOTE, mōt, *n.* *A particle of dust:* a spot or speck: anything small. [A.S. *mot;* Ice. *moda*, dust, D. *mot*, dust.]

MOTET, mo-tet', *n.* A short piece of sacred music. [It. *motetto*, dim. of MOTTO. See MOTTO.]

MOTH, moth, *n.* An insect that *gnaws* cloth: a family of insects like butterflies, of dull colours, seen at night: that which eats away gradually and silently. [A.S. *moththe;* Ger. *motte*, prob. from Goth. *maitan*, O. Ger. *meten*, to cut, to gnaw.]

MOTH-EAT, moth'-ēt, *v.t.* To prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. [moths.

MOTH-EATEN, moth'-ēt-n, *adj.* Eaten or cut by

MOTHER, mu*th*'ėr, *n.* A thick slimy substance formed in liquors, esp. in vinegar. [Low Ger. *moder*, D. *modder*, Dan. *mudder:* allied to MUD.]

MOTHER, mu*th*'ėr, *n.* A female parent, esp. of the human race: a matron: that which has produced anything.—*adj.* Received by birth, as it were from one's mother: natural: acting the part of a mother: originating.—*v.t.* To adopt as a son or daughter. [O. E. *moder*, A.S. *modor*, Ger. *mutter*, akin to L. *mater*, Gr. *mētēr*, Sans. *matri—ma*, to produce.]

MOTHERHOOD, mu*th*'ėr-hood, *n.* State of being a mother. [of one's husband or wife.

MOTHER-IN-LAW, mu*th*'ėr-in-law, *n.* The mother

MOTHERLESS, mu*th*'ėr-les, *adj.* Without a mother.

MOTHERLINESS, mu*th*'ėr-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being motherly.

MOTHERLY, mu*th*'ėr-li, *adj.* Pertaining to or becoming a mother: parental: tender.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL, mu*th*'ėr-uv-pėrl, *n.* The hard, brilliant, internal layer of the shells of several molluscs, esp. of the pearl-oyster.

MOTHER-TONGUE, mu*th*'ėr-tung, *n.* One's native tongue or language: a tongue or language from which another language has its origin. [sense.

MOTHER-WIT, mu*th*'ėr-wit, *n.* Natural wit, common

MOTHERY, mu*th*'ėr-i, *adj.* Slimy, like the mother of vinegar.

MOTH-HUNTER, moth'-hunt'ėr, *n.* A little kind of swallow which hunts moths, &c., called also the goat-sucker.

MOTHY, moth'i, *adj.* Full of moths.

MOTION, mō'shun, *n.* *The act* or state *of moving:* a single movement: change of posture: gait: power of motion: excitement of the mind: proposal made, esp. in an assembly *?—pl.* (*B.*) impulses: (*Bacon*) movements, feelings.—*v.i.* To make a significant movement. [Fr.—L. *motio—moveo, motum*, to move.]

MOTIONLESS, mō'shun-les, *adj.* Without motion.

MOTIVE, mō'tiv, *adj.* Causing motion: having power to move.—*n.* That which moves, or excites to action: inducement: reason.

MOTIVITY, mō-tiv'it-i, *n.* Power of producing motion: the quality of being influenced by motion.

MOTLEY, mot'li, *adj.* *Covered with spots* of different colours: consisting of different colours: composed of various parts. [O. E. *smottred*, bedaubed; W. *ysmot*, a spot, *ysmotio*, to mottle.]

MOTLEY-MINDED, mot'li-mīnd'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having various inclinations and feelings.

MOTOR, mō'tor, *n.* *A mover:* that which gives motion.

MOTORY, mō'tor-i, *adj.* Giving motion.

MOTTLE, mot'l, *v.t.* To mark with large spots as if stained. [See MOTLEY.]

MOTTLED, mot'ld, *adj.* *Marked with spots* of various colours, or shades of colour. [See MOTLEY.]

MOTTO, mot'ō, *n.* (*lit.*) A word *muttered:* a sentence or phrase prefixed to anything intimating the subject of it: a phrase attached to a device:—*pl.* MOTTOES (mot'ōz). [It. *motto*—low L. *muttum—muttio*, to mutter. See MUTTER.]

MOUFFLON, mōōflon, *n.* A wild animal of the sheep kind inhabiting the mountainous regions of Corsica, Greece, &c.

MOUGHT, mowt (*Bacon*). Obs. *pa.t.* of MAY.

MOULD, mōld, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is ground:* dust: soil rich in decayed matter: the matter of which anything is composed: a minute fungus which grows on bodies in a damp atmosphere, so named from often growing on mould.—*v.t.* To cover with mould or soil: to cause to become mouldy.—*v.i.* to become mouldy. [A.S. *molde*, Ger. *mull*, Goth. *mulda;* akin to Goth. *malan*, L. *molo*, to grind.]

MOULD, mōld, *n.* (*lit.*) *A model:* a hollow form in which anything is cast: a pattern: character.—*v.t.* To form in a mould: to knead, as dough. [Fr. *moule*, Port. *molde*—L. *modulus*. See MODEL.]

MOULDABLE, mōld'a-bl, *adj.* That may be moulded.

MOULDER, mōld'ėr, *v.i.* To crumble to mould: to waste away gradually.—*v.t.* to turn to dust.

MOULDINESS, mōld'i-nes, *n.* The state of being mouldy.

MOULDING, mōld'ing, *n.* Anything moulded: (*arch.*) an ornamental projection beyond a wall, &c.

MOULDWARP, mōld'worp, *n.* The mole, which casts up little heaps of mould.

MOULDY, mōld'i, *adj.* Overgrown with mould.

MOULT, mōlt, *v.i.* *To change* or cast the feathers, &c. as birds, &c. [O. E. *mout*, Ger. *mausen*, Fr. *muer*, from root of MEW.]

MOULTING, mōlt'ing, *n.* The act or process of moulting or casting feathers, skin, &c.

MOUND, mownd, *n.* (*lit.*) *A defence:* (*fort.*) an artificial bank of earth or stone: an artificial mount: a natural hillock.—*v.t.* To fortify with a mound. [A.S. *mund*, a defence; Ger. *mund*, defence; akin to L. *munio*, to protect, and *mons*, a mount.]

MOUND, mownd, *n.* (*her.*) The representation of a globe encircled with bands, and surmounted by a cross. [Fr. *monde*, L. *mundus*, the world.]

MOUNT, mownt, *n.* Ground rising above the level of the surrounding country: a hill: an ornamental mound: (*B.*) a bulwark for offence or defence.—*v.i.* To project or rise up: to be of great elevation.—*v.t.* to raise aloft: to climb: to get upon, as a horse: to put on horseback: to put upon something. [A.S.; Fr. *mont*—L. *mons, montis*, a mountain.]

MOUNTABLE, mownt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be mounted or ascended.

MOUNTAIN, mownt'ān or -'in, *n.* A high hill: anything very large.—*adj.* Of or relating to a mountain: growing or dwelling on a mountain. [Fr. *montagne*, Sp. *montana*—L. *mons, montis*, a mountain.]

MOUNTAIN-ASH, mownt'in-ash, *n.* A tree bearing bunches of red berries, common on mountains, the rowan-tree.

MOUNTAINEER, mownt-ān-ēr' or -in-ēr', *n.* An inhabitant of a mountain: a rustic.

MOUNTAIN-LIMESTONE, mownt'in-līm'stōn, *n.* (*geol.*) A series of limestone strata separating the old red sandstone from the coal-measures.

MOUNTAINOUS, mownt'ān-us or -in-us, *adj.* Full of mountains: large as a mountain: huge.

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MOUNTANT, mownt'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Rising on high. [Fr. *montant*, pr.p. of *monter*. See MOUNT.]

MOUNTEBANK, mownt'e-bangk, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who mounts a bench:* a quack-doctor who boasts of his skill and his medicines: a boastful pretender. [It. *montimbanco—montare*, to mount, *in*, on, upon, and *banco*, a bench.]

MOUNTEBANK, mownt'e-bangk, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cheat by false boasts or pretences, to humbug.

MOUNTER, mownt'ėr, *n.* One who mounts.

MOUNTING, mownt'ing, *n.* The act of mounting or embellishing, as the setting of a gem, &c.

MOURN, mōrn, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To murmur* or *groan:* to grieve: to be sorrowful: to wear mourning.—*v.t.* to grieve for: to utter in a sorrowful manner. [A.S. *murnan*, *meornan;* Fr. *morne*, dull, sad; O. Ger. *mornen*, to grieve; Gael. *mairgnich*, to groan, to sob.]

MOURNER, mōrn'ėr, *n.* One who mourns or grieves: one who follows a funeral in mourning garments.

MOURNFUL, mōrn'fool, *adj.* Mourning: causing or expressing sorrow: feeling grief.

MOURNFULLY, mōrn'fool-li, *adv.* In a mournful manner: sorrowfully.

MOURNFULNESS, mōrn'fool-nes, *n.* The state or appearance of mourning: sorrow: grief.

MOURNING, mōrn'ing, *adj.* *Grieving:* lamenting.—*n.* The act of expressing grief: the dress of mourners.

MOURNINGLY, mōrn'ing-li, *adv.* With mourning or grief: sorrowfully.

MOUSE, mows, *n.* (*lit.*) *The stealing animal:* a little rodent animal found in houses and in the fields:—*pl.* MICE (mis). [A.S. *mus*, pl. *mys*, Ger. *maus*, L. and Gr. *mus*, Sans. *musha*, a rat or mouse—*mush*, to steal.]

MOUSE, mowz, *v.i.* To catch mice: to watch for allly:—*pr.p.* mous'ing; *pa.p.* moused'.

MOUSE-EAR, mows'-ēr, *n.* The name of several plants with soft leaves shaped like a mouse's ear.

MOUSE-HOLE, mows'-hōl, *n.* A hole for mice: a small hole or opening.

MOUSER, mowz'ėr, *n.* One that hunts or catches mice.

MOUSE-TAIL, mows'-tāl, *n.* A small annual plant, having a spike of seed-vessels resembling the tail of a mouse. [mice.

MOUSE-TRAP, mows'-trap, *n.* A trap for catching

MOUSTACHE, moos-tash'. Same as MUSTACHE.

MOUTH, mowth, *n.* The opening in the head of an animal by which it eats and utters sound: opening or entrance, as of a bottle, river, &c.: the instrument of speaking: a speaker. [A.S. *muth*, Scot. *munds*, Goth. *munths*, mouth; E. *munch*, to make a noise in eating; Fr. *manger*, to eat.] [or swelling.

MOUTH, mow*th*, *v.t.* To utter with a voice overloud

MOUTHED, mow*th*d, *adj.* Having a mouth.

MOUTHER, mow*th*'ėr, *n.* An affected speaker.

MOUTH-FRIEND, mowth'-frend, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who only professes friendship.

MOUTHFUL, mowth'fool, *n.* As much as fills the mouth: a small quantity:—*pl.* MOUTH'FULS.

MOUTH-HONOUR, mowth'-on'ur, *n.* (*Shak.*) Honour or civility insincerely expressed.

MOUTHLESS, mowth'les, *adj.* Without a mouth.

MOUTH-MADE, mowth'-mād, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Expressed by the mouth, insincere.

MOUTH-PIECE, mowth'-pēs, *n.* The piece of a musical instrument for the mouth: one who speaks for others. [being movable.

MOVABILITY, mōōv-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of

MOVABLE, mōōv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be moved, lifted, &c.: not fixed: changing from one time to another. [being movable.

MOVABLENESS, mōōv'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of

MOVABLES, mōōv'a-blz, *n.* (*law*). Such articles of property as may be moved, as furniture, &c.

MOVABLY, mōōv'a-bli, *adv.* In a movable manner.

MOVE, mōōv, *v.t.* To cause *to change* place or posture: to set in motion: to impel: to excite to action: to persuade: to instigate: to arouse: to provoke: to touch the feelings of: to propose or bring before an assembly: to recommend.—*v.i.* to go from one place to another: to change place or posture: to walk: to change residence: to make a motion as in an assembly:—*pr.p.* mov'ing; *pa.p.* moved'.—*n.* The act of moving: a movement, esp. at chess. [Fr. *mouvoir*—L. *moveo*, to change.]

MOVEMENT, mōōv'ment, *n.* Act or manner of moving: change of position: motion of the mind, emotion: the wheel-work of a clock: (*mus.*) a part having the same measure of time.

MOVER, mōōv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which moves: a proposer, as of a resolution.

MOVING, mōōv'ing, *adj.* Causing motion: changing position: affecting the feelings: pathetic.

MOVINGLY, mōōv'ing-li, *adv.* In a moving or affecting manner: pathetically.

MOW, mow, *n.* (*Browning*). A distorted or wry face. [Fr. *moue*, a wry face, grimace.]

MOW, mō, *n.* *A heap:* a pile of hay or corn in sheaves laid up in a barn.—*v.t.* To lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap:—*pa.p.* mowed' or mown. [A.S. *mowe*, *muga*, a heap; Ice. *muga*, a heap of hay.]

MOW, mō, *v.t.* To cut down with a scythe: to cut down in great numbers:—*pa.p.* mowed' or mown. [A.S. *mawan*, D. *maeden*, to cut; allied to L. *meto*, to mow.]

MOWED, mōd, *adj.* *Cut down* with a scythe: cleared of grass with a scythe, as land.

MOWER, mō'ėr, *n.* *One who mows* or cuts grass.

MOWING, mō'ing, *n.* The art of mowing or cutting down with a scythe: land from which grass is cut.

MOWN, mōn, *adj.* Same as MOWED.

MUCH, much, *adj.* *Great* in quantity: long in duration.—*adv.* To a great degree: by far: often or long: almost.—*n.* A great quantity: a strange thing. [O. E. *moche*, A.S. *micel*, Goth. *mikils*, Gr. *megas*, L. *magnus*, Sans. *maha*, great.]

MUCHEL, much'el, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Much.

MUCID, mūs'id, *adj.* Like mucus: slimy.

MUCIFORM, mūs'i-form, *adj.* (*med.*) Having the form or character of mucus: resembling mucus.

MUCILAGE, mūs'i-lāj, *n.* A slimy substance like mucus, found in certain vegetables: gum.

MUCILAGINOUS, mūs-i-laj'in-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage: slimy.

MUCINE, mūs'in, *n.* An albuminous substance forming the chief constituent of mucus.

MUCK, muk, *n.* Dung in a moist state: a mass of decayed vegetable matter: anything low and filthy.—*v.t.* To manure with muck. [A.S. *meox*, Ice. *mock'a*—root of L. *macero*, to steep.] [mucky: filth.

MUCKINESS, muk'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being

MUCK-WORM, muk'-wurm, *n.* A worm that lives in muck: one who acquires money by mean devices: a miser.

MUCKY, muk'i, *adj.* Consisting of muck: nasty, filthy.

MUCOUS, mūk'us, *adj.* Like mucus: slimy: viscous.

MUCRONATE, mū'kro-nāt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Ter-
MUCRONATED, mū'kro-nāt-ed, } minating in an

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abrupt sharp point. [L. *mucronatus—mucro, mucronis*, a sharp point.]

MUCUS, mūk'us, *n.* *The slimy fluid blown from the nose:* the slimy fluid on all the interior canals of the body to moisten them. [L.—*mungo*, Gr. *myssō*, to blow the nose.]

MUD, mud, *n.* *Wet*, soft earth.—*v.t.* To bury in mud: to dirty: to stir the sediment in, as in liquors:—*pr.p.* mudd'ing; *pa.p.* mudd'ed. [D. *modder;* Sw. *modd*, mud; A.S. *micjan*, to wet.]

MUDDILY, mud'i-li, *adv.* In a muddy manner: turbidly: confusedly.

MUDDINESS, mud'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being muddy: turbidness: dullness.

MUDDLE, mud'l, *v.t.* To render muddy or foul, as water: to confuse, especially with liquor:—*pr.p.* mudd'ling; *pa.p.* mudd'led.

MUDDY, mud'i, *adj.* Foul with mud: containing mud: covered with mud: confused: stupid.—*v.t.* To dirty: to render dull:—*pr.p.* mudd'ying; *pa.p.* mudd'ied.

MUDDY-HEADED, mud'i-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a muddy or dull head or understanding.

MUDDY-METTLED, mud'i-met'ld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dull-spirited: spiritless.

MUD-WALL, mud'-wawl, *n.* A wall composed of mud, or one in which mud is used in place of mortar: the bee-eater.

MUEZZIN, mū-edz'in, *n.* The Mohammedan official attached to a mosque, whose duty is to announce the different times of prayer.

MUFF, muf, *n.* A warm, soft cover for the hands in winter, usually of fur or dressed skins. [Fr. *mouffle;* D. *moffil;* Ger. *muff*, a sleeve.]

MUFFIN, muf'in, *n.* A soft, light, spongy cake. [Prob. from MUFF, on account of its softness.]

MUFFLE, muf'l, *v.t.* To wrap up as with a muff: to blindfold: to cover up so as to render sound dull: to cover from the weather:—*pr.p.* muff'ling; *pa.p.* muff'led. [Fr. *moufler—mouffle*, a muff.]

MUFFLER, muf'lėr, *n.* A cover that muffles the face.

MUFTI, muf'ti, *n.* A doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey. [Ar.]

MUG, mug, *n.* A kind of earthen or metal cup for liquor. [Ir. *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup.]

MUGGY, mug'i, } *adj.* Foggy: close and damp.
MUGGISH, mug'ish, } [Ice. *mugga*, dark, thick weather; W. *mwg*, smoke.]

MULATTO, mū-lat'ō, *n.* One of a mixed breed like a mule: the offspring of black and white parents. [Sp. *mulato—mulo*, a mule.]

MULBERRY, mul'bėr-i, *n.* The berry of a tree: the tree itself, the leaves of which form the food of the silkworm. [Ger. *maulbeere;* O. Ger. *murbouma*—L. *morus*, Gr. *moros*.]

MULCT, mulkt, *n.* *A fine:* a penalty.—*v.t.* To fine. [L. *mulcto*, to fine.]

MULCTUARY, mulk'tū-ar-i, *adj.* Imposing a fine. [From MULCT.]

MULE, mūl, *n.* The offspring of the horse and ass: an obstinate person. [A.S. *mul;* L. *mulus*.]

MULE, mūl, *n.* An instrument for cotton-spinning. [From Ger. *mühl*, a mill.]

MULETEER, mūl-et-ēr', *n.* One who drives mules.

MULIEBRITY, mū-li-eb'ri-ti, *n.* *Womanhood:* hence effeminacy, softness. [L. *muliebritas—muliebris—mulier*, a woman.]

MULISH, mūl'ish, *adj.* Like a mule: sullen: obstinate.

MULISHLY, mūl'ish-li, *adv.* In a mulish manner: obstinately.

MULISHNESS, mūl'ish-nes, *n.* Obstinacy: stubbornness.

MULL, mul, *v.t.* *To soften* or render mild, as wine, by warming and sweetening. [L. *mollio*, to soften.]

MULLAGATAWNY, mul-a-ga-taw'ni, *n.* An East-Indian curry-soup. [From MULL.]

MULLED, muld, *adj.* Softened: heated and sweetened.

MULLET, mul'et, *n.* A genus of fishes nearly cylindrical in form, highly esteemed for the table. [Fr. *mulet*, L. *mullus*.]

MULLION, mul'yun, *n.* An upright division in the middle between the lights of windows, &c., in a Gothic arch.—*v.t.* To shape into divisions by mullions. [From Fr. *mouler*, to mould.]

MULTANGULAR, mult-ang'gū-lar, *adj.* *Having many angles* or corners. [L. *multus*, many, and ANGULAR.]

MULTIFACED, mul'ti-fāst, *adj.* Having many faces. [L. *multus*, many, and FACED.]

MULTIFARIOUS, mul-ti-fā'ri-us, *adj.* *Having great diversity:* manifold. [L. *multus*, many, and *varius*, diverse.]

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mul-ti-fā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a multifarious manner: with diversity of modes.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mul-ti-fā'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state of being multifarious: multiplied variety: (*law*) the fault of improperly joining in one bill distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them.

MULTIFOIL, mul'ti-foil, *n.* (*arch.*) A leaf ornament of more than five foils or divisions.

MULTIFORM, mul'ti-form, *adj.* Having many forms. [L. *multus*, many, and FORM.]

MULTIFORMITY, mul-ti-form'i-ti, *n.* Diversity of forms.

MULTILATERAL, mul-ti-lat'ėr-al, *adj.* *Having many sides.* [L. *multus*, many, and LATERAL.]

MULTILINEAL, mul-ti-lin'e-al, *adj.* *Having many lines.* [L. *multus*, many, and LINEAL.]

MULTIPED, mul'ti-ped, *n.* An insect *having many feet.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pes, pedis*, foot.]

MULTIPLE, mul'ti-pl, *adj.* *Having many folds* or parts: repeated many times.—*n.* A number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times. [L. *multiplex—multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold.]

MULTIPLEX, mul'ti-pleks, *adj.* *Having many folds;* manifold. [See MULTIPLE.]

MULTIPLIABLE, mul'ti-plī-a-bl, *adj.* That may be multiplied. [being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLE, mul-ti-plī'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of

MULTIPLICAND, mul'ti-pli-kand, *n.* A number or quantity to be multiplied by another.

MULTIPLICATE, mul'ti-pli-kāt or mul-tip'-, *adj.* Consisting of more than one: multifold.

MULTIPLICATION, mul-ti-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of multiplying: the rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.

MULTIPLICATIVE, mul'ti-pli-kāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to multiply: having the power to multiply.

MULTIPLICITY, mul-ti-plis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being multiplied or various: a great number.

MULTIPLIER, mul'ti-plī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which multiplies or increases: the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.

MULTIPLY, mul'ti-plī, *v.t.* *To fold* or increase *many* times: to make more numerous: to repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are

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units in another number.—*v.i.* to increase:—*pr.p.* mul'tiplying; *pa.p.* mul'tiplied.

MULTIPOTENT, mul-tip'o-tent, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having power to do many things. [L. *multus*, many, and *potens*, *-entis*, powerful.]

MULTITUDE, mul'ti-tūd, *n.* *The state of being many:* a great number of individuals: a crowd: the vulgar or common people. [L. *multitudo—multus*, many.]

MULTITUDINOUS, mul-ti-tūd'i-nus, *adj.* Consisting of or having the appearance of a multitude.

MULTITUDINOUSNESS, mul-ti-tūd'i-nus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being multitudinous.

MULTIVALVE, mul'ti-valv, *n.* A mollusc having a shell of more than two valves. [L. *multus*, many, and VALVE.]

MUM, mum, *n.* A kind of malt liquor made in Germany.

MUM, mum, *adj.* silent.—*n.* Silence.—*int.* Be silent. [Formed by pressing the lips and implying silence.]

MUMBLE, mum'bl, *v.i.* To utter the sound *mum* in speaking: to speak indistinctly: to chew softly: to eat with the lips close.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly or imperfectly: to mouth gently:—*pr.p.* mum'bling; *pa.p.* mum'bled.

MUMBLE-NEWS, mum'bl-nūz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A tale-bearer.

MUMBLER, mum'blėr, *n.* One who mumbles or speaks with a low, indistinct voice.

MUMBLING, mum'bling, *adj.* Uttering with a low, indistinct voice: chewing softly.

MUMBLINGLY, mum'bling-li, *adv.* With indistinct utterance.

MUMM, mum, *v.t.* To mask: to make diversion in disguise. [D. *mommen*, to mask, *mom*, a mask, from the inarticulate sounds made by the performers.]

MUMMER, mum'ėr, *n.* One who mumms or makes diversion in disguise: a masker: a buffoon.

MUMMERY, mum'ėr-i, *n.* Masking: diversion. [See MUMM.]

MUMMIFY, mum'i-fī, *v.t.* To make into a mummy: to embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pr.p.* mumm'ifying; *pa.p.* mumm'ified. [MUMMY, and *facio*, to make.]

MUMMING, mum'ing, *n.* The sports of mummers.—*adj.* Pertaining to the sports of mummers.

MUMMY, mum'i, *n.* A human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming, in which *wax*, spices, &c., were employed.—*v.t.* To embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pr.p.* mumm'ying; *pa.p.* mumm'ied. [Low L. *mumia*—Ar. *mum*, wax.]

MUMP, mump, *v.t.* or *i.* *To mumble*, or move the lips with the mouth almost closed: to nibble: to cheat: to play the beggar.

MUMPER, mump'ėr, *n.* One who mumps: a beggar.

MUMPISH, mump'ish, *adj.* Having mumps: silent: dull: sullen.

MUMPISHLY, mump'ish-li, *adv.* In a mumpish manner: sullenly: wearily.

MUMPISHNESS, mump'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mumpish.

MUMPS, mumps, *n.* A swelling of the glands of the neck, which renders speaking difficult. [From MUMP.]

MUNCH, munsh, *v.t.* or *i.* *To chew* with shut mouth. [Fr. *manger*; It. *mangiare*—L. *manducare*, to chew.]

MUNCHER, munsh'ėr, *n.* One who munches.

MUNDANE, mun'dān, *adj.* *Belonging to the world:* terrestrial. [L. *mundanus—mundus*, the world.]

MUNDANELY, mun'dān-li, *adv.* With reference to earthly things. [From MUNDANE.]

MUNICIPAL, mū-nis'i-pal, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pertaining to a free town:* pertaining to a corporation or city or to a country. [L. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a free town—*munia*, official duties, and *capio*, to take.]

MUNICIPALITY, mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti, *n.* A municipal district.

MUNIFICENCE, mū-nif'i-sens, *n.* (*Spenser*). Fortification, means of defence. [From L. *munio*, to fortify.]

MUNIFICENCE, mū-nif'i-sens, *n.* Quality of being munificent: bountifulness.

MUNIFICENT, mū-nif'i-sent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Present-making:* very liberal in giving: generous: bountiful. [L. *munificus—munus*, a present, and *facio*, to make.]

MUNIFICENTLY, mū-nif'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a munificent manner.

MUNIMENT, mū'ni-ment, *n.* *That which fortifies:* that which defends: a stronghold: place or means of defence: defence: (*law*) a record fortifying a claim: title-deeds. [L. *munimentum*, from *munio*, *munitum*, to fortify, akin to *mons*, a hill, *mœnia*, walls.]

MUNITING, mūn'it-ing, *p.adj.* (*Bacon*). *Fortifying*, strengthening. [L. *munio*, *-itum*, to fortify.]

MUNITION, mū-nish'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A fortifying:* materials used in war: military stores of all kinds: (*B.*) stronghold, fortress. [L. *munitio*. See MUNIMENT.]

MUNNION, mun'yun. Same as MULLION.

MURAL, mūr'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or like *a wall:* steep. [L. *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; akin to *mœnia*, walls, and *munio*, to fortify.]

MURDER, mur'dėr, *n.* Intentional and illegal *putting to death.*—*v.t.* To commit murder: to destroy: to put an end to. [A.S. *morthor*, from *morth*, death; Ger. *mord*; Goth. *maurthr*; akin to L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, and Sans. *mri*, to die.]

MURDERER, mur'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who murders, or is guilty of murder.

MURDERESS, mur'dėr-es, *n.* A woman who commits murder.

MURDEROUS, mur'dėr-us, *adj.* Guilty of murder: consisting in or fond of murder: bloody: cruel.

MURDEROUSLY, mur'dėr-us-li, *adv.* In a murderous manner: cruelly.

MURE, mūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A wall.*—*v.t.* To enclose in walls: to immure. [Fr. *mur*, L. *murus*, a wall.]

MURIATE, mū'ri-āt, *n.* A salt composed of muriatic acid and a base.

MURIATIC, mūr-i-at'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or obtained from *sea-salt.* [L. *muriaticus—muria*, brine.]

MURICATE, mūr'i-kāt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) *Armed*
MURICATED, mūr'i-kāt-ed, } *with sharp points* or prickles. [L. *muricatus*, from *murex*, *muricis*, a pointed rock.]

MURIFORM, mūr'i-form, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Resembling* the bricks *in a wall.* [L. *murus*, a wall, *forma*, shape.]

MURK, murk, *n.* (*Shak.*) Darkness. [A.S. *myrc*; Ice. *myrkr*, Dan. and Sw. *mörk.*]

MURKILY, murk'i-li, *adv.* In a murky manner: darkly: gloomily.

MURKINESS, murk'i-nes, *n.* State of being murky.

MURKY, murk'i, *adj.* *Dark:* obscure: gloomy. [A.S. *myrc*; Ice. *myrkr*, Dan. and Sw. *mörk.*]

MURMUR, mur'mur, *n.* A low, indistinct sound, like that of running water: a complaint in a low muttering voice.—*v.i.* To utter a murmur: grumble. [From the sound.]

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MURMURER, mur'mur-ėr, *n.* One who murmurs.

MURMURINGLY, mur'mur-ing-li, *adv.* With a low murmuring sound: in a murmuring manner.

MURMUROUS, mur'mur-us, *adj.* Attended with murmurs: exciting murmur.

MURRAIN, mur'rān or -'rin, *n.* An infectious and *fatal* disease among cattle. [O. Fr. *morine*, a dead carcass; It. *moria*—L. *morior*, to die.]

MURREN, mur'ren, *n.* (*Milton*). Murrain.

MURRHINE, mur'rin, or -'rīn, *adj.* (*Milton*). Relating to or made of *murrha*, a kind of stone of which costly vessels were made by the ancients. [L. *murrhinus—murrha.*]

MURRION, mur'ri-un, same as MORION.

MUSACEOUS, mū-zā'shus, *adj.* Relating to an order of endogenous plants, of which the genus *Musa* is the type.

MUSCADEL, mus'ka-del, } **MUSCADINE**, mus'ka-din, } *n.* (*lit.*) *A wine smelling like musk:* a rich, spicy wine: also the grape producing it: a fragrant and delicious pear. [It. *moscadello, moscatello;* low L. *muscatellus*, dim. of *muscatus*, smelling like musk, from *muscatum*, nutmeg, *muscus*, musk.]

MUSCAT, mus'kat, } **MUSCATEL**, mus'ka-tel, } *n.* Same as MUSCADEL.

MUSCLE, mus'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little mouse:* the fleshy parts of an animal body by which it moves. [Fr.; L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, a mouse, hence a muscle, referring to its appearance under the skin.]

MUSCLE, mus'l, *n.* A marine bivalve shell-fish, used for food. [A.S. *muscle, musle;* Ger. *muschel;* Fr. *moule;* L. *musculus.* See MUSCLE, a little mouse.]

MUSCOID, musk'oid, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Moss-like.*—*n.* A moss-like, flowerless plant. [Fr. *muscoide*—L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

MUSCOLOGY, mus-kol'o-ji, *n.* The part of botany *which treats of mosses.* [L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

MUSCULAR, musk'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to a muscle: consisting of muscles: brawny: strong: vigorous.

MUSCULARITY, musk-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being muscular.

MUSCULARLY, musk'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a muscular manner.

MUSCULITE, musk'ū-līt, *n.* A petrified muscle or shell. [L. *musculus*, a sea-muscle, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone. See MUSCLE, a shell-fish.]

MUSE, mūz, *v.i.* To study in silence: to be absent-minded: to meditate.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to think on:—*pr.p.* mūs'ing; *pa.p.* mūsed'.—*n.* Deep thought: contemplation: absence of mind. [Fr. *muser*, to loiter, to trifle.]

MUSE, mūz, *n.* (*lit.*) *One that invents:* one of the nine fabled goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts. [L. *musa;* Gr. *mousa*, prob. from *maō*, to invent.]

MUSER, mūz'ėr, *n.* One who muses: an absent-minded person.

MUSET, mū'zet, *n.* (*Shak.*) A gap in a fence or thicket through which an animal passes.

MUSEUM, mū-zē'um, *n.* (*lit.*) *A seat of the Muses:* a collection of natural, scientific, or other objects, or of works of art.

MUSH, mush, *n.* A kind of pudding made of Indian meal.

MUSHROOM, mush'rōōm, *n.* A spongy plant growing on *mossy* ground, some species of which are edible, others poisonous: (*fig.*) one who rises suddenly from a low condition: an upstart.—*adj.* Pertaining to mushrooms: like mushrooms in rapidity of growth and decay: short-lived. [Fr. *mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss.]

MUSIC, mū'zik, *n.* (*lit.*) *An art over which the Muses presided:* melody or harmony: the science which treats of harmony: the art of combining sounds so as to please the ear: a musical composition. [Fr. *musique;* L. *musica;* Gr. *mousikē* (*technē*, art).]

MUSICAL, mū'zik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or producing music: pleasing to the ear: melodious.

MUSICALLY, mū'zik-al-li, *adv.* In a musical or harmonious manner.

MUSICALNESS, mū'zik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being musical.

MUSICIAN, mū-zish'an, *n.* One skilled in music: a performer of music.

MUSING, mūz'ing, *n.* The act of one who muses: contemplation: meditation.

MUSINGLY, mūz'ing-li, *adv.* In a musing manner.

MUSK, musk, *n.* A strong perfume obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk-deer: a hornless deer, in Tibet and Nepaul, yielding musk.—*v.t.* To perfume with musk. [Fr. *musc;* L. *muscus;* Gr. *moschos.*]

MUSK, musk, *n.* (*bot.*) A name given to a number of plants which smell more or less strongly of *musk.*

MUSK-APPLE, musk'-ap'pl, *n.* A kind of apple, so called from its musky fragrance.

MUSK-DEER, musk'-dēr, *n.* A hornless deer, native of Central Asia, which produces the perfume called musk.

MUSK-DUCK, musk'-duk, *n.* The Muscovy duck, so called from its musky odour.

MUSKET, mus'ket, *n.* (*orig.*) *A sparrow-hawk:* the common hand-gun of soldiers.

[Fr. *mousquet;* low L. *muschetta*, a bolt, from Prov. *mosquet*, Fr. *mouchet*, a sparrow-hawk, from D. *mossche, mussche*, a sparrow, or from L. *musca*, a fly, on account of its speckles.]

MUSKETEER, mus-ket-ēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

MUSKETOON, mus-ket-ōōn', *n.* A short musket: one armed with a musketoon.

MUSKETRY, mus'ket-ri, *n.* Muskets in general: practice with muskets.

MUSKINESS, musk'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being musky: the odour of musk.

MUSK-MELON, musk'-mel'un, *n.* A melon having a musky odour.

MUSK-OX, musk'-oks, *n.* A small animal of the ox family, inhabiting the northern parts of America, the flesh of which has a strong musky smell.

MUSK-RAT, musk'-rat, *n.* Name given to three species of rats, one native of N. America, called popularly *Musquash*, one native of South Russia, and one Indian, so named from their strong musky odour.

MUSKY, musk'i, *adj.* Having the odour of musk.

MUSLIN, muz'lin, *n.* A fine thin kind of cotton cloth with a downy nap. [Fr. *mousseline;* It. *mussolino;* said to be from *Moussul* in Mesopotamia.]

MUSLINET, muz'lin-et, *n.* A coarse kind of muslin.

MUSQUITO. Same as MOSQUITO.

MUSS, mus, *n.* (*Shak.*) A scramble. [O. Fr. *mousche*, a fly, also a game called *mues*—L. *musca*, a fly.]

MUSSEL. See MUSCLE.

MUSSULMAN, mus'ul-man, *n.* *A Moslem* or Mohammedan:—*pl.* Mus'sulmans (-manz). [Low L. *mussulmanus*—Ar. *moslemūna*, pl. of *moslem.*]

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MUST, must, *v.i.* To be obliged physically or morally. [A.S. *mot, most;* Ger. *müssen.*]

MUST, must, *n.* (*lit.*) *New wine:* unfermented juice of the grape. [A.S., Ice., and Sw.; Ger. *most;* L. *mustum*, from *mustus*, young, fresh.]

MUSTACHE, mus-täsh' or mōōs-täsh', } *n.* (*lit.*) *The*
MUSTACHIO, mus-täsh'o, } *upper lip:* the beard upon it. [Fr. *moustache;* Gr. *mustax, mustakos.*]

MUSTACHIOED, mus-täsh'ōd, *adj.* Having mustachios.

MUSTANG, mus'tang, *n.* The wild horse of the American prairies.

MUSTARD, mus'tard, *n.* A plant with a pungent taste: the seed ground and used as a condiment. [O. Fr. *moustarde;* Fr. *moutarde;* Sp. *mostaza*—L. *mustum*, must, orig. used in preparing it.]

MUSTER, mus'tėr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To shew:* to assemble, as troops for duty or inspection: to gather.—*v.i.* to be gathered together, as troops.—*n.* An assembling of troops: a register of troops mustered: assemblage: collected show. [Ger. *mustern;* O. Fr. *mustrer, monstrer;* Fr. *montrer;* L. *monstro*, to shew.]

MUSTER-BOOK, mus'tėr-book, *n.* (*Shak.*) A book in which military forces are registered.

MUSTER-FILE, mus'tėr-fīl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A muster-roll.

MUSTER-MASTER, mus'tėr-mas'tėr, *n.* The master of the muster, or who takes an account of troops, their arms, &c.

MUSTER-ROLL, mus'tėr-rōl, *n.* A roll or register of the officers and men in each company, troop, or regiment.

MUSTILY, must'i-li, *adv.* In a musty state.

MUSTINESS, must'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being musty: mouldiness.

MUSTY, must'i, *adj.* *Mouldy:* spoiled by damp: sour: foul. [Gael. *musgach;* Fr. *moisir*, L. *muceo*, to be mouldy, from *mucus.* See MUCUS.]

MUTABILITY, mūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being mutable or subject to change: inconstancy: variableness.

MUTABLE, mūt'a-bl, *adj.* *That may be changed:* subject to change: inconstant. [L. *mutabilis—muto, mutatum*, to change—*moveo, motum*, to move.]

MUTABLENESS, mūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being mutable: mutability.

MUTABLY, mūt'a-bli, *adv.* Changeably: inconstantly.

MUTATION, mūt-ā'shun, *n.* *Act* or process *of changing:* change: alteration. [See MUTABLE.]

MUTE, mūt, *adj.* Incapable of speaking: dumb: silent: unpronounced.—*n.* One mute or dumb: one who remains silent: a person stationed by undertakers at the door of a house at a funeral: (*gram.*) a letter having no sound without the aid of a vowel, as *b*: (*law*) one who refuses to plead to an indictment. [L. *mutus*, from Gr. *musō*, to utter the sound *mu*, produced by closing the lips.]

MUTE, mūt, *v.t.* *To dung*, as birds:—*pr.p.* mūt'ing; *pa.p.* mūt'ed. [O. Fr. *mutir; esmeut*, dung: conn. with E. *smelt* or *melt*, from being of a liquid nature, or with *smut.*]

MUTELY, mūt'li, *adv.* In a mute manner: without uttering sounds: silently.

MUTENESS, mūt'nes, *n.* State of being mute: silence.

MUTILATE, mūt'i-lāt, *v.t.* *To maim:* to cut off: to remove a material part of:—*pr.p.* mūt'ilāting; *pa.p.* mūt'ilāted. [L. *mutilo, -atum—mutilus*, maimed, Gr. *mutilos, mitulos*, curtailed, hornless.]

MUTILATION, mūt-i-lā'shun, *n.* Act of mutilating: deprivation of a limb or essential part.

MUTILATOR, mūt'i-lāt-or, *n.* One who mutilates.

MUTINE, mūt'in, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mutineer.

MUTINEER, mūt-i-nēr', *n.* One guilty of mutiny.

MUTINOUS, mūt'i-nus, *adj.* Disposed to mutiny: seditious. [manner: seditiously.

MUTINOUSLY, mūt'i-nus-li, *adv.* In a mutinous

MUTINOUSNESS, mūt'i-nus-nes, *n.* The quality of being mutinous: turbulence.

MUTINY, mūt'i-ni, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To move:* to rise against authority in military or naval service: to revolt against rightful authority:—*pr.p.* mūt'inying; *pa.p.* mūt'inied.—*n.* Insurrection, esp. naval or military: tumult: strife. [Fr. *mutiner—mutin*, riotous, O. Fr. *meute*, L. *motus*, rising, insurrection, from *moveo, motum*, to move.]

MUTISM, mūt'izm, *n.* The state or habit of being mute.

MUTTER, mut'ėr, *v.i.* To utter words in a low voice: to murmur: to sound with a low, rumbling noise.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly. [Prov. Ger. *muttern;* L. *mutio*, from root of MUTE.]

MUTTERER, mut'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who mutters: a murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY, mut'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a muttering or grumbling manner: with indistinct articulation.

MUTTON, mut'n, *n.* The fleah of sheep: a prostitute. [Fr. *mouton*, It. *montone*, a sheep.]

MUTTON-CHOP, mut'n-chop, *n.* A rib of mutton chopped at the small end.

MUTUAL, mūt'ū-al, *adj.* *Interchanged:* in return: given and received. [Fr. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus—muto*, to change.]

MUTUALITY, mūt-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being mutual: mutual action and reaction.

MUTUALLY, mūt'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a mutual or reciprocal manner: in return.

MUTULE, mūt'ūl, *n.* A kind of square modillion used in the Doric order of architecture.

MUZZLE, muz'l, *n.* The mouth: the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal: a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting: the extreme end of a gun, &c.—*v.t.* To put a muzzle on: to restrain from biting: to keep from hurting:—*pr.p.* muzz'ling; *pa.p.* muzz'led. [Gael. *muiseal*, Fr. *museau*, It. *muso*, from L. *morsus*, a bite—*mordeo*, to bite.]

MY, mī, *poss. adj.* *Belonging to me.* [Contr. of MINE.]

MYLODON, mil'o-don, *n.* (*lit.*) *The mill-stone* or *grinder tooth:* a genus of large fossil sloths. [Gr. *mylos*, a mill-stone, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.]

MYOGRAPHIC, -AL, mī-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to myography.

MYOGRAPHY, mī-og'ra-fi, *n.* *A description of the muscles* of the body. [Gr. *mys, myos*, muscle, and *graphē*, a description.]

MYOLINE, mī'o-lin, *n.* The essential material of muscle. [Gr. *mys, myos*, muscle.]

MYOLOGY, mī-ol'o-ji, *n.* The part of anatomy which treats of the muscles. [Gr. *mys, myos*, muscle, and *logos*, discourse.]

MYOTOMY, mī-ot'o-mi, *n.* The dissection of the muscles. [Gr. *mys, myos*, muscle, and *temnō*, to cut.]

MYRIAD, mir'i-ad, *n.* *A ten thousand:* any immense number. [Gr. *myrias, myriados*, allied to W. *mawr*, great, more, *myrdd*, an infinity.]

MYRIAPOD, mir'i-a-pod, *n.* (*lit.*) An animal with *ten thousand feet:* a worm-shaped articulate animal with many jointed legs. [Gr. *myrioi*, 10,000, and *pous, podos*, foot.]

MYRIAPODA, mir-i-ap'o-da, *n.* A class of articulate

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animals, of which some of the lower kinds have an immense number of legs. [Gr. *myrios*, numberless, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

MYRMIDON, mėr'mi-don, *n.* (*orig.*) One of a tribe of warriors who accompanied Achilles: one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader. [L. and Gr., usually derived from *myrmēx*, an ant.]

MYRRH, mėr, *n.* A bitter aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia, used in medicine for its odour. [Fr. *myrrhe*, L. and Gr. *myrrha*, Ar. *murr*, from *marra*, to be bitter.]

MYRRHIC, mėr'ik, *adj.* Relating to or obtained from myrrh.

MYRRHINE, mėr'in, *n.* Same as MURRHINE.

MYRTLE, mėr'tl, *n.* An evergreen shrub with beautiful and fragrant leaves. [O. Ger. *mirtel*, L. and Gr. *myrtus*—Gr. *myron*, any sweet juice.]

MYSELF, mi-self', *pron.* *I* or *me*, in person—used for the sake of emphasis and also as the reciprocal of *me*. [MY and SELF.]

MYSTERIOUS, mis-tē'ri-us, *adj.* Containing mystery: obscure: secret: incomprehensible.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mis-tē'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a mysterious manner.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mis-tē'ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being mysterious: perplexing obscurity.

MYSTERY, mis'tėr-i, *n.* *That which is closed* or *concealed:* anything kept concealed: anything very obscure: that which is beyond human comprehension: anything artfully made difficult: (*Bacon*) a hidden meaning. [Gr. *mystērion—mystēs*, one initiated—*muēo*, to initiate into mysteries—root *mu*, close: conn. with MUTE.]

MYSTIC, -AL, mis'tik, -al, *adj.* Relating to or containing mystery: sacredly obscure or secret: involving a secret meaning: allegorical: belonging to mysticism.

MYSTIC, mis'tik, *n.* One of a sect professing to have direct intercourse with the spirit of God who revealed mysteries to them.

MYSTICALLY, mis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a mystical manner: in a manner implying a secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mis'tik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being mystical.

MYSTICISM, mis'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrine of the mystics: obscurity of doctrine.

MYSTIFICATION, mis-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of mystifying: that which is intended to mystify.

MYSTIFY, mis'ti-fī, *v.t.* To make mysterious, obscure, or secret: to involve in mystery:—*pr.p.* mys'tifying; *pa.p.* mys'tified. [Fr. *mystifier*, from Gr. *mystēs*, and L. *facio*, to make.]

MYTH, mith, *n.* A fable: a legend: a fabulous narrative founded on a remote event, esp. those made in the early period of a people's existence. [Gr. *mythos*.] [fabulous.

MYTHIC, -AL, mith'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to myths:

MYTHICALLY, mith'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a mythical manner.

MYTHOLOGIC, -AL, mith-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to mythology: fabulous.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mith-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of a myth: fabulously.

MYTHOLOGIST, mith-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in or who writes on mythology.

MYTHOLOGY, mith-ol'o-ji, *n.* A telling of myths: a system of myths: a treatise regarding myths: the science of myths. [Gr. *mythologia—mythos*, a fable, and *logos*, a treatise.]

N

NABOB, nā'bob, *n.* *A deputy* or governor under the Mogul empire: a European who has enriched himself in the East: any man of great wealth. [Corr. of Hindu *nawāb*, a deputy; Ar. *nauwab*, governors, from *nāba*, to take one's turn.]

NACRE, nā'kėr, *n.* The substance composing the shell of the mollusc which produces pearls, mother-of-pearl: the iridescent internal layer of shells. [Fr. *nacre*, mother-of-pearl.]

NACREOUS, nā'kre-us, *adj.* Consisting of nacre: having a pearly lustre.

NADIR, nā'dir, *n.* The point of the heavens directly opposite and *corresponding to* the zenith: the lowest point: the time of greatest depression. [Ar. *nadīr*, *nazir*, from *nazara*, to be like.]

NAG, nag, *n.* A horse, but particularly a small one: (*Shak.*) a paramour, in contempt. [Usually given from A.S. *hnægan*, to neigh.]

NAIAD, nā'yad, *n.* *A water nymph* or female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs. [L. and Gr. *naias*, *naiados*, from *naō*, to flow.]

NAIANT, nā'ant, *adj.* *Floating:* swimming. [L. *naus*, *nautis*, pr.p. of *nare*, to swim.]

NAIL, nāl, *n.* The horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes: the claw of a bird or other animal: a pointed spike of metal for fastening wood: a measure of length (2¼ inches).—*v.t.* To fasten with nails. [A.S. *nægel*; Ger. *nagel*; allied to L. *unguis*, Gr. *onyx*, *onychos*, Sans. *nakha*.]

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD, to touch the exact point.

NAIL-BRUSH, nāl'-brush, *n.* A brush for cleaning the nails. [nails.

NAILER, nāl'ėr, *n.* One whose trade is to make

NAILERY, nāl'ėr-i, *n.* A place where nails are made.

NAIL-HEADED, nāl'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a head like that of a nail: formed like nail-heads.

NAISSANT, nās'sant, *adj.* (*her.*) Rising or coming forth, as an animal. [Fr. pr.p. of *naître*, L. *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

Naissant.

NAIVE, nā'ēv, *adj.* With *native* or unaffected simplicity: artless: ingenuous. [Fr. *naïf*, *naïve*, L. *nativus*, native, innate, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

NAIVELY, nā'ēv-li, *adv.* With unaffected simplicity.

NAIVETÉ, nā'ēv-ti, *n.* Unaffected and unconscious simplicity and ingenuousness.

NAKED, nā'ked, *adj.* Uncovered: exposed: unarmed: defenceless: unconcealed: plain or evident: without addition or ornament: simple, artless: (*bot.*) without the usual covering. [A.S. *naced*, *nacod*, O. Ger. *nakot*, Ger. *nackt*, Sans. *nagna*; akin to L. *nudus*, naked, Sans. *naj*, to be ashamed.]

NAKED EYE, the eye unassisted by glasses of any kind.

NAKEDLY, nā'ked-li, *adv.* Without covering: simply: evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nā'ked-nes, *n.* The state or condition of being naked: want of concealment: want of defence: (*B.*) the privy parts of a man or woman.

NAMBY-PAMBY, nam'bi-pam'bi, *adj.* Weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty.

NAME, nām, *n.* That by which a person or thing *is known* or called: a designation: reputed character:

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reputation: fame: celebrity: remembrance: a race or family: appearance: authority, behalf: assumed character of another: (*gram.*) a noun.—*v.t.* To give a name to: to designate: to speak of by name: to nominate:—*pr.p.* nām'ing; *pa.p.* nāmed'.

[A.S. *nama*, Ger. *name*; L. *nomen—nosco*, to know; Gr. *onoma*, for *ognoma*, from *gna*, root of *gignōskō*, to know; Sans. *nâman—jna*, to know.]

NAMELESS, nām'les, *adj.* Without a name: undistinguished. [manner.

NAMELESSLY, nām'les-li, *adv.* In a nameless

NAMELESSNESS, nām'les-nes, *n.* The state of being without a name or of being undistinguished.

NAMELY, nām'li, *adv.* By name: that is to say.

NAME-PLATE, nām'-plāt, *n.* A plate of metal having on it the name of a person.

NAMER, nām'ėr, *n.* One who names.

NAMESAKE, nām'sāk, *n.* One whose name has been given to him for the sake of another: one bearing the same name as another.

NANKEEN, nan-kēn', *n.* A buff-coloured cotton cloth first made at Nankin in China.

NAP, nap, *n.* (*lit.*) *A nod:* a short sleep.—*v.i.* To take a short sleep: to feel drowsy and secure:—*pr.p.* napp'ing; *pa.p.* napped'. [A.S. *hnæppian*, to nap; Ger. *knappen*, to move to and fro.]

NAP, nap, *n.* *The woolly substance* on the surface of cloth: the downy covering of plants.

[A.S. *hnoppa*, Ice. *napp*, allied to Fr. *noper*, to nip off the knots on the surface of cloth, Ger. *noppen*, Gr. *knaptō*, to dress cloth, from *knaō*, to scrape.]

NAPE, nāp, *n.* *The knob* or projecting joint of the neck behind. [A.S. *cnæp*, the top of anything, W. *cnap*, a knob.]

NAPERY, nāp'ėr-i, *n.* Linen, esp. for the table. [O. Fr. *naperie*; Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth, L. *mappa*, a napkin.]

NAPHTHA, nap'tha or naf'tha, *n.* A clear, inflammable liquid distilled from coal-tar: rock-oil. [L., Gr.; Pers., Ar. *nafth—nafatha*, to boil.]

NAPHTHALIC, nap-thal'ik or naf'-, *adj.* Pertaining to or derived from naphthaline.

NAPHTHALINE, nap'tha-lin or naf'-, *n.* A grayish-white, inflammable substance formed in the rectification of petroleum.

NAPIER'S-BONES, nā'pėrz-bōnz, } *n.* An invention
NAPIER'S-RODS, nā'pėrz-rodz, } of Napier of Merchiston for performing mechanically the operations of multiplication and division, consisting of sets of rods, of bone or other material, divided into nine compartments, and having the several digits in the top compartment, with the several multiples of each in the other eight.

NAPIFORM, nāp'i-form, *adj.* *Shaped like a turnip.* [L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.]

NAPKIN, nap'kin, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little cloth:* a cloth for wiping the hands: a handkerchief. [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*. See NAPERY.]

NAPLESS, nap'les, *adj.* Without nap: threadbare.

NAPLES-YELLOW, nā'plz-yel'lō, *n.* A yellow pigment consisting of antimoniate of lead, originally made in Italy by a secret process.

NAPOLEON, na-pō'le-on, *n.* A French gold coin worth 20 francs, or 15*s.* 10½*d.* [So called after the Emperor Napoleon I.]

NAPPY, nap'i, *adj.* Sleepy: causing sleepiness, heady, as ale: having a nap, shaggy. [From NAP.]

NAPRON, nap'ron, *n.* (*Spenser*). An apron.

NAR, nār, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Nearer.

NARCISSUS, nar-sis'us, *n.* A genus of flowering plants comprising the daffodils, &c., having *narcotic* properties. [L., Gr. *narkissos—narkē*, torpor.]

NARCOTIC, nar-kot'ik, *adj.* *Producing torpor*, sleep, or deadness.—*n.* A medicine producing sleep or stupor. [See NARCISSUS.] [a narcotic.

NARCOTICALLY, nar-kot'ik-al-li, *adv.* Acting like

NARCOTINE, nār'ko-tin, *n.* One of the organic bases or alkaloids occurring in opium.

NARD, nārd, *n.* An aromatic plant usually called SPIKENARD: an unguent prepared from it. [A.S. and Fr.; L. *nardus*, Gr. *nardos*, Ar. *nardin*, Pers. *nard*, Sans. *nalada*.] [the qualities of nard.

NARDINE, nārd'in, *adj.* Pertaining to or having

NARGILE, nār'jil, *n.* An apparatus for smoking, in which the smoke is passed through water to cool it. [Per.]

NARRATE, na-rāt' or nar'-, *v.t.* *To make known:* to tell or recite: to give an account of:—*pr.p.* narrāt'ing; *pa.p.* narrāt'ed. [L. *narro*, *narratum—gnarus*, knowing—root *gna*.]

NARRATION, nar-rā'shun, *n.* The act of narrating: that which is narrated, a narrative: (*rhet.*) the second division of a discourse in which the facts of the case are set forth.

NARRATIVE, nar'a-tiv, *adj.* *Narrating:* giving an account of any occurrence: inclined to narration: story-telling.—*n.* That which is narrated: a continued account of any occurrence: story.

NARRATOR, nar-rā'tor, *n.* One who narrates.

NARRE, nār, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Nearer.

NARRIFY, nar'i-fī, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To narrate:—*pr.p.* nar'rifying; *pa.p.* nar'rified.

NARROW, nar'rō, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Near:* of little breadth or extent: limited: contracted in mind: bigoted: not liberal: selfish: within a small distance: close: accurate: careful.—*n.* (oftener used in the *pl.*) A narrow passage, channel, or strait.—*v.t.* To make narrow: to contract or confine.—*v.i.* to become narrow. [A.S. *nearo*, from *neara*, comp. of *neah*, near.]

NARROWING, nar'rō-ing, *n.* The act of making less in breadth: the state of being contracted: the part of anything which is made narrower.

NARROWLY, nar'rō-li, *adv.* With little breadth or extent: with close scrutiny: within a little, barely: sparingly. [narrow or illiberal mind.

NARROW-MINDED, nar'rō-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Of a

NARROW-MINDEDNESS, nar'rō-mīnd'ed-nes, *n.* A disposition to hold one-sided views: want of liberality. [extent: poverty: greed.

NARROWNESS, nar'rō-nes, *n.* Want of breadth or

NARROW-PRYING, nar'rō-prī'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Scrutinising closely, inquisitive.

NARWHAL, nār'hwal, } *n.* A species of *whale* or
NARWAL, nār'wal, } dolphin with a *pallid, corpse-like* skin and a projecting tusk: the sea-unicorn. [Ice. *na*, *nar*, a corpse, and WHALE.]

NAS, nas (*Spenser*). Has not. [A corruption of *ne has*.]

NASAL, nāz'al, *adj.* *Belonging to the nose:* affected by or sounded through the nose.—*n.* A letter or sound uttered through the nose. [Fr., from L. *nasus*, the nose.]

NASALISATION, nāz'al-ī-zā'shun, *n.* The act of uttering with a nasal sound.

NASALISE, nāz'al-īz, *v.t.* To render nasal, as a sound.—*v.i.* to speak through the nose:—*pr.p.* nās'alising; *pa.p.* nās'alised.

NASALLY, nāz'al-li, *adv.* Through the nose.

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NASCENCY, nas'en-si, *n.* The beginning of production. [From NASCENT.]

NASCENT, nas'ent, *adj.* *Springing up:* arising: beginning to exist or grow. [L. *nascens, -entis*, pr.p. of *nascor, natus*, to be born, to spring up.]

NASTILY, nast'i-li, *adv.* Filthily: obscenely.

NASTINESS, nast'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being dirty or filthy: obscenity.

NASTURTIUM, nas-tur'shi-um, *n.* (*lit.*) That which causes *the nose to twist:* a kind of cress with a pungent taste. [L., from *nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo, tortum*, to twist.]

NASTY, nas'ti, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Wet:* dirty: filthy: obscene: nauseous:—(*comp.*) NAS'TIER; (*superl.*) NAS'TIEST. [Prob. from Ger. *nass*, wet, Ger. *netzen*, for *nässen*, to be wet.]

NATAL, nā'tal, *adj.* *Pertaining to birth:* native. [L. *natalis—nascor, natus*, to be born.]

NATANT, nā'tant, *adj.* *Floating* on the surface of water: (*her.*) in a horizontal position, as if swimming. [L. *natans, -antis*, pr.p. of *nato*, inten. of *nare*, to float or swim.]

NATATORIAL, nat-a-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Swimming: adapted to swim.

NATATORY, nat'a-tor-i, *adj.* *Adapted for swimming:* enabling to swim. [L. *natatorius—nato.* See NATANT.]

NATHLESS, nath'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Not the less:* nevertheless. [A.S. *natheles—na*, not, *the*, and *les*, less.]

NATHMONE, nath'mōn, } *adv.* (*Spenser*). Not or
NATHMORE, nath'mōr, } never the more.

NATION, nā'shun, *n.* Those *born* of the same ancestors: the people inhabiting the same country, or under the same government: a race: a great number. [L. *natio—nascor, natus*, to be born.]

NATIONAL, nash'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a nation: public: general: attached to one's own country.

NATIONALISATION, nash-un-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of nationalising: the state of being nationalised.

NATIONALISE, nash'un-al-īz, *v.t.* To make national.

NATIONALISM, nash'un-al-izm, } *n.* The quality of
NATIONALITY, nash-un-al'i-ti, } being national, or attached to one's country: national character.

NATIONALLY, nash'un-al-li, *adv.* In a national manner: as a whole nation.

NATIONALNESS, nash'un-al-nes, *n.* Reference to the people of a nation generally.

NATIVE, nāt'iv, *adj.* *From* or *by birth:* produced by nature: pertaining to the time or place of birth: original: (*Shak.*) allied by nature, congenial.—*n.* One born in any place: an original inhabitant: (*Shak.*) offspring. [See NATAL.]

NATIVELY, nāt'iv-li, *adv.* Naturally: originally.

NATIVENESS, nāt'iv-nes, *n.* State of being native.

NATIVISM, nāt'iv-izm, *n.* The disposition to favour the natives of a country in preference to immigrants.

NATIVITY, na-tiv'i-ti, *n.* *State of being born:* time, place, and manner of birth: state or place of being produced: a horoscope. [See NATAL.]

THE NATIVITY, the birthday of the Saviour.

NATTY, nat'ti, *adj.* Neat.

NATURAL, nat'ū-ral, *adj.* Pertaining to, produced by, or according to nature: inborn: not far-fetched: not acquired: tender: unaffected: illegitimate: (*mus.*) according to the usual diatonic scale: (*theol.*) discoverable by reason.—*n.* One born without natural understanding: an idiot: (*mus.*) a character which removes the effect of a preceding sharp or flat.

NATURAL HISTORY, originally a description of the universe, including all natural science, now limited to those branches of science which relate to the crust of the earth and its productions, sometimes even limited to the animal kingdom or zoology.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, that branch of physical science which has for its subject those properties and phenomena of bodies which are unaccompanied by any essential change in the bodies themselves.—NATURAL THEOLOGY, that branch of moral science which concerns itself with the evidences of the existence of God, drawn from the constitution of the universe.

NATURALISATION, nat-ū-ral-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

NATURALISE, nat'ū-ral-īz, *v.t.* To make natural or familiar: to adapt to a different climate: to invest with the privileges of natural-born subjects:—*pr.p.* nat'uralising; *pa.p.* nat'uralised.

NATURALISM, nat'ū-ral-izm, *n.* Mere state of nature.

NATURALIST, nat'ū-ral-ist, *n.* One who studies nature.

NATURALISTIC, nat-ū-ral-ist'ik, *adj.* Belonging to the doctrines of naturalism.

NATURALLY, nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* According to the power of unassisted nature: according to the usual course of things: without art or cultivation: without affectation.

NATURALNESS, nat'ū-ral-nes, *n.* The state of being given or produced by nature: conformity to nature or to truth and reality.

NATURE, nā'tūr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Birth:* the power which creates and presides over the material world: the established order of things: the universe: the essential qualities of anything: constitution: species: character: natural disposition: conformity to that which is natural: a mind or character: nakedness. [L. *natura—nascor, natus*, to be born—*gna*, a form of root *gen* = Gr. *gen*, to be born.]

NATURE-PRINTING, the process of printing in colours from plates that have been impressed with some object of nature, as a plant leaf, &c.

NATURED, nā'tūrd, *adj.* Having a certain temper or disposition: used in compounds, as *good-natured.*

NAUGHT, nawt, *n.* *No-whit, nothing.*—*adv.* In no degree.—*adj.* Of no value or account: worthless: bad. [A.S. *nāht, neaht, na-wiht—na*, not, *wiht*, anything.]

SET AT NAUGHT, to treat as of no account, to despise.

NAUGHTILY, nawt'i-li, *adv.* Wickedly: corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nawt'i-nes, *n.* Wickedness, badness: perverseness, mischievousness.

NAUGHTY, nawt'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Of no value* or *account:* (*B.*) worthless: bad: mischievous: perverse. [From NAUGHT.]

NAUSEA, naw'ze-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Sea-sickness:* any sickness of the stomach, with a propensity to vomit: loathing. [L.; Gr. *nausia—naus*, a ship.]

NAUSEATE, naw'ze-āt, *v.i.* To feel nausea: to become squeamish: to feel disgust.—*v.t.* to loathe: to strike with disgust:—*pr.p.* nau'seating; *pa.p.* nau'seated.

NAUSEATIVE, naw'ze-a-tiv, *adj.* Causing nausea or loathing.

NAUSEOUS, naw'ze-us, *adj.* Producing nausea: disgusting: loathsome.

NAUSEOUSLY, naw'ze-us-li, *adv.* Loathsomely: disgustingly. [From NAUSEOUS.]

NAUSEOUSNESS, naw'ze-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being nauseous or of exciting disgust: loathsomeness.

NAUTIC, -AL, naw'tik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to ships*, sailors, or navigation: naval: marine. [L. *nauticus*, Gr. *nautikos*—L. *navis*, Gr. *naus*, Sans. *nau*, a ship.]

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NAUTICALLY, naw'tik-al-li, *adv.* In matters pertaining to navigation or to seamen.

NAUTILUS, naw'ti-lus, *n.* A kind of shell-fish furnished with a membrane which was once believed to enable it to sail like a *ship*. [L.; Gr. *nautilos—naus*, a ship.]

NAVAL, nā'val, *adj.* *Pertaining to ships:* consisting of ships: marine: nautical. [L. *navalis—navis*, a ship.]

NAVE, nāv, *n.* The middle or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings, perhaps so called from the resemblance of the roof to the hull of a *ship*. [Fr. *nef*; Sp. *nave*—L. *navis*, a ship.]

NAVE, nāv, *n.* (*lit.*) *A knob* or projection: the piece of wood, &c. in the centre of a wheel, through which the axle passes. [See NAVEL.]

NAVEL, nāv'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little nave:* the mark or depression in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, at first *a small projection*. [A.S. *nafu*, nave, *nafela*, navel; Sans. *nabhi*, nave, navel; Ice. *nabli*, navel, conn. with *nabbi*, a knoll.]

NAVICULAR, nav-ik'ū-lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to small ships* or boats: (*bot.*) boat-shaped. [L. *navicularis—navicula*, dim. of *navis*, a ship.]

NAVIGABILITY, nav-i-ga-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being navigable.

NAVIGABLE, nav'i-ga-bl, *adj.* That may be navigated or passed by ships or vessels.

NAVIGABLENESS, nav'i-ga-bl-nes, *n.* Same as NAVIGABILITY.

NAVIGABLY, nav'i-gab-li, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

NAVIGATE, nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* To steer or *manage a ship* in sailing: to sail on.—*v.i.* to go in a vessel or ship: to sail:—*pr.p.* nav'igāting; *pa.p.* nav'igāted. [L. *navigo, -atum—navis*, a ship.]

NAVIGATION, nav-i-gā'shun, *n.* The act, science, or art of navigating or steering ships.

NAVIGATOR, nav'i-gāt-or, *n.* One who navigates or sails: one who directs the course of a ship.

NAVVY, nav'i, *n.* (*orig.*) A labourer on canals for internal navigation: a labourer. [A contr. of NAVIGATOR.]

NAVY, nāv'i, *n.* A fleet of *ships:* the whole of the ships-of-war of a nation: the officers and men belonging to the war-ships of a nation. [From L. *navis*, a ship.]

NAY, nā, *adv.* *Not ay* or yes: *no:* not only so: yet more.—*n.* Denial. [A.S. *na* = *ne*, no, and AY; Goth. *ni*; Sans. *na*, not.]

NAYWARD, nā'ward, *n.* (*Shak.*) Tendency to denial.

NAYWORD, nā'wurd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A proverbial reproach, a by-word, a watchword.

NAZARENE, naz-a-rēn', *n.* A term of reproach applied to the early Christians by the Jews (Acts xxiv. 5): one of a sect which arose in the Church in the 2d c., who held Christ to be a mere man and the Jewish law to be binding on Jewish Christians. [Gr. *Nazarēnos*—L. *Nazara*, Gr. *Nazareth*.]

NAZARITE, naz'ar-īt, *n.* *One vowed* or *consecrated:* a Jew who vowed to abstain from strong drink, &c. [Heb. *nazar*, to consecrate.] [of a Nazarite.

NAZARITISM, naz'ar-īt-izm, *n.* The vow and practice

NAZE, nāz, *n.* A headland or cape. [A.S. *nase*, nose.]

NE, ne, *adv.* *Not:* never. [A.S. *ne*. See NAY.]

NEAF, nēf, *n.* The fist. [Scot. *neive*.]

NEAL, nēl, *v.t.* To be tempered by heat. [See ANNEAL.]

NEAP, nēp, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Scanty:* low, applied to the lowest tides.—*n.* A neap-tide. [A.S. *nep*; Dan. *neppe*, scarcely, *knap*, scanty; Ice. *neppr*, narrow, contracted.]

NEAPED, nēpt, *adj.* Left in the neap-tide or aground, as a ship.

NEAPOLITAN, nē-a-pol'i-tan, *adj.* Pertaining to the town of Naples or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Naples. [L. *Neapolitanus*—Gr. *Neapolis*, Naples, (*lit.*) Newtown—*neos*, new, and *polis*, city.]

NEAR, nēr, *adj.* *Nigh:* not far distant: intimate: dear: close to anything followed or imitated: direct: stingy.—*adv.* At a little distance: almost.—*v.t.* To approach: to come nearer to.—*prep.* Close by: at no great distance from. [A.S. *near*, nearer, comp. of *neah*, nigh, now used as a positive; Ice. *na*, *nærri*; O. Ger. *naher*, Dan. *nær*, near; Sans. *nah*, bordering.]

NEARLY, nēr'li, *adv.* At no great distance: closely: intimately: pressingly: almost: stingily.

NEARNESS, nēr'nes, *n.* The state of being near: closeness: intimacy: close alliance: stinginess.

NEAR-SIGHTED, nēr'-sīt'ed, *adj.* Seeing only when near: short-sighted. [of being short-sighted.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, nēr'-sīt'ed-nes, *n.* The state

NEAT, nēt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Not knowing*, irrational: belonging to the bovine genus.—*n.* Black-cattle: an ox or cow. [A.S. *neat*, cattle, a beast—*nitan* = *ne witan*, not to know; Ice. *naut*, an ox; Scot. *nout*, black-cattle.]

NEAT, nēt, *adj.* *Shining:* tidy: unadulterated: pure, as style. [O. E. *nett*; Fr. *net*; L. *nitidus*, shining—*niteo*, to shine.] [the care of neat or cattle.

NEAT-HERD, nēt'-hērd, *n.* One who herds or has

NEAT-HOUSE, nēt'-hows, *n.* A building for the shelter of neat-cattle.

NEATLY, nēt'li, *adv.* With neatness: with good taste.

NEATNESS, nēt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being neat: cleanliness: purity, as of language: freedom from anything in bad taste.

NEB, neb, *n.* *A sharp projecting point:* the beak of a bird: the nose. [Ice. *nebbi*; D. *nebbe*, the beak of a bird; Ice. *nibba*, a promontory.]

NEB-NEB, neb'-neb, *n.* The dried pods of a species of acacia found in Africa, which are much used in Egypt for tanning.

NEBULA, neb'ū-la, *n.* *A little cloud:* a faint, misty, milky patch in the heavens produced by innumerable stars:—*pl.* NEB'ULÆ. [L.; Gr. *nephelē*, cloud, mist.]

NEBULAR, neb'ū-lar, } *adj.* Pertaining to nebulæ:
NEBULOSE, neb'ū-lōs, } having the appearance *of clouds:* misty: relating to or having the appearance of a nebula.

NEBULOSITY, neb-ū-los'i-ti, *n.* The state of being nebulous: the hazy appearance surrounding certain stars.

NEBULOUS, neb'ū-los, *adj.* Same as NEBULOSE.

NECESSARIAN, nes-es-sā'ri-an, *adj.* Same as NECESSITARIAN.

NECESSARIANISM, nes-es-sā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity.

NECESSARILY, nes'es-sar-i-li, *adv.* By necessity: unavoidably: by fate.

NECESSARINESS, nes'es-sar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being necessary.

NECESSARY, nes'es-sar-i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *That cannot yield* or give way to anything else: unavoidable: indispensable: not free.—*n.* A requisite—used chiefly in *pl.* [L. *necessarius—ne*, not, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to yield.]

NECESSITARIAN, ne-ses-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of necessity, denying freedom of will.

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NECESSITATE, ne-ses'i-tāt, *v.t.* To make necessary: to render unavoidable: to compel:—*pr.p.* neces'i-tāting; *pa.p.* neces'itāted.

NECESSITIED, ne-ses'i-tid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) In a state [of want.

NECESSITOUS, ne-ses'i-tus, *adj.* Without what is necessary: very poor: destitute.

NECESSITOUSLY, ne-ses'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

NECESSITOUSNESS, ne-ses'i-tus-nes, *n.* Extreme [poverty: great want.

NECESSITY, ne-ses'i-ti, *n.* That which is necessary or unavoidable: compulsion: need: poverty.

NECK, nek, *n.* The *bending* part of an animal's body between the head and trunk: a long narrow part. [A.S. *hnecca—hnigan*, to bend: also given from the root of NAPE.]

NECKATEE, nek'a-tē, *n.* A neckerchief.

NECKCLOTH, nek'kloth, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck by men.

NECKED, nekt, *adj.* Having a neck.

NECKERCHIEF, nek'ėr-chif, *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

NECKLACE, nek'lās, *n.* A lace or string of beads or precious stones worn on the neck by women.

NECK-MOULD, nek'-mōld, *n.* A small moulding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.

NECKTIE, nek'tī, *n.* A tie or cloth for the neck.

NECK-VERSE, nek'-vėrs, *n.* The verse formerly read to entitle the person to benefit of clergy—said to be the first of the 51st Psalm. [ing to necrology.

NECROLOGIC, -AL, ne-kro-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertain-

NECROLOGIST, ne-krol'o-jist, *n.* *One who gives an account of deaths.* [See NECROLOGY.]

NECROLOGY, ne-krol'o-ji, *n.* *An account of the dead* or of deaths: a register of deaths. [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

NECROMANCER, nek'ro-man-sėr, *n.* One who practises necromancy: a sorcerer.

NECROMANCY, nek'ro-man-si, *n.* The art of *revealing future events* by communication with the *dead:* enchantment. [Gr. *nekromanteia—nekros*, dead, and *manteia*, a prophesying—*mantis*, a prophet.]

NECROMANTIC, -AL, nek-ro-man'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to necromancy: performed by necromancy.

NECROMANTICALLY, nek-ro-man'tik-al-li, *adv.* By necromancy or charms.

NECROPHILISM, ne-krof'i-lizm, *n.* An unnatural *love for the dead.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *philō*, to love.]

NECROPOLIS, ne-krop'o-lis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A city of the dead:* a cemetery. [Gr. *nekros*, and *polis*, a city.]

NECROSIS, ne-krō'sis, *n.* *The death* or mortification of bone: (*bot.*) a disease of plants, appearing in black spots, beneath which the substance of the plant decays. [Gr. *nekrōsis*, deadness—*nekroō*, to make dead—*nekros*, dead.]

NECTAR, nek'tar, *n.* The red wine or drink of the gods: a delicious beverage: the honey of the glands of plants. [L.; Gr. *nektar;* usually given from *ne*, not, and *kteinō*, to kill.]

NECTAREAL, NECTAREAN, nek-tā're-al, nek-tā're-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling nectar: delicious.

NECTARED, nek'tard, *adj.* Imbued with nectar: mingled or abounding with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nek-tā're-us, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar: delicious.

NECTAREOUSLY, nek-tā're-us-li, *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

NECTAREOUSNESS, nek-tā're-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

NECTARIFEROUS, nek-tar-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Producing nectar or honey: having a nectary. [L. *nectar;* and *fero*, to bear.]

NECTARINE, nek'ta-rin, *adj.* Sweet as nectar.—*n.* A nectarous variety of peach with a smooth fruit.

NECTAROUS, nek'tar-us, *adj.* Sweet as nectar.

NECTARY, nek'tar-i, *n.* The part of a flower which secretes the nectar or honey.

NEED, nēd, *n.* *Compulsion, necessity:* a state that requires relief: want.—*v.t.* To have a necessity for: to want. [A.S. *nead*, Ger. *noth*, Ice. *nauda*, need; or A.S. *nead—ne*, not, *ead*, prosperity, *eadig*, happy, rich.]

NEED-FIRE, nēd'-fīr, *n.* *Fire* produced *by friction*, to which a certain virtue is superstitiously attached. [FIRE, and the root of KNEAD.]

NEEDFUL, nēd'fool, *adj.* Full of need, needy: necessary: requisite.

NEEDFULLY, nēd'fool-li, *adv.* Necessarily.

NEEDFULNESS, nēd'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being needful.

NEEDILY, nēd'i-li, *adv.* In need or poverty: poorly.

NEEDINESS, nēd'i-nes, *n.* State of being needy: want: poverty.

NEEDLE, nēd'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which pricks* or sews: a small, sharp-pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread: anything like a needle, as the magnet of a compass. [A.S. *nædel*, Ger. *nadel*, from Ger. *nähen*, O. Ger. *nagan*, to sew, akin to Gr. *nussō*, to prick.]

NEEDLE-BOOK, nēd'l-book, *n.* A book for needles.

NEEDLEFUL, nēd'l-fool, *n.* As much thread as fills a needle:—*pl.* NEED'LEFULS.

NEEDLE-GUN, nēd'l-gun, *n.* A gun or rifle loaded at the breech with a cartridge containing powder that is exploded by the prick of a needle.

NEEDLE-POINTED, nēd'l-point'ed, *adj.* Pointed like needles.

NEEDLESS, nēd'les, *adj.* Not needed: unnecessary.

NEEDLESSLY, nēd'les-li, *adv.* Unnecessarily.

NEEDLESSNESS, nēd'les-nes, *n.* Unnecessariness.

NEEDLE-WOMAN, nēd'l-woom'an, *n.* A woman who makes her living by her needle, a seamstress.

NEEDLE-WORK, nēd'l-wurk, *n.* Work done with a needle: the business of a seamstress.

NEEDLY, nēd'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Necessarily.

NEEDMENT, nēd'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Something needed or wanted.

NEEDS, nēdz, *adv.* *Of necessity:* indispensably. [Gen. of *need*, as in A.S. *neades*, of necessity.]

NEEDY, nēd'i, *adj.* Being in need: very poor:—(*comp.*) NEED'IER; (*superl.*) NEED'IEST.

NEELD, NEELE, nēld, nēl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A needle.

NE'ER, nār, *adv.* Contr. of NEVER.

NEESE, nēz, *v.i.* (*B.*) To sneeze.

NEESING, nēz'ing, *n.* (*B.*) Old form of SNEEZING.

NEFARIOUS, ne-fā'ri-us, *adj.* *Not according to divine law:* impious: wicked in the extreme: villainous. [L. *nefarius*, contrary to divine law—*ne*, not, *fas*, divine law, prob. from *fari*, to speak.]

NEFARIOUSLY, ne-fā'ri-us-li, *adv.* Abominably: wickedly. [of being nefarious.

NEFARIOUSNESS, ne-fā'ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality

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NEGATION, ne-gā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *Act of saying no:* denial: (*logic*) the absence of certain qualities in anything. [Fr.—L. *negatio—nego, -atum*, to say no—*nec*, not, *aio*, to say yes.]

NEGATIVE, neg'a-tiv, *adj.* *That denies:* implying absence: that stops or restrains: (*logic*) denying the connection between a subject and predicate: (*alg.*) noting a quantity to be subtracted.—*n.* A proposition by which something is denied: (*gram.*) a word that denies.—*v.t.* To prove the contrary: to reject by vote:—*pr.p.* neg'ativing; *pa.p.* neg'atived. [L. *negativus—nego*, to deny.]

NEGATIVELY, neg'a-tiv-li, *adv.* With, or in the form of, denial: in the form of speech implying the absence of something.

NEGATIVENESS, neg'a-tiv-nes, } *n.* The quality of
NEGATIVITY, neg-a-tiv'i-ti, } being negative.

NEGLECT, neg-lekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *Not to gather*, not to care for: to disregard: to omit by carelessness: not to attend to, &c.: (*Shak.*) to cause to be omitted or postponed.—*n.* Disregard: slight: omission. [L. *neglĭgo, neglectum—nec*, not, *lego*, to gather, pick up.]

NEGLECTFUL, neg-lekt'fool, *adj.* Full of neglect: careless: accustomed to omit or neglect things: slighting.

NEGLECTFULLY, neg-lekt'fool-li, *adv.* With heedless inattention: with careless indifference.

NEGLECTFULNESS, neg-lekt'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being neglectful. [heedlessly.

NEGLECTINGLY, neg-lekt'ing-li, *adv.* Carelessly:

NEGLECTION, neg-lek'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) The state of being negligent.

NEGLIGEE, neg-li-zhā', *n.* A dress worn *negligently:* a loose undress: a long necklace, usually of red coral. [Fr. *négligé—négliger*, to neglect.]

NEGLIGENCE, neg'li-jens, *n.* Quality of being negligent: habitual neglect: carelessness: omission of duty.

NEGLIGENT, neg'li-jent, *adj.* *Neglecting:* careless: inattentive. [L. *negligens, -entis*, pr.p. of *negligo*, to neglect.]

NEGLIGENTLY, neg'li-jent-li, *adv.* Carelessly: without exactness: with scornful inattention.

NEGOTIABILITY, ne-gō-shi-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being negotiable.

NEGOTIABLE, ne-gō'shi-a-bl, *adj.* That may be negotiated or transacted.

NEGOTIATE, ne-gō'shi-āt, *v.i.* *To carry on business:* to bargain: to hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement.—*v.t.* to arrange for by agreement: to pass, as a bill: to sell:—*pr.p.* negō'tiāting; *pa.p.* negō'tiāted. [L. *negotior, -atus—negotium*, business—*nec*, not, *otium*, leisure.]

NEGOTIATION, ne-gō-shi-ā'shun, *n.* Act of negotiating: the treating with another on business.

NEGOTIATOR, ne-gō'shi-āt-or, *n.* One employed to negotiate or treat with others.

NEGOTIATORY, ne-gō'shi-a-tor-i, *adj.* Of or pertaining to negotiation.

NEGRESS, nē'gres, *n.* A female negro.

NEGRO, nē'gro, *n.* One of the *black* race in Africa:—*fem.* NE'GRESS. [Sp. *negro*—L. *niger*, black.]

NEGRO-CORN, nē'gro-korn, *n.* The name given in the W. Indies to the plant durra or Indian millet.

NEGROHEAD, nē'gro-hed, *n.* Tobacco soaked in molasses and pressed into cakes, so called from its *blackness.* [From NEGRO.]

NEGUS, nē'gus, *n.* A warm beverage of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice. [Said to be so called from Colonel *Negus*, its first maker, in the reign of Queen Anne.]

NEIF, nēf, *n.* (*Shak.*) The fist.

NEIGH, nā, *v.i.* *To utter the cry of a horse.*—*n.* The cry of a horse. [From the sound.]

NEIGHBOR, American spelling of NEIGHBOUR.

NEIGHBOUR, nā'bur, *n.* A person who *dwells near* another: (*Shak.*) a confidant: one exhibiting neighbourly feelings.—*adj.* (*B.*) Neighbouring.—*v.i.* To live near each other.—*v.t.* to be near to. [A.S. *neahbur, neahgabur*, Ger. *nachbar*—A.S. *neah*, Ger. *nach*, near, *bauer*, a farmer, dweller. See BOOR.]

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nā'bur-hood, *n.* State of being neighbours: place near: adjoining district.

NEIGHBOURING, nā'bur-ing, *adj.* Being near.

NEIGHBOURLINESS, nā'bur-li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being neighbourly.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bur-li, *adj.* Like or becoming a neighbour: friendly: social. [manner.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bur-li, *adv.* In a neighbourly

NEIGHBOUR-STAINED, nā'bur-stānd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Stained with neighbours' blood.

NEITHER, nē'*th*ėr or nī'*th*ėr, *adj.*, *pron.*, or *conj.* *Not either.* [A.S. *nather—ne*, not, and EITHER.]

NEMALITE, nem'a-līt, *n.* A fibrous hydrate of magnesia. [Gr. *nēma*, thread, and *lithos*, stone.]

NEMATOID, nem'a-toid, *adj.* *Thread-like.* [Gr. *nēma*, thread, and *eidos*, form.]

NEMEAN, nē'me-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Nemea, a valley of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, which was celebrated, in ancient Greek history, for public games which took place four times in two Olympiads.

NEMESIS, nem'e-sis, *n.* (*myth.*) The goddess *of vengeance:* retributive justice. [Gr.,—*nemō*, to distribute.]

NEMPT, nemt (*Spenser*). Named, called. [Pa.p. of O. E. *nempne*, A.S. *nemnan*, to name.]

NEOLOGIC, -AL, nē-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to neology: using new words.

NEOLOGISE, ne-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.* *To introduce new words.* [See NEOLOGY.]

NEOLOGISM, ne-ol'o-jism, *n.* *A new word*, expression, or doctrine. [See NEOLOGY.]

NEOLOGIST, ne-ol'o-jist, *n.* (*lit.*) *An innovator in language:* an innovator in theology. [See NEOLOGY.]

NEOLOGY, ne-ol'o-ji, *n.* The introduction of *new words* into a language: a new word or phrase: (*theol.*) new doctrines, esp. German rationalism. [Gr. *neos*, new, *logos*, word—*legō*, to speak.]

NEOPHYTE, nē'o-fīt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One newly planted:* a new convert: in R. C. Church, one newly admitted to the priesthood or to a monastery: a novice.—*adj.* Newly entered. [L. *neophytus*—Gr. *neophytos—neos*, new, *phytos*, grown—*phyō*, to produce.]

NEOTERIC, -AL, nē-o-ter'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging to what is newer:* of recent origin: modern. [L. *neotericus*—Gr. *neoterikos—neōteros*, comp. of *neos*, new.]

NEOZOIC, nē-o-zō'ik, *adj.* (*lit.*) *New life:* a geological term denoting all rocks from the Trias to the most recent formations, as opposed to PALÆOZOIC. [Gr. *neos*, new, and *zoē*, life.]

NEPENTHE, ne-pen'thē, } *n.* (*lit.*) *That which re-*
NEPENTHES, ne-pen'thēz, } *lieves from grief* or *pain:* a drug that relieves pain: a genus of plants having a lid attached to the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid. [Fr.—Gr. *nēpenthēs*, removing sorrow, once applied to an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day—*nē*, priv., and *penthos*, grief, sorrow.]

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NEPHEW, nev'ū or nef'ū, *n.* (*orig.*) *A grandson*—so in New Test.: the son of a brother or sister. [O. E. *nevewe*, A.S. *nefa*, Fr. *neveu*, O. Fr. *nepveu*, It. *nepote*—L. *nepos, nepotis*, a grandson; Gr. *anepsios*, a cousin; Sans. *napat, napatri.*]

NEPHRALGIA, ne-fral'ji-a, } *n. Pain* or disease *of*
NEPHRALGY, ne-fral'ji, } *the kidneys.* [Gr. *nephroi*, kidneys, *algos*, pain.]

NEPHRITIC, -AL, ne-frit'ik, -al, *adj. Pertaining to the kidneys:* affected with a disease of the kidneys: relieving diseases of the kidneys.—*n.* NEPHRIT'IC, a medicine for the cure of diseases of the kidneys. [From Gr. *nephroi*, the kidneys.]

NEPHRITIS, ne-frī'tiz, *n.* Inflammation of *the kidneys.* [From Gr. *nephroi*, the kidneys.]

NEPOTISM, nep'o-tizm, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fondness for nephews:* favouritism to one's relations. [See NEPHEW.]

NEPOTIST, nep'o-tist, *n.* One who practises nepotism.

NEPTUNE, nep'tūn, *n.* (*myth.*) The god of the sea: (*astron.*) a large planet discovered in 1846. [L. *Neptunus*, akin to Gr. *niptomai*, to bathe: or to L. *nubes*, Gr. *nephos*, a cloud, Sans. *nabhas*, the sky.]

NEPTUNIAN, nep-tū'ni-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Neptune or to the sea: formed by water.

NEREID, nē're-id, *n.* (*myth.*) *A sea-nymph*, one of the daughters of the sea-god Nereus, who attended Neptune riding on sea-horses: (*zool.*) a genus of marine worms like long myriapods. [L. *Nereis*, Gr. *Nēreis, -idos—Nēreus*, a sea-god; akin to *neō*, to swim, *naō*, to flow, and Sans. *nara*, water.]

NEREIS, nē're-is, *n.* (*zool.*) A nereid.

NERILITE, ner'i-līt, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Nerita, found in tropical seas. [From Gr. *nēros*, wet.]

NERVATION, nėrv-ā'shun, *n.* The arrangement of nerves, especially those of leaves.

NERVE, nėrv, *n.* (*orig.*) *A tendon* or *sinew:* physical strength: firmness: courage: (*anat.*) one of the fibres which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain: (*bot.*) one of the fibres in the leaves of plants.—*v.t.* To give strength or vigour to:—*pr.p.* nerv'ing; *pa.p.* nerved'. [L. *nervus*—Gr. *neuron*, a sinew; O. Ger. *snara*, Ger. *schnur*, a lace or tie.]

NERVED, nėrvd, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having nerves or parallel fibres extending from the base to the apex, as a leaf.

NERVELESS, nėrv'les, *adj.* Without nerve or strength.

NERVINE, nėrv'in, *adj.* Acting on the nerves: quieting nervous excitement.—*n.* A medicine that soothes nervous excitement.

NERVOSE, ner-vōz', *adj.* (*bot.*) Same as NERVED.

NERVOUS, nėrv'us, *adj. Having nerve:* sinewy: strong: vigorous: pertaining to the nerves: having the nerves affected or weak.

NERVOUS SYSTEM, the brain, spinal cord, and nerves collectively.

NERVOUSLY, nėrv'us-li, *adv.* With strength or vigour: with weakness or agitation of the nerves.

NERVOUSNESS, nėrv'us-nes, *n.* Strength: forcibleness: weakness or agitation of the nerves.

NERVURE, nėrv'ūr, *n.* One of the nerves or veins of leaves: one of the horny tubes or divisions which expand the wings of insects.

NERVY, nėrv'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Strong, vigorous. [From NERVE.]

NESS, nes, *n.* (*lit.*) *A nose:* a promontory or small cape. [A.S. *næs*, nose, promontory.]

NEST, nest, *n.* The bed formed by a bird for hatching her young: the place in which the eggs of any animal are laid and hatched: a comfortable residence: the abode of a large number: a large number going to a place: a number of boxes each inside the next larger.—*v.i.* To build and occupy a nest.—*v.t.* to form a nest for. [A.S. *nest, nist*, W. *nyth*, Gael. *nead*; akin to L. *nidus*, for *nisdus*, Sans. *nida.*]

NEST-EGG, nest'-eg, *n.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it: something laid up as the beginning of an accumulation.

NESTLE, nes'l, *v.i.* To lie close or snug as in a nest: to settle comfortably.—*v.t.* to cherish as a bird her young:—*pr.p.* nes'tling; *pa.p.* nes'tled. [A.S. *nestlian—nest.*]

NESTLING, nest'ling, *adj.* Being in the nest, newly hatched.—*n.* A young bird in the nest: (*Bacon*) a nest.

NESTORIAN, nes-tō'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the doctrine of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople (5th cent.): resembling *Nestor*, the aged warrior and counsellor mentioned in Homer: experienced: wise.

NET, net, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is knitted:* an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, &c.: anything like a net: a snare: a difficulty.—*v.t.* To form as network: to take with a net.—*v.i.* to form network:—*pr.p.* nett'ing; *pa.p.* nett'ed. [A.S. *net, nyt*, Ger. *netz*, from root of KNIT.]

NET, net, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Neat, unmixed:* (*Spenser*) without flaw or spot: clear of all charges.—*v.t.* To produce as clear profit:—*pr.p.* nett'ing; *pa.p.* nett'ed. [A.S. *nett*; same as NEAT.]

NETHER, neth'ėr, *adj. Beneath* another, lower: infernal. [A.S. *nithera*, comp. of *nither*, below.]

NETHERMOST, neth'ėr-mōst, *adj. Most beneath*, lowest. [A.S. *nithemest*, superl. of *nither.*]

NETHERSTOCKS, neth'ėr-stoks, *n.* (*Shak.*) Short stockings or half-hose.

NETHINIM, NETHINIMS, neth'in-im, -ims, *n.* (*B.*) Men *given* to the Levites to assist them. [Heb. *nathan*, to give. See Numbers viii. 19.]

NETHLESSE, neth'les, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as NATHELESS. [piece of network.

NETTING, net'ing, *n.* Act of forming network: a

NETTLE, net'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *The plant* that pierces *like a needle:* a common plant covered with hairs which sting sharply.—*v.t.* To fret, as a nettle does the skin: to irritate:—*pr.p.* nett'ling; *pa.p.* nett'led. [See NEEDLE.]

NETTLE-RASH, net'l-rash, *n.* A kind of fever characterised by a rash or eruption on the skin like that caused by the sting of a nettle.

NETTLETREE, net'l-trē, *n.* A genus of trees, with simple and generally serrated leaves, like those of the common nettle, but not stinging, remarkable for their fruit, a fleshy, globose, one-celled drupe.

NETWORK, net'wurk, *n.* A piece of work or a fabric formed like a net.

NEURAL, nū'ral, *adj. Pertaining to the nerves.* [Gr. *neuron.* See NERVE.]

NEURALGIA, nū-ral'ji-a, *n. Pain in the nerves.* [Gr. *neuron*, and *algos*, pain.]

NEURALGIC, nū-ral'jik, *adj.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

NEURALGY, nū-ral'ji, *n.* Neuralgia.

NEURATION, nū-rā'shun, *n.* Same as NERVATION.

NEURITIS, nū-rī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the nerves.

NEUROLOGICAL, nū-ro-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to neurology.

NEUROLOGIST, nū-rol'o-jist, *n.* One who has a knowledge of or writes a description of the nerves.

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NEUROLOGY, nū-rol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of the nerves.* [Gr. *neuron*, and *logos*, science.]

NEUROPTERA, nū-rop'tėr-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Nerve-wings:* an order of insects which have generally four wings reticulated with many nerves. [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, a wing.]

NEUROPTERAL, nū-rop'tėr-al, } *adj.* *Nerve-*
NEUROPTEROUS, nū-rop'tėr-us, } *winged:* belonging to the neuroptera.

NEUROTIC, nū-rot'ik, *adj.* *Relating to* or seated in *the nerves.*—*n.* A disease of the nerves: a medicine useful for diseases of the nerves.

NEUTER, nū'tėr, *adj.* *Neither:* taking no part with either side: (*gram.*) neither masculine nor feminine: (*bot.*) without stamens or pistils: (*zool.*) without sex.—*n.* One taking no part in a contest: (*bot.*) a plant having neither stamens nor pistils: (*zool.*) a sexless animal, esp. the working bee. [L.—*ne*, not, *uter*, either.]

NEUTRAL, nū'tral, *adj.* Being neuter, indifferent: neither very good nor very bad.—*n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest.

NEUTRALISATION, nū-tral-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of neutralising: the state of being neutralised.

NEUTRALISE, nū'tral-īz, *v.t.* *To render neutral* or indifferent:—*pr.p.* neu'tralising; *pa.p.* neu'tralised.

NEUTRALISER, nū'tral-īz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which neutralises.

NEUTRALITY, nū-tral'i-ti, *n.* The state of being neutral: those who are neutral.

NEUTRALLY, nū'tral-li, *adv.* In a neutral manner: indifferently.

NEVER, nev'ėr, *adv.* *Not ever:* at no time: in no degree: not. [A.S. *næfre*, *nefre*—*ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever.]

NEVERTHELESS, nev-ėr-*the*-les', *adv.* *Never* or *not the less:* notwithstanding: in spite of that.

NEW, nū, *adj.* Lately made: having happened lately: recent: not before seen or known: strange: recently commenced: not of an ancient family: modern: as at first: unaccustomed: fresh from anything: uncultivated or recently cultivated. [A.S. *niwe*; O. Ger. *niwi*; Ger. *neu*; Goth. *niujo*; L. *novus*; Gr. *neos*; Sans. *nava*.]

NEWBORN, nū'bawrn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Recently born.

NEWCOME, nū'kum, *adj.* Recently arrived.

NEW-COMER, nū'-kum'ėr, *n.* One who has lately come.

NEW-CREATE, nū'-kre-āt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To create for the first time.

NEWEL, nū'el, *n.* (*arch.*) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind. [Fr. *noyau*, stone of fruit; O. Fr. *nual*—L. *nucalis*, like a nut—*nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

NEWEL, nū'el, *n.* (*Spenser*). Novelty.

NEWFANGLED, nū-fang'gld, *adj.* Fangled or made new: marked by the affectation of novelty: desiring new things. [NEW, and obs. FANGLED.]

NEW-FANGLEDNESS, nū-fang'gld-nes, } *n.* Vain
NEW-FANGLENESS, nū-fang'gl-nes, } and foolish love of novelty.

NEW-FASHIONED, nū-fash'und, *adj.* Newly fashioned: lately come into fashion.

NEWISH, nū'ish, *adj.* Somewhat new: nearly new.

NEWLY, nū'li, *adv.* Freshly, lately: in a manner different from the former: in a manner not existing before.

NEW-MADE, nū'-mād, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Recently made.

NEW-MODEL, nū-mod'el, *v.t.* To model or form anew.

NEWNESS, nū'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being new: novelty: recent change: want of practice: a changed or different condition.

NEW RED SANDSTONE, nū red sand'stōn, *n.* (*geol.*) The formation immediately above the coal-measures.

NEWS, nūz, *n.* *Something new:* recent account: fresh information of something that has just happened: intelligence. [sells newspapers.

NEWS-BOY, nūz'-boy, *n.* A boy who delivers or

NEWS-LETTER, nūz'-let'ėr, *n.* A letter sent for the purpose of conveying news. [newspapers.

NEWS-MAN, nūz'-man, *n.* One who delivers or sells

NEWSMONGER, nūz'mung'gėr, *n.* *One who deals in news:* one who spends much time in hearing and telling news. [NEWS and MONGER.] [news, &c.

NEWSPAPER, nūz'pā'pėr, *n.* A paper for circulating

NEWS-ROOM, nūz'-rōōm, *n.* A room for the reading of newspapers, magazines, &c. [of newspapers.

NEWS-VENDER, nūz'-vend'ėr, *n.* A vender or seller

NEWT, nūt, *n.* A genus of animals of the frog tribe, like small lizards. [Contr. from *an ewt*, O. E. *ewt*, A.S. *efete*.]

NEWTONIAN, nū-tō'ni-an, *adj.* Relating to, formed, or discovered by, Sir Isaac *Newton*, the celebrated philosopher, 1642—1727. [of the new year.

NEW-YEAR'S-DAY, nū'-yėrs-dā, *n.* The first day

NEXT, nekst, *adj.* (superl. of NIGH). *Nearest.*—*adv.* Nearest or immediately after. [A.S. *nexst*, *nyhst*, superl. of *neah*, near; O. Ger. *nahest*; Ger. *nächst*.]

NIB, nib, *n.* Something small and pointed: a point. [Same as NEB.]

NIBBED, nibd, *adj.* Having a nib or point.

NIBBLE, nib'l, *n.* *A little nib* or bite: a trying the bait without swallowing it.—*v.t.* To bite by small nips: to eat by little at a time.—*v.i.* to bite: to find fault:—*pr.p.* nibb'ling; *pa.p.* nibb'led. [Dim. of NIB.] [little at a time.

NIBBLER, nib'lėr, *n.* One who nibbles or bites by

NICE, nīs, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Ignorant, foolish:* foolishly particular: hard to please: fastidious: refined: requiring refinement of apprehension or delicacy of treatment: distinguishing minutely: exact: pleasing to the senses: delicate: dainty: agreeable: delightful: (*Shak.*) unimportant. [O. Fr. *nice*, foolish, simple; L. *nescius*, ignorant—*ne*, not, and *scio*, to know.]

NICELY, nīs'li, *adv.* In a nice manner: delicately: accurately: scrupulously.

NICENE, nī'sēn, *adj.* Pertaining to the town of Nice or Nicæa, in Asia Minor, esp. in reference to an ecumenical council held there in 325, at which was drawn up a confession of faith, out of which the present Nicene Creed has grown.

NICENESS, nīs'nes, *n.* State of being nice: minute accuracy: extreme delicacy.

NICETY, nīs'e-ti, *n.* Quality of being nice: delicate management: exactness of treatment: delicacy of perception: fastidiousness: that which is delicate to the taste: a delicacy.

NICHE, nich, *n.* A *shell-like* recess in a wall, for a statue, &c. [Fr.; It. *nicchia*—*nicchio*, oyster—L. *mytilus*, *mitulus*, a sea-muscle.]

Niche from Waltham Cross.

NICHED, nicht, *adj.* Placed in a niche.

NICK, nik, *n.* *A notch* cut into something: a score for keeping an account.—*v.t.*

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To cut in notches. [It. *nicchia; nocchia, nocca*, notch or knuckle; Ger. *knick*, a crack, breach.]

NICK, nik, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To do a thing at the proper *wink* or instant: to strike at the precise time: to gain an advantage over.—*n.* A fortunate conjuncture: the exact time. [Ger. *knick*, a crack, *nicken*, to wink.]

NICKEL, nik'el, *n.* A grayish-white metal, very malleable and ductile. [Sw. and Ger.; from Sw. *kopparnickel*, Ger. *kupfernickel*, copper of *Nick* or *Nicholas*, because it was thought to be a *base* ore of *copper*.]

NICKKNACK. Same as KNICKKNACK.

NICKNAME, nik'nām, *n.* *A surname:* a name given in contempt, or sportive familiarity.—*v.t.* To give a nickname to. [O. E. *neke-name, eke-name*, surname; Ger. *ekelname;* perh. from Ger. *necken*, to tease, and NAME.]

NICOTIAN, ni-kō'shi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to tobacco, from *Nicot*, who introduced it into France in 1560.

NICOTINE, nik'o-tin, *n.* A poisonous liquid forming the active principle of the tobacco plant. [See NICOTIAN.]

NIDIFICATION, nid-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* *The act of building a nest*, and the hatching and rearing of the young. [L. *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, to make.]

NIECE, nēs, *n.* (fem. of NEPHEW). (*Shak.*) A relative in general, a descendant, male or female: the daughter of a brother or sister. [Fr. *nièce;* L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, niece, from *nepos, nepotis*, a nephew.]

NIELLO, ni-el'lo, *n.* A method of ornamenting metal plates by engraving the surface, and rubbing in a black or coloured composition, so as to fill up the incised lines. [It. *niello*, low L. *nigellum*, a black enamel; from L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.]

NIGGARD, nig'ard, *n.* *One who scrapes up* money: a miser. [Ice. *hnöggr*, sparing, economical; Ger. *knicker*, a niggard, Ice. *nyggia*, Sw. *njugga*, to scrape.]

NIGGARD, nig'ard, *adj.* Having the qualities of a niggard: extremely sparing of expense: miserly.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stint, to supply sparingly.

NIGGARDISE, nig'ard-īz, *n.* (*Spenser*). Niggardliness.

NIGGARDLINESS, nig'ard-li-nes, *n.* The state of being niggardly: avarice.

NIGGARDLY, nig'ard-li, *adj.* Niggard.—*adv.* Sparingly: parsimoniously.

NIGH, nī, *adj.* *Near:* not distant: not remote in time, &c.: close.—*adv.* Near: almost.—*prep.* Near to: not distant from.—*v.t.* To draw near to: to touch.—*v.i.* to draw near: to approach. [A.S. *neah, neh;* Ice. *na;* Ger. *nahe;* Goth. *nehv.* See NEAR.]

NIGHLY, nī'li, *adv.* Nearly: within a little.

NIGHNESS, nī'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being nigh: nearness.

NIGHT, nīt, *n.* The time from sunset to sunrise: darkness: intellectual and moral darkness: a state of adversity: death. [A.S. *niht;* Ger. *nacht;* Goth. *nahts;* L. *nox, noctis;* Gr. *nux, nuktos;* Sans. *nakta.*]

NIGHT-BIRD, nīt'-bėrd, *n.* A bird that flies only at night.

NIGHT-BRAWLER, nīt'-brawl'ėr, *n.* One who raises disturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, nīt'kap, *n.* A cap worn at night in bed.

NIGHT-CHURR, nīt'-chur, *n.* The British species of goat-sucker, so called from the sound of its cry.

NIGHT-CROW, nīt'-krō, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bird that cries in the night.

NIGHT-DOG, nīt'-dog, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHT-DRESS, nīt'-dres, *n.* The dress worn at night.

NIGHTED, nīt'ed, *adj.* (*B. & Fl.*) Benighted: (*Shak.*) darkened, clouded.

NIGHTFALL, nīt'fawl, *n.* *The fall* or beginning *of the night.*

NIGHT-FLY, nīt'-flī, *n.* A moth that flies at night.

NIGHT-GOWN, nīt'-gown, *n.* A loose gown used for a dress at night.

NIGHT-HAWK, nīt'-hawk, *n.* A species of migratory goat-sucker, common in America, which pursues its insect prey chiefly about sunset and dawn.

NIGHT-HERON, nīt'-her'un, *n.* A genus of birds intermediate between the bittern and heron, which feed chiefly by twilight or at night.

NIGHTINGALE, nīt'in-gāl, *n.* A small bird celebrated for its *singing at night.* [A.S. *nihtgale—niht*, night, and *galan*, to sing; O. Ger. *nahtagala;* Ger. *nachtigall.*]

NIGHT-JAR, nīt'-jär, *n.* The goat-sucker, so called from its coming out at night and its jarring noise.

NIGHTLESS, nīt'les, *adj.* Having no night.

NIGHTLY, nīt'li, *adj.* Done by night: done every night.—*adv.* By night: every night.

NIGHTMARE, nīt'mār, *n.* (*lit.*) *The spectre of the night:* a dreadful dream accompanied with pressure on the breast, and a feeling of powerlessness of motion, speech, or respiration. [Prov. Ger. *nachtmar*—Ger. *nacht*, night, and *mahr*, Ice., Goth. *mara*, the spectre of the night.]

NIGHT-PIECE, nīt'-pēs, *n.* A piece of painting representing a night-scene: a painting to be seen best by candle-light.

NIGHT-RAVEN, nīt'-rā'vn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bird that cries at night, and supposed to be of ill-omen.

NIGHT-REST, nīt'-rest, *n.* The repose of the night.

NIGHT-RULE, nīt'-rōōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A frolic at night. [Probably a corruption of *night-revel.*]

NIGHTSHADE, nīt'shād, *n.* A name of several plants having narcotic properties, often found in damp *shady* woods. [NIGHT and SHADE.]

NIGHT-SHIRT, nīt'-shėrt, *n.* A plain, loose shirt for sleeping in.

NIGHT-SHRIEK, nīt'-shrēk, *n.* A cry in the night.

NIGHT-SOIL, nīt'-soil, *n.* The contents of necessaries, cess-pools, &c., so called because carried away at night.

NIGHT-TRIPPING, nīt'-trip'ping, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Tripping about in the night.

NIGHT-WALK, nīt'-wawk, *n.* A walk in the night.

NIGHT-WALKER, nīt'-wawk'ėr, *n.* *One who walks* in his sleep *at night;* one who walks about at night for bad purposes.

NIGHT-WALKING, nīt'-wawk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep: roving about at night with evil designs.

NIGHT-WANDERER, nīt'-won'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who wanders by night.

NIGHTWARD, nīt'ward, *adj.* Toward night.

NIGHTWATCH, nīt'woch, *n.* A watch or guard at night: time of watch in the night.

NIGRESCENT, nī-gres'ent, *adj.* *Growing black* or dark: approaching to blackness. [L. *nigrescens*, pr.p. of *nigresco*, to grow black—*niger*, black.]

NIHILISM, nī'hil-izm, *n.* *Nothingness:* the doctrine that nothing can be known. [From L. *nihil*, nothing.]

NILL, nil, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To refuse, to reject. [A.S. *nillan—ne*, not, and *willan*, to will.]

NIMBLE, nim'bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Quick at taking:* light and quick in motion: active: swift. [A.S. *numol*, capable, catching, from *niman*, to take; Ice. *nämr*, Dan. *nem*, quick of apprehension, handy.]

NIMBLENESS, nim'bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being nimble: activity: agility.

NIMBLESS, nim'bles, *n.* (*Spenser*). NIMBLENESS.

NIMBLY, nim'bli, *adv.* In a nimble manner: quickly: actively.

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NIMBUS, nim'bus, *n.* *The rain-cloud:* (*paint.*) the circle of rays round the heads of saints, &c. [L.]

NINE, nīn, *adj.* and *n.* Eight and one. [A.S. *nigon;* Goth. *niun;* L. *novem;* Gr. *ennea;* Sans. *navan.*]

NINEFOLD, nīn'fōld, *adj.* Nine times folded or repeated.

NINE-HOLES, nīn'-hōlz, *n.* A game in which a ball is to be bowled into nine holes in the ground.

NINE-MEN'S-MORRIS, *n.* (*Shak.*) A game. [See MORRIS.]

NINEPINS, nīn'pinz, *n.* The game of skittles, so called from nine pins being used.

NINE-SCORE, nīn'-skōr, *adj.* Nine times twenty.—*n.* The number of nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, nīn'tēn, *adj.* *Nine* and *ten.*—*n.* The number of nine and ten. [A.S. *nigontyne—nigon*, nine, *tyn*, ten.]

NINETEENTH, nīn'tēnth, *adj.* *The ninth after the tenth:* being one of nineteen equal parts.—*n.* A nineteenth part. [A.S. *nigonteotha—nigon*, nine, *teotha*, tenth.]

NINETIETH, nīn'ti-eth, *adj.* The last *of ninety:* next after the eighty-ninth.—*n.* A ninetieth part.

NINETY, nīn'ti, *adj.* *Nine tens* or nine times ten.—*n.* The number of nine times ten. [A.S. *nigon*, nine, and *tig*, ten.]

NINNY, nin'i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A child:* a fool: a simpleton.

[Sp. *nino*, an infant, from the unmeaning word *nina*, used as a lullaby: or a contraction of the vulgar word *nincompoop*, a corruption of L. *non compos* (*mentis*), not of sound mind.]

NINTH, nīnth, *adj.* The last of nine: next after the eighth.—*n.* One of nine equal parts. [A.S. *nigotha.*]

NINTHLY, nīnth'li, *adv.* In the ninth place.

NIP, nip, *n.* A sip or small draught. [D. *nippen*, Dan. *nippe*, H. Ger. *nipfen*, to sip.]

NIP, nip, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To snap the fingers:* to pinch: to cut off the edge: to check the growth or vigour of: to destroy:—*pr.p.* nipp'ing; *pa.p.* nipped'.—*n.* A pinch: a seizing or closing in upon: a cutting off the end: a blast: destruction by frost. [Ger. *kneipen;* O. Ger. *knyppen*, *nippen*, to snap the fingers.]

NIP IN THE BUD, to kill in the earliest stage, to cut off before development.

NIPPER, nip'ėr, *n.* He or that which nips: one of the 4 fore-teeth of a horse:—*pl.* small pincers.

NIPPINGLY, nip'ing-li, *adv.* Bitingly: with sarcasm.

NIPPLE, nip'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little nib:* the pap by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females: a teat: a small projection with an orifice, as the nipple of a gun, on which the cap is placed. [A dim. of NEB or NIB.]

NIS, nis, (*Spenser*). Is not. [A.S. *nis—ne*, not, and Is.]

NISAN, ni'san, *n.* The name given after the Captivity to the Jewish month Abib. [Heb. *nisan*, for *nitsan* = the month of flowers—*nitz*, a flower; or perhaps from a Persian root, meaning *new day.*]

NISI PRIUS, ni'sī prī'us, *n.* *Unless before:* (*law*) the name usually given in England to the sittings of juries in civil cases.

[From the first two words of the old Latin writ summoning the juries to appear at Westminster *unless, before* the day appointed, the judges shall have come to the county, which they always do.]

NIT, nit, *n.* The egg of a louse or other small insect. [A.S. *hnitu;* Ice. *nyt*, *nit;* Ger. *niez;* Gr. *konis*, *konidos.*]

NITRATE, ni'trāt, *n.* A salt of nitric acid.

NITRATED, ni'trāt-ed, *adj.* Combined with nitric acid: prepared with nitrate of silver.

NITRE, ni'tėr, *n.* The nitrate of potash, also called saltpetre: (*B.*) the native carbonate of soda. [Fr.; L. *nitrum*, Gr. *nitron*, natron, potash, soda.]

NITRIC, ni'trik, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling nitre.

NITRIC ACID, an acid containing five parts of oxygen and one of nitrogen.

NITRIFICATION, ni-tri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act or process of nitrifying: the state of being nitrified.

NITRIFY, ni'tri-fī, *v.t.* To convert into nitre.—*v.i.* to become nitre:—*pr.p.* ni'trifying; *pa.p.* ni'trified. [L. *nitrum*, and *facio*, to make.]

NITRITE, ni'trīt, *n.* A salt of nitrous acid.

NITROGEN, ni'tro-jen, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which generates nitre:* a gas forming nearly four-fifths of common air, so called from its being an essential constituent of nitre. [Gr. *nitron*, and *gennaō*, to generate.]

NITROGENOUS, nī-troj'en-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen.

NITROSE, ni-trōs', } *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling,
NITROUS, ni'trus, } or obtained from nitre.

NITRY, ni'tri, *adj.* Of or producing nitre.

NITTY, nit'ti, *adj.* Full of, or abounding with nits.

NIZAM, ni-zam', *n.* The sovereign of an extensive territory in the interior of Southern India. [Hind., 'a ruler.']

NO, nō, *adj.* *Not* any: not one: none.—*adv.* The word of refusal or denial.—*n.* A refusal: a negative vote. [A.S. *na;* O. Ger. *ni;* Goth. *nih*, Sans. *na.*]

NOACHIAN, no-ā'ki-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Noah the patriarch, or to his time.

NOBILITY, no-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being noble: rank: dignity: excellence: greatness: antiquity of family: descent from noble ancestors: the peerage.

NOBLE, nō'bl, *adj.* *Well-known:* illustrious: exalted in rank: magnificent: ingenuous: generous: excellent.—*n.* A person of exalted rank: a peer: an obs. gold coin = 6s. 8d. sterling. [Fr.—L. *nobilis*, obs. *gnobilis—nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.]

NOBLEMAN, nō'bl-man, *n.* A man who is noble or of rank: a peer: one above a commoner.

NOBLE-MINDED, nō'bl-mīnd'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Endowed with a noble mind.

NOBLENESS, nō'bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being noble: dignity: greatness: ingenuousness: worth.

NOBLESS, NOBLESSE, no-bles', *n.* (*Spenser*) Nobility: greatness: the nobility collectively. [Fr. *noblesse.* See NOBLE.] [of NOBLEMAN.

NOBLEWOMAN, nō'bl-woom'an, *n.* The feminine

NOBLY, nō'bli, *adv.* Of noble extraction: heroically: magnanimously: splendidly.

NOBODY, nō'bod-i, *n.* No body or person: no one.

NOCTURN, nok'turn, *n.* A religious service *at night.* [L. *nocturnus—nox*, *noctis*, night.]

NOCTURNAL, nok-turn'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to night:* happening by night: nightly.—*n.* An instrument for observations in the night. [See NOCTURN.]

NOCTURNALLY, nok-turn'al-li, *adv.* By night: nightly. [*noceo*, to hurt.]

NOCUOUS, nok'ū-us, *adj.* *Hurtful.* [L. *nocuus—*

NOD, nod, *v.i.* *To incline* in any direction: to move the head: to bend downwards quickly: to beckon forward with a nod: to totter: to be drowsy.—*v.t.* to incline: to signify by a nod: to shake:—*pr.p.* nodd'ing; *pa.p.* nodd'ed.—*n.* A bending forward of the head quickly: a slight bow: a command. [L. *nuo*, Gr. *neuō*, to incline in any direction.]

NODAL, nōd'al, *adj.* Pertaining to nodes.

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NODATED, nōd-āt'ed, *adj.* *Knotted.* [From L. *nodus*, a knot. See NODE.]

NODATION, no-dā'shun, *n.* The act of making knots: the state of being knotted. [From L. *nodus*, a knot.]

NODDING, nod'ing, *adj.* Inclining the head quickly: [indicating by a nod.

NODDLE, nod'l, *n.* Properly, the *projecting* part at the back of the head: the head. [Ice. *knod*, the round head of a nail; D. *knod*; Dan. *knude*, a knob; L. *nodus*, a knot.]

NODDY, nod'i, *n.* One whose *head nods* from weakness: a stupid fellow: a sea-fowl, so called from the stupidity with which it allows itself to be taken.

NODE, nōd, *n.* *The thing knotted* or fastened together: a knob: (*astron.*) one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic: (*bot.*) the joint of a stem: the plot of a piece in poetry. [L. *nodus*, a knot, allied to KNOT.]

NODICAL, nod'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the nodes: from a node to the same again.

NODOSE, no-dōs', *adj.* *Full of knots:* having knots or swelling joints: knotty. [From L. *nodus*, a knot.]

NODULAR, nod'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a nodule.

NODULE, nod'ūl, *n.* *A little knot:* a small lump. [Dim. of NODE.]

NODULED, nod'ūld, *adj.* Having nodules or little [knots or lumps.

NODULOSE, nod'ū-lōs, } *adj.* Having nodules or
NODULOUS, nod'ū-lus, } small knots: somewhat nodose.

NOGGIN, nog'in, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup. [Ir. *noigin*; Gael. *noigean*.]

NOGGING, nog'ging, *n.* A partition framed of timber scantlings with the interstices filled up with bricks.

NOIANCE, noi'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as ANNOYANCE.

NOILS, noils, *n.* Short pieces of wool separated by combing.

NOINT, noint, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as ANOINT.

NOISE, noiz, *n.* *That which annoys* or *is hurtful:* quarrel: stir: sound of any kind: din: frequent or public talk.—*v.t.* To spread by rumour.—*v.i.* to sound loud:—*pr.p.* nois'ing; *pa.p.* noised'. [Fr. *noise*, quarrel; L. *noxa*, that which hurts—*noceo*, to hurt.]

NOISELESS, noiz'les, *adj.* Without noise: silent.

NOISELESSLY, noiz'les-li, *adv.* Without noise.

NOISELESSNESS, noiz'les-nes, *n.* A state of silence.

NOISILY, noiz'i-li, *adv.* With noise.

NOISINESS, noiz'i-nes, *n.* The state of being noisy: loudness of sound.

NOISOME, noi'sum, *adj.* *Injurious* to health: disgusting: offensive to any of the senses. [From root of NOXIOUS.] [noxious stench.

NOISOMELY, noi'sum-li, *adv.* With an offensive or

NOISOMENESS, noi'sum-nes, *n.* Offensiveness to the smell: unwholesomeness.

NOISY, noiz'i, *adj.* Making a loud noise or sound: clamorous: turbulent:—(*comp.*) NOIS'IER; (*superl.*) NOIS'IEST.

NOMAD, **NOMADE**, nom'ad, *n.* One of a tribe that wanders about in quest of game, or of pasture. [Gr. *nomas*, *nomados*—*nomos*, pasture—*nemō*, to deal out, to feed or pasture.]

NOMADIC, no-mad'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the life of nomads: pastoral: rude: uncivilised.

NOMADICALLY, no-mad'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a nomadic manner. [nomadic.

NOMADISM, nom'ad-izm, *n.* The state of being

NOMENCLATOR, nō'men-klāt-or, *n.* *One who gives names* to things. [L.—*nomen*, name, and *calo*, Gr. *kalō*, to call.] [of NOMENCLATOR.

NOMENCLATRESS, nō'men-klāt-res, *n.* The fem.

NOMENCLATURE, nō'men-klāt'ūr, *n.* *A calling by name:* a list of names: the peculiar terms of a science. [See NOMENCLATOR.]

NOMINAL, nom'in-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to a name:* existing only in name: having a name. [L. *nominalis*—*nomen*, *-inis*, name.]

NOMINALISM, nom'in-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that general terms have no corresponding reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words. [From L. *nomen*, a name.]

NOMINALIST, nom'in-al-ist, *n.* One of a sect of philosophers who held the doctrine of nominalism.

NOMINALISTIC, nom-in-al-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to nominalism.

NOMINALLY, nom'in-al-li, *adv.* *By name:* in name only. [From L. *nomen*, a name.]

NOMINATE, nom'in-āt, *v.t.* *To name:* to appoint: to propose by name:—*pr.p.* nom'inating; *pa.p.* nom'inated. [L. *nomino*, *-atum*, to name—*nomen*, *nominis*, a name.]

NOMINATION, nom-in-ā'shun, *n.* The act or power of nominating: state of being nominated: (*Shak.*) denomination or name.

NOMINATIVE, nom'in-a-tiv, *adj.* *Naming:* (*gram.*) applied to the case of the subject.—*n.* The naming case, the case of the subject. [From NOMINATE.]

NOMINATOR, nom'in-āt-or, *n.* One who nominates.

NOMINEE, nom-in-ē', *n.* One nominated by another: one on whose life depends an annuity or lease: one to whom the holder of a copyhold estate surrenders his interest.

NOMOLOGY, no-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the laws of the mind. [Gr. *nomos*, law, and *logos*, discourse.]

NON, non, *adv.* *Not.* A Latin word used as a prefix.

NON-ABILITY, non-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* A want of ability.

NON-ACCEPTANCE, non-ak-sept'ans, *n.* The want of acceptance: neglect to accept. [acquaintance.

NON-ACQUAINTANCE, non-ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* Want of

NON-ACQUIESCENCE, non-ak-kwi-es'ens, *n.* Refusal of acquiescence. [admitted.

NON-ADMISSION, non-ad-mish'un, *n.* Failure to be

NONAGE, non'āj, *n.* The state of being *not of age:* the time of life before a person becomes legally of age: minority. [L. *non*, not, and AGE.]

NONAGED, non'ajd, *adj.* Not arrived at maturity, or at one's majority.

NONAGENARIAN, non-a-jen-ā'ri-an, *n.* One *ninety* years old. [L. *nonagenarius*, containing ninety—*nonaginta*, ninety—*novem*, nine.]

NONAGON, non'a-gon, *n.* (*math.*) A plane figure having nine sides and nine angles. [L. *novem*, nine, *nonus*, ninth, and Gr. *gōnia*, corner, angle.]

NON-ALIENATION, non-āl-yen-ā'shun, *n.* Failure to alienate. [appear.

NON-APPEARANCE, non-ap-pēr'ans, *n.* Failure to

NON-APPOINTMENT, non-ap-point'ment, *n.* Neglect of appointment.

NON-ARRIVAL, non-ar-rīv'al, *n.* Failure to arrive.

NON-ATTENDANCE, non-at-tend'ans, *n.* Failure to attend.

NON-ATTENTION, non-at-ten'shun, *n.* Inattention.

NONCE, nons, *n.* In the phrase, *For the nonce*, for the occasion. [A corr. of *for then once.*]

NON-COMBATANT, non-kom'bat-ant, *n.* Any one connected with an army whose business is not to fight, as a surgeon, &c.

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NON-COMMISSIONED, non-kom-mish'und, *adj.* Not having a commission.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, in the army, an officer between a common soldier and a cornet or ensign: in the navy, an officer between a common sailor and a lieutenant.

NON-COMPLIANCE, non-kom-pli'ans, *n.* Refusal to comply.

NON-CONCURRENCE, non-kon-kur'ens, *n.* Refusal to concur.

NON-CONDUCTING, non-kon-dukt'ing, *n.* Not conducting or transmitting.

NON-CONDUCTOR, non-kon-dukt'or, *n.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit any influence such as heat or electricity.

NONCONFORMING, non-kon-form'ing, *adj.* Not conforming, especially to an established church.

NONCONFORMIST, non-kon-form'ist, *n.* One who does not conform: esp. one who refused to conform to the established church at the restoration of Charles II.

NONCONFORMITY, non-kon-form'i-ti, *n.* Want of conformity, esp. to the established church.

NON-CONTENT, non-kon-tent', *n.* One not content: in House of Lords, one giving a negative vote.

NON-DELIVERY, non-de-liv'ėr-i, *n.* Neglect or failure to deliver.

NONDESCRIPT, non'de-skript, *adj.* *Not* yet *described:* novel: odd.—*n.* Anything not yet described or classed: a person or thing not easily described or classed. [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described. See DESCRIBE.]

NONE, nun, *adj.* and *pron.* *Not one:* not any: not the smallest part. [A.S. *nan—ne*, not, and *an*, one.]

NON-EFFECTIVE, non-ef-fekt'iv, *adj.* Not efficient or serviceable.

NON-ELECTRIC, -AL, non-e-lek'trik, -al, *adj.* Conducting the electric fluid.

NONENTITY, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* Want of entity or being: a thing not existing.

NONES, nōnz, *n.* In the Roman calendar, the *ninth* day before the ides—the 5th of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., and the 7th of the other months. [L. *nonæ—nonus* for *novenus*, ninth—*novem*, nine.]

NON-ESSENTIAL, non-es-sen'shal, *adj.* Not essential.

NONESUCH, nun'such, *n.* A thing like which there is none such: an extraordinary thing.

NON-EXISTENCE, non-eks-ist'ens, *n.* Negation of existence: a thing that has no existence.

NON-FEASANCE, non-fē'zans, *n.* Omission of what ought to be done. [Pfx. *non*, not, and O. Fr. *faisance*, doing—*faire*, L. *facere*, to do or make.]

NON-JOINDER, non-join'dėr, *n.* (*law*). The omitting to join all the parties to the action or suit.

NONJURING, non-jōōr'ing, *adj.* *Not swearing* allegiance. [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear.]

NONJUROR, non-jōōr'or or non'jōōr-or, *n.* One who *would not swear* allegiance to the government of England at the Revolution of 1688.

NON-METALLIC, non-me-tal'lik, *adj.* Not consisting of metal: not like the metals.

NON-OBSERVANCE, non-ob-zėrv'ans, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe.

NONPAREIL, non-pa-rel', *n.* *A person* or *thing without an equal:* unequalled excellence: a rich kind of apple: a small printing type.—*adj.* Without an equal: matchless. [Fr.—*non*, not, and *pareil*, equal—low L. *pariculus*, dim. of *par*, equal.]

NON-PERFORMANCE, non-pėr-form'ans, *n.* Neglect or failure to perform.

NONPLUS, non'plus, *n.* A state in which *no more* can be done or said: great difficulty.—*v.t.* To throw into complete perplexity: to puzzle:—*pr.p.* non'plussing; *pa.p.* non'plussed. [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more.]

NON-PROFICIENT, non-pro-fish'ent, *n.* One who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged.

NON-REGARDANCE, non-re-gärd'ans, *n.* Want of regard.

NON-RESIDENCE, non-res'i-dens, *n.* Failure to reside at a certain place.

NON-RESISTANCE, non-re-zist'ans, *n.* The principle of not offering opposition: passive or ready obedience.

NONSENSE, non'sens, *n.* That which has *no sense:* language without meaning: absurdity: trifles. [L. *non*, not, and SENSE.]

NONSENSICAL, non-sens'ik-al, *adj.* *Without sense:* absurd.

NONSENSICALLY, non-sens'ik-al-li, *adv.* Foolishly: ridiculously.

NONSENSICALNESS, non-sens'ik-al-nes, *n.* Foolishness: absurdity: jargon.

NON-SPARING, non-spār'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Sparing none, merciless.

NON-SUBMISSION, non-sub-mish'un, *n.* Want of submission.

NONSUCH, non'such. Same as NONESUCH.

NONSUIT, non'sūt, *n.* *A withdrawal of a suit* at law, either voluntarily or by the judgment of the court.—*v.t.* To record that a plaintiff drops his suit. [L. *non*, not, and SUIT.]

NOOK, nōōk, *n.* *A corner:* a narrow place formed by an angle: a recess: a secluded retreat. [Scot. *neuk*, Gael., Ir. *niuc.*]

NOOK-SHOTTEN, nōōk'shot'tn, *adj.* Full of nooks and corners. [From NOOK and obs. SHOTTEN, having been shot out.]

NOOLOGY, no-ol'o-ji, *n.* *The science* of the phenomena *of the mind.* [Gr. *noos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.]

NOON, nōōn, *n.* (*orig.*) The *ninth* hour of the day, or three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Romans took their chief meal: mid-day: twelve o'clock: middle: height.—*adj.* Belonging to mid-day: meridional. [A.S. *non*; D. *noen*; Scot. *none*—L. *nona* (*hora*), the ninth (hour).]

NOONDAY, nōōn'dā, *n.* The noon of the day: mid-day.—*adj.* Pertaining to mid-day: meridional.

NOONTIDE, nōōn'tīd, *n.* The tide or time of noon: mid-day.—*adj.* Pertaining to noon: meridional.

NOOSE, nōōs or nōōz, *n.* A running *knot* which *ties* the firmer the closer it is drawn.—*v.t.* To tie or catch in a noose:—*pr.p.* nōōs'ing; *pa.p.* nōōsed'. [Ir. *nas*, a band, tie, *nasgaim*, I tie, I bind; L. *nodus*, a knot.]

NOR, nor, *conj.* A particle marking the second or subsequent part of a negative proposition:—correlative to NEITHER or NOT. [A.S. *ne*, not, and OR.]

NORMAL, nor'mal, *adj.* *According to rule:* regular: analogical: perpendicular.—*n.* A perpendicular. [L. *normalis—norma*, a rule.]

NORMALLY, nor'mal-li, *adv.* According to established law or principle: regularly.

NORMAN, nor'man, *n.* (*lit.*) *A north man:* a native or inhabitant of Normandy.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy.

NORROY, nor'roy, *n.* (*lit.*) *North king:* (*her.*) the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds. [Fr. *nord*, north, and *roy*, *roi*, king.]

NORSE, nors, *adj.* Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia.—*n.* The language of ancient Scandinavia. [O. Fr. *norvis*, Norwegian, from the name of the people, *Norvegr.*]

NORTH, north, *n.* The point opposite the sun at noon: one of the four cardinal points of the horizon.

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—*adj.* Lying toward or being in the north.—*v.i.* To move or veer towards the north. [A.S. *north;* Ice. *nordhr;* Fr. *nord.*]

NORTH-EAST, north-ēst', *n.* The point between the north and east, equidistant from each.—*adj.* Belonging to or from the north-east.

NORTH-EASTERLY, north-ēst'ėr-li, *adj.* Toward or coming from the north-east.

NORTH-EASTERN, north-ēst'ėrn, *adj.* Belonging to the north-east: being in the north-east, or in that direction.

NORTH-EASTWARD, north-ēst'ward, *adv.* Towards [the north-east.

NORTHER, north'ėr, *n.* A wind or gale from the north.

NORTHERLINESS, nor*th*'ėr-li-nes, *n.* State of being [towards the north.

NORTHERLY, nor*th*'ėr-li, *adj.* Being toward the north: from the north.—*adv.* Toward or from the north.

NORTHERN, nor*th*'ėrn, *adj.* Pertaining to the north: being in the north or in the direction towards it.—*n.* An inhabitant of the north.

NORTHERNER, nor*th*'ėrn-ėr, *n.* A native of or resident in the north.

NORTHERNMOST, nor*th*'ėrn-mōst, *adj.* Situate at the point farthest north.

NORTHING, nor*th*'ing, *n.* Motion, distance, or tendency northward: distance of a heavenly body from the equinoctial northward: difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing northward.

NORTHMAN, north'man, *n.* One of the ancient Scandinavians.

NORTHMOST, north'mōst, *adj.* Lying farthest north.

NORTH-STAR, north'-stär, *n.* The north polar star.

NORTHWARD, north'ward, *adj.* Being toward the north.—*adv.* (also NORTH'WARDS) Toward the north.

NORTHWARDLY, north'ward-li, *adv.* Having a northerly direction.

NORTH-WEST, north-west', *n.* The point between the north and west, equidistant from each.—*adj.* Pertaining to or from the north-west.

NORTH-WESTERLY, north-west'ėr-li, *adj.* Toward or from the north-west.

NORTH-WESTERN, north-west'ėrn, *adj.* Pertaining to or being in the north-west or in that direction.

NORWEGIAN, nor-wē'ji-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Norway.—*n.* A native of Norway.

NORWEYAN, nor-wē'yan, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as Norwegian.

NOSE, nōz, *n.* The organ of smell: the power of smelling: sagacity.—*v.t.* To smell: to oppose rudely to the face: to sound through the nose:—*pr.p.* nōs'ing; *pa.p.* nōsed'. [A.S. *næse*, Ice. *nōs*, Ger. *nase*, L. *nasus*, Sans. *nâsâ*, prob. from an imitation of sounds made through the nose.]

NOSE-BAG, nōz'-bag, *n.* A bag for a horse's nose, containing oats, &c.

NOSED, nōzd, *adj.* Having a nose—used in composition.

NOSEGAY, nōz'gā, *n.* A bunch of (gay) flowers for regaling the nose or sense of smelling: a bouquet.

NOSELESS, nōz'les, *adj.* Without a nose.

NOSE-PIECE, nōz'-pēs, *n.* The nozzle of a hose or pipe.

NOSING, nōz'ing, *n.* The projecting rounded edge of the tread of a step or stair, or of a moulding.

NOSOLOGICAL, nos-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to nosology.

NOSOLOGIST, nos-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed [in nosology.

NOSOLOGY, nos-ol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of diseases:* the branch of medicine which treats of the classification and nomenclature of diseases. [Gr. *nosos*, a disease, and *logos*, a discourse, an account.]

NOSTOC, nos'tok, *n.* A genus of plants of the order Algæ, found in moist places, vulgarly supposed to drop from the sky, hence called Star Jelly.

NOSTRIL, nos'tril, *n.* One of the holes of the nose. [O. E. *nosethril*, A.S. *nasthyrl*—NOSE, and *thyrl*, a hole, Ger. *thürle*, dim. of *thür*, Gr. *thura*, a door.]

NOSTRUM, nos'trum, *n.* (*lit.*) *Our own:* a medicine, the composition of which is kept secret: a quack or patent medicine. [L., from *nos*, we.]

NOT, not, *adv.* A word expressing denial, negation, or refusal. [A.S. *nate*, Ger. *nicht*, from negative particle *ne*, and A.S. *wiht*, a whit.]

NOTABILITY, nōt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being notable: a notable person or thing.

NOTABLE, nōt'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being known or noted: remarkable: memorable: distinguished: notorious.—*n.* A person or thing worthy of note.

NOTABLE, not'a-bl, *adj.* Industrious: thrifty.

NOTABLENESS, nōt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as NOTABILITY.

NOTABLY, nōt'a-bli, *adv.* Memorably: remarkably: [eminently.

NOTABLY, not'a-bli, *adv.* Industriously: thriftily.

NOTARIAL, no-tā'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or done by a notary.

NOTARIALLY, no-tā'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a notarial [manner.

NOTARY, nōt'ar-i, *n.* In ancient Rome, *one who took notes*, a short-hand writer: an officer who certifies deeds or other writings, also called NOTARY PUBLIC.

NOTATE, nōt'at, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Marked* with coloured spots or lines. [L. *notatus—noto*, to mark.]

NOTATION, no-tā'shun, *n.* *A noting* or marking: the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols: a system of signs or symbols. [L. *notatio—noto, notatum*, to mark.]

NOTCH, noch, *n.* *A nick* cut in anything: an indentation.—*v.t.* To cut a hollow into. [O. E. *nock*, Ger. *knicken*, to crack. See NICK.]

NOTCH-BOARD, noch'-bōrd, *n.* The board which receives the ends of the steps of a staircase.

NOTE, nōt, *n.* That by which a person or thing *is known:* a mark or sign: a brief explanation: a short remark: a memorandum: a short letter: a diplomatic paper: (*mus.*) a mark representing a sound, also the sound itself: a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: observation: reputation: fame: (*Bacon*) notice, information.—*v.t.* To make a note of: to notice: to attend to: to record in writing: to furnish with notes:—*pr.p.* nōt'ing; *pa.p.* nōt'ed. [L. *nota*, from *gna*, root of *nosco, notum*, to know.]

NOTE A BILL, to record on the back of it a refusal of acceptance, as a ground of protest.

N'OTE, nōt (*Spenser*). Wot or knew not (a contr. of *ne wot*): also, could not (a contr. of *ne mote*).

NOTE-BOOK, nōt'-book, *n.* A book in which notes or memoranda are written: a bill-book.

NOTED, nōt'ed, *adj.* *Marked:* well known: celebrated: eminent: notorious.

NOTEDLY, nōt'ed-li, *adv.* With observation or [notice.

NOTELESS, nōt'les, *adj.* Not attracting note or notice.

NOTER, nōt'ėr, *n.* One who takes note or observes: one who makes notes, an annotator.

NOTEWORTHY, nōt'wur-*thi*, *adj.* Worthy of note or [notice.

NOTHING, nuth'ing or noth'-, *n.* *No thing:* non-existence: absence of being: no part or degree: a low condition: no value or use: not anything of

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importance: utter insignificance: no magnitude: a cipher.—*adv.* In no degree: not at all.

NOTHINGNESS, nuth'ing-nes, *n.* Non-existence: a thing of no value.

NOTICE, nōt'is, *n.* (*lit.*) *The state of being known:* act of noting: attention: observation: information: warning: a writing containing information: remark.—*v.t.* To mark or see: to regard or attend to: to mention, or make observations upon: to treat with civility:—*pr.p.* nōt'icing; *pa.p.* nōt'iced. [L. *notitia*—*noscō, notum*, to know.]

NOTICEABLE, nōt'is-a-bl, *adj.* Able to be noticed: worthy of observation.

NOTICEABLY, nōt'is-a-bli, *adv.* In a noticeable manner.

NOTIFICATION, nōt-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of notifying: the notice given: the paper containing the notice.

NOTIFY, nōt'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make known:* to declare: to give notice or information of. [L. *notifico, -atum*—*notus*, known, and *facio*, to make.]

NOTION, nō'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A becoming acquainted:* a conception: opinion: belief: judgment. [L. *notio*—*nosco, notum*, to know.]

NOTIONAL, nō'shun-al, *adj.* Of the nature of a notion: ideal: fanciful.

NOTIONALLY, nō'shun-al-li, *adv.* In notion or mental apprehension: an idea, not in reality.

NOTIONIST, nō'shun-ist, *n.* One who holds ungrounded opinions.

NOTORIETY, not-o-rī'e-ti, or nō-, *n.* State of being notorious: publicity: public exposure.

NOTORIOUS, no-tō'ri-us, *adj.* Publicly *known* (now used in a bad sense): infamous. [Low L. *notorius*—*noto, notatum*, to mark—*nosco, notum*, to know.]

NOTORIOUSLY, no-tō'ri-us-li, *adv.* Publicly: openly.

NOTORIOUSNESS, no-tō'ri-us-nes, *n.* Public fame: [notoriety.

NOTT-HEADED, not'-hed'ed, } *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having
NOTT-PATED, not'-pāt'ed, } the hair cut bare. [A.S. *hnot*, shorn.]

NOTWITHSTANDING, not-with-stand'ing, *conj.* and *prep.* (This) *not standing against* or opposing: nevertheless: however.

NOUGHT, nawt, *n.* *Not anything*: nothing.—*adj.* (*Bacon*) Of no value.—*adv.* In no degree. [Same as NAUGHT.]

SET AT NOUGHT, to despise.

NOUL, nōl, *n.* (*Spenser*). The top of the head.

NOULD, nōōld (*Spenser*). Would not. [A contraction of *ne would.*]

NOUMENON, nōō'me-non, *n.* (*phil.*) An unknowable substance in the abstract, as opposed to phenomenon, something apart and beyond, something inconceivable and unknowable, but which, say some, we are instinctively led to believe in. [Gr. *noumenon*, the thing perceived, pass.p. of *noeō*, to perceive—*nous*, the mind.]

NOUN, nown, *n.* (*gram.*) The name of anything. [Fr. *nom*, L. *nomen*. See NAME.]

NOURICE, nur'is, *n.* (*Spenser*). A nurse. [See NURSE.]

NOURISH, nur'ish, *v.t.* *To suckle:* to feed or bring up: to support: to encourage: to cherish: to educate.—*v.i.* (*Bacon*) to promote growth. [Fr. *nourrir*, L. *nutrio.*]

NOURISHABLE, nur'ish-a-bl, *adj.* Able to be [nourished.

NOURISHER, nur'ish-ėr, *n.* The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHMENT, nur'ish-ment, *n.* The act of nourishing or the state of being nourished: that which nourishes: food: nutriment.

NOURSLE, nurs'l, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To nurse, to bring up. [O. E. from root of NURSE.]

NOUS, nows, *n.* Intellect: talent. [Gr. *nous*, mind.]

NOUSLE, nowz'l, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as NOURSLE: (*Shak.*) to temper the appetite, to feed with delicacies.

NOVEL, nov'el, *adj.* *New*, unusual, strange.—*n.* (*obs.*) That which is new: a fictitious tale. [L. *novellus*—*novus*, new. See NEW.]

NOVELETTE, nov-e-let', *n.* A small novel.

NOVELISE, nov'el-īz, *v.t.* To change by introducing novelties: to put into the form of novels.—*v.i.* to make innovations.

NOVELIST, nov'el-ist, *n.* Orig. *an introducer of new things:* a novel-writer.

NOVELTY, nov'el-ti, *n.* *Newness:* anything new, [novel, or strange.

NOVEMBER, no-vem'bėr, *n.* The *ninth* month of the Roman year: the eleventh month of our year. [L., from *novem*, nine.]

NOVENARY, nov'en-a-ri, *adj.* Pertaining to the number nine. [L. *novenarius*—*novem*, nine.]

NOVENNIAL, no-ven'yal, *adj.* Done *every ninth year.* [L. *novennis*—*novem*, nine, *annus*, a year.]

NOVERCAL, no-vėr'kal, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or befitting *a stepmother.* [L. *novercalis*—*noverca*, a stepmother.]

NOVICE, nov'is, *n.* *One new* in anything: a beginner: one newly received into the church: an inmate of a convent or nunnery who has not yet taken the vow. [Fr.; L. *novitius*—*novus*, new.]

NOVITIATE, nō-vish'i-āt, *n.* The state or condition of being a novice: the period of being a novice: a novice.

NOVUM, nō'vum, *n.* (*Shak.*) A certain game at dice, in which the chief throws were nine and five. [From L. *novem*, nine.]

NOW, now, *adv.* At the present time: at this time or a little before.—*conj.* But: after this: things being so.—*n.* The present time.

NOW—NOW, at one time, at another time. [A.S., Ice., O. Ger., Goth. *nu*, Ger. *nun*, L. *nunc*, Gr. *nun*.]

NOWADAYS, now'a-dāz, *adv.* In days now present.

NOWAY, nō'wā, } *adv.* In no way, manner, or
NOWAYS, nō'wāz, } degree.

NOWEL, nō'el, *n.* A joyous shout or song at Christmas. [Fr. *noël*, Prov. *nadal*, It. *natale*; L. *natalis*, belonging to one's birthday.]

NOWHERE, nō'hwār, *adv.* In no where or place.

NOWHITHER, nō'hwith-ėr, *adv.* Not any whither: in no direction: nowhere.

NOWISE, nō'wīz, *adv.* In no way or degree.

NOWL, nowl, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as NOUL.

NOXIOUS, nok'shus, *adj.* *Hurtful:* unwholesome: unhealthy: producing evil or injury: destructive: poisonous. [L. *noxius*—*noxa*, hurt—*noceo*, to hurt.]

NOXIOUSLY, nok'shus-li, *adv.* Hurtfully: perniciously.

NOXIOUSNESS, nok'shus-nes, *n.* The quality that destroys or injures: hurtfulness.

NOY, noy, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as ANNOY.

NOYANCE, noy'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as ANNOYANCE.

NOYAU, nwä'yo, *n.* A liqueur flavoured with kernels of bitter almonds or of peach-stones. [Fr., the stone of a fruit, L. *nucalis*, like a nut—*nux, nucis*, a nut.]

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NOYOUS, noy'us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Serving to annoy: troublesome: hurtful. [From the root of ANNOY.]

NOYSOME, noy'sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as NOISOME.

NOZZLE, noz'l, *n.* *A little nose:* the snout: the extremity of anything. [Dim. of NOSE.]

NUCIFORM, nū'si-form, *adj.* *Nut-shaped.* [L. *nux, nucis*, nut, and *forma*, form.]

NUCLEAL, nūk'le-al, } **NUCLEAR**, nūk'le-ar, } *adj.* Pertaining to a nucleus.

NUCLEATE, nūk'le-āt, *adj.* Having a nucleus.—*v.t.* To gather into or around a nucleus or centre. [L. *nucleo, -atum—nucleus.* See NUCLEUS.]

NUCLEOBRANCH, nūk'le-o-brangk (*pl.* NUCLEOBRANCHIA'TA), *n.* One of an order of marine gasteropods, which have the gills packed in small compass along with the heart. [L. *nucleus*, a nucleus, and *branchiæ*, gills.]

NUCLEOLE, nūk'le-ōl, *n.* *A little nucleus:* a nucleus within a nucleus. [L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus.*]

NUCLEUS, nūk'le-us, *n.* (*lit.*) *The kernel of a nut:* the central mass round which matter gathers: (*astron.*) the head of a comet. [L., from *nux, nucis*, a nut.]

NUCULE, nūk'ūl, *n.* *A little nut:* (*bot.*) a gland or acorn, a minute growth on some plants connected with their reproduction. [L. *nucula*, dim. of *nux, nucis*, a nut.]

NUDE, nūd, *adj.* *Naked:* bare: void. [L. *nudus.* See NAKED.]

NUDELY, nūd'li, *adv.* Barely: nakedly.

NUDGE, nuj, *n.* A gentle push.—*v.t.* To push gently: —*pr.p.* nudg'ing; *pa.p.* nudged'. [Prob. from Prov. Ger. *knütschen*, to squeeze.]

NUDIBRANCH, nūd'i-brangk (*pl.* NUDIBRANCH'IA'TA), *n.* One of an order of gasteropods having no shell, and with the *gills exposed* on the surface of the body. [L. *nudus*, naked, and *branchiæ*, gills.]

NUDITY, nūd'i-ti, *n.* *Nakedness:*—in *pl.* naked parts: figures divested of drapery. [From L. *nudus*, naked.]

NUGATORY, nūg'a-tor-i, *adj.* *Trifling:* vain: insignificant: of no power: ineffectual. [L. *nugatorius—nugæ*, jokes, trifles.]

NUGGET, nug'et, *n.* A lump or mass, as of a metal. [A corruption of INGOT.]

NUISANCE, nūs'ans, *n.* *That which annoys* or *hurts:* that which troubles: that which is offensive. [O. Fr., from L. *noceo*, to hurt.]

NULL, nul, *adj.* *Of no force:* void: invalid. [L. *nullus*, not any, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.]

NULLIFICATION, nul-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of rendering void and of no effect.

NULLIFY, nul'i-fī, *v.t.* To make null: to annul: to render void. [L. *nullifico, -atum—nullus*, and *facio*, to make.]

NULLITY, nul'i-ti, *n.* The state of being null or void: nothingness: want of existence, force, or efficacy.

NUMB, num, *adj.* *Deprived* of sensation or motion: stupefied: motionless: (*Shak.*) producing numbness.—*v.t.* To make numb: to deaden: to render motionless. [A.S.; Goth. *niman* (pa.p. *numen*), Ice. *nema*, to take away, to deprive.]

NUMB-COLD, num'-kōld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Numbed with cold.

NUMBER, num'bėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is distributed:* a collection of things: a word or a character expressing how many things are spoken about: more than one: sounds distributed into harmonies: metre, verse, esp. in *pl.:* (*gram.*) the difference in words to express singular or plural.—*pl.* the 4th book of the Old Test., from its having the numbers of the Israelites.—*v.t.* To count, to reckon as one of a multitude: to mark with a number: to amount to. [Fr. *nombre*, O. Fr. *numbre*, It. *numero*—L. *numerus*, akin to Gr. *nomos*, that which is distributed—*nemō*, to distribute.]

NUMBERER, num'bėr-ėr, *n.* One who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, num'bėr-les, *adj.* Without number: more than can be counted.

NUMBNESS, num'nes, *n.* State of being numb: that state of a living body in which it has lost sensation: torpor: deadness.

NUMERABLE, nūm'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be numbered or counted.

NUMERABLENESS, nūm'ėr-a-bl-nes, } **NUMERABILITY**, nūm'ėr-a-bil'i-ti, } *n.* The state or quality of being numerable.

NUMERABLY, nūm'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner capable of being numbered.

NUMERAL, nūm'ėr-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of number.—*n.* A figure used to express a number, as 1, 2, 3, &c. [number.

NUMERALLY, nūm'ėr-al-li, *adv.* According to

NUMERARY, nūm'ėr-ar-i, *adj.* Belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATE, nūm'ėr-āt, *v.t.* Originally *to enumerate, to number:* to point off and read, as figures:—*pr.p.* num'erāting; *pa.p.* nūm'erāted.

NUMERATION, nūm'ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of numbering: the art of reading numbers.

NUMERATOR, nūm'ėr-ā-tor, *n.* One who numbers: the upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken.

NUMERIC, -AL, nūm-er'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to, or consisting in number: the same both in number and kind.

NUMERICALLY, nūm-er'ik-al-li, *adv.* In numbers: with respect to number or sameness in number.

NUMEROUS, nūm'ėr-us, *adj.* Of a great number: being many. [great numbers.

NUMEROUSLY, nūm'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In or with

NUMEROUSNESS, nūm'ėr-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being numerous: the quality of consisting of poetic numbers, melodiousness.

NUMISMATIC, nū-mis-mat'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to money*, coins, or medals. [L. *numisma*, Gr. *nomisma*, coin of a state fixed by law—*nomizō*, to establish by law—*nomos*, a law.]

NUMISMATICS, nū-mis-mat'iks, *n.* *The science of coins* and medals.

NUMISMATIST, nū-mis'ma-tist, *n.* One having a knowledge of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGIST, nū-mis-ma-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in numismatology.

NUMISMATOLOGY, nū-mis-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of coins* and medals in relation to history. [L. *numisma*, Gr. *nomisma*, and *logos*, science. See NUMISMATIC.]

NUMMULITE, num'ū-līt, *n.* (*geol.*) *A fossil* shell resembling *a coin.* [L. *nummus*, a coin, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

NUN, nun, *n.* (*lit.*) *An elderly lady:* in R. C. Church, a female who devotes herself to celibacy and seclusion: (*zool.*) a kind of pigeon with the feathers on its head like the hood of a nun. [A.S. *nunne*, Fr. *nonne*—It. *nonna*, a grandmother, nuns being orig. elderly women.]

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NUNC DIMITTIS, nungk di-mit'tis, *n.* The name given to the canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29–32) in the compline office of the R. C. Breviary and the evening service of the Eng. Church. [So called from the first two words in Latin.]

NUNCHION, nun'shun, *n.* A luncheon. [Probably a corruption of *luncheon*, with some reference to *noon*: also written *noonshion*.]

NUNCIATURE, nun'shi-a-tūr, *n.* The office of a [nuncio.

NUNCIO, nun'shi-o, *n.* (*lit.*) *A messenger*: an ambassador from the Pope to an emperor or king. [Sp. *nuncio*—L. *nuncius*, a messenger, one who brings news; prob. from *novi-ventius*, newly come—*novus*, new, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come.]

NUNCLE, nung'kl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A contr. of *mine uncle*.

NUNCUPATIVE, nun-kū'pa-tiv or nun'kū-pāt-iv, }
NUNCUPATORY, nun-kū'pa-tor-i, } *adj.* *Declaring publicly* or solemnly: (*law*) verbal, not written. [It. *nuncupativo*, *nuncupatorio*—L. *nuncupo*, *-atum*, to take a name for a thing—*nomen*, name, *capio*, to take.]

NUNDINAL, nun'di-nal, } *adj.* Pertaining to a
NUNDINARY, nun'di-nar-i, } fair or market. [L. *nundinalis*, *nundinarius*—*nundinæ*, the market-day, properly the ninth day—*novem*, nine, and *dies*, a day.]

NUNNERY, nun'ėr-i, *n.* A house for nuns.

NUPTIAL, nup'shal, *adj.* *Pertaining to marriage*: done at a marriage: constituting marriage.—*n.* A nuptial ceremony: a marriage: now only used in the plural. [L. *nuptialis*—*nuptiæ*, marriage—*nubo*, *nuptum*, to veil, to marry.]

NURSE, nurs, *n.* A woman who *nourishes* an infant: a mother, while her infant is at the breast: one who has the care of infants or of the sick: (*hort.*) a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—*v.t.* To tend, as an infant, or a sick person: to bring up: to manage with care and economy:—*pr.p.* nurs'ing; *pa.p.* nursed'. [O. E. *nourse*, *nourice*—Fr. *nourrice*, L. *nutrix*—*nutrio*, to suckle, to nourish.]

NURSELIKE, nurs'līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like or becoming a nurse. [of children.

NURSE-MAID, nurs'-mād, *n.* A girl who takes care

NURSER, nurs'ėr, *n.* One who nurses: one who promotes growth.

NURSERY, nurs'ėr-i, *n.* (*orig.*) The *act of nursing*: place for nursing: an apartment for young children: (*hort.*) a piece of ground where plants are reared: a place where the growth of anything is promoted: that which educates. [foster-father.

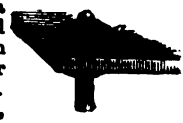
NURSING-FATHER, nurs'ing-fä'*thėr*, *n.* (*B.*) A

NURSLING, nurs'ling, *n.* One who or that which is nursed: an infant. [NURSE, and dim. *ling*.]

NURTURE, nurt'ūr, *n.* Act of nursing or nourishing: nourishment: education: instruction.—*v.t.* To nourish: to bring up: to educate:—*pr.p.* nurt'ūr-ing; *pa.p.* nurt'ūred. [O. E. *nouriture*, Fr. *nourriture*—*nourrir*, to nourish.]

NURTURER, nurt'ūr-ėr, *n.* One who nurtures.

NUT, nut, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little knot* or *ball*: the fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel in a hard shell: a small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt.—*v.i.* To gather nuts:—*pr.p.* nutt'ing; *pa.p.* nutt'ed. [A.S. *hnut*, Gael. *cnuth*, *cno*; Ice. *knot*, a ball; Ger. *nuss*, L. *nux*, a nut.]



a, nut.

NUTANT, nū'tant, *adj.* *Nodding*: (*bot.*) having the top bent downward. [L. *nutans*, *nutantis*, pr.p. of *nuto*, inten. of *nuo*, to nod.]

NUTATION, nū-tā'shun, *n.* *A nodding*: (*astron.*) a periodical vibratory motion of the earth's axis: (*bot.*) the turning of flowers towards the sun.

NUT-BROWN, nut'-brown, *adj.* Brown, like an old nut.

NUTCRACKER, nut'krak'ėr, *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts: a bird in Europe and N. Asia, which feeds on nuts, berries, and insects.

NUTHATCH, nut'hach, *n.* (*orig.*) *Nut-hack*, a small climbing bird which feeds on nuts and insects, called also NUT-JOBBER, NUT-PECKER.

NUT-HOOK, nut'-hook, *n.* A stick with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs that the nuts may be gathered: (*Shak.*) a thief who pulled goods out at windows by means of a pole with a hook at the end—also a bailiff.

NUT-JOBBER, nut'-job'ėr, *n.* Same as NUTHATCH.

NUTMEG, nut'meg, *n.* (*lit.*) *The musk-nut*: the nut of an E. Indian tree, having an aromatic kernel. [O. E. *notemuge*, O. Fr. *noiz nuguette* (for *muguette*), Fr. *noix muscade*, low L. *nux muscata*—L. *muscus*, musk.]

NUT-PECKER, nut'-pek'ėr, *n.* Same as NUTHATCH.

NUTRIA, nū'tri-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *An otter*: the fur of the Coypu, a kind of beaver, in S. America. [Sp. *nutria*, *nutra*—Gr. *enudris*, an otter.]

NUTRIENT, nū'tri-ent, *adj.* *Nourishing.*—*n.* Anything nourishing. [L. *nutriens*, *-entis*—pr.p. of *nutrio*, to nourish.]

NUTRIMENT, nū'tri-ment, *n.* *That which nourishes*: food. [L. *nutrimentum*—*nutrio*, to nourish.]

NUTRIMENTAL, nū-tri-ment'al, *adj.* Having the quality of nutriment or food: nutritious.

NUTRITION, nū-trish'un, *n.* *Act of nourishing*: process of promoting the growth of bodies. [Low L. *nutritio*—L. *nutrio*, to nourish.]

NUTRITIOUS, nū-trish'us, *adj.* Nourishing: promoting growth.

NUTRITIOUSLY, nū-trish'us-li, *adv.* Nourishingly.

NUTRITIOUSNESS, nū-trish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being nutritious.

NUTRITIVE, nū'tri-tiv, *adj.* Nourishing.

NUTRITIVELY, nū'tri-tiv-li, *adv.* Nourishingly.

NUTRITIVENESS, nū'tri-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being nutritive.

NUTSHELL, nut'shel, *n.* The hard substance that encloses the kernel of a nut: anything of little value.

IN A NUTSHELL, in small compass.

NUTTER, nut'tėr, *n.* One who gathers nuts.

NUX VOMICA, nuks-vom'ik-a, *n.* The seed of an E. Indian tree, which contains three alkaloids that act as powerful poisons. [L. *nux*, a nut, and *vomo*, to vomit.]

NUZZLE, nuz'l, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To push with the nose, like a swine: to go with the nose thrust forward. [From NOZZLE.]

NUZZLE, nuz'l, *v.t.* (*obs.*) A corruption of NOURSLE.

NYCTALOPIA, nik-ta-lō'pi-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Seeing by night*: a defect of vision, on account of which objects are seen only at night or in the dusk. [Gr. *nyktalōpia*—*nyktalōps*, seeing by night only—*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *ōps*, vision.]

NYCTALOPY, nik'ta-lō-pi, *n.* Same as NYCTALOPIA.

NYLGHAU, nil'gaw, *n.* (*lit.*) *Blue ox*: a large species of antelope, in N. Hindustan, the males of which are blue. [Hind. and Pers. *nil-gaw*—*nil*, blue, *gaw*, ox, cow.]

NYMPH, nimf, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bride*: a maiden: (*myth.*)

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one of the beautiful females inhabiting every region of the earth and waters. [L. *nympha*, Gr. *nymphē*, prob. from L. *nubo*, to veil, from the bride being veiled when led home to the bridegroom.]

NYMPH, nimf, } **NYMPHA**, nim'fa, } *n.* The pupa or chrysalis of an insect:—*pl.* NYMPHÆ (nim'ē).

NYMPHÆA, nim-fē'a, *n.* A genus of water plants, with beautiful fragrant flowers, including the water-lily, Egyptian lotus, &c. [L. *nympha*, a nymph.]

NYMPHEAN, nim-fē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to or inhabited by nymphs.

NYMPHICAL, nimf'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to nymphs.

NYMPHLIKE, nimf'līk, *adj.* Like or becoming nymphs.

NYMPHOLEPSY, nimf'o-lep-si, *n.* A species of madness which seized those who had seen nymphs. [Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, and *lambanō*, *lepsomai*, to seize.]

NYMPHOMANIA, nimf-o-mā'ni-a, *n.* Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire, a disease occurring in women. [Gr. *nymphē*, a bride, and *mania*, madness.]

NYS, nis (*Spenser*). None is. [*Ne*, not, and *is*.]

O

O, ō, *int.* An exclamation of wonder, desire, pain, grief, &c.

O, ō, *n.* (*Shak.*) Something shaped like the letter O, a circle or oval.

OAF, ōf, *n.* A changeling, a child left by the fairies in place of another: an idiot: a dolt. [A corr., or from the root, of ELF.]

OAFISH, ōf'ish, *adj.* Like an oaf: idiotic: doltish.

OAK, ōk, *n.* A tree of many species, the most famous of which is the British oak, so valuable for its timber. [A.S. *æc*, *eac*, Ice. *eik*, Ger. *eiche*.]

OAK-APPLE, ōk'-ap'pl, *n.* A spongy substance on the leaves of the oak, caused by insects, so called from its likeness to a small apple.

OAK-CLEAVING, ōk'-klēv'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Cleaving oak or oaks.

OAKEN, ōk'n, *adj.* Consisting or made of oak.

OAKER, ōk'ėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Ochre.

OAKLING, ōk'ling, *n.* A young oak.

OAKUM, ōk'um, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is combed*, tow: old ropes untwisted and teased into loose hemp for calking the seams of ships. [A.S. *acumba*, *æcemba*—*cemb*, that which is combed—*cemban*, to comb.]

OAR, ōr, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which ploughs* the water: a pole with a flat end, for rowing boats.—*v.t.* To impel by rowing.—*v.i.* to row. [A.S. *ar*—*erian* (root *ar*), to plough.]

OARED, ōrd, *adj.* Furnished with oars.

OARSMAN, ōrz'man, *n.* One who rows with an oar.

OARY, ōr'i, *adj.* Having the form or use of oars.

OASIS, ō'a-sis or o-ā'sis, *n.* A fertile spot in a sandy desert:—*pl.* OASES (ō'a-sēz). [L., Gr. *oasis*, Ar. *wah*.]

OAT, ōt (oftener in *pl.* OATS, ōts), *n.* (*lit.*) *That which may be eaten:* a grassy plant, the seeds of which are much used as food: its seeds. [A.S. *ata*, oat, A.S. *æt*, Ice. *ata*, food—A.S. *etan*, to eat.]

OAT-CAKE, ōt'-kāk, *n.* A cake made of oat-meal.

OATEN, ōt'n, *adj.* Consisting of an oat stem or straw: made of oat-meal.

OAT-GRASS, ōt'-gras, *n.* Two species of oat, useful more for the fodder than the seed.

OATH, ōth, *n.* A solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness, and a calling for His vengeance in case of falsehood or failure. [O. E. *othe*, A.S. *ath*, Ger. *eid*, Ice. *eidr*.]

OATHABLE, ōth'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Capable of having an oath administered to.

OATH-BREAKING, ōth'-brāk'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The violation of an oath, perjury.

OAT-MEAL, ōt'-mēl, *n.* Meal made of oats.

Obcordate.

OBCORDATE, ob-kor'dāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Heart-shaped, as a leaf, with the leaf-stalk attached to the pointed end. [Pfx. *ob*, against, here = reversed, and CORDATE.]

OBDURACY, ob'dū-ras-i, *n.* State of being obdurate: invincible hardness of heart.

OBDURATE, ob'dū-rāt, *adj.* *Hardened against:* rugged: hardened in heart or feelings: stubborn. [L. *obduratus*, pa.p. of *obduro*—*ob*, against, *duro*, to harden—*durus*, hard.]

OBDURATELY, ob'dū-rāt-li, *adv.* Stubbornly: inflexibly: impenitently.

OBDURATENESS, ob'dū-rāt-nes, *n.* State of being obdurate: stubbornness: impenitence.

OBDURED, ob-dūrd', *adj.* Hardened.

OBEAH, ō'be-a, *n.* The magical arts or witchcraft practised among the negroes of the West Indies.

OBEDIENCE, o-bē'di-ens, *n.* State of being obedient: compliance with what is required: dutifulness.

OBEDIENT, o-bē'di-ent, *adj.* *Obeying:* willing to obey: dutiful. [L. *obediens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *obedio*, to obey.]

OBEDIENTLY, o-bē'di-ent-li, *adv.* In an obedient manner: with obedience.

OBEISANCE, o-bā'sans, *n.* *Obedience:* a bow or act of reverence. [Fr. *obéissance*—*obéissant*, pr.p. of *obéir*, to obey.]

OBELISK, ob'e-lisk, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little dart:* a tall, four-sided tapering pillar, cut off at the top like a flat pyramid: (*print.*) a dagger (†). [Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, a spit, *belos*, a dart—*ballō*, to throw.]

OBELUS, ob'e-lus (*pl.* OBELI), *n.* A mark (— or ÷) used in ancient MSS. to mark suspected passages, esp. in the Septuagint to indicate passages not in the Hebrew. [Gr. *obelos*, a spit.]

OBESE, o-bēs', *adj.* (*lit.*) *That has eaten:* fat: fleshy. [L. *obesus*—*ob*, and *edo*, *esum*, to eat.]

OBESENESS, o-bēs'nes, } **OBESITY**, o-bes'it-i, } *n.* State of being obese: fatness: unhealthy fatness.

OBEY, o-bā', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To hear* or *listen to:* to do as told: to be ruled by: to yield to.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to yield obedience (followed by to). [Fr. *obéir*—L. *obedio*—*ob*, against, towards, *audio*, to hear.]

OBEYER, o-bā'ėr, *n.* One who obeys.

OBEYINGLY, o-bā'ing-li, *adv.* Obediently.

OBFUSCATE, ob-fus'kāt, *v.t.* To darken: to obscure: to confuse:—*pr.p.* obfus'cāting; *pa.p.* obfus'cāted. [L. *obfusco*, *obfuscatum*—*ob*, inten., and *fuscus*, dark.]

OBFUSCATION, ob-fus-kā'shun, *n.* The act of darkening or confusing: the state of being darkened.

OBIT, ō'bit or ob'it, *n.* (*lit.*) *A going to meet* death: death: funeral solemnities: an anniversary service for the repose of a departed soul. [L. *obitus*—*obeo*, to go to meet—*ob*, against, *eo*, to go.]

OBITUAL, o-bit'ū-al, *adj.* Pertaining to obits.

OBITUARY, o-bit'ū-ar-i, *adj.* *Relating to the death* of a person.—*n.* A register of deaths, orig. in a monastery: an account of a deceased person or notice of his death. [From OBIT.]

OBJECT, ob-jekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To throw in the way of:* to offer in opposition: to oppose.—*v.i.* to oppose.

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[L. *objecto*, from *objicio, -jectum—ob*, in the way of, and *jacio*, to throw.]

OBJECT, ob'jekt, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything thrown in the way of* one: anything set before the mind: that which is sought for: end: motive: (*gram.*) that which follows a transitive verb.

OBJECT-GLASS, ob'jekt-glas, *n.* The glass at the end of a telescope or microscope next the object.

OBJECTION, ob-jek'shun, *n.* Act of objecting: anything in opposition: argument against.

OBJECTIONABLE, ob-jek'shun-a-bl, *adj.* That may be objected to. [jective philosophy.

OBJECTIST, ob'jekt-ist, *n.* One versed in the ob-

OBJECTIVE, ob-jekt'iv, *adj.* Relating to an object: being exterior to the mind: (*gram.*) belonging to the case of the object.—*n.* (*gram.*) The case of the object.

OBJECTIVELY, ob-jekt'iv-li, *adv.* In an objective manner: in the state of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, ob-jekt'iv-nes, } *n.* State of being
OBJECTIVITY, ob-jekt-iv'i-ti, } objective.

OBJECTLESS, ob'jekt-les, *adj.* Having no object: purposeless.

OBJECTOR, ob-jekt'or, *n.* One who objects.

Oblanceolate.

OBLANCEOLATE, ob-lan'se-o-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Shaped like the head of a lance, as a leaf, with the narrow end next the leaf-stalk. [Pfx. *ob*, against, here = reversed, and LANCEOLATE.]

OBLATE, ob-lāt', *adj.* *Offered up:* noting one who on embracing a monastic life has given up all his goods to the community, or one who has been dedicated to a religious order from childhood. [L. *oblatus*, offered up—*offero*, to offer.]

OBLATE, ob-lāt', *adj.* *Carried out* or widened *forwards* at the sides, like an orange. [L. *oblatus*, pa.p. of *offero*, to carry forward, to offer—*ob*, against, and *fero*, to bring.] [of being oblate.

OBLATENESS, ob-lāt'nes, *n.* The state or quality

OBLATION, ob-lā'shun, *n.* *Anything offered* in worship or sacred service: an offering. [L. *oblatio*. See OBLATE.]

OBLIGATE, ob'li-gāt, *v.t.* To oblige or constrain: to bind by contract or duty:—*pr.p.* ob'ligāting; *pa.p.* ob'ligāted. [L. *obligo, obligatum—ob*, inten., and *ligo*, to bind.]

OBLIGATION, ob-li-gā'shun, *n.* Act of obliging: that which binds: any act which binds one to do something for another: state of being bound by a favour: (*law*) a bond containing a penalty on failure.

OBLIGATORILY, ob'li-ga-to-ri-li, *adv.* By constraint: under obligation.

OBLIGATORINESS, ob'li-ga-to-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of binding or coercing.

OBLIGATORY, ob'li-ga-tor-i, *adj.* Binding: imposing duty. [From OBLIGE.]

OBLIGE, ob-lij', *v.t.* *To bind* or constrain: to do a favour to:—*pr.p.* oblīg'ing; *pa.p.* oblīged'. [L. *obligo, obligatum—ob*, and *ligo*, to bind.]

OBLIGEE, ob-li-jē', *n.* (*law*). The person to whom another is obliged or bound. [confer favours.

OBLIGING, ob-lij'ing, *adj.* Disposed to oblige or

OBLIGINGLY, ob-lij'ing-li, *adv.* With civility: kindly.

OBLIGINGNESS, ob-lij'ing-nes, *n.* Obligation: force: civility: complaisance.

OBLIGOR, ob-li-gor', *n.* (*law*). The person who binds himself to another. [From OBLIGE.]

OBLIQUE, ob-lēk', *adj.* *Slanting:* not perpendicular: not parallel: not straightforward: obscure: (*geom.*) not a right angle: (*gram.*) denoting any case except the nominative. [Fr.; L. *obliquus—ob*, and *liquis*, oblique.]

OBLIQUELY, ob-lēk'li, *adv.* Not directly: not perpendicularly: not in the direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, ob-lēk'nes, *n.* State of being oblique: a slanting direction: error or wrong: irregularity.

OBLIQUID, ob-lēk'wid, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Oblique.

OBLIQUITY, ob-lik'wi-ti, *n.* Obliqueness.

OBLITERATE, ob-lit'ėr-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To smear:* to blot out: to wear out: to destroy: to reduce to a very low state:—*pr.p.* oblit'erāting; *pa.p.* oblit'erāted. [L. *oblitero, -atum—ob*, and *lino, litum*, to besmear.]

OBLITERATION, ob-lit-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of obliterating: a blotting or wearing out: extinction.

OBLIVION, ob-liv'i-on, *n.* (*lit.*) *A blotting out* by drawing a *black* mark through: act of forgetting or state of being forgotten: remission of punishment. [L. *oblivio, oblivionis—obliviscor*, to forget, from root of *lividus*, black.] [forgetfulness: forgetful.

OBLIVIOUS, ob-liv'i-us, *adj.* Causing oblivion or

OBLIVIOUSLY, ob-liv'i-us-li, *adv.* In an oblivious manner: forgetfully.

OBLIVIOUSNESS, ob-liv'i-us-nes, *n.* The state of being oblivious or forgetful.

OBLONG, ob'long, *adj.* *Long* in one way: longer than broad.—*n.* (*geom.*) A rectangle longer than broad: any oblong figure. [L. *ob, longus*, long.]

OBLOQUY, ob'lo-kwi, *n.* (*lit.*) *A speaking against:* reproachful language: censure: calumny. [L. *obloquium—ob*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.]

OBNOXIOUS, ob-nok'shus, *adj.* *Liable to hurt* or punishment: blameworthy: offensive: (*Bacon*) subject, answerable. [L. *obnoxius—ob*, before, and *noxa*, hurt.]

OBNOXIOUS TO (*Bacon*), liable or exposed to, liable to opposition from.

OBNOXIOUSLY, ob-nok'shus-li, *adv.* In an obnoxious manner.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, ob-nok'shus-nes, *n.* The state of being obnoxious: liability: offensiveness.

OBOE. See HAUTBOY.

OBOLUS, ob'o-lus, *n.* In ancient Greece, a small coin, worth rather more than three half-pence; also a weight, the sixth part of a drachma. [Gr. *obelos*, a spit, from the coin being marked with a spit, or from iron or copper *nails* being used in ancient barter.]

OBOVATE, ob-ō-vāt', *adj.* (*bot.*) *Egg-shaped*, as a leaf, with the narrow end next the leaf-stalk. [Pfx. *ob*, against, here = reversed, and OVATE.]

OBSCENE, ob-sēn', *adj.* (*lit.*) *That should be concealed:* offensive to chastity: unchaste: disgusting. [L. *obscenus;* prob. akin to Sans. *sku*, to cover.]

OBSCENELY, ob-sēn'li, *adv.* In an impure or unchaste manner.

OBSCENENESS, ob-sēn'nes, } *n.* Quality of being
OBSCENITY, ob-sen'i-ti, } obscene: lewdness.

OBSCURANT, ob-skūr'ant, *n.* One who obscures: a writer who opposes the progress of modern enlightenment.

OBSCURANTISM, ob-skūr'ant-izm, *n.* The doctrine or principles of an obscurant. [SCURANT.

OBSCURANTIST, ob-skūr'ant-ist, *n.* Same as OB-

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OBSCURATION, ob-skūr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of obscuring or state of being obscured.

OBSCURE, ob-skūr', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Covered over:* dark: not distinct: not easily understood: not clear or legible: unknown: humble: living in darkness.—*n.* (*Milton*) Obscurity.—*v.t.* To make obscure: to darken: to make less plain:—*pr.p.* obscūr'ing; *pa.p.* obscūred'. [L. *obscurus*, akin to Sans. *sku*, to cover.]

OBSCURELY, ob-skūr'li, *adv.* Not brightly: not clearly: not conspicuously.

OBSCURITY, ob-skūr'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being obscure: unintelligibleness: humility.

OBSEQUIES, ob'se-kwiz, *n.* (*lit.*) *A following:* funeral rites and solemnities. [L. *obsequiæ—ob*, and *sequor*, to follow.]

OBSEQUIOUS, ob-sē'kwi-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Following after:* (*orig.*) *compliant:* compliant to excess: meanly condescending. [From root of OBSEQUIES.]

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ob-sē'kwi-us-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With funeral obsequies or rites: obediently: with prompt compliance.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ob-sē'kwi-us-nes, *n.* Ready obedience: servile submission.

OBSEQUY, ob'se-kwi (*Milton*), *sing.* of OBSEQUIES (rarely used).

OBSERVABLE, ob-zėrv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be observed or noticed: worthy of observation.

OBSERVABLENESS, ob-zėrv'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being observable.

OBSERVABLY, ob-zėrv'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ob-zėrv'ans, *n.* Act of observing: performance: attention: that which is to be observed: rule of practice.

OBSERVANT, ob-zėrv'ant, *adj.* Observing: taking notice: adhering to: carefully attentive.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A formal, slaviah attendant: (*Ch. Hist.*) one of a monkish community which professes to observe strictly the original rules of the order.

OBSERVANTLY, ob-zėrv'ant-li, *adv.* In an observant manner: attentively.

OBSERVATION, ob-zėrv-ā'shun, *n.* Act of observing: attention: that which is observed: a remark: performance:—*pl.* (*Bacon*) observances.

OBSERVATIONAL, ob-zėrv-ā'shun-al, *adj.* Consisting of or containing observations or remarks.

OBSERVATOR, ob-zėrv'a-tor or ob'zėrv-āt-or, *n.* One who observes: a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ob-zėrv'a-tor-i, *n.* A place for making astronomical and physical observations.

OBSERVE, ob-zėrv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To keep in view:* to notice: to regard attentively: to remark: to comply with: to keep religiously: (*B.*) to keep or guard.—*v.i.* to take notice: to attend: to remark:—*pr.p.* observ'ing; *pa.p.* observed'. [L. *observo, -atum—ob*, and *servo*, to heed, keep.]

OBSERVER, ob-zėrv'ėr, *n.* (*Spenser*) One who keeps any law, custom, or practice: one who looks closely at persons and things: one habitually engaged in observation.

OBSERVING, ob-zėrv'ing, *adj.* Habitually taking notice: attentive. [From OBSERVE.]

OBSERVINGLY, ob-zėrv'ing-li, *adv.* Attentively: carefully.

OBSIDIAN, ob-sid'i-an, *n.* A hard and brittle mineral or native glass, with remarkably vitreous lustre, found in volcanic situations. [Acc. to Pliny, by whom it was first described, named after one Obsidius, by whom it was found in Ethiopia.]

OBSOLESCENT, ob-so-les'ent, *adj.* *Going out of use.* [L. *obsolescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *obsolesco, obsoletum—ob*, and *soleo*, to be wont.]

OBSOLETE, ob'so-lēt, *adj.* *Gone out of use:* antiquated: (*zool.*) obscure: rudimental.

OBSOLETENESS, ob'so-lēt-nes, *n.* The state of having gone out of use or fashion: (*nat. hist.*) imperfect development.

OBSTACLE, ob'sta-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which stands in the way:* anything that hinders progress: obstruction. [L. *obstaculum—ob*, in the way, *sto*, to stand.]

OBSTETRIC, -AL, ob-stet'rik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *That stands before:* pertaining to midwifery. [L. *obstetricius—obstetrix, -icis*, a midwife—*ob*, before, and *sto*, to stand.]

OBSTETRICS, ob-stet'riks, *n.* The science of midwifery.

OBSTINACY, ob'stin-as-i, *n.* Quality of being obstinate: fixedness in opinion or resolution: stubbornness: fixedness that yields with difficulty.

OBSTINATE, ob'stin-āt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Standing in the way of* another's wishes: firmly resolved: unyielding: stubborn: not easily subdued. [L. *obstino, -atum—ob*, in way of, *sto*, to stand.]

OBSTINATELY, ob'stin-āt-li, *adv.* Stubbornly: pertinaciously.

OBSTINATENESS, ob'stin-āt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being obstinate: stubbornness.

OBSTREPEROUS, ob-strep'ėr-us, *adj.* *Making a loud noise:* clamorous: noisy. [L. *obstreperus—ob*, and *strepere*, to make a noise.]

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ob-strep'ėr-us-li, *adv.* With obstreperous or tumultuous noise: clamorousness.

OBSTRUCT, ob-strukt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pile up in the way of:* to block up: to hinder from passing: to retard. [L. *ob*, in the way of, *struo, structum*, to pile up.]

OBSTRUCTION, ob-struk'shun, *n.* Act of obstructing: that which obstructs: obstacle: impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ob-strukt'iv, *adj.* Tending to obstruct: hindering.

OBSTRUCTIVELY, ob-strukt'iv-li, *adv.* In an obstructive manner.

OBSTRUENT, ob'strōō-ent, *adj.* *Obstructing:* blocking up.—*n.* (*med.*) Anything that obstructs in the body. [L. *obstruens, -entis*, pr.p. of *obstruo*, to obstruct.]

OBTAIN, ob-tān', *v.t.* *To lay hold of:* to hold: to procure by effort: to gain.—*v.i.* to be established: to continue in use: to become held or prevalent: to subsist: (rare) to succeed. [L. *obtineo—ob*, and *teneo*, to hold.]

OBTAIN TO (*Bacon*), to attain to.

OBTAINABLE, ob-tān'a-bl, *adj.* That may be obtained, procured, or acquired.

OBTRUDE, ob-trōōd', *v.t.* *To thrust in upon* when not wanted: to urge upon against the will of.—*v.i.* to thrust or be thrust upon:—*pr.p.* obtrūd'ing; *pa.p.* obtrūd'ed. [L. *obtrudo—ob*, and *trudo, trusum*, to thrust.]

OBTRUDING, ob-trōōd'ing, } *n.* *A thrusting in* or
OBTRUSION, ob-trōō'zhun, } *upon* against the will of. [From OBTRUDE.]

OBTRUSIVE, ob-trōōs'iv, *adj.* Disposed to obtrude or thrust one's self among others.

OBTRUSIVELY, ob-trōōs'iv-li, *adv.* In an obtrusive manner.

OBTUSE, ob-tūs', *adj.* *Blunt:* not pointed: stupid: not shrill: (*geom.*) greater than a right angle. [L. *obtusus—obtundo*, to blunt—*ob*, against, *tundo*, to beat.]

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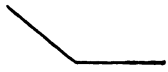
OBTUSE-ANGLED, ob-tūs'-ang'gld, *adj.* Having an angle greater than a right angle.



Obtuse-angled.

OBTUSELY, ob-tūs'li, *adv.* In an obtuse manner: dully: stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, ob-tūs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being obtuse: dullness.

OBVERSE, ob-vėrs', *adj.* *Turned towards* one: bearing the face: (*bot.*) having the base narrower than the top. [L. *obversus—ob*, towards, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

OBVERSE, ob'vėrs, *n.* The side of a coin containing the principal figure:—opposed to REVERSE.

OBVERSELY, ob-vėrs'li, *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

OBVIATE, ob'vi-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To meet in the way:* to remove, as difficulties:—*pr.p.* ob'viāting; *pa.p.* ob'viāted. [L. *obvio—ob*, in the way of, and *vio*, *viatum*, to go—*via*, a way.]

OBVIOUS, ob'vi-us, *adj.* *Meeting in the way:* evident. [L. *obvius*, from root of OBVIATE.]

OBVIOUSLY, ob'vi-us-li, *adv.* Evidently: apparently: naturally. [From OBVIOUS.]

OBVIOUSNESS, ob'vi-us-nes, *n.* The state of being obvious, evident, or apparent.

OBVOLUTE, ob'vo-lūt, } *adj.* *Rolled* or *turned*
OBVOLUTED, ob'vo-lūt-ed, } *in:* (*bot.*) arranged so as alternately to overlap. [L. *obvolutus—ob*, and *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

OCCASION, ok-kā'zhun, *n.* *That which falls in the way* or *happens:* occurrence: opportunity: requirement.—*v.t.* To cause: to influence. [L. *occasio—occido—ob*, in the way of, and *cado*, *casum*, to fall.]

OCCASIONAL, ok-kā'zhun-al, *adj.* On occasions: occurring only at times: resulting from accident: produced on some special event.

OCCASIONALISM, ok-kā'zhun-al-izm, *n.* The philosophical system of the Cartesian school for explaining the action of mind upon matter, or the combined action of both.

OCCASIONALLY, ok-kā'zhun-al-li, *adv.* In an occasional manner: at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers.

OCCIDENT, ok'si-dent, *n.* The western quarter of the hemisphere where the sun *goes down* or sets: the west. [L. *occidens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *occido*, to fall down.]

OCCIDENTAL, ok-si-dent'al, *adj.* Noting the quarter where the sun *goes down* or sets: western. [See OCCIDENT.]

OCCIDENTALLY, ok-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* In the occident or west: after the sun.

OCCIPITAL, ok-sip'it-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the occiput or back part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ok'si-put, *n.* *The back part of the head* or skull. [L.—*ob*, at the back, *caput*, head.]

OCCULT, ok'kult, *adj.* *Covered over:* hidden: secret: unknown. [L. *occulto*, to hide—*occulo*, to cover over—*ob*, over, and *cal*, root of *celo*, to conceal, *clam*, secretly, Gr. *kryptō*, *kalyptō*, to hide, E. HULL, a husk.]

OCCULTATION, ok-kul-tā'shun, *n.* *A concealing*, esp. of one of the heavenly bodies by another. [From OCCULT.]

OCCULTED, ok-kult'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Hidden*, secret: (*astron.*) concealed, as by a body coming between. [From OCCULT.]

OCCULTNESS, ok-kult'nes, *n.* State of being occult or hid: secretness.

OCCUPANCY, ok'ū-pan-si, *n.* The act of occupying, or of taking or holding possession: possession.

OCCUPANT, ok'ū-pant, *n.* One who occupies: one who takes or has possession.

OCCUPATE, ok'ū-pāt, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). *To hold:* to possess:—*pr.p.* oc'cūpāting; *pa.p.* oc'cūpāted. [L. *occupo*, *occupatum—ob*, inten., and *capio*, to seize, to hold.]

OCCUPATETH, ok'ū-pāt-eth (*Bacon*), 3d pers. sing. [pres. ind. of OCCUPATE.

OCCUPATION, ok-ū-pā'shun, *n.* The act of occupying or taking possession: possession: employment.

OCCUPIER, ok'ū-pī-ėr, *n.* An occupant: (*B.*) a trader.

OCCUPY, ok'ū-pī, *v.t.* *To take* or *seize:* to hold possession of: to cover or fill: to employ: (*B.*) to use: to trade with.—*v.i.* to hold possession: (*B.*) to trade:—*pr.p.* occ'ūpying; *pa.p.* occ'ūpied. [L. *occupo*, *-atum—ob*, and *capio*, to take.]

OCCUR, ok-kur', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To run towards* a person or place: to come or be presented to the mind: to happen: to appear: to be found here and there:—*pr.p.* occurr'ing; *pa.p.* occurred'. [L. *occurro—ob*, towards, and *curro*, to run.]

OCCURRENCE, ok-kur'ens, *n.* Anything that occurs: an event: occasional presentation.

OCCURRENT, ok-kur'rent, *n.* (*B.*) An occurrence or chance.—*adj.* (*B.*) Coming in the way.

OCEAN, ō'shun, *n.* The vast body of water on the surface of the globe: also, one of its five great divisions: any immense expanse.—*adj.* Pertaining to the great sea. [L. *oceanus*; Gr. *ōkeanos*, perh. from *ōkys*, swift, and *naō*, to flow.]

OCEANIC, ō-she-an'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the ocean: found or formed in the ocean.

OCEANOLOGY, ō-shun-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the ocean: a treatise on the ocean. [Gr. *ōkeanos*, ocean, and *logos*, discourse.]

OCELLATED, ō'sel-lāt-ed or o-sel'at-ed, *adj.* Resembling an eye. [L. *ocellatus—ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye.]

OCELOT, ō'se-lot, *n.* The name of several species of animals in the tropical parts of S. America, allied to the leopard, but much smaller. [Mex. *ocelotl.*]

OCHER, ō'kėr, *n.* Same as OCHRE.

OCHEROUS, ō'kėr-us, *adj.* Same as OCHREOUS.

OCHERY, ō'kėr-i, *adj.* Same as OCHREOUS.

OCHLOCRACY, ok-lok'ra-si, *n.* *Mob-rule:* a government by the populace. [Gr. *ochlokratia—ochlos*, the mob, and *kratos*, rule.]

OCHLOCRATIC, -AL, ok-lo-krat'ik, *-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the form or nature of an ochlocracy.

OCHLOCRATICALLY, ok-lo-krat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In [an ochlocratic manner.

OCHRACEOUS, o-krā'shus, *adj.* Of an ochre colour.

OCHRE, ō'kėr, *n.* A fine clay, mostly *pale yellow.* [L. *ochra*; Gr. *ōchra—ōchros*, pale yellow; Sans. *hari*, yellow.]

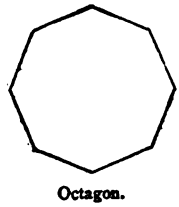
OCHREA, ō'kre-a (*pl.* OCHREÆ), *n.* (*bot.*) A sheath formed of two stipules united round a stem. [L. *ochrea*, a legging.]

OCHREATE, ō'kre-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having ochreæ.

OCHREOUS, ō'kre-us, *adj.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling ochre.

OCHRY, ō'kri, *adj.* Same as OCHREOUS.

OCTAGON, ok'ta-gon, *n.* A plane figure of eight sides and *eight angles.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gōnia*, an angle.]



Octagon.

OCTAGONAL, ok-tag'on-al, *adj.* [and eight angles. Having eight sides

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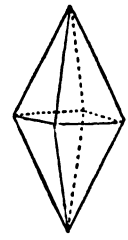
OCTAGYNOUS, ok-taj'i-nus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having eight pistils or styles. [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gynē*, wife.]



Octahedron.

OCTAHEDRAL, ok-ta-hē'dral, *adj.* Having eight equal faces or sides.

OCTAHEDRON, ok-ta-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure with *eight* equal equilateral triangles resting on *eight* equal *bases*. [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, a base.]

OCTANDROUS, ok-tan'drus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having eight stamens. [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man, a male.]

OCTANGULAR, ok-tang'gū-lar, *adj.* *Having eight angles.* [L. *octo*, eight, and ANGULAR.]

OCTANT, ok'tant, *n.* The *eighth* part of a circle: the aspect of two planets when 45°, or ⅛ of a circle apart. [L. *octans*, *octantis*—*octo*, eight.]

OCTAPLA, ok'ta-pla, *n.* Something *eightfold:* a Bible in eight languages. [Gr. *oktaplous*, eightfold.]

OCTAVE, ok'tāv, *adj.* *Eight:* consisting of eight.—*n.* An eighth: that which consists of eight: the eighth day inclusive after a church festival: the eight days following a festival inclusive: (*mus.*) an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones. [L. *octavus*, eighth—*octo*, eight.]

OCTAVO, ok-tā'vo, *adj.* Having *eight* leaves to the sheet.—*n.* A book having eight leaves to the sheet, contracted 8vo:—*pl.* OCTA'VOS.

OCTENNIAL, ok-ten'ni-al, *adj.* Happening every *eighth year:* lasting eight years. [L. *octennis*—*octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year.]

OCTILLION, ok-til'yun, *n.* The number produced by raising a million to the eighth power, expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers. [L. *octo*, eight, and MILLION.]

OCTOBER, ok-tō'bėr, *n.* The *eighth* month of the Roman year, which began in March, but the tenth in our calendar. [L. *octo*, eight.]

OCTODECIMAL, ok-to-des'i-mal, *adj.* (*crystal.*) Having eighteen faces. [L. *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.]

OCTODECIMO, ok-to-des'i-mo, *adj.* Having *eighteen* leaves to the sheet, contracted 18mo. [L. *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.]

OCTOGENARIAN, ok-to-jen-ā'ri-an, } *n.* *One who*
OCTOGENARY, ok-toj'en-ar-i, } *is eighty* years old. [See next word.]

OCTOGENARY, ok-toj'en-ar-i, *adj.* Of *eighty* years of age. [L. *octogenarius*—*octogeni*, eighty each.]

OCTOGYNOUS, ok-toj'i-nus, *adj.* Same as OCTAGYNOUS.

OCTOPOD, ok'to-pod, *n.* An animal having *eight feet* or legs. [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

OCTOROON, ok-to-rōōn', *n.* The offspring of a quadroon and a white person. [From L. *octo*, eight.]

OCTOSTYLE, ok'to-stīl, *n.* An edifice or portico with *eight pillars* in front. [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *stylos*, a pillar.]

OCTOSYLLABIC, ok-to-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* Consisting *of eight syllables.* [L. *octo*, eight, and SYLLABIC.]

OCTROI, ok-trwä', *n.* *A grant* of the exclusive right of trade: a tax levied at the gates of a city on articles brought in. [Fr.—*octroyer*, to grant, allow—L. *auctorare*, to authorise—*auctor*, author.]

OCULAR, ok'ū-lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to the eye:* formed in or known by the eye: received by actual sight. [L. *ocularius*—*oculus*, Gr. *okkos*, akin to Sans. *akshi*, the eye—*iksh*, to see.]

OCULARLY, ok'ū-lar-li, *adv.* By sight: to the observation of the eye. [From OCULAR.]

OCULIST, ok'ū-list, *n.* *One skilled* in *eye* diseases. [See OCULAR.]

OD, od, *n.* A peculiar force having the power of acting on the nervous system, assumed to exist in light, heat, electricity, living bodies, and all material substances whatever, and to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. [Gr. *hodos*, a way, passage.]

ODALISQUE, ō'da-lisk, *n.* *A chamber-companion:* a female slave in a Turkish harem. [Fr.,—Turk. *odalik*—*odah*, a chamber.]

ODD, od, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having one point over:* not paired with another: not even: left over after a round number has been taken: not exactly divisible by two: unusual: trifling. [Dan. *odd*, Sw. *udd*—Ice. *oddr*, a point.]

ODD-FELLOW, od'-fel'lō, *n.* One of a secret benevolent society called odd-fellows.

ODDITY, od'i-ti, *n.* The state of being odd or singular: strangeness: a singular person or thing.

ODD-LOOKING, od'-look'ing, *adj.* Having a singular appearance.

ODDLY, od'li, *adv.* Not evenly: unaccountably: [strangely.

ODDNESS, od'nes, *n.* The state of being odd or uneven: strangeness: uncouthness.

ODDS, odz, *n.* *Inequality:* difference in favour of one against another: more than an even wager: advantage: dispute. [From ODD.]

ODE, ōd, *n.* *A song:* a poem written to be set to music. [L. *ode*, *oda*, Gr. *ōdē*, contracted from *aoidē*—*aeidō*, to sing.]

ODIOUS, ō'di-us, *adj.* *Hateful:* offensive: repulsive: hated. [L. *odiosus*—*odi*, to hate.]

ODIOUSLY, ō'di-us-li, *adv.* *Hatefully:* in a way to deserve or excite hatred.

ODIOUSNESS, ō'di-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being odious: hatefulness.

ODIUM, ō'di-um, *n.* *Hatred:* offensiveness: quality of provoking hate. [L.,—*odi*, to hate.]

ODOMETER, o-dom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance passed over by a carriage by marking the number of revolutions of the wheels. [Gr. *hodos*, way, and *metron*, measure.]

ODONTOID, o-don'toid, *adj.* *Tooth-shaped:* tooth-like. [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *eidos*, form, shape.]

ODONTOLOGY, ō-don-tol'o-ji, *n.* *The science which treats of the teeth.* [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *logos*, discourse, science.]

ODOR. American spelling of ODOUR.

ODORIFEROUS, ō-dur-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing odours:* diffusing fragrance: perfumed. [L. *odoriferus*—*odor*, odour, and *fero*, to bear.]

ODORIFEROUSLY, ō-dur-if'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In an odoriferous manner.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ō-dur-if'ėr-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being odoriferous.

ODOROUS, ō'dur-us, *adj.* Emitting an odour or scent: sweet smelling: fragrant.

ODOROUSLY, ō'dur-us-li, *adv.* Fragrantly.

ODOROUSNESS, ō'dur-us-nes, *n.* The quality of exciting the sensation of smell.

ODOUR, ō'dur, *n.* *Smell:* perfume: estimation. [L. *odor*—root *od*, allied to Gr. *ozō*, to smell.]

ODOURLESS, ō'dur-les, *adj.* Without odour.

OD'S-PITIKINS, odz-pit'i-kinz, *n.* (*Shak.*) An oath, a corr. of *God's pity.*

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ODYLE, ō'dil, *n.* Same as OD. [Gr. *hodos*, way, passage, and *hylē*, matter.]

ODYSSEY, od'is-si, *n.* A Greek epic poem, supposed to have been written by Homer, describing the return of the Greeks from the Trojan War, and esp. of Odysseus (Ulysses) to Ithaca.

ŒDEMA, e-dē'ma, *n.* (*med.*) The swelling occasioned by the effusion or infiltration of serum into cellular or areolar structures. [Gr. *oidēma*, swelling—*oideō*, to swell.]

ŒILIAD, e-il'yad, *n.* (*Shak.*) A glance, wink, or token given *with the eye.* [Fr. *œillade*—*œil*—L. *oculus*, the eye.]

ŒNOMEL, en'o-mel, *n.* (*Browning*). Wine mixed with honey: mead. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *meli*, honey.]

O'ER, ōr. Contracted from OVER.

OES, ōz, *n.* (*Bacon*). Circlets of gold or silver, so named from their shape.

ŒSOPHAGUS. See ESOPHAGUS.

OF, uv, *prep.* *From* or *out from* (so used by *Bacon*): belonging to: out of: among: proceeding from, so in the Litany and Nicene Creed: owing to: concerning: with regard to: (*B.* and *Pr. Bk.*) sometimes = by, from, on, or over. [A.S. *of*; Dan., Ice., Sw., Goth. *af*; L. *ab*; Gr. *apo*; Sans. *apa*, away from.]

OF PURPOSE (*B.*), intentionally.

OFF, of, *adv.* *From:* away from: not on.—*adj.* Most distant: right, right hand.—*prep.* Not on.—*int.* Away! depart! [Same as OF, differently used.]

OFFAL, of'al, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which falls off:* waste meat: the part of an animal unfit for use: refuse: anything worthless.

OFFENCE, of-fens', *n.* *A striking against:* a stumbling: an injury: a crime: a sin: anger: displeasure: affront: assault: (*Bacon*) physical injury. [From root of OFFEND.]

OFFENCEFUL, of-fens'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Giving offence or displeasure: injurious.

OFFENCELESS, of-fens'les, *adj.* (*Milton*). Unoffending: innocent.

OFFEND, of-fend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To strike against:* to annoy: to displease: to affront: (*B.*) to cause to sin.—*v.i.* to sin: to cause anger: (*B.*) to be made to sin. [L. *ob*, against, and *fendo*, to strike.]

OFFENDER, of-fend'ėr, *n.* One who offends or injures: a trespasser: a criminal.

OFFENDRESS, of-fend'res, *n.* (*Shak.*) A female who offends.

OFFENSE, &c. Same as OFFENCE, &c.

OFFENSIVE, of-fens'iv, *adj.* *Causing offence:* displeasing: injurious: used in attack: making the first attack.—*n.* The act of the attacking party: the posture of one who attacks. [Fr. *offensif*—L. *offendo, offensum*—*ob*, and *fendo*. See OFFEND.]

OFFENSIVELY, of-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In an offensive manner: unpleasantly.

OFFENSIVENESS, of-fens'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being offensive: unpleasantness.

OFFER, of'ėr, *v.t.* *To bring to* or *before:* to make a proposal to: to lay before: to present to the mind: to attempt: to propose to give: to present in worship.—*v.i.* to present itself: to be at hand: to declare a willingness.—*n.* Act of offering: first advance: that which is offered: proposal made. [L. *offerre*—*ob*, towards, *fero, ferre*, to bring.]

OFFERABLE, of'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be offered.

OFFERER, of'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who offers: one who offers sacrifice.

OFFERING, of'ėr-ing, *n.* That which is offered: (*B.*) that which is offered on an altar: a sacrifice:—*pl.* (*Church of Eng.*) certain dues payable at Easter.

OFFERTORY, of'ėr-tor-i, *n.* (*orig.*) *Act of offering:* (*Eng. Church*) that part of the liturgy where the people's offerings are made: (*R. C. Church*) an anthem chanted during the first part of the mass.

OFF-HAND, of'-hand, *adj.* Not studied or prepared.—*n.* The right hand in driving.

OFFICE, of'is, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rendering of aid:* settled duty or employment: business: act of good or ill: act of worship: formulary of devotion: peculiar use: a place for business: a benefice with no jurisdiction attached:—*pl.* the apartments of a house in which the domestics discharge their duties. [Fr.—L. *officium*—*opis*, aid, *facio*, to do or make.]

OFFICE-BEARER, of'is-bār'ėr, *n.* One who holds office.

OFFICER, of'i-sėr, *n.* One who holds an office: a person who performs some public office.—*v.t.* To furnish with officers: to command, as officers.

OFFICIAL, of-fish'al, *adj.* Pertaining to an office: depending on the proper office or authority: done by authority.—*n.* One who holds an office: a subordinate public officer: the deputy of a bishop, &c.

OFFICIALLY, of-fish'al-li, *adv.* In an official manner or capacity.

OFFICIATE, of-fish'i-āt, *v.i.* To perform the duties *of an office:* to perform official duties for another:—*pr.p.* offi'ciāting; *pa.p.* offi'ciāted.

OFFICINAL, of-fis'in-al or of-i-sī'nal, *adj.* *Belonging to* or used in *a shop:* denoting an approved medicine kept prepared by apothecaries. [Fr.—L. *officina*, a workshop, contr. from *opificina*—*opifex, -icis*, a workman—*opus*, work, *facio*, to do.]

OFFICIOUS, of-fish'us, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Doing good offices*, obliging (so used by *Bacon*): overkind: intermeddling.

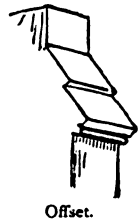
OFFICIOUSLY, of-fish'us-li, *adv.* In an officious manner: kindly: with excessive forwardness: meddlingly.

OFFICIOUSNESS, of-fish'us-nes, *n.* Quality of being officious: forwardness.

OFFING, of'ing, *n.* A part of the sea off from the shore.

OFFSCOURING, of'skowr-ing, *n.* Matter scoured off: refuse: anything vile or despised.

OFFSET, of'set, *n.* In accounts, a sum or value set off against another as an equivalent: a young shoot or bulb: a terrace on a hill-side: (*arch.*) a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall.—*v.t.* In accounts, to place against as an equivalent.



Offset.

OFFSHOOT, of'shōōt, *n.* That which shoots off the parent stem: anything growing out of another.

OFFSPRING, of'spring, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which springs off* from: the thing caused: children: issue: production of any kind.

OFT, oft, } *adv.* *Frequently:* many times.—*adj.*
OFTEN, of'n, } OFTEN: (*B.*) frequent. [A.S., Ger. *oft*, akin to *hāufig*, crowded, frequent.]

OFTENNESS, of'n-nes, *n.* *Frequency.*

OFTENTIMES, of'n-tīmz, } *adv.* Many times: fre-
OFTTIMES, oft'tīmz, } quently.

OGLE, ō'gl, *v.t.* *To look at* with side glances.—*v.i.* to practise ogling:—*pr.p.* ō'gling; *pa.p.* ō'gled. [Ger. *äugeln*, to twinkle, *äugen*, to eye—*auge*, eye; low L. *oculare*—*oculus*, eye.]

OGLER, ō'glėr, *n.* One who ogles.

OGLING, ō'gling, *n.* Act of ogling or viewing with side-glances.

OGRE, ō'gėr, *n.* (*lit.*) A fiend *from hell:* a man-eating

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monster or giant of fairy tales:—*fem.* O'GRESS. [Fr. *ogre*, Sp. *ogro*—It. *Orco*, the god of the infernal regions—L. *orcus*, hell.]

OH, ō, *int.* Denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, &c.

OIL, oil, *n.* (*lit.*) The juice *from* the fruit of *the olive-tree:* any greasy liquid.—*v.t.* To smear or anoint with oil. [L. *oleum*, Gr. *elaion—elaia*, the olive.]

OIL-BAG, oil'-bag, *n.* *A bag* or cyst in animals *containing oil.* [*the oil* is pressed out.

OIL-CAKE, oil'-kāk, *n.* *A cake* made of flax seed after

OIL-CLOTH, oil'-kloth, *n.* Cloth covered with oil or paint. [mixed with oil.

OIL-COLOUR, oil'-kul'ur, *n.* A colouring substance

OILINESS, oil'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being oily: a quality approaching that of oil.

OIL-MAN, oil'-man, *n.* One who deals in oils.

OIL-NUT, oil'-nut, *n.* The butter-nut of N. America.

OIL-PAINTING, oil'-pānt'ing, *n.* A picture *painted in oil*-colours: the art of painting in oil-colours.

OILY, oil'i, *adj.* Consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of oil: greasy.

OINTMENT, oint'ment, *n.* *The anointing* or *smearing thing:* (*med.*) any greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts: (*B.*) a perfume. [Fr. *oindre*, to anoint; L. *unguentum—unguen*, an ointment—*ungo*, to smear, akin to Sans. *anj*, to cause to shine by rubbing with greasy substances.]

OLD, ōld, *adj.* *Grown, grown up:* advanced in years: having been long in existence: decayed by time: out of date: begun long since: ancient: having the age or duration of: long practised. [A.S. *eald*, Ger. *alt;* O. Ger. *alen*, to grow; Goth. *alan*, to nourish, Ice. *ala*, L. *alo*, to nourish.]

OLDEN, ōld'n, *adj.* Old: ancient.

OLDNESS, ōld'nes, *n.* State of being old: old age.

OLEAGINOUS, ō-le-aj'in-us, *adj.* *Oily:* (*bot.*) fleshy and oily. [L. *oleaginus—oleum*, oil.]

OLEASTER, ō-le-as'tėr, *n.* The wild olive.

OLEIFEROUS, ō-le-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Producing oil*, as seeds. [L. *oleum*, oil, and *fero*, to bear.]

OLFACTORY, ol-fak'tor-i, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or used in *smelling.* [L. *olfacto*, to smell—*oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to do or make.]

OLIGARCH, ol'i-gärk, *n.* A member of an oligarchy.

OLIGARCHAL, ol-i-gärk'al, } *adj.* Pertaining
OLIGARCHICAL, ol-i-gärk'ik-al, } to an oligarchy.

OLIGARCHY, ol'i-gärk-i, *n.* *Government by a few:* a state governed by a few. [Gr. *oligarchia—oligos*, few, *archē*, government—*archō*, to rule.]

OLIO, ō'li-o, *n.* A dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables boiled together: a mixture: (*music*) a medley: a literary miscellany. [Sp. *olla*—L. *olla*, a pot.] [olive-green.

OLIVACEOUS, ol-i-vā'shus, *adj.* Olive-coloured:

OLIVE, ol'iv, *n.* A tree cultivated round the Mediterranean for its oily fruit: its fruit: peace, of which the olive was the emblem: a colour like the unripe olive. [L. *oliva*, Gr. *elaia.*]

OLIVENITE, ol'i-ve-nīt, *n.* A mineral consisting chiefly of arsenic acid and protoxide of iron, generally of a dark, olive-green colour.

OLLAPODRIDA, ol-la-po-drē'da, *n.* A mixed stew or hash of meat and vegetables in common use in Spain: any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection. [Sp., lit. putrid or rotten pot—L. *olla*, a pot; and *podore*—L. *puter*, putrid.]

OLYMPIAD, o-lim'pi-ad, *n.* In ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval between the *Olympic games*, used in reckoning time (the date of the 1st Olympiad is 776 B.C.). [Gr. *olympias, -ados*, belonging to *Olympia*, a district in Elis in ancient Greece.]

OLYMPIAN, o-lim'pi-an, } *adj.* *Pertaining to Olym-*
OLYMPIC, o-lim'pik, } *pia*, where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to *Mt. Olympus*, the fabled seat of the gods.

OLYM'PICS, OLYM'PIC GAMES, games celebrated every four years, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter.

OMBRE, om'bėr, *n.* A game of cards played by three persons. [Fr.—Sp. *hombre*—L. *homo*, a man.]

OMEGA, o-mē'ga or o-meg'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *The great O*, the last letter of the Greek alphabet: (*B.*) the end. [Gr. *ō mega*, the great or long *o—mega*, great.]

OMELET, OMELETTE, om'e-let, *n.* (*lit.*) *Mixed eggs:* a pancake chiefly of eggs. [Fr.—*œufs mêlés—œufs*, eggs, *mêlés*, pa.p. of *mêler*, to mix.]

OMEN, ō'men, *n.* A sign of some future event.

[L. for *omen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, L. *os:* or *oscinimen—oscen, oscinis*, that which divines with its mouth, a divining bird—*os*, and *cano*, to divine.]

OMENED, ō'mend, *adj.* Containing omens.

OMER, ō'mėr, *n.* A Hebrew dry measure containing $\frac{1}{10}$ part of a homer. [Heb., from *amar*, to heap up.]

OMINOUS, om'in-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing an omen: foreboding evil: inauspicious.

OMINOUSLY, om'in-us-li, *adv.* In an ominous manner. [quality of being ominous.

OMINOUSNESS, om'in-us-nes, *n.* The state or

OMISSIBLE, o-mis'i-bl, *adj.* That may be omitted.

OMISSION, o-mish'un, *n.* Act of omitting: the neglect or failure to do something required: that which is left out.

OMISSIVE, o-mis'iv, *adj.* Omitting or leaving out.

OMIT, o-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To send away:* to leave out: to neglect: to fail:—*pr.p.* omitt'ing; *pa.p.* omitt'ed. [L. *omitto, omissum—ob*, away, *mitto*, to send.]

OMITTANCE, o-mit'tans, *n.* The act of omitting: the state of being omitted: forbearance.

OMNIBUS, om'ni-bus, *n.* (*lit.*) *For all:* a large four-wheeled vehicle, chiefly used in towns. [L. dative pl. of *omnis*, all.]

OMNIFARIOUS, om-ni-fā'ri-us, *adj.* *Of all varieties* or kinds. [L. *omnifarius—omnis*, all, and *varius*, various.]

OMNIFEROUS, om-nif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* or producing *all* kinds. [L. *omnifer—omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.]

OMNIFIC, om-nif'ik, *adj.* *All-creating.* [L., as if *omnificus—omnis*, and *facio*, to make.]

OMNIPAROUS, om-nip'a-rus, *adj.* *Producing all* things. [L. *omnis*, all, and *pario*, to bring forth, produce.]

OMNIPOTENCE, om-nip'o-tens, } *n.* Unlimited
OMNIPOTENCY, om-nip'o-ten-si, } power. [From OMNIPOTENT.]

OMNIPOTENT, om-nip'o-tent, *adj.* *All-powerful:* possessing unlimited power.

THE OMNIPOTENT, God. [L. *omnipotens—omnis*, all, and POTENT.]

OMNIPOTENTLY, om-nip'o-tent-li, *adv.* With almighty power.

OMNIPRESENCE, om-ni-pres'ens, *n.* The quality or attribute of being omnipresent: unbounded or universal presence.

OMNIPRESENT, om-ni-pres'ent, *adj.* *Present everywhere.* [L. *omnis*, all, and PRESENT.]

OMNISCIENCE, om-nish'ens, *n.* The quality or attribute of being omniscient.

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OMNISCIENT, om-nish'ent, *adj.* *All-knowing:* all-seeing: infinitely wise. [L. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, *scientis*, knowing—*scio*, to know.] [science.

OMNISCIENTLY, om-nish'ent-li, *adv.* By omni-

OMNIUM, om'ni-um, *n.* A term used at the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. [L., of all; gen. pl. of *omnis*, all.]

OMNIUM-GATHERUM, om'ni-um-gath'ėr-um, *n.* A miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [L. *omnium*, of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all, and a Latinised form of Eng. *gather*.]

OMNIVOROUS, om-niv'or-us, *adj.* *All-devouring:* (*zool.*) feeding on both animal and vegetable food. [L. *omnivorus—omnis*, all, *voro*, to devour.]

OMPHALIC, om-fal'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to the navel.* [Gr. *omphalikos—omphalos*, the navel.]

ON, on, *prep.* *In* or *at:* in contact with the upper part of: upon or acting by contact with: at or near: at or during: in addition to: toward, for: at the peril of: in consequence: immediately after: (*B.*) off.—*adv.* Above, or next beyond: forward, in succession: in continuance: not off.—*int.* Go on! proceed! [A.S. *on*, *an*, Ger. *an*; orig. = In.]

ONAGER, on'a-jėr, *n.* *The wild ass* of Central Asia. [L.—Gr. *onagros—onos*, an ass, *agrios*, living in the fields—*agros*, a field.] [xxxviii. 9.]

ONANISM, ō'nan-izm, *n.* Self-pollution. [See Gen.

ONCE, ons, *n.* (*lit.*) *The lynx:* a small animal of the cat kind found in the northern regions. [Fr.; Sp. *onza*, It. *lonza*—L. *lynx*.]

ONCE, wuns, *adv.* At *one time:* a single time: at a former time.—*n.* One time. [O. E. *ones*; Ger. *einst*—*ein*, one.]

ONE, wun, *n.* A person spoken of indefinitely. [Fr. *on*, O. Fr. *hom*, L. *homo*, a man.]

ONE, wun, *adj.* *Single in number:* single: undivided: the same. [A.S. *an*, *æn*, Ger. *ein*, L. *unus*, Gr. *heis*, *henos*—root *hen*.]

ONELY, ōn'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Only.

ONENESS, wun'nes, *n.* State of being one: unity.

ONERARY, on'ėr-ar-i, *adj.* *Fitted* or intended *for* carrying *burdens:* comprising burdens. [L. *onerarius—onus*, *oneris*, a burden.]

ONEROUS, on'ėr-us, *adj.* *Burdensome:* oppressive. [L. *onerosus—onus*, a burden.]

ONEROUSLY, on'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In an onerous manner: oppressively.

ONE-SIDED, wun'-sīd'ed, *adj.* Having one side only: partial: (*bot.*) growing on one side.

ONE-SIDEDNESS, wun'-sīd'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being one-sided.

ONEYER, on'i-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) An accountant of the exchequer, a banker. [From the mark *o.ni.*, an abbreviation of the Latin form, *oneretur*, *nisi habeat sufficientium exonerationem*.] [procedure.

ON-GOING, on'-gō'ing, *n.* The act of going forward:

ONION, un'yun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A single one:* a common plant, with a bulbous root. [Fr. *oignon*; L. *unio*, from *unus*, one.]

ONION-EYED, un'yun-īd, *adj.* Having the eyes full of tears, as if by the use of onions.

ONLY, ōn'li, *adj.* (*lit.*) *One-like:* single: this above all others: alone.—*adv.* In one manner: for one purpose: singly: merely: barely. [A.S. *ænlic—an*, one, and *lic*, like.]

ONOMATOLOGY, on-o-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* The science of or a *treatise* on the derivation of *names*. [Gr. *onoma*, *onomatos*, name, and *logos*, discourse.]

ONOMATOPŒIA, on-o-mat-o-pē'ya, *n.* (*lit.*) *Name-making:* (*gram.*) the formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that made by the thing signified: the use of such a word. [Gr. *onoma*, *-atos*, a name, *poieō*, to make.]

ONOMATOPOETIC, on-o-mat-o-po-et'ik, *adj.* Sounding, when spoken, like the thing signified.

ONSET, on'set, *n.* *A setting* or rushing *on* or upon: violent attack: assault: a storming.

ONSLAUGHT, on'slawt, *n.* (*lit.*) A coming *on to slaughter:* onset: assault. [to ontology.

ONTOLOGIC, **-AL**, on-to-loj'ik, *-al*, *adj.* Pertaining

ONTOLOGIST, on-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in the nature and qualities of being.

ONTOLOGY, on-tol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *A discourse about being:* metaphysics. [Gr. *ōn*, *ontos*, being, pr.p. of *eimi* (Sans. *as*), to be, and *logos*, discourse.]

ONUS, ō'nus, *n.* *The burden.* [L.]

ONWARD, on'ward, *adj.* *Going on:* advancing: advanced.—*adv.* Toward a point on or in front: forward.

ONWARDS, on'wardz, *adv.* Same as Onward.

ONYX, on'iks, *n.* (*min.*) An agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colours, used for making cameos: so called from its likeness to the *nail* in colour. [L., Gr. *onyx*, a finger-nail.]

OOLITE, ō'o-līt, *n.* (*geol.*) A kind of limestone, composed of grains like the *eggs* or roe of a fish. [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *lithos*, stone.]

OOLITIC, ō-o-lit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling oolite.

OOZE, ōōz, *n.* (*lit.*) *Moisture:* soft mud: gentle flow: the liquor of a tan vat.—*v.i.* To flow gently: to percolate, as a liquid through pores.—*v.t.* to cause to flow gently: to drop or shed:—*pr.p.* ōōz'ing; *pa.p.* ōōzed'. [A.S. *wos*, juice: Ice. *vos*, moisture; A.S. *wase*, mud: akin to Water, Wet.]

OOZY, ōōz'i, *adj.* Resembling ooze: slimy.

OPACITY, o-pas'i-ti, *n.* Opaqueness: obscurity.

OPACOUS, o-pāk'us, *adj.* Same as Opaque.

OPAH, ō'pa, *n.* A large, brilliantly coloured sea-fish of the Dory family, also called *king-fish*.

OPAL, ō'pal, *n.* (*lit.*) *The gleaming stone:* a precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colours. [L. *opalus*, acc. to Wedgwood, from Polish *palać*, to glow, Servian *opaliti*, to shoot.]

OPALINE, ō'pal-in, *adj.* Relating to, or like opal.

OPAQUE, o-pāk', *adj.* *Shady, dark:* not transparent. [Fr.; L. *opacus*.]

OPAQUENESS, o-pāk'nes, *n.* Quality of being opaque: want of transparency.

OPE, ōp, *v.t.* and *i.* In poetry, to open.—*adj.* (*Herbert*) Open.

OPEN, ō'pn, *adj.* (*lit.*) Lifted *up:* not shut: free of access: free from trees: not fenced: not drawn together: not frozen up: not frosty: free to be used, &c.; public: without reserve: frank: easily understood: generous: liberal: clear: unbalanced, as an account: attentive: free to be discussed.—*v.t.* To make open: to bring to view: to explain: to begin.—*v.i.* to become open: to unclose: to be unclosed: to begin to appear: to begin. [A.S. *open*; Ger. *offen*, prob. from *oben*, up; Ice. *opinn*, open, mouth upwards: conn. with Up.]

OPENER, ō'pn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which opens.

OPEN-EYED, ō'pn-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Watchful.

OPEN-HANDED, ō'pn-hand'ed, *adj.* With an open hand: generous: liberal.

OPEN-HEARTED, ō'pn-hārt'ed, *adj.* With an open heart: frank: generous.

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OPEN-HEARTEDNESS, ō'pn-härt'ed-nes, *n.* Liberality: generosity: frankness: candour.

OPENING, ō'pn-ing, *n.* An open place: a breach: an aperture: beginning: first appearance.

OPENLY, ō'pn-li, *adv.* Publicly: not secretly: plainly: without disguise. [clamorous.

OPEN-MOUTHED, ō'pn-mowthd, *adj.* Gaping: greedy:

OPENNESS, ō'pn-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being open: clearness: freedom from disguise: mildness, as of the weather.

OPEN-WORK, ō'pn-wurk, *n.* Anything manufactured so as to shew openings through it.

OPERA, op'ér-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *A work:* a musical drama. [L., from *opus, operis*, Sans. *apas*, work.]

OPERA-GLASS, op'ér-a-glas, *n.* A small glass or telescope for use at operas, theatres, &c.

OPERA-HOUSE, op'ér-a-hows, *n.* A theatre where operas are represented.

OPERANT, op'ér-ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having power to produce an effect: active. [See OPERATE.]

OPERATE, op'ér-āt, *v.i.* *To work:* to exert strength: to produce any effect: to exert moral power: (*med.*) to take effect upon the human system: (*surg.*) to perform some unusual act upon the body with the hand or an instrument.—*v.t.* to effect: to produce by agency:—*pr.p.* op'erāting; *pa.p.* op'erāted. [L. *operor, -atus—opus, operis*, work.]

OPERATIC, -AL, op'ér-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the opera.

OPERATION, op-ér-ā'shun, *n.* Act or process of operating: agency: influence: method of working: action or movements: surgical performance.

OPERATIVE, op'ér-a-tiv, *adj.* Having the power of operating or acting: exerting force: producing effects.—*n.* One who works: a workman in a manufactory: a labourer. [ative manner.

OPERATIVELY, op'ér-a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an oper-

OPERATOR, op'ér-āt-or, *n.* One who or that which operates or produces an effect. [operculum.

OPERCULAR, o-pér'kū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to the

OPERCULATE, o-pér'kū-lāt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Closed

OPERCULATED, o-pér'kū-lāt-ed, } by a lid or cover: having an operculum or apparatus for protecting. [See OPERCULUM.]

OPERCULUM, o-pér'kū-lum, *n.* (*bot.*) *A cover* or lid: (*zool.*) the plate over the entrance of a shell: the apparatus which protects the gills of fishes. [L., from *operio*, to cover.]

OPERETTA, op-ér-et'ta, *n.* A short, light, musical drama. [It., dim. of *opera.*]

OPEROSE, op'ér-ōz, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Requiring work* or labour: tedious. [L. *operosus—opus, operis*, work.]

OPHICLEIDE, of'i-klīd, *n.* (*lit.*) *A serpent with keys:* a large bass trumpet with a deep pitch. [Fr.; Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis, kleidos*, a key.]

OPHIDIAN, o-fid'i-an, *n.* One of the true *serpents*, in which the ribs are the only organs of locomotion. [Gr. *ophidion*, dim. of *ophis, ophidis*, a serpent.]

OPHIDIAN, o-fid'i-an, } *adj.* *Pertaining to ser-*

OPHIDIOUS, o-fid'i-us, } *pents.* [See OPHIDIAN, *n.*]

OPHIOLOGY, o-fi-ol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of natural history *which treats of serpents.* [Gr. *ophis*, serpent, and *logos*, discourse.]

OPHITE, ō'fīt, *n.* One of a Gnostic sect who worshipped the serpent, regarding the serpent which tempted Eve as the benefactor of the human race. [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.]

OPHTHALMIA, of-thal'mi-a, *n.* *Inflammation of the eye.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.]

OPHTHALMIC, of-thal'mik, *adj.* *Pertaining to the eye.* [See OPHTHALMIA.]

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, of-thal'mo-skōp, *n.* An instrument by which the interior of the eye is rendered visible. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, and *skopeō*, to view.]

OPHTHALMY, of'thal-mi, *n.* Inflammation of the eye generally: more strictly and properly, an inflammatory affection of the coats of the eye. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.]

OPIATE, ō'pi-āt, *n.* Any medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep: that which induces rest.—*adj.* Inducing sleep: causing rest.

OPIATED, ō'pi-āt-ed, *adj.* Mixed with opiates: under the influence of opiates.

OPINE, o-pīn', *v.i.* *To think:* to suppose:—*pr.p.* opīn'ing; *pa.p.* opīned'. [L. *opinor*, to think.]

OPINION, o-pin'yun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A thinking:* a conviction on probable evidence: judgment: notion: estimation: (*Bacon*) medical advice. [L. *opinio—opinor*, to think.]

OPINIONATED, o-pin'yun-āt-ed, *adj.* Firmly adhering to one's own opinion.

OPINIONATELY, o-pin'yun-āt-li, *adv.* Obstinately: conceitedly.

OPINIONATIVE, ō-pin'yun-āt-iv, *adj.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions: stubborn.

OPINIONATIVELY, o-pin'yun-a-tiv-li, *adv.* With stubborn adhesion to one's own opinions.

OPINIONATIVENESS, o-pin'yun-a-tiv-nes, *n.* Stubbornness in holding one's own opinion.

OPIUM, ō'pi-um, *n.* The narcotic *juice* of the white poppy. [L.; Gr. *opion*, from *opos*, vegetable juice.]

OPOSSUM, o-pos'um, *n.* An American quadruped with a prehensile tail, the female having a pouch in which she carries her young. [An Indian name.]

OPPIDAN, op'i-dan, *n.* (*orig.*) An inhabitant *of the town:* at Eton, a student who boards in the town, and not in the college. [L. *oppidanus—oppidum*, a town.]

OPPONENT, op-pō'nent, *adj.* Opposing: situated in front: adverse.—*n.* One who opposes, especially in argument: an adversary.

OPPORTUNE, op-por-tūn', *adj.* (*lit.*) *At* or *before the harbour:* present at a proper time: seasonable. [L. *opportunus—ob*, before, and *portus*, a harbour.]

OPPORTUNELY, op-por-tūn'li, *adv.* In an opportune manner: seasonably.

OPPORTUNENESS, op-por-tūn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being opportune.

OPPORTUNITY, op-por-tūn'i-ti, *n.* An opportune or convenient time: occasion. [opposed.

OPPOSABLE, op-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

OPPOSE, op-pōz', *v.t.* *To place before* or in the way of: to set against: to place as an obstacle: to resist: to check: to compete with.—*v.i.* to make objection:—*pr.p.* oppōs'ing; *pa.p.* oppōsed'. [L. *oppono—ob*, in the way, and *pono, positum*, to place.]

OPPOSELESS, op-pōz'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not to be opposed, irresistible.

OPPOSER, op-pōz'ér, *n.* One that opposes: an antagonist: a rival: an enemy.

OPPOSITE, op'o-zit, *adj.* *Placed over against:* standing in front: contrasted with: adverse: contrary.—*n.* That which is opposed or contrary: an opponent.

OPPOSITELY, op'o-zit-li, *adv.* In such a way as to face each other: against each other.

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OPPOSITENESS, op'o-zit-nes, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.

OPPOSITION, op-o-zish'un, *n.* State of being opposed or placed over against: standing over against: repugnance: contrariety: act of opposing: resistance: that which opposes: obstacle: the party that opposes the ministry or existing administration: (*astron.*) the situation of heavenly bodies when 180° apart.

OPPOSITIONIST, op-o-zish'un-ist, *n.* One who belongs to an opposing party, especially that opposed to the government.

OPPRESS, op-pres', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To press against* or *down:* to use severely: to burden: to lie heavy upon: to constrain: to overpower. [L. *opprimo, oppressum—ob*, against, and *premo*, to press.]

OPPRESSION, op-presh'un, *n.* Act of oppressing: severity: cruelty: state of being oppressed: misery: hardship: injustice: dullness.

OPPRESSIVE, op-pres'iv, *adj.* Tending to oppress: over-burdensome: unjustly severe: heavy: overpowering.

OPPRESSIVELY, op-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an oppressive or severe manner.

OPPRESSIVENESS, op-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

OPPRESSOR, op-pres'or, *n.* One who oppresses.

OPPROBRIOUS, op-prō'bri-us, *adj.* Expressive of opprobrium: reproachful: infamous: despised.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, op-prō'bri-us-li, *adv.* In an opprobrious manner: reproachfully.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, op-prō'bri-us-nes, *n.* Reproachfulness: scurrility.

OPPROBRIUM, op-prō'bri-um, *n.* (*lit.*) *Reproach* with contempt or disdain: disgrace: infamy. [L. *ob*, against, *probrum*, reproach—perhaps contracted from *prohibrum—prohibeo*, to prohibit.]

OPPUGN, op-pūn', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fight against:* to oppose: to resist. [L. *oppugno*, to fight against—*ob*, against, and *pugna*, a fight.]

OPPUGNANCY, op-pug'nan-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) Opposition, resistance.

OPPUGNANT, op-pug'nant, *adj.* Opposing: hostile.—*n.* An opponent. [L. *oppugnans, -antis*, pr.p. of *oppugno*. See OPPUGN.]

OPPUGNER, op-pūn'ėr, *n.* One who or that which opposes.

OPTATIVE, op'ta-tiv or op-tā'tiv, *adj.* *Expressing desire* or *wish.*—*n.* (*gram.*) A mode of the verb expressing wish. [L. *optativus*, from *opto, optatum*, to wish.]

OPTATIVELY, op'ta-tiv-li, *adv.* With the expression of desire.

OPTIC, op'tik, *n.* (*Pope*) An organ of sight: an eye. [See next word.]

OPTIC, -AL, op'tik, -al, *adj.* *Relating to sight*, or to optics. [Gr. *optikos—op*, root of *opsomai*, fut. of *horaō*, to see.]

OPTICALLY, op'tik-al-li, *adv.* By optics or sight.

OPTICIAN, op-tish'an, *n.* One skilled in optics: one who makes or sells optical instruments.

OPTICS, op'tiks, *n.* The science of the nature and laws of vision and light.

OPTIME, op'ti-me, *n.* In the university of Cambridge, one of those in the second rank of honours, next to the wranglers. [L. *optimus*, best.]

OPTIMISM, op'tim-izm, *n.* The doctrine that everything is ordered for the *best.* [L. *optimus*, best.]

OPTIMIST, op'tim-ist, *n.* A believer in optimism.

OPTION, op'shun, *n.* *Act of choosing:* power of choosing or wishing: wish. [L. *optio, optionis—opto*, to wish.]

OPTIONAL, op'shun-al, *adj.* Left to one's option or choice.

OPTIONALLY, op'shun-al-li, *adv.* With the privilege of choice.

OPULENCE, op'ū-lens, *n.* State of being opulent: riches: wealth.

OPULENT, op'ū-lent, *adj.* *Abounding in means:* wealthy. [L. *opulens—ops*, means; akin to Sans. root *ap*, to obtain.]

OPULENTLY, op'ū-lent-li, *adv.* In an opulent manner: richly.

OPUSCLE, o-pus'l, **OPUSCULE**, o-pus'kūl, *n.* *A little work.* [L. *opusculum*, dim. of *opus*, work.]

OR, or, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Ere, before. [See ERE.]

OR, or, *n.* (*her.*) *Gold* or yellow colour, represented by dots. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold.]

OR, or, *conj.* Marking an alternative. [A.S. *oththe, outher;* Goth. *aiththan;* L. *aut.*]

ORACLE, or'a-kl, *n.* The answer *spoken* or uttered by the gods: the place where responses were given, and the deities supposed to give them: one famed for wisdom: a wise decision: (*B.*) the sanctuary:—*pl.* the revelations made to the prophets. [L. *oraculum—oro*, to speak—*os, oris*, the mouth.]

ORACULAR, o-rak'ū-lar, *adj.* Delivering oracles: resembling oracles: grave: venerable: equivocal: obscure.

ORACULARLY, o-rak'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle: authoritatively: positively.

ORACULARNESS, o-rak'ū-lar-nes, *n.* The quality of being oracular.

ORACULOUS, o-rak'ū-lus, *adj.* Same as ORACULAR.

ORAISON, or'a-zun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as ORISON.

ORAL, ō'ral, *adj.* *Uttered by the mouth;* spoken. [From L. *os, oris*, the mouth.]

ORALLY, ō'ral-li, *adv.* *By word of mouth:* in the mouth. [From L. *os, oris*, the mouth.]

ORANG, o-rang', *n.* (*lit.*) *A man:* a kind of ape resembling man, found chiefly in the forests of Malacca. [Malay.]

ORANGE, or'anj, *n.* A tree with a well-known gold-coloured fruit: its fruit.—*adj.* Pertaining to an orange: orange-coloured. [Fr.; It. *arancia*, from Pers. *narenj;* the *n* being dropped, it was thought to come from L. *aurum*, gold, hence low L. *aurantium*, golden.]

ORANGEADE, or-anj-ād', *n.* A drink made with orange juice.

ORANGE-COLOURED, or'anj-kul'urd, *adj.* Having the colour of an orange.

ORANGEMAN, or'anj-man, *n.* A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, so called because its distinctive colour was orange.

ORANGERY, or'anj-ėr-i, *n.* A plantation of orange-trees.

ORANGE-TAWNY, or'anj-taw'ni, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of a colour between orange and brown.—*n.* The colour itself.

ORANGE-WIFE, or'anj-wīf, *n.* (*Shak.*) A woman who sells oranges.

ORANG-OUTANG, o-rang'-ōō-tang', **ORANG-UTAN**, o-rang'-ōō-tan', *n.* (*lit.*) *Man of the woods:* the Indian or red orang. [Malay.]

ORATION, o-rā'shun, *n.* *A speaking:* a speech made according to the laws of rhetoric, and spoken in public: a public address: a harangue. [L. *oratio—oro*, to speak—*os, oris*, the mouth.]

ORATOR, or'a-tor, *n.* A public *speaker:* a man of eloquence. [See ORATION.]

ORATORICAL, or-a-tor'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to oratory: becoming an orator.

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ORATORICALLY, or-a-tor'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an oratorical or rhetorical manner.

ORATORIO, or-a-tō'ri-ō, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place of prayer:* a kind of musical drama, usually founded on Scripture. [It.—low L. *oratorium*—L. *orator*, one who speaks or prays. See ORATOR.]

ORATORY, or'a-tor-i, *n.* The art of *speaking* well, or so as to please and persuade, esp. publicly: the exercise of eloquence: (*R. C. Church*) an apartment or building for private worship. [Low L. *oratorium*—L. *orator*, one who speaks or prays. See ORATOR.]

ORATRESS, or'a-tres, **ORATRIX**, or'a-triks, *n.* A female orator.

ORB, orb, *n.* (*arch.*) A blank window or panel. [L. *orbus*, deprived, destitute.]

ORB, orb, *n.* *A circle:* a sphere: a celestial body: a wheel: any rolling body: the eye.—*v.t.* To surround: to form into an orb.—*v.i.* (*Tenn.*) to become transformed like an orb. [L. *orbis.*]

ORBED, orbd', *adj.* In the form of an orb: circular.

ORBICULAR, or-bik'ū-lar, *adj.* Having the form of an orb: spherical: round.

ORBICULARLY, or-bik'ū-lar-li, *adv.* Spherically.

ORBICULARNESS, or-bik'ū-lar-nes, *n.* The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATE, or-bik'ū-lāt, **ORBICULATED**, or-bik'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.* In the form of an orb.

ORBICULATION, or-bik-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The state of being moulded into an orb or circle.

ORBIT, or'bit, *n.* (*lit.*) *The track made by a wheel:* a course: the path described by a celestial body in the heavens: the bony cavity for the eyeball: the skin round the eye. [L. *orbita—orbis*, an orb.]

ORBITAL, or'bit-al, *adj.* Pertaining to an orbit.

ORC, ork, *n.* (*Milton*). A species of whale, the grampus. [L. *orca*, Gr. *oryx*, a great fish.]

ORCHARD, orch'ard, *n.* *A yard* or enclosure for *worts* or vegetables: a garden of fruit-trees, esp. apple-trees. [A.S. *ortgeard*; O. Ger. *wurzgarte*; Goth. *aurtigards.* See WORT and YARD.]

ORCHESTRA, or'kes-tra, *n.* In the Greek theatre, the place where the chorus *danced:* the part of a theatre for the musicians: the performers in an orchestra. [Gr. *orchēstra—orchēstēr*, a dancer—*orcheomai*, to dance.]

ORCHESTRAL, or'kes-tral or or-kes'-, *adj.* Pertaining to an orchestra: performed in an orchestra.

ORCHESTRATION, or-kes-trā'shun, *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra: instrumentation.

ORCHID, or'kid, *n.* An orchidaceous plant.

ORCHIDACEOUS, or-ki-dā'shus, *adj.* Relating to a natural order of plants with *testiculated* roots and beautiful fragrant flowers. [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle.]

ORCHIS, or'kis, *n.* A genus of orchidaceous plants.

ORCINE, or'sin, *n.* A colouring matter obtained from lichens. [Low L. *Valiolaria orcina*, a species of lichen—*Orcus*, the lower world, so called from its dark colour.]

ORDAIN, or-dān', *v.t.* *To put in order:* to appoint: to regulate: to set in an office: to invest with ministerial functions. [L. *ordino, ordinatum—ordo, ordinis*, order.]

ORDEAL, or'dē-al, *n.* *A dealing* out or giving of just judgment: an ancient form of trial by lots, fire, water, &c.: any severe trial or examination. [A.S. *ordæl*; D. *oordeel*, Ger. *urtheil*, judgment—Ice. *ur*, out of, and *theil*, a part—Goth. *theilen*, A.S. *dælan*, to divide.]

ORDER, or'dėr, *n.* Regular *arrangement:* method: proper state: rule: regular government: command: a class: a society of persons: a religious fraternity: a scientific division of objects: (*arch.*) a system of the parts of columns:—*pl.* the Christian ministry.—*v.t.* To arrange: to conduct: to command.—*v.i.* to give command. [Fr. *ordre*—L. *ordo.*]

TAKE ORDER (*Bacon*), to take measures.

ORDERING, or'dėr-ing, *n.* *Arrangement:* management. [From ORDER.]

ORDERLESS, or'dėr-les, *adj.* Without order: disorderly.

ORDERLINESS, or'dėr-li-nes, *n.* The state of being orderly: regularity.

ORDERLY, or'dėr-li, *adj.* In order: regular: well regulated: quiet: being on duty.—*adv.* Regularly: methodically.—*n.* A soldier who attends on a superior.

ORDINAL, or'din-al, *adj.* Shewing order or succession.—*n.* A number noting order: a ritual for ordination.

ORDINANCE, or'din-ans, *n.* That which is ordained by authority: a law: an established rite.

ORDINANT, or'din-ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ordaining, decreeing.

ORDINARILY, or'din-ar-i-li, *adv.* According to established order or rules: commonly: usually.

ORDINARY, or'din-ar-i, *adj.* According to the common order: usual: of common rank: plain: of little merit.—*n.* An established judge of ecclesiastical causes: settled establishment: actual office: a bishop: a place where meals are provided at fixed charges.

ORDINATE, or'din-āt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *In order:* regular.—*n.* A straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter.

ORDINATELY, or'din-āt-li, *adv.* In a regular methodical manner.

ORDINATION, or-din-ā'shun, *n.* The act of ordaining: established order.

ORDNANCE, ord'nans, *n.* (*orig.*) Any *arrangement*, disposition, or equipment: great guns: artillery.

ORDURE, or'dūr, *n.* *Dirt:* dung: excrement. [Fr.; It. *ordura, lordura*—L. *luridus*, dirty.]

ORE, ōr, *n.* One of the native minerals, so called from the *veins* running through it: metal. [Ger. *ader*; Ice. *aader, aar*; Dan. *aare*, a vein.]

OREAD, ō're-ad (*pl.* O'READS or ORE'ADES), *n.* (*myth.*) A *mountain* nymph. [Gr. *Oreias, oreiados, -oros*, a mountain.]

ORGAN, or'gan, *n.* (*lit.*) *That with which anything may be done:* that by which a natural operation is carried on: a musical instrument with pipes, bellows, and keys: the medium of conveyance or communication. [L. *organum*, Gr. *organon—ergō*, to do or make.]

ORGANIC, -AL, or-gan'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to an organ: consisting of or containing organs: produced by the organs: instrumental.

ORGANICALLY, or-gan'ik-al-li, *adv.* With organic structure: by means of organs.

ORGANISABLE, or-gan-iz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be organised or arranged.

ORGANISATION, or-gan-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of organising: the state of being organised.

ORGANISE, or'gan-iz, *v.t.* To supply with organs: to form, as an organised body: to arrange:—*pr.p.* or'ganising; *pa.p.* or'ganised.

ORGANISM, or'gan-izm, *n.* Organic structure.

ORGANIST, or'gan-ist, *n.* One who plays on the organ.

ORGAN-LOFT, or'gan-loft, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.

ORGANOGRAPHY, or-gan-og'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the organs of plants or of animals.

ORGAN-PIPE, or'gan-pīp, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ.

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ORGAN-POINT, or'gan-point, *n.* A note sustained through a series of chords, although only in harmony with the first and last.

ORGEAT, or'zhat, *n.* A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. [Fr. *orge*, Prov. *ordi*, L. *hordeum*, barley.]

ORGIES, or'jiz, *n.* (*orig.*) Ceremonies observed in the worship of Bacchus, distinguished by furious revelry: any drunken nocturnal rites or revelry. [Fr.; Gr. *orgia*, secret rites, prob. from *ergon*, work, as *erdō*, to work, also meant, to perform sacred rites; or from *orgē*, fury.]

ORGILLOUS, or'jil-lus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Proud, haughty. [From A.S. *orgel*, pride.]

ORGUES, orgz, *n.* Long, thick wooden beams shod with iron, hung vertically over the entrance to a fortified place, and dropped into position when required to serve the purpose of a portcullis. [Fr. *orgue*—L. *organum*. See ORGAN.]

ORGULOUS, or'gu-lus, *adj.* Same as ORGILLOUS.

ORICHALCH, or'i-kalk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A gold-coloured alloy resembling brass. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold.]

ORIEL, ō'ri-el, *n.* (*lit.*) *An ear:* (*orig.*) a chamber or apartment: a window that juts out so as to form a small apartment. [O. Fr. *oriol*, corridor; low L. *oriolum*, hall, prob. dim. of L. *auris*, the ear, from its projecting; L. *auricula*, Fr. *oreille*.]

ORIENT, ō'ri-ent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Rising* as the sun: eastern: shining.—*n.* The part where the sun rises: the east. [L. *oriens, -entis*, pr.p. of *orior*, to rise.]

ORIENTAL, ō-ri-ent'al, *adj.* *Eastern:* pertaining to, in, or from the east.—*n.* A native of the east. [From ORIENT.] [&c.

ORIENTALISM, ō-ri-ent'al-izm, *n.* Oriental doctrine,

ORIENTALIST, ō-ri-ent'al-ist, *n.* One versed in the eastern languages: an oriental. [From ORIENT.]

ORIENTATION, ō-ri-en-tā'shun, *n.* In taking bearings, the process of determining the east: the tendency of a revolving body when suspended in a certain way to bring the axis of rotation parallel with the earth's axis: (*arch.*) the deviation of a church from pointing due east: an eastern exposure or prospect.

ORIFICE, or'i-fis, *n.* Something *made* like *a mouth* or opening. [Fr.—L. *orificium—os*, mouth, and *facio*, to make.]

ORIFLAMME, or'i-flam, *n.* A little banner of red silk with many points streaming like flames, borne on a *gilt* staff—the ancient royal standard of France. [Fr., low L. *auriflamma*, a little banner—L. *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, a flame.]

Oriflamme.

ORIGAN, or'i-gan, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Marjoram.
ORIGANUM, o-rig'a-num, } [Gr. *origanon*, prob. from *oros*, mountain, and *ganos*, brightness, beauty.]

ORIGIN, or'i-jin, *n.* *The rising* or first existence of anything: that from which anything first proceeds: cause: derivation. [L. *origo, originis—orior*, to rise.]

ORIGINAL, o-rij'in-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the origin: first in order or existence: not copied: not translated: having the power to originate, as thought.—*n.* Origin: first copy: the precise language used by a writer: an untranslated tongue.

ORIGINALITY, o-rij-in-al'it-i, *n.* Quality or state of being original or of originating ideas.

ORIGINALLY, o-rij'in-al-li, *adv.* In the original manner: from the beginning: at first: by the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, o-rij'in-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being original.

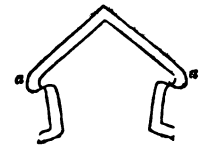
ORIGINATE, o-rij'in-āt, *v.t.* To give origin to: to bring into existence.—*v.i.* to have origin: to begin: —*pr.p.* orig'inating; *pa.p.* orig'inated.

ORIGINATION, o-rij-in-ā'shun, *n.* Act of originating or of coming into existence: mode of production.

ORIGINATIVE, o-rij'in-āt-iv, *adj.* Having power to originate or bring into existence.

ORIGINATOR, o-rij'in-āt-or, *n.* One who originates or commences.

ORILLON, o-ril'lon, *n.* A semicircular projection at the shoulder of a bastion intended to cover the guns and defenders on the flank. [Fr., lit. 'a little ear,' from *oreille*, an ear—L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.]



a, *a*, Orillons.

ORIOLE, ō'ri-ōl, *n.* A kind of thrush, of a *golden-yellow* colour. [Fr. *oriol*, Prov. *auriol*—L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

ORION, o-rī'on, *n.* (*astron.*) One of the constellations. [From *Orion* (*myth.*), a giant placed among the stars at his death.]

ORISON, or'i-zun, *n.* *A prayer.* [Fr. *oraison*, O. Fr. *orison*—L. *oratio—oro, -atum*, to speak, pray.]

ORLE, orl, *n.* (*arch.*) A fillet under the ovolo of a capital: (*her.*) a border surrounding a shield at a short distance from the edge. [O. Fr., border, from low L. *orlum*, dim. of L. *ora*, border, margin.]

ORLOP, or'lop, *n.* The deck of a ship where the cables, &c. are stowed: the under-deck of a ship of the line. [D. *overloop*, the upper-deck—*overlopen*, to run over.]

ORMOLU, or-mo-lōō', *n.* (*lit.*) *Milled* or *beaten gold:* a kind of brass like gold from the quantity of copper in it. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold, and Fr. *moulu*, pa.p. of *moudre*, to grind, L. *molo*, to mill.]

ORMUZD, or'muzd, *n.* In the Persian dualistic religion, originally represented as the creator and lord of the whole universe, who appeared under two (good and bad) aspects, later the good principle alone, as opposed to Ahriman, the bad. [A corr. of Pers. *Ahuro-Mazdao* = the Spiritual Being (who is) the Creator of all things.]

ORNAMENT, or'na-ment, *n.* *That which adorns:* anything which adds beauty: additional beauty:—*pl.* (*Pr. Bk.*) all the articles used in the services of the church.—*v.t.* To adorn: to furnish with ornaments. [L. *ornamentum—orno*, to adorn.]

ORNAMENTAL, or-na-ment'al, *adj.* Serving to ornament or beautify.

ORNAMENTALLY, or-na-ment'al-li, *adv.* In such a manner as to ornament.

ORNAMENTATION, or-na-men-tā'shun, *n.* Act or art of ornamenting: (*arch.*) ornamental work.

ORNATE, or-nāt', *adj.* Ornamented: decorated.

ORNATELY, or'nāt-li, *adv.* With decoration: finely.

ORNATENESS, or'nāt-nes, *n.* The state of being ornate.

ORNITHICHNITE, or-nith'ik-nīt, *n.* (*geol.*) The foot-mark of a bird. [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *ichnos*, a track.]

ORNITHOLITE, or-nith'o-līt, *n.* (*geol.*) The fossil remains of a bird: a stone occurring of various colours and forms bearing the figures of birds. [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *lithos*, stone.]

ORNITHOLOGICAL, or-ni-tho-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to ornithology.

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ORNITHOLOGICALLY, or-ni-tho-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to ornithology. [in ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGIST, or-ni-thol'o-jist, *n.* One versed

ORNITHOLOGY, or-ni-thol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of birds.* [Gr. *ornis, ornithos,* a bird, *logos,* science.]

ORNITHOMANCY, or'nith-o-man-si or or-nith'-, *n.* *Divination by birds,* their flight, &c. [Gr. *ornis, ornithos,* a bird, and *manteia,* divination.]

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, or-nith-o-ring'kus, *n.* (*lit.*) *Bird-snout:* an animal in Australia, with a body like an otter and a snout like the bill of a duck, also called Duck-bill. [Gr. *ornis, ornithos,* bird, *rhyngchos,* snout.] [pertaining to orography.

OROGRAPHIC, -AL, or-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or

OROGRAPHY, or-og'ra-fi, *n.* The description of mountains. [Gr. *oros,* a mountain, and *graphō,* to describe.] [to orology.

OROLOGICAL, or-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Of or pertaining

OROLOGIST, or-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in orology.

OROLOGY, or-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science or description of mountains. [See OROGRAPHY.]

OROTUND, ō'ro-tund, *adj.* Full, clear, and musical, as speech.—*n.* Full, clear, and musical speech, as when directly from the larynx. [L. *os, oris,* the mouth, and *rotundus,* round.]

ORPHAN, or'fan, *n.* A child *bereft* of father or mother, or of both.—*adj.* Bereft of parents. [Gr. *orphanos,* akin to L. *orbus,* bereaved, *rapio,* Sans. *rabh,* to take away.]

ORPHANAGE, or'fan-āj, *n.* The state of being an orphan: an institution where orphans are educated.

ORPHEAN, or'fe-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Orpheus (*myth.*), a poet who had the power of moving inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.

ORPHREY, or'fri, *n.* Gold or other rich embroidery attached to vestments. [Fr. *orfroi—or,* L. *aurum,* gold, and Fr. *fraise,* fringe.]

ORPIMENT, or'pi-ment, *n.* Yellow sulphuret of arsenic, used for the *gold* or *yellow paint* called king's yellow. [Fr.; Port. *ouropimento*—L. *auripigmentum*—*aurum,* gold, *pigmentum,* paint.]

ORPIN, or'pin, *n.* A deep gold or yellow colour. [See next word.]

ORPINE, or'pin, *n.* A plant with gold or purplish-rose coloured flowers. [Fr. *orpin,* same as *orpiment.*]

ORRERY, or'ėr-i, *n.* An apparatus for illustrating, by balls mounted on rods, the size, positions, motions, &c. of the heavenly bodies. [From the Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first was made.]

ORRIS, or'is, *n.* A species of *iris* in the south of Europe, the dried root of which has a smell of violets, used in perfumery. [Prob. a corruption of IRIS.]

ORT, ort, *n.* (used in *pl.*) Things left or thrown away, refuse. [Pa.p. of A.S. *orettan,* to ruin, destroy.]

ORTHODOX, orth'o-doks, *adj.* *Right in doctrine:* believing the genuine doctrines taught in Scripture: according with Scripture. [Gr. *orthodoxos—orthos,* right, *doxa,* opinion—*dokeō,* to think.]

ORTHODOXLY, orth'o-doks-li, *adv.* In an orthodox manner: with soundness of belief.

ORTHODOXY, orth'o-doks-i, *n.* Soundness of opinion or doctrine: belief in the genuine doctrines of Scripture. [From ORTHODOX.]

ORTHODROMICS, or-tho-drom'iks, *n.* The art of great circle sailing, or of sailing *in a direct course.* [Gr. *orthos,* straight, and *dromos,* a running, course—*dramein,* 2 aor. of *trechō,* to run.]

ORTHOEPIC, -AL, orth-o-ep'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to orthoepy.

ORTHOEPIST, orth'o-ep-ist, *n.* One skilled in orthoepy.

ORTHOEPY, orth'o-e-pi or or-thō'-, *n.* (*gram.*) *Correct* pronunciation of *words.* [Gr. *orthos,* right, *epos,* a word.]

ORTHOGON, or'tho-gon, *n.* (*geom.*) A figure with all its angles *right angles.* [Gr. *orthos,* right, *gōnia,* angle.]

ORTHOGONAL, or-thog'o-nal, *adj.* Rectangular: right-angled. [From ORTHOGON.]

ORTHOGRAPHER, orth-og'ra-fėr, *n.* *One who spells* words *correctly.*

ORTHOGRAPHIC, -AL, orth-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining or according to orthography: spelled correctly.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, orth-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the rules of correct spelling: in the manner of an orthographic projection.

ORTHOGRAPHIST, orth-og'ra-fist, *n.* One who spells words correctly.

ORTHOGRAPHY, orth-og'ra-fi, *n.* (*lit.*) *The correct writing* of words: (*gram.*) the correct spelling of words. [Gr. *orthographia—orthos,* right, *graphō,* to write.]

ORTHOPEDY, orth-op'e-di, *n.* The prevention and cure of deformities of the feet. [Gr. *orthos,* straight, and L. *pes, pedis,* a foot.]

ORTHOPHONY, orth-of'o-ni, *n.* The art of *correct speaking.* [Gr. *orthos,* straight, and *phōneō,* to speak—*phōnē,* voice.]

ORTHOPTERA, orth-op'tėr-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Straight wing:* an order of insects with uniform wing-covers that overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings which fold lengthwise like a fan. [Gr. *orthos,* straight, *ptera,* pl. of *pteron,* wing.]

ORTHOPTEROUS, orth-op'tėr-us, *adj.* Pertaining to the orthoptera.

ORTHOSTYLE, orth'o-stil, *n.* (*arch.*) An arrangement of *columns in a straight line.* [Gr. *orthos,* straight, and *stylos,* a column.]

ORTOLAN, ort'o-lan, *n.* (*lit.*) *The frequenter of gardens:* a kind of bunting, common in Europe, and considered very delicious food. [Fr.; It. *ortolano*—L. *hortolanus,* belonging to gardens—*hortulus,* dim. of *hortus,* a garden.]

OSCILLATE, os'il-lāt, *v.i.* *To swing:* to move backwards and forwards: to fluctuate between certain limits:—*pr.p.* os'cillāting; *pa.p.* os'cillāted. [L. *oscillo, -atum,* to swing—*oscillum,* a swing.]

OSCILLATION, os-il-lā'shun, *n.* Act of oscillating: a swinging like a pendulum. [ing.

OSCILLATORY, os'il-la-tor-i, *adj.* Oscillating, swing-

OSCULANT, os'kū-lant, *adj.* *Kissing:* adhering or touching closely. [L. *osculans, -antis,* pr.p. of *osculor.* See OSCULATE.]

OSCULATE, os'kū-lāt, *v.t.* *To kiss:* to touch, as two curves:—*pr.p.* os'cūlāting; *pa.p.* os'cūlāted. [L. *osculor, -atum—osculum,* a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os,* mouth.]

OSCULATION, os-kū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of kissing: the contact of two curves. [From OSCULATE.]

OSCULATORY, os'kū-la-tor-i, *n.* A tablet with a picture of the Virgin or of Christ, which was *kissed* by the priest and then by the people. [From OSCULATE.]

OSCULATORY, os'kū-la-tor-i, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to kissing:* (*geom.*) having the same curvature at the point of contact. [From OSCULATE.]

OSCULE, os'kūl, *n.* *A little mouth:* a small bilabiate aperture. [L. *osculum,* dim. of *os,* mouth.]

OSIER, ō'zhi-ėr, *n.* The water-willow, used in making

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baskets.—*adj.* Made of or like osiers. [Fr.; Bret. *ozil, aozil*, Gr. *oisos.*] [osiers.

OSIERED, ō'zhi-ėrd, *adj.* Covered or adorned with

OSMIUM, oz'mi-um, *n.* A gray-coloured metal found with platinum, the oxide of which has a disagreeable *smell.* [Low L.—Gr. *osmē*, smell.]

OSMOSE, oz'mōs, *n.* The tendency of fluids to mix or become equally diffused when in contact, even through an intervening membrane or porous structure. [Gr. *ōsmos* = *ōsis*, impulse—*ōtheō*, to push.]

OSMOTIC, oz-mot'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the property of osmose.

OSNABURG, oz'na-burg, *n.* A coarse kind of linen, orig. brought from Osnaburg in Germany.

OSPREY, OSPRAY, os'prā, *n.* (*lit.*) *Bone-breaker:* the fish-hawk, a species of eagle very common on the coast of N. America. [Corr. from OSSIFRAGE.]

OSSEOUS, os'e-us, *adj. Bony:* composed of or resembling bone. [L. *osseus—os, ossis*, bone.]

OSSICLE, os'i-kl, *n. A small bone.* [Dim. of L. *os*, a bone.]

OSSIFEROUS, os-if'ėr-us, *adj. Producing bone:* (*geol.*) containing bones. [L. *os*, a bone, and *fero*, to bear.]

OSSIFICATION, os-i-fi-kā'shun, *n. The change*, or state of being changed, *into a bony substance.* [From OSSIFY.]

OSSIFRAGE, os'i-frāj, *n.* (*lit.*) *The bone-breaker:* the sea or bald eagle, common in the United States: (*B.*) the bearded vulture, the largest of European birds. [L. *ossifragus*, breaking bones—*os*, a bone, and *frag*, root of *frango, fractum*, to break.]

OSSIFY, os'i-fī, *v.t. To make into bone* or into a bone-like substance.—*v.i.* to become bone:—*pr.p.* os'sifying; *pa.p.* os'sified. [L. *ossifico—os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make.]

OSSIVOROUS, os-iv'or-us, *adj. Devouring* or feeding on *bones.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *voro*, to devour.]

OSSUARY, os'ū-ar-i, *n.* A place where *the bones* of the dead are deposited: a charnel-house. [From L. *os*, a bone.] [quality of being ostensible.

OSTENSIBILITY, os-tens-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or

OSTENSIBLE, os-tens'i-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *That may be shewn:* declared: apparent. [From L. *ostendo, ostensum*, to shew.] [manner.

OSTENSIBLY, os-tens'i-bli, *adv.* In an ostensible

OSTENSIVE, os-tens'iv, *adj. Shewing:* exhibiting. [See OSTENSIBLE.]

OSTENSIVELY, os-tens'iv-li, *adv.* In the way of exhibiting: openly. [See OSTENSIBLE.]

OSTENT, os'tent or -tent', *n.* (*Shak.*) Appearance, manner: token: portent, prodigy. [L. *ostentum—ostendo.* See OSTENSIBLE.]

OSTENTATION, os-ten-tā'shun, *n. Act of making a display:* ambitious display: boasting. [Fr.—L. *ostentatio—ostento, -atum*, inten. of *ostendo*, to shew.]

OSTENTATIOUS, os-ten-tā'shus, *adj.* Given to ostentation: fond of self-display: intended for display.

OSTENTATIOUSLY, os-ten-tā'shus-li, *adv.* With ostentation or vain display: boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, os-ten-tā'shus-nes, *n.* Vain display: boastfulness. [From OSTENTATIOUS.]

OSTEOLEPIS, os-te-o-le'pis, *n.* A genus of fossil ganoid fishes peculiar to the Old Red Sandstone, so called from the *bony* appearance of their *scales.* [Gr. *osteon*, bone, and *lepis*, scale.]

OSTEOLOGICAL, os-te-o-loj'i-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to osteology.

OSTEOLOGICALLY, os-te-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to osteology. [osteology.

OSTEOLOGIST, os-te-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in

OSTEOLOGY, os-te-ol'o-ji, *n.* The part of anatomy which treats of the *bones.* [Gr. *osteon*, bone, and *logos*, discourse.]

OSTLER, os'lėr, same as HOSTLER.

OSTRACISE, os'tra-sīz, *v.t.* In ancient Greece, to banish by the vote of the people written on *a shell:* to banish from society:—*pr.p.* os'tracising; *pa.p.* os'tracised. [Gr. *ostrakizō—ostrakon*, a shell.]

OSTRACISM, os'tra-sizm, *n.* Banishment by ostracising.

OSTRICH, os'trich, *n.* (*lit.*) *The bird:* the largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its feathers. [Fr. *autruche*, O. Fr. *ostruche*, Sp. *avestruz*—L. *avis*, bird, *struthio*, ostrich—Gr. *strouthos*, little bird, *megas strouthos*, the large bird, the ostrich.]

OSTRIDGE, os'trij, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as OSTRICH.

OTACOUSTIC, ot-a-kows'tik, *adj. Assisting the sense of hearing.*—*n.* (also OTACOUSTICON) An instrument to assist the hearing. [Gr. *akoustikos*, relating to hearing—*akouō*, to hear—*ous, ōtos*, ear.]

OTARY, ō'tar-i, *n.* A genus of seals distinguished by a projecting auricle or external *ear.* [Gr. *ōtaros*, large-eared—*ous, ōtos*, an ear.]

OTHER, u*th*'ėr, *adj.* and *pron.* Different, not the same: additional: second of two. [A.S. *other*, Goth. *anthar*, Ger. *ander*, Sans. *antara.*]

OTHERGATES, u*th*'ėr-gāts, *adv.* (*obs.*) In another way. [OTHER, and *gate*, way, manner.]

OTHERWHERE, u*th*'ėr-hwār, *adv.* In some other place: elsewhere.

OTHERWHILE, u*th*'ėr-hwīl, **OTHERWHILES**, u*th*'ėr-hwīlz, } *adv.* At other times: sometimes.

OTHERWISE, u*th*'ėr-wīz, *adv.* In another way or manner: by other causes: in other respects.

OTITIS, o-tī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the tympanic cavity of the ear. [From Gr. *ous, ōtos*, the ear.]

OTTAR, ot'ar, *n.* Same as OTTO.

OTTER, ot'ėr, *n.* A large kind of weasel living entirely on fish. [A.S. *oter, otor.*]

OTTO, ot'o, **OTTAR**, ot'ar, *n.* (*lit.*) *Perfume:* a fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, esp. the rose. [Ar. *itr—atira*, to smell sweet.]

OTTOMAN, ot'o-man, *adj.* Pertaining to the Turkish empire, founded by *Othoman* about 1300.—*n.* A Turk: a low stuffed seat without a back, first used in Turkey. [Turk.

OTTOMITE, ot'o-mīt, *n.* (*Shak.*) An Ottoman or

OUCH, owch, *n.* The bezel or collet in which a jewel is set: an ornament of gold. [A corruption of O.E. *nouche;* Low L. *nusca nochia;* O. Ger. *nusche.*]

OUGHT, same as AUGHT.

OUGHT, awt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *Owed:* to be under obligation: to be proper or necessary.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to own or possess. [*Pa.t.* of OWE.]

OUNCE, owns, *n. The twelfth part* of a pound troy: $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pound avoirdupois. [A.S. *ynce*, $\frac{1}{12}$ of a foot, an inch; Fr. *once*, It. *oncia*—L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything.]

OUNCE, owns, *n.* The animal, same as ONCE.

OUPHE, o͞of, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as OAF.

OUPHEN, o͞of'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Elfish.

OUR, owr, *adj.* and *pron. Pertaining* or belonging *to us.* [A.S. *ure*, contr. from *user, usser*, to us.]

OURANG-OUTANG, same as ORANG-OUTANG.

OURS, owrz, *pron.* Possessive of WE.

OURSELF, owr-self', *pron. Myself*, in the regal style:—*pl.* OURSELVES (-selvz'), we, not others: us.

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OUSEL, ōō'zl, *n.* (*lit.*) *The little bird:* a kind of thrush. [A.S. *osle*, Fr. *oiseau*, O. Fr. *oisel*, L. *avicella*, dim. of *avis*, a bird.]

OUST, owst, *v.t.* *To take away:* to eject or expel. [Fr. *ôter*, O. Fr. *oster*, to take away: variously derived, from OUT; from L. *obstō*, to oppose; and from L. *hausto*, freq. of *haurio*, to take away.]

OUSTER, owst'ėr, *n.* (*law*). Ejection: dispossession. [From OUST.]

OUT, owt, *adv.* *Without, not within:* gone forth: abroad: in a state of discovery: in a state of exhaustion, extinction, &c.: completely: freely: forcibly; at a loss: unsheltered: uncovered.—*int.* Away! begone! [A.S. *ut*, Ger. *aus*.]

OUT OF COURSE, out of order.—OUT OF HAND, instantly.

OUTBALANCE, owt-bal'ans, *v.t.* To more than balance: to exceed in weight or effect.

OUTBAR, owt-bär', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bar out, esp. to shut out by fortifications.

OUTBID, owt-bid', *v.t.* To bid beyond: to offer a [higher price.

OUTBOUND, owt'bownd, *adj.* Bound for a distant port or country.

OUTBOUNDS, owt'bownds, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Bound- [aries, limits.

OUTBRAVE, owt-brāv', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To excel in bravery or boldness, to defy.

OUTBREAK, owt'brāk, *n.* A breaking out: a bursting forth: that which breaks forth.

OUTBREAKER, owt'brāk-ėr, *n.* A breaker or wave which breaks on the shore or on rocks.

OUTBREATHE, owt-brēth', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To breathe out as breath or life: (*Shak.*) to weary by having better breath.

OUTBUD, owt-bud', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To sprout forth.

OUTBURST, owt'burst, *n.* A bursting out.

OUTCAST, owt'kast, *adj.* Cast out: exiled: rejected. —*n.* A person banished: an exile.

OUTCOME, owt'kum, *n.* That which comes out of or follows from something else: the result or consequence.

OUTCRAFT, owt-kraft', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in [craft or cunning.

OUTCROP, owt'krop, *n.* (*geol.*) The exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface: the part of a stratum exposed at the surface.—*v.i.* To appear at the surface, said of strata.

OUTCRY, owt'krī, *n.* A crying out: a loud cry: a cry of distress: noise; clamour.

OUTDARE, owt-dār', *v.t.* To surpass in daring.

OUTDO, owt-dōō', *v.t.* To do beyond: to surpass.

OUTDOOR, owt'dōr or -dōr', *adj.* Outside the door or the house: in the open air.

OUTDOORS, owt'dōrz, *adv.* Out-of-doors: out of the house: abroad.

OUTDWELL, owt-dwel', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To dwell or [stay beyond.

OUTER, owt'ėr, *adj.* More out or without: external: —opposed to INNER. [Comp. of OUT.]

OUTERMOST, owt'ėr-mōst, *adj.* Most or furthest out: most distant. [Superl. of OUT.]

OUTFACE, owt-fās', *v.t.* To starve down: to bear down by bravery or impudence.

OUTFIT, owt'fit, *n.* A fitting out: an equipment: the articles or the expenses for fitting out: the means for an outfit.

OUTFITTER, owt'fit-ėr, *n.* One who furnishes out- [fits.

OUTFITTING, owt'fit-ing, *n.* An outfit.

OUTFLANK, owt-flangk', *v.t.* To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.

OUTFLOW, owt-flō', *v.i.* To flow out.

OUTFLOW, owt'flō, *n.* A flowing out.

OUTFLY, owt-flī', *v.t.* To surpass in flying.

OUTFROWN, owt-frown', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To frown down.

OUTGENERAL, owt-jen'ėr-al, *v.t.* To outdo in gen- [eralship.

OUTGO, owt-gō', *v.t.* To advance before in going: to surpass: to overreach.—*v.i.* to go out: to come to an end.

OUTGO, owt'gō, *n.* That which goes out: expendi- [ture.

OUTGOING, out'gō-ing, *n.* The act or state of going out: outlay: the limit or border.

OUTGROW, owt-grō', *v.t.* To grow beyond or surpass in growth: to grow out of.

OUTGROWTH, owt'grōth, *n.* That which grows out of or proceeds from a thing: growth to excess.

OUTGUARD, owt'gärd, *n.* A guard at a distance or at the farthest distance from the main body.

OUTHAUL, owt'hawl, *n.* A rope for hauling out the clew of a sail.

OUT-HEROD, owt-her'od, *v.t.* To surpass Herod in cruelty: to exceed, especially in anything bad.

OUTHIRE, owt-hīr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To hire out.

OUTHOUSE, owt'hows, *n.* A small building outside a dwelling-house.

OUTING, owt'ing, *n.* The act of going out, an ex- [cursion or airing.

OUTJEST, owt-jest', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To overpower by jesting: to excel in jesting.

OUTJET, owt'jet, *n.* That which projects from [anything.

OUTLAND, owt'land, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Foreign.

OUTLANDISH, owt-land'ish, *adj.* Belonging to an out or foreign land: foreign: strange: rustic, rude, vulgar.

OUTLAST, owt-last', *v.t.* To last longer than.

OUTLAW, owt'law, *n.* One out of the protection of *the law:* a robber or bandit.—*v.t.* To place beyond the law: to deprive of the benefit of the law: to proscribe.

OUTLAWRY, owt'law-ri, *n.* The act of outlawing or putting a man out of the protection of the law.

OUTLAY, owt'lā, *n.* That which is laid out: expend- [iture.

OUTLEARN, owt-lėrn', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To learn: to [excel in learning.

OUTLET, owt'let, *n.* The place or means by which anything is let out: the passage outward.

OUTLIER, owt'lī-ėr, *n.* (*geol.*) A portion of a stratum detached from the principal mass, and lying at some distance from it.

OUTLINE, owt'līn, *n.* The outer or exterior line: the lines by which any figure is bounded: a sketch: a draft.—*v.t.* To draw the exterior line of: to delineate or sketch.

OUTLIVE, owt-liv', *v.t.* To live beyond: to survive.

OUTLOOK, owt'look, *n.* A looking out: vigilant watch: prospect: the place from which one looks [brightness.

OUTLUSTRE, owt-lus'tėr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To excel in

OUTLYING, owt'lī-ing, *adj.* Lying out or beyond: remote: on the exterior or frontier.

OUTMARCH, owt-märch', *v.t.* To go beyond in marching: to march faster than.

OUTMOST, owt'mōst, same as OUTERMOST.

OUTNUMBER, owt-num'bėr, *v.t.* To exceed in [mon: singular.

OUT-OF-THE-WAY, owt-uv-the-wā', *adj.* Uncom-

OUT-PARAMOUR, owt-par'a-mōōr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in keeping mistresses.

OUTPATIENT, owt'pā-shent, *n.* A patient who receives aid from a hospital, but lives outside of it.

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OUTPEER, owt-pēr′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To surpass or excel.
OUT-PENSIONER, owt′-pen′shun-ėr, *n.* A pensioner on any institution who has liberty to live where he pleases.
OUTPORT, owt′pōrt, *n.* A port remote from the capital.
OUTPOST, owt′pōst, *n.* A post or station without a camp, or away from the main body of an army: the troops placed there.
OUTPOUR, owt-pōr′, *v.t.* *To pour out.*
OUTPOURING, owt′pōr-ing, *n.* A pouring out.
OUTPRAY, owt-prā′, *v.t.* To exceed in earnestness of prayer.
OUTPRIZE, owt-prīz′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in the value set upon it.
OUTQUENCH, owt-kwensh′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To extinguish.
OUTRAGE, owt′rāj, *v.t.* To exceed in rage: to treat with excessive abuse: to injure by violence.—*v.i.* to be guilty of outrage:—*pr.p.* out′rāging; *pa.p.* out′rāged.—*n.* Violence beyond measure: excessive abuse: wanton mischief. [Fr., O. Fr. *oultrage*, low L. *ultragium*, from *ultra*, beyond.]
OUTRAGEOUS, out-rāj′us, *adj.* *With* ' *outrage*: excessive: furious: turbulent: atrocious: enormous.
OUTRAGEOUSLY, owt-rāj′us-li, *adv.* With outrage: furiously: excessively.
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, owt-rāj′us-nes, *n.* The state of being outrageous: fury: violence.
OUTREACH, owt-rēch′, *v.t.* To reach or extend beyond.
OUTREDDEN, owt-red′n, *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To grow redder than.
OUTREIGN, owt-rān′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To reign through the whole of.
OUTRIDE, owt-rīd′, *v.t.* To ride beyond: to ride faster than.
OUTRIDER, owt′rīd-ėr, *n.* One who rides abroad: a servant on horseback who attends a carriage.
OUTRIGGER, owt′rig-ėr, *n.* A projecting spar for extending sails or any part of the rigging: an apparatus fixed to a boat to increase the leverage of the oar: a boat with this apparatus.
OUTRIGHT, owt′rīt, *adv.* Right out: directly: immediately: at once: completely.
OUTRIVAL, owt-rī′val, *v.t.* To go beyond in rivalry: to surpass.
OUTROAD, owt′rōd, *n.* (*obs.*) A riding out into an enemy's country, a hostile attack.
OUTROAR, owt-rōr′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in roaring.
OUTROOT, owt-rōōt′, *v.t.* To root out.
OUTRUN, owt-run′, *v.t.* To go beyond in running: to exceed.
OUTSCOLD, owt-skōld′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in scolding.
OUTSCORN, owt-skorn′, *v.t.* To bear down or confront by contempt.
OUTSELL, owt-sel′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sell for a higher price: to exceed in the number or amount of sales.
OUT-SENTRY, owt′sen-tri, *n.* A sentry who guards the entrance to a place at a distance.
OUTSET, owt′set, *n.* A setting out: beginning.
OUTSHINE, owt-shīn′, *v.i.* To shine out or forth.—*v.t.* to excel in shining: to excel.
OUTSIDE, owt′sīd, *n.* The outer side: the surface: the exterior.—*adj.* On the outside: exterior: superficial: external.
OUTSIDER, owt′sīd-ėr, *n.* One outside or not connected with the thing in question.
OUTSKIRT, owt′skėrt, *n.* The outer skirt: border: suburb:—often used in *pl.*
OUTSLEEP, owt-slēp′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sleep longer than.
OUTSPEAK, owt-spēk′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To speak more, louder, or longer than.
OUTSPORT, owt-sport′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To outdo in sporting.
OUTSPREAD, owt-spred′, *v.t.* To spread out or over.
OUTSTAND, owt-stand′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stand beyond the proper time: to resist or withstand.
OUTSTANDING, owt-stand′ing, *adj.* Standing out: uncollected: remaining unpaid.
OUTSTARE, owt-stār′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stare down or abash with effrontery.
OUTSTAY, owt-stā′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stay beyond.
OUTSTRETCH, owt-strech′, *v.t.* To stretch or spread out: to extend.
OUTSTRIKE, owt-strīk′, *v.t.* To exceed in striking, so as to overpower.
OUTSTRIP, owt-strip′, *v.t.* To go beyond or excel in stripping: to outrun: to leave behind.
OUTSWEAR, owt-swār′, *v.t.* To exceed in swearing.
OUTSWEETEN, owt-swēt′n, *v.t.* To excel in sweetness.
OUTSWELL, owt-swel′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To overflow.
OUTTALK, owt-tawk′, *v.t.* To exceed in talking, so as to overpower.
OUTTONGUE, owt-tung′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bear down by talk or noise.
OUTVENOM, owt-ven′um, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in poison.
OUTVIE, owt-vī′, *v.t.* To go beyond in vieing with: to exceed: to surpass.
OUTVILLAIN, owt-vil′ān, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in villainy.
OUTVOICE, owt-vois′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in clamour or noise, to drown the voice of.
OUTVOTE, owt-vōt′, *v.t.* To defeat by a greater number of votes.
OUTWARD, owt′ward, *adj.* Toward the outside: external: exterior.—*adv.* (also OUT′WARDS) To the outer parts: toward the exterior: to a foreign port.
OUTWARD, owt′ward, *n.* (*Shak.*) External form, the outside.
OUTWARD-BOUND, owt′ward-bownd, *adj.* Bound outwards or to a foreign port.
OUTWARDLY, owt′ward-li, *adv.* *In an outward manner*: externally: in appearance.
OUTWEAR, owt-wār′, *v.t.* To wear out: to spend tediously: to last longer than.
OUTWEED, owt-wēd′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To extirpate, as a weed.
OUTWEIGH, owt-wā′, *v.t.* To exceed in weight, value, or importance.
OUTWELL, owt-wel′, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To pour out.
OUTWENT, owt-went′, *pa.t.* of OUTGO (*New Test.*) Went faster than.
OUTWIN, owt-win′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To get out of.
OUTWIND, owt-wīnd′, *v.t.* To extricate by winding, to unloose.
OUTWIT, owt-wit′, *v.t.* To surpass in wit or ingenuity: to defeat by superior ingenuity:—*pr.p.* outwitt′ing; *pa.p.* outwitt′ed.
OUTWORK, owt′wurk, *n.* A work outside the principal wall or line of fortification.
OUTWORK, owt-wurk′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To surpass, in work or labour.
OUTWORTH, owt-wurth′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in value.
OUTWREST, owt-rest′, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To extort by violence.
OUZEL, ōō′zl, *n.* (*Shak.*) The blackbird.
OVAL, ōv′al, *adj.* *Having the shape of an egg.*—*n.* Anything oval: an ellipse. [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg.]
OVALLY, ōv′al-li, *adv.* In an oval form.

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OVARIAL, ov-ār'i-al, } *adj.* Belonging to the ovary,
OVARIAN, ov-ār'i-an, } esp. of women.

OVARIOUS, ov-ār'i-us, *adj.* *Consisting of eggs.* [See OVAL.]

OVARY, ōv'ar-i, *n.* The part of the female animal *in which the egg* of the offspring is formed: (*bot.*) the part of the pistil which contains the seed. [Low L. *ovarium*, from root of OVAL.]

OVATE, ōv'āt, } *adj.* *Egg-shaped.* [See OVAL.]
OVATED, ōv'āt-ed, }

OVATION, ov-ā'shun, *n.* In ancient Rome, a lesser triumph in which sheep were sacrificed instead of bullocks, as in the greater: an outburst of popular applause. [Fr., L. *ovatio—ovo*, *ovatum*, to celebrate a triumph, from *ovis*, a sheep: or from *evæ*, a shout of exultation and triumph.]

OVEN, uv'n, *n.* An arched cavity over *a fire* for baking, heating, or drying: any apparatus used as an oven. [A.S. and Ger. *ofen*, Ice. *ofn*, Goth. *auhns*, conn. with L. *ignis*, Sans. *agni*, fire.]

OVER, ō'vėr, *prep.* (*lit.*) *Upper:* above: across: on the surface of: upon the whole surface of: through. —*adv.* Above: across: from one to another: from one country to another: above in measure: too much: to excess: completely.—*adj.* Upper: beyond: past. [A.S. *ofer*, Ice. *yfir*, Goth. *ufar*, Ger. *über*, L. *super*, Gr. *huper*, Sans. *upari*.]

OVERACT, ō-vėr-akt', *v.t.* To act overmuch or to excess.—*v.i.* to act more than is necessary.

OVER-ALL, ō'vėr-awl, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Everywhere, all over. [*all* the other dress.

OVERALLS, ō'vėr-awlz, *n.* Loose trousers worn *over*

OVERARCH, ō-vėr-ärch', *v.t.* To arch over.

OVERAWE, ō-vėr-aw', *v.t.* To cast awe over: to have superior influence.

OVERBALANCE, ō-vėr-bal'ans, *v.t.* To more than balance: to exceed in weight, value, or importance.

OVERBALANCE, ō'vėr-bal-ans, *n.* Excess of weight or value: something more than an equivalent.

OVERBATTLE, ō-vėr-bat'tl, *adj.* Too fat or fruitful. [See BATTEN.]

OVERBEAR, ō-vėr-bār', *v.t.* To bear over or down: to overpower: to overwhelm.

OVERBEARING, ō-vėr-bār'ing, *adj.* Bearing down: haughty and dogmatical: imperious.

OVERBLOW, ō-vėr-blō', *v.i.* To blow over or be past its violence: to blow with too much violence.

OVERBOARD, ō'vėr-bōrd, *adv.* Over the board or side: from on board: out of a ship.

OVERBOLD, ō-vėr-bōld', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Excessively bold: impudent. [dently.

OVERBOLDLY, ō-vėr-bōld'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Impu-

OVERBROW, ō-vėr-brow', *v.t.* To overhang like a brow. [bulk.

OVERBULK, ō-vėr-bulk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To oppress by

OVERBURDEN, ō-vėr-bur'dn, *v.t.* To burden overmuch. [dear a rate.

OVERBUY, ō-vėr-bī', *v.t.* (*Dryden*). To buy at too

OVERCANOPY, ō-vėr-kan'o-pi, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover as with a canopy. [excess.

OVERCAREFUL, ō-vėr-kār'fool, *adj.* Careful to

OVERCAST, ō-vėr-kast', *v.t.* To cast over: to cloud: to cover with gloom: to compute at too high a rate: to sew over slightly.

OVERCATCH, ō-vėr-kach', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To overtake.

OVERCHARGE, ō-vėr-chärj', *v.t.* To charge overmuch: to load with too great a charge: to charge too much.

OVERCHARGE, ō'vėr-chärj, *n.* An excessive charge: a charge above what is just: an excessive load or burden. [clouds.

OVERCLOUD, ō-vėr-klowd', *v.t.* To cover over with

OVERCLOY, ō-vėr-kloy', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fill beyond satiety. [dress.

OVERCOAT, ō'vėr-kōt, *n.* A coat over all the other

OVERCOME, ō-vėr-kum', *v.t.* To come over or upon: to get the better of: to conquer or subdue.—*v.i.* to be victorious. [completely.

OVERCOVER, ō-vėr-kuv'er, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover

OVERCREDULOUS, ō-vėr-kred'ū-lus, *adj.* Credulous to excess. [over, to insult.

OVERCROW, ō-vėr-krō', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To crow

OVERDARING, ō-vėr-dār'ing, *adj.* Daring to excess.

OVERDIGHT, ō-vėr-dīt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Dight or covered over.

OVERDO, ō-vėr-dōō', *v.t.* To do overmuch: to harass, to fatigue: to cook too much.

OVERDONE, ō-vėr-dun', *adj.* Too much done: overacted: fatigued: cooked too much.

OVERDOSE, ō-vėr-dōz', *v.t.* To dose overmuch.

OVERDOSE, ō'vėr-dōz, *n.* An excessive dose.

OVERDRAW, ō-vėr-draw', *v.t.* To draw overmuch: to draw beyond one's credit: to exaggerate.

OVERDUE, ō-vėr-dū', *adj.* Due beyond the time.

OVERDYE, ō-vėr-dī', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To dye or tinge too deeply. [earnest.

OVEREARNEST, o-vėr-ėr'nest, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Too

OVERESTIMATE, ō-vėr-es'tim-āt, *v.t.* To estimate overmuch.—*n.* An excessive estimate.

OVEREYE, ō-vėr-ī', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To overlook or superintend: (*Shak.*) to observe or remark.

OVERFINENESS, ō-vėr-fīn'nes, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Excessive fineness.

OVERFLOW, ō-vėr-flō', *v.t.* To flow over: to flood: to overwhelm: to cover, as with numbers.—*v.i.* to run over: to abound.

OVERFLOW, ō'vėr-flō, *n.* A flowing over, an inundation: superabundance.

OVERFLOWING, ō-vėr-flō'ing, *adj.* Flowing over: abundant.—*n.* Abundance: copiousness.

OVERFOND, ō-vėr-fond', *adj.* Fond to excess.

OVERFULL, ō-vėr-fool', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Too full.

OVERGIVE, ō-vėr-giv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To give over or surrender. [hastily over.

OVERGLANCE, ō-vėr-glans', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To look

OVERGO, ō-vėr-gō', *v.t.* To exceed: to cover.

OVERGORGE, ō-vėr-gorj', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To gorge to excess.

OVERGRASSED, ō-vėr-grast', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Overstocked or overgrown with grass.

OVERGREEDY, ō-vėr-grēd'i, *adj.* Excessively greedy.

OVERGROW, ō-vėr-grō', *v.t.* To grow over or beyond: to rise above: to cover with growth.—*v.i.* to grow beyond the proper size. [OVERHAUL.

OVERHAIL, ō-vėr-hāl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as

OVERHANDLE, ō-vėr-han'dl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To handle or mention too often.

OVERHANG, ō-vėr-hang', *v.t.* To hang over: to project over: to impend.—*v.i.* to hang over.

OVERHAPPY, ō-vėr-hap'i, *adj.* Excessively or too happy.

OVERHAUL, ō-vėr-hawl', *v.t.* To haul or draw over: to turn over for examination: to examine: to re-examine: (*naut.*) to overtake.

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OVERHAUL, ō'vėr-hawl, *n.* A hauling over: examination: repair.

OVERHEAD, ō-vėr-hed', *adv.* Over the head: aloft: [in the zenith.

OVERHEAR, ō-vėr-hēr', *v.t.* To hear what was not intended to be heard: to hear by accident.

OVERHEND, ō-vėr-hend', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To overtake.

OVERJOY, ō-vėr-joy', *v.t.* To fill with great joy: to transport with delight or gladness.

OVERJOY, ō'vėr-joy, *n.* Joy to excess: transport.

OVERKIND, ō-vėr-kīnd', *adj.* Excessively kind.

OVERKINDNESS, ō-vėr-kīnd'nes, *n.* Excess of kindness.

OVERLADE, ō-vėr-lād', *v.t.* To load with too great a [burden.

OVERLAND, ō'vėr-land, *adj.* Passing by or over land.

OVERLAP, ō-vėr-lap', *v.t.* To lap over.

OVERLAY, ō-vėr-lā', *v.t.* To lay over: to spread over: to cover completely: to smother: to cloud.

OVERLEAP, ō-vėr-lēp', *v.t.* To leap over.

OVERLEATHER, ō'vėr-leth'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) The upper part of a shoe or boot.

OVERLEAVEN, ō-vėr-lev'n, *v.t.* To leaven too much: to mix too much with.

OVERLIE, ō-vėr-lī', *v.t.* To lie over or upon.

OVERLIVE, ō-vėr-liv', *v.t.* (*B.*) To outlive: to survive.

OVERLOAD, ō-vėr-lōd', *v.t.* To load or fill overmuch.

OVERLONG, ō-vėr-long', *adj.* Too long.

OVERLOOK, ō-vėr-look', *v.t.* To look over: to be higher: to inspect: to neglect by carelessness or inadvertence: to pass by indulgently: to pardon: to slight.

OVERLUSTY, ō-vėr-lust'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Too lusty.

OVERMASTER, ō-vėr-mas'tėr, *v.t.* To subdue, to govern.

OVERMATCH, ō'vėr-mach, *n.* One who is more than a match: one of superior powers.

OVERMATCH, ō-vėr-mach', *v.t.* To be more than a match for: to conquer.

OVERMEASURE, ō'vėr-mezh-ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Something given over the due measure.

OVERMELLOW, ō-vėr-mel'lō, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Excessively or too mellow.

OVERMOUNT, ō-vėr-mownt', *v.t.* To surmount: to [go higher than.

OVERMUCH, ō-vėr-much', *adj.* and *adv.* Too much.

OVERNAME, ō-vėr-nām', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To name in a series, to recount.

OVERNIGHT, ō'vėr-nīt, *n.* The late evening, especially of the previous day.

OVERNIGHT, ō'vėr-nīt, *adv.* During the night, especially the previous night.

OVEROFFICE, ō-vėr-of'is, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lord it over by virtue of an office.

OVERPASS, ō-vėr-pas', *v.t.* To pass over:—*pa.p.* (*B.*) [ōverpast'.

OVERPAY, ō-vėr-pā', *v.t.* To pay over too much.

OVERPEER, ō-vėr-pēr', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To overlook, to hover above.

OVERPERCH, ō-vėr-pėrch', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To perch or [fly over.

OVERPICTURE, ō-vėr-pik'tūr, *v.t.* To exceed the representation or picture of.

OVERPLUS, ō'vėr-plus, *n.* That which is *more* than enough: surplus. [OVER, and L. *plus*, more.]

OVERPOISE, ō'vėr-poiz, *n.* Preponderant weight.

OVERPOST, ō-vėr-pōst', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To get over quickly.

OVERPOWER, ō-vėr-pow'ėr, *v.t.* To have or gain [power over: to subdue.

OVERPRESS, ō-vėr-pres', *v.t.* To overwhelm, to crush: to overcome by importunity.

OVERPROUD, ō-vėr-prowd', *adj.* Exceedingly proud.

OVERRATE, ō-vėr-rāt', *v.t.* To rate overmuch.

OVERREACH, ō-vėr-rēch', *v.t.* To reach or extend beyond: to cheat.—*v.i.* to strike the hind-foot against the fore-foot, as a horse.

OVERREAD, ō-vėr-rēd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To read over, to [peruse.

OVERRED, ō-vėr-red', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To smear with a red colour.

OVERRIDE, ō-vėr-rīd', *v.t.* To ride too much: to pass on horseback: to trample down or set aside.

OVERRIPEN, ō-vėr-rīp'n, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make too ripe.

OVERROAST, ō-vėr-rōst', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To roast too [much.

OVERRULE, ō-vėr-rōōl', *v.t.* To rule over: to influence by greater power: (*law*) to supersede.

OVERRUN, ō-vėr-run', *v.t.* To run or spread over: to grow over: to spread over and take possession of: (*B.*) to outrun.—*v.i.* to run over.

OVERSCUTCHED, ō-vėr-skucht', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wiped or brushed over slightly. [From SCUTCH.]

OVERSEE, ō'vėr-sē, *v.t.* To see or look over: to superintend.

OVERSEER, ō-vėr-sē'ėr, *n.* One who oversees: a superintendent: an officer who has the care of the poor.

OVERSET, ō-vėr-set', *v.t.* To set or turn over: to upset: to overthrow.—*v.i.* to turn or be turned over.

OVERSHADE, ō-vėr-shād', *v.t.* To cast a shadow over: (*Shak.*) to cover with anything that causes darkness.

OVERSHADOW, ō-vėr-shad'ō, *v.t.* To throw a shadow over: to shelter or protect.

OVERSHINE, ō-vėr-shīn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To outshine.

OVERSHOE, ō'vėr-shōō, *n.* A shoe worn over another, especially of waterproof.

OVERSHOOT, ō-vėr-shōōt', *v.t.* To shoot over or beyond, as a mark: to pass swiftly over.—*v.i.* to shoot or fly beyond the mark.

OVERSIGHT, ō'vėr-sīt, *n.* (*orig.*) Superintendence: a failing to notice: mistake: omission.

OVERSIZE, ō-vėr-sīz', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with any viscid matter, to plaster over. [From SIZE, weak glue.]

OVERSKIP, ō-vėr-skip', *v.t.* To skip, leap, or pass [over: (*Shak.*) to escape.

OVERSPREAD, ō-vėr-spred', *v.t.* To spread over: to scatter over.—*v.i.* to be spread over.

OVERSTATE, ō-vėr-stāt', *v.t.* To state over or above: to exaggerate.

OVERSTATEMENT, ō-vėr-stāt'ment, *n.* An exaggerated statement.

OVERSTEP, ō-vėr-step', *v.t.* To step over or beyond: to exceed.

OVERSTOCK, ō-vėr-stok', *v.t.* To stock overmuch: [to fill too full.

OVERSTRAIN, ō-vėr-strān', *v.t.* or *i.* To strain or stretch too far.

OVERSTREW, ō-vėr-strōō', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To spread or [scatter over.

OVERSWAY, ō-vėr-swā', *v.t.* To overrule, to bear down.

OVERSWELL, ō-vėr-swell', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To swell or [rise above.

OVERT, ō'vėrt, *adj.* *Uncovered, opened:* open to view: public: apparent. [Fr. *ouvert*, pa.p. of *ouvrir*, to open, prob. from O. Fr. *a-ovrir, adubrir*, from L. *de-operio*, to uncover—*de* = un, and *operio*, to cover.]

OVERTAKE, ō-vėr-tāk', *v.t.* To take a person that is over or before one: to come up with: to catch: to come upon.

OVERTASK, ō-vėr-task', *v.t.* To task overmuch: to impose too heavy a task on.

OVERTAX, ō-vėr-taks', *v.t.* To tax overmuch.

OVERTEDIOUS, ō-vėr-tē'di-us, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Too tedious.

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OVERTHROW, ō-vėr-thrō′, *v.t.* To throw or turn over: to upset: to bring to an end: to demolish: to defeat utterly.

OVERTHROW, ō′vėr-thrō, *n.* Act of overthrowing or state of being overthrown: ruin: defeat.

OVERTLY, ō′vėrt-li, *adv.* Openly: publicly. [From OVERT.]

OVERTOIL, ō-vėr-toil′, *v.i.* To overwork one's self.

OVERTOP, ō-vėr-top′, *v.t.* To rise over the top of: to surpass: to obscure. [or beyond capital.

OVERTRADE, ō-vėr-trād′, *v.i.* To trade overmuch

OVERTRADING, ō-vėr-trād′ing, *n.* The buying of goods beyond the means of paying or beyond the demand. [nimbly over.

OVERTRIP, ō-vėr-trip′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To trip or walk

OVERTURE, ō′vėr-tūr, *n.* (*obs.*) An open place, a recess, disclosure: a proposal: (*music*) a piece introductory to a greater piece or ballet.—*v.t.* To lay an overture or proposal before. [From root of OVERT.]

OVERTURN, ō-vėr-turn′, *v.t.* To turn over: to throw from the foundation: to overpower.

OVERTURN, ō′vėr-turn, *n.* The act of overturning: the state of being overturned: overthrow.

OVERVALUE, ō-vėr-val′ū, *v.t.* To value overmuch.

OVERVEIL, ō-vėr-vāl′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To veil or cover.

OVERVIEW, ō′vėr-vū, *n.* (*Shak.*) An inspection.

OVERWATCH, ō-vėr-woch′, *v.t.* To watch excessively: to overcome with long want of rest.

OVERWEATHER, ō-vėr-we*th*′ėr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To batter by violence of weather.

OVERWEEN, ō-vėr-wēn′, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To think too highly or favourably, esp. of one's self.

OVERWEENING, ō-vėr-wēn′ing, *adj.* Weening or thinking too highly: conceited: vain.

OVERWEIGH, ō-vėr-wā′, *v.t.* To weigh over: to outweigh.

OVERWEIGHT, ō-vėr-wāt′, *n.* Overmuch weight.

OVERWHELM, ō-vėr-hwelm′, *v.t.* To whelm or turn over: to overspread and crush by something heavy or strong: to immerse and bear down: to overcome.

OVERWISE, ō-vėr-wīz′, *adj.* Wise overmuch or to affectation. [tion.

OVERWISELY, ō-vėr-wīz′li, *adv.* Wisely to affecta-

OVERWORK, ō-vėr-wurk′, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To work overmuch or beyond the strength: to tire.

OVERWORK, ō′vėr-wurk, *n.* Work done beyond what is required or beyond regular hours: excessive labour.

OVERWORN, ō-vėr-wōrn′, *adj.* Too much worn: worn out: subdued by toil: spoiled by use.

OVERWREST, ō-vėr-rest′, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wrest from the proper position. [come by wrestling.

OVERWRESTLE, ō-vėr-res′l, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To over-

OVERWROUGHT, ō-vėr-rawt′, *pa.p.* of OVERWORK. Wrought overmuch: worked all over.

OVIDIAN, o-vid′i-an, *adj.* Belonging to, or resembling the style of, the Latin poet Ovid.

OVIFEROUS, ov-if′ėr-us, *adj.* *Egg-bearing.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *fero*, to bear.]

OVIFORM, ō′vi-form, *adj.* *Having the form of an oval* or egg. [L. *ovum*, egg, and FORM.]

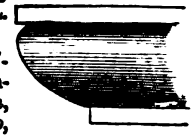
OVIGEROUS, ov-ij′ėr-us, *adj.* *Egg-bearing.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *gero*, to bear.]

OVIPAROUS, ov-ip′a-rus, *adj.* *Bringing forth eggs.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

OVISAC, ō′vi-sak, *n.* The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum. [L. *ovum*, an egg, and SAC.]

OVOID, ō′void, } *adj.* *Oval* or *egg shaped.* [L.
OVOIDAL, ov-oid′al, } *ovum*, egg, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

OVOLO, ō′o-lo, *n.* (*arch.*) A quarter-round moulding, frequently cut with *the egg* and arrow ornament. [It.—L. *ovum*, an egg.]



Grecian ovolo.

OVOVIVIPAROUS, ō-vo-vi-vip′-ar-us, *adj.* *Producing eggs* containing the fœtus *alive.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, living, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

OVULE, ō′vūl, *n.* The seed of a plant in its rudimentary state, borne by the placenta. [Dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg.]

OVULITE, ō′vū-līt, *n.* *A fossil egg.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

OWCHE, owch, *n.* Same as OUCH.

OWE, ō, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To possess:* to possess what belongs to another: to be bound to pay: to be obliged for:—*pr.p.* ōw′ing; *pa.p.* ōwed′. [A.S. *agan*, Ice. *eiga*, O. Ger. *eigan*, to possess.]

OWENITE, ō′en-īt, *n.* A disciple of Robert Owen (1771–1858), a social theorist, who proposed to establish society on a basis of co-operation and mutual usefulness.

OWING, ō′ing, *adj.* Due: ascribable to: imputable to.

OWL, owl, *n.* A nocturnal carnivorous bird, noted for its *howling* or hooting noise. [From the sound.]

OWLET, owl′et, *n.* A little owl. [Dim. of OWL.]

OWLISH, owl′ish, *adj.* Like an owl.

OWN, ōn, *v.t.* *To possess:* to have a rightful title to: to admit as belonging to: to acknowledge. [A.S. *agan*. See OWE.]

OWN, ōn, *adj.* *Possessed:* belonging to: peculiar. [A.S. *agen*, pa.p. of *agan*, to own, to possess.]

OWNER, ōn′ėr, *n.* One who owns or possesses.

OWNERSHIP, ōn′ėr-ship, *n.* The state of being an owner: property: rightful possession.

OWRE, owr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as AUROCHS.

OX, oks, *n.* A ruminant quadruped of the bovine family: the male of the cow, esp. when castrated:—*pl.* OXEN, oks′n, used for both male and female. [A.S. *oxa*; Ice., Sw., and Dan. *oxe*; Ger. *ochs*; Goth. *auhsa*; Sans. *ukshan.*]

OXALATE, oks′a-lāt, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base. [OXALIS.]

OXALIC, oks-al′ik, *adj.* *Obtained from sorrel.* [See

OXALIS, oks′a-lis, *n.* Wood-*sorrel*: (*bot.*) a genus of plants having an *acid* taste. [Gr., from *oxys*, acid.]

OXALITE, oks′a-līt, *n.* A yellow mineral composed of oxalate of iron. [OXALIC, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

OXEN, oks′n, *pl.* of OX.

OX-EYE, oks′-I, *n.* A common plant in meadows, so called because its flower is like the eye of an ox.

OX-EYED, oks′-id, *adj.* Having large full eyes like those of an ox. [oxen.

OX-FLY, oks′-fli, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of

OX-HEAD, oks′-hed, *n.* (*Shak.*) Blockhead, dolt.

OXIDABLE, oks′id-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being converted into an oxide.

OXIDATE, oks′id-āt, *v.t.* Same as OXIDISE.

OXIDATION, oks-id-ā′shun, *n.* Act or process of oxidising.

OXIDATOR, oks′id-āt-or, *n.* A contrivance for drawing a current of air to the flame of a lamp. [From OXIDATE.] [base destitute of acid properties.

OXIDE, oks′id, *n.* A compound of oxygen and a

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OXIDISABLE, oks-id-īz'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being oxidised.

OXIDISE, oks'id-īz, *v.t.* To convert into an oxide.—*v.i.* to become an oxide:—*pr.p.* ox'idīsing; *pa.p.* ox'idīsed. [TION.

OXIDISEMENT, oks'id-īz-ment, *n.* Same as OXIDA-

OXIDISER, oks'id-īz-ėr, *n.* That which oxidises. Same as OXIDATOR.

OXLIP, oks'lip, *n.* A species of primrose having its flowers in an umbel on a stalk like the cowslip.

OXONIAN, oks-ō'ni-an, *n.* A student or graduate of Oxford university.

OXYGEN, oks'i-jen, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which generates acids:* a gas without taste, colour, or smell, forming part of the air, water, &c., and supporting life and combustion. [From Gr. *oxys*, sharp, acid, and *gennaō*, to generate.]

OXYGENATE, oks'i-jen-āt, *v.t.* To unite or cause to unite with oxygen:—*pr.p.* ox'ygenāting; *pa.p.* ox'ygenāted.

OXYGENATION, oks-i-jen-ā'shun, *n.* The act or process of combining with oxygen.

OXYGENISE, oks'i-jen-īz. Same as OXYGENATE.

OXYGENOUS, oks-ij'en-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen.

OXYMEL, oks'i-mel, *n.* (*lit.*) *Sour honey:* a mixture of vinegar and honey. [Gr. *oxys*, sour, *meli*, honey.]

OXYTONE, oks'i-tōn, *adj. Having an acute sound:* having the acute accent on the last syllable. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *tonos*, tone, accent.]

OYER, ō'yėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hearing:* (*law*) a commission which confers the power of hearing and determining treasons, &c. [Norm.; Fr. *ouïr*, L. *audire*, to hear.]

OYEZ, OYES, ō'yes, *int.* (*lit.*) *Hear ye:* the introductory call of a public crier for attention. [Fr., 2d pers. pl. imperative of *ouïr*, to hear. See OYER.]

OYSTER, ois'tėr, *n.* A well-known bivalve *shell*-fish. [A.S. *ostre;* L. *ostrea;* Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster, akin to *osteon*, a bone, and *ostrakon*, burned clay, a shell.]

OZOCERITE, oz-o-sē'rīt, *n.* A waxy-like substance, having a weak bituminous odour, found in Moldavia, and used for making candles. [Gr. *ozō*, to smell, and *keros*, wax.]

OZONE, ōz'ōn, *n.* A substance of at present unknown nature, perceived by its *smell* in air after electric discharges. [From Gr. *ozō*, to smell.]

P

PABULAR, pab'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to pabulum or food.

PABULUM, pab'ū-lum, *n. Food:* provender: fuel. [L.—*pasco*, to feed.]

PACE, pās, *n.* (*lit.*) A *stretching* out of the feet in walking: a step: space between the feet in walking, 2½ feet: gait: degree of quickness: mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together: amble.—*v.t.* To measure by steps: to cause to progress: to regulate in motion.—*v.i.* to walk: to walk slowly: to amble:—*pr.p.* pās'ing; *pa.p.* pāced'. [Fr. *pas*, L. *passus—pando*, *passum*, to stretch.] [horse.

PACER, pās'ėr, *n.* One who paces: an easy-paced

PACHA, pa-shaw' or pā'sha, *n.* (*lit.*) *Powerful king:* a Turkish viceroy, or governor of a province or city. [Per. *basha*, *pasha*, governor of a province, corr. of *badshah—pad*, powerful, and *shah*, king.]

PACHALIC, pa-shawl'ik, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pacha.

PACHYDERM, pak'i-dėrm, *n.* One of an order of non-ruminant hoofed mammals, distinguished for *the thickness of their skin*, as the elephant. [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *derma*, skin.]

PACHYDERMATOUS, pak-i-dėrm'a-tus, *adj.* Relating to a pachyderm, or of the order of pachyderms.

PACIFIC, pas-if'ik, *adj. Peace-making:* appeasing: mild: tranquil.—*n.* The ocean between Asia and America, so called because found *peaceful* by its discoverer Magellan, after weathering Cape Horn. [See PACIFY.]

PACIFICATION, pas-if-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of making peace between parties at variance.

PACIFICATOR, pas-if'i-kā-tor or pas'-, **PACIFIER**, pas'i-fī-ėr, *n.* A peace-maker.

PACIFY, pas'i-fī, *v.t. To make peaceful:* to appease: to calm: to soothe:—*pr.p.* pac'ifying; *pa.p.* pac'ified. [L. *pacifico—pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make.]

PACK, pak, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is bound up:* a bundle: a burden: a complete number of cards: a number of hounds hunting, or kept together: a number of persons combined for bad purposes: any great number.—*v.t.* To press together and fasten up: to place in close order: to select persons for some unjust object. [Ger. *pack; packen*, to pack; It. *pacco*, a bundle; L. *pango*, *pactum*, Gr. *pēgnuō*, to fasten, from root *pag*, Sans. *paç*, to bind.]

PACKAGE, pak'āj, *n.* Something packed: a bundle or bale: charge made for packing.

PACK-CLOTH, pak'-kloth, *n.* A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, pak'ėr, *n.* One who packs goods.

PACKET, pak'et, *n.* A small package: (*orig.*) a despatch vessel, so called from its carrying the packets of letters: a vessel plying regularly between ports.—*v.t.* To bind in a packet or parcel.

PACKET-BOAT, pak'et-bōt, *n.* Same as PACKET, a vessel.

PACKET-DAY, pak'et-dā, *n.* The day of the departure or arrival of a mail-ship. [vessel.

PACKET-SHIP, pak'et-ship, *n.* Same as PACKET, a

PACK-HORSE, pak'-hors, *n.* A horse for carrying packs or baggage. [floating ice.

PACK-ICE, pak'-īs, *n.* A collection of large pieces of

PACKING, pak'ing, *n.* The act of putting in packs or tying up for carriage: material for packing.

PACKING-PRESS, pak'ing-pres, *n.* A powerful press for squeezing goods into small compass for packing.

PACKING-SHEET, pak'ing-shēt, *n.* A piece of coarse cloth or canvas for packing or covering goods.

PACK-LOAD, pak'-lōd, *n.* The load an animal can carry on its back. [a pack.

PACKMAN, pak'man, *n.* A pedler or man who carries

PACK-SADDLE, pak'-sad'l, *n.* A saddle for packs or burdens.

PACKTHREAD, pak'thred, *n.* Thread used in packing.

PACK-WAY, pak'-wā, *n.* A narrow path fit for pack-horses.

PACO, pā'ko, **PACOS**, pā'kos, } *n.* Same as ALPACA.

PACT, pakt, *n. That which is fixed* or agreed on: a contract. [L. *pactum—paciscor*, to make a contract—Sans. root *paç*, to bind.]

PACTION, pak'shun, *n. That which is fixed* or settled: a contract or agreement. [From PACT.]

PAD, pad, *n. A path:* a thief on the public path or road: an easy-paced horse.—*v.i.* To walk on foot: to rob on foot:—*pr.p.* padd'ing; *pa.p.* padd'ed. [Ger. *pfad*. See PATH.]

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PAD, pad, *n.* Anything stuffed with a soft material: a soft saddle, cushion, &c.: a package of some soft material for writing upon.—*v.t.* To stuff with anything soft: to fix colours in cloth:—*pr.p.* padd'ing; *pa.p.* padd'ed. [Perh. conn. with WAD.]

PADDING, pad'ing, *n.* The soft stuffing of a saddle, &c.: the material used for stuffing saddles, &c.

PADDLE, pad'l, *v.i.* To dabble in water *with the feet:* to finger: to beat the water as with the feet, to row.—*v.t.* to move with an oar or paddle:—*pr.p.* padd'ling; *pa.p.* padd'led.—*n.* A broad, short oar, used for moving canoes: the blade of an oar: one of the boards at the circumference of a paddle-wheel: (*B.*) a little spade.

[Fr. *patrouiller—patte*, Ger. *pfote*, L. *pes, pedis*, Gr. *pous, podos*, foot: or from Gael. *spadal*, a short oar; Scot. *pattle;* prob. a dim. of SPADE.]

PADDLE-BEAM, pad'l-bēm, *n.* One of the large timbers at the side of a paddle-wheel.

PADDLE-BOARD, pad'l-bōrd, *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of a paddle-wheel.

PADDLE-BOX, pad'l-boks, *n.* A wooden erection covering in each of the paddle-wheels of a steamer.

PADDLER, pad'lėr, *n.* One who paddles.

PADDLE-SHAFT, pad'l-shaft, *n.* The axle of a steamer's [wheels.

PADDLE-WHEEL, pad'l-hwēl, *n.* The wheel used in paddling or propelling steam-vessels.

PADDOCK, pad'ok, *n. A small park* under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain. [From A.S. *pearroc*, a park.]

PADDOCK, pad'ok, *n.* A toad or frog. [From A.S. *padde*, frog, toad.]

PADDOCK-STOOL, pad'ok-stōōl, *n.* A toad-stool.

PADDY, pad'i, *n.* Rice in the husk. [East Indian.]

PADELLA, pa-del'la, *n.* A shallow vessel of metal or earthenware used in illuminations as a lamp by filling it with tallow with a wick in the centre. [It., a frying-pan.]

PADLOCK, pad'lok, *n.* A lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye.—*v.t.* To fasten with a padlock. [Perh. from A.S. *paad*, a path, and LOCK, as being used for a gate, &c.]

PAD-NAG, pad'-nag, *n.* An ambling nag.

PÆAN, pē'an, *n.* (*orig.*) A song in honour of Apollo: a song of triumph. [L.; Gr. *paian*, an epithet of Apollo.]

PÆDOBAPTISM, pē-do-bap'tizm, *n.* See PEDO- [BAPTISM.

PÆONY, pē'o-ni, *n.* Same as PEONY.

PAGAN, pāg'an, *n.* (*lit.*) *A countryman:* a heathen.—*adj.* Heathen. [L. *paganus*, belonging to the country—*pagus*, a district bound together as a whole—*pango*, to fix. See PACK.]

PAGANISE, pāg'an-īz, *v.t.* To render pagan or heathen: to convert to paganism:—*pr.p.* pāg'anīsing; *pa.p.* pāg'anīsed.

PAGANISH, pāg'an-ish, *adj.* Heathenish. [From PAGAN.]

PAGANISM, pāg'anizm, *n.* Heathenism. [From PAGAN.]

PAGE, pāj, *n.* A *boy* attending on a person of distinction. [Fr.; It. *paggio;* low L. *pagius*—Gr. *paidion*, dim. of *pais, paidos*, a boy.]

PAGE, pāj, *n.* (*orig.*) A leaf of a book, so called because leaves were *fastened* together to form a book: one side of a leaf:—*pl.* writings.—*v.t.* To number the pages of:—*pr.p.* pāg'ing; *pa.p.* pāged'. [L. *pagina*, the thing fastened—*pag*, root of *pago, pango*, to fasten.]

PAGEANT, paj'ant or pā'-, *n.* (*orig.*) A scaffold for the purpose of scenic exhibition: a showy exhibition: a spectacle: a fleeting show.—*adj.* Showy: pompous.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exhibit in show, to represent.

[Prob. from L. *pegma*, a machine in the theatre which moved of itself, and by which the players were suddenly raised = Gr. *pēgma*, anything fastened—*pēgnuō*, to fasten. See PACK.]

PAGEANTRY, paj'an-tri, *n.* Ostentatious display: pompous exhibition or spectacle. [From PAGEANT.]

PAGINATION, paj-i-nā'shun, *n.* The act of paging a book: the figures that indicate the number of pages. [the pages of a book.

PAGING, pāj'ing, *n.* The marking or numbering of

PAGOD, pā'god, *n.* Same as PAGODA.

PAGODA, pa-gō'da, *n. An idol-house:* an Indian idol: its temple. [Pers. *put*, idol, and *gada*, house.]

PAH, pä, *int.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

PAID, pād, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of PAY.

PAIDEUTICS, pā-dūt'iks, *n. The science* or theory *of teaching.* [Gr. *paideutikē—paideuō*, to teach—*pais, paidos*, a child.]

PAIL, pāl, *n.* An *open* vessel of wood, &c. for holding or carrying liquids. [Sp. *paila*, a basin; It. *padella*, L. *patella*, a pan—*pateo*, to be open.]

PAILFUL, pāl'fool, *n.* As much as fills a pail.

PAILLASSE, pal-yas' = PALLIASSE. Same as PALLET, a bed.

PAIN, pān, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which purifies, a penalty:* bodily suffering: anguish:—*pl.* labour: the throes of childbirth.—*v.t.* To distress: to torment: to grieve. [A.S. *pin*, Ice. *pina*, Fr. *peine*, L. *pœna*, Gr. *poinē*, punishment—Sans. root *pu*, to purify.]

PAINED, pānd, *adj.* (*B.*) In pain, in labour.

PAINFUL, pān'fool, *adj.* Full of pain: causing pain: distressing: difficult.

PAINFULLY, pān'fool-li, *adv.* With pain: laboriously: diligently: with uneasiness, suffering, or affliction.

PAINFULNESS, pān'fool-nes, *n.* State of being painful: laboriousness: industry: uneasiness, affliction, sorrow.

PAINIM, pā'nim, *n.* A pagan, an infidel.—*adj.* Pagan, infidel. [O. E. *paynym*, Fr. *payen*—L. *paganus.* See PAGAN.]

PAINLESS, pān'les, *adj.* Without pain.

PAINLESSNESS, pān'les-nes, *n.* The state of being painless.

PAINS, pānz, *n.* Care, trouble. [From PAIN.]

PAINSTAKER, pānz'tāk-ėr, *n.* One who takes pains: a laborious person.

PAINSTAKING, pānz'tāk-ing, *adj.* Taking pains or care: laborious: diligent.—*n.* Labour: diligence.

PAINT, pānt, *v.t. To colour:* to represent in colours: to describe.—*v.i.* to practise painting: to lay colours on the face.—*n.* A colouring substance. [O. Fr. *paindre, paint*, L. *pingo, pictum*, to paint, Sans. *pinj*, to colour.]

PAINTER, pānt'ėr, *n.* One whose employment is to paint on colours: one skilled in painting.

PAINTER, pānt'ėr, *n.* A rope used to fasten a boat to anything.

PAINTING, pānt'ing, *n.* The act or employment of painting or laying on colours: the act of representing objects by colours: a picture: vivid description in words.

PAINTURE, pānt'ūr, *n.* (*Dryden*). The art of painting.

PAIR, pār, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To impair.

PAIR, pār, *n.* Two things *equal*, or suited to each

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other, or used together: a couple: a man and his wife.—*v.t.* To join in couples.—*v.i.* to be joined in couples: to fit as a counterpart. [Fr. *paire*, a couple—L. *par*, equal.]

PAIR OFF, to go off in pairs: to make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which the votes of both are withheld.

PAIRING-OFF, pār'ing-of, *n.* An agreement between two of opposite opinions to refrain from voting, so that both may absent themselves.

PAIRING-TIME, pār'ing-tīm, *n.* The time when birds go together in pairs.

PAIR-ROYAL, pār-roi'al, *n.* Three things of the same kind, used specially in some games at cards. [Fr. *pair*, L. *par*, equal, and ROYAL.]

PAISE, pāz, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as POISE.

PAJOCK, pā'jok, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as PEACOCK.

PALACE, pal'ās, *n.* A royal house: a house eminently splendid. [Fr. *palais*; L. *Palatium*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and where Augustus had his residence.]

PALADIN, pal'a-din, *n.* A distinguished knight. [Fr.; low L. *palatinus*, from root of PALATINE.]

PALÆOGRAPHER, pā-le-og'ra-fėr, *n.* Same as PALEOGRAPHER.

PALANQUIN, PALANKEEN, pal-an-kēn', *n.* A light covered carriage used in China, &c. for a single person, and borne on the shoulders of men. [Javanese *palangki*; Hind. *palki*.]

PALAPTERYX, pal-ap'tėr-iks, *n.* A genus of fossil birds found in the river silt deposits of New Zealand, and resembling the Apteryx. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and APTERYX.]

PALATABLE, pal'at-ab-l, *adj.* Agreeable to the palate or taste: savoury.

PALATABLENESS, pal'at-ab-l-nes, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste.

PALATABLY, pal'at-ab-li, *adv.* In a palatable manner: agreeably.

PALATAL, pal'at-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the palate: uttered by aid of the palate.—*n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by the aid of the palate.

PALATE, pal'āt, *n.* The roof of the mouth touched by the *food*: taste: relish.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To perceive by the taste. [L. *palatum*, prob. akin to Sans. root *pal* = *pa*, to feed.]

PALATIAL, pa-lā'shi-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a palace: [royal: magnificent.

PALATINATE, pal-at'in-āt, *n.* Province of a palatine.

PALATINE, pal'a-tīn, *adj.* *Pertaining to a palace*, orig. applied to officers of the royal household: possessing royal privileges.—*n.* A noble invested with royal privileges: a subject of a palatinate. [See PALACE.]

COUNT PALATINE, a feudal lord to whom a province was made over with supreme judicial authority.—COUNTY PALATINE, the province governed by a count palatine.

PALAVER, pa-lā'vėr, *n.* Idle talk: talk intended to deceive: a public deliberation or conference. [Sp. *palabra*, Port. *palavra*, a word. See PARABLE.]

PALE, pāl, *n.* *That which is fixed:* a narrow piece of wood used in enclosing grounds: anything that encloses: any enclosure: limit: district: (*her.*) one of the figures known as ordinaries, consisting of a horizontal band in the middle of the shield, of which it is said to occupy one-third.—*v.t.* To enclose with stakes: to encompass:—*pr.p.* pāl'ing; *pa.p.* pāled'. [A.S. *pal*—L. *palus*, a stake, for *paglus*—root *pag*, to fix.]

Pale.

PALE, pāl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Gray:* not ruddy or fresh of colour: wan: of a faint lustre: dim.—*v.t.* To make pale.—*v.i.* to turn pale:—*pr.p.* pāl'ing; *pa.p.* pāled'. [Fr.; L. *pallidus*; akin to Gr. *pellos*, dusky, and Sans. *palita*, gray.]

PALEACEOUS, pā-le-ā'shus, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Resembling*, consisting of, or furnished with *chaff*, chaffy. [From L. *palea*, chaff.]

PALE-EYED, pāl'-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the eyes [dimmed.

PALE-HEARTED, pāl-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the heart dispirited.

PALELY, pāl'li, *adv.* Wanly: not ruddily. [From PALE.]

PALENESS, pāl'nes, *n.* State of being pale: sickly whiteness of look: want of colour: (*Shak.*) want of colour or lustre.

PALEOGRAPHER, pā-le-og'ra-fėr, *n.* One skilled [in paleography.

PALEOGRAPHIC, -AL, pā-le-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to paleography.

PALEOGRAPHIST, pā-le-og'ra-fist, *n.* Same as PALEOGRAPHER.

PALEOGRAPHY, pā-le-og'ra-fi, *n.* *Study of ancient writings* and modes of writing. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *graphō*, to write.]

PALEOLOGIST, pā-le-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in paleology: a student of antiquity.

PALEOLOGY, pā-le-ol'o-ji, *n.* *A discourse* or treatise *on antiquities:* archæology. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.]

PALEONTOGRAPHICAL, pā-le-on-to-graf'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to paleontography.

PALEONTOGRAPHY, pā-le-on-tog'ra-fi, *n.* *The description of fossil remains.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, existences, and *graphō*, to write, describe.]

PALEONTOLOGICAL, pā-le-on-to-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Belonging to paleontology.

PALEONTOLOGIST, pā-le-on-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in paleontology.

PALEONTOLOGY, pā-le-on-tol'o-ji, *n.* *A discourse on ancient creatures:* science of fossils. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, existences, and *logos*, discourse. See PALEONTOGRAPHY.]

PALEOSAURUS, pā-le-o-saw'rus, *n.* A genus of fossil saurian reptiles belonging to the Permian period. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *sauros*, lizard.]

PALEOTHERIUM, pā-le-o-thē'ri-um, *n.* A genus of pachydermatous mammalia whose remains are found in the Eocene beds. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *thērion*, a wild beast.]

PALEOZOIC, pā-le-o-zō'ik, *adj.* The lowest division of the fossiliferous rocks, so called because they contain the *earliest forms of life.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *zoē*, life.]

PALESTRA, pa-les'tra, *n.* *A wrestling school.* [Gr. *palaistra—palē*, wrestling.]

PALESTRIC, -AL, pa-les'trik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to wrestling.* [From PALESTRA.]

PALETOT, pal'e-tō, *n.* A loose overcoat. [Fr., from L. *palla*, a long upper garment, and *toque*, a cap, and so = a hooded coat.]

PALETTE, pal'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A spade:* a little oval board on which a painter mixes his colours. [Fr.; It. *paletta*—L. *pala*, a spade.]

PALETTE-KNIFE, pal'et-nīf, *n.* A thin round-pointed knife used for mixing colours on the grinding slab.

PALE-VISAGED, pāl-viz'ājd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having [no colour in the face.

PALFREY, pal'fri, *n.* (*lit.*) *A beside* or extra *horse:* a saddle-horse: a small horse for a lady. [Fr.

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palefroi; It. *palafreno;* low L. *parafredus*—prob. Gr. *para*, beside, and *veredus*, a post-horse, contr. from *veho*, to carry, and *rheda*, a carriage.]

PALIMPSEST, pal'imp-sest, *n.* A manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been *rubbed* off to make room for the second. [Gr. *palimpsestos*, rubbed a second time—*pálin*, again, and *psēn*, to rub away.]

PALINDROME, pal'in-drōm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A running back:* a word or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as *madam*. [Gr. *palindromia*—*palin*, back, and *dromos*, a running.]

PALING, pāl'ing, *n.* Pales in general: a fence of pales: an enclosure.

PALINGENESIS, pal-in-jen'e-sis, *n.* *A new birth* or creation: regeneration. [Gr. *palin*, again, and *genesis*, birth.]

PALINODE, pal'in-ōd, *n.* *A song recanted:* a song or poem retracting a former one: a recantation. [Gr. *palin*, back, and *ōdē*, a song.]

PALISADE, pal-i-sād', *n.* A fence of pointed pales or stakes set in the ground.—*v.t.* To surround with a palisade:—*pr.p.* palisād'ing; *pa.p.* palisād'ed. [Fr. *palissade*, from L. *palus*, a stake.]

PALISADO, pal-i-sā'do, *n.* Same as PALISADE.

PALISH, pāl'ish, *adj.* Somewhat pale or wan.

PALL, pawl, *n.* *A cloak* or *mantle:* a kind of scarf worn by the pope, and sent by him to archbishops: (*her.*) a figure in imitation of this scarf: the cloth over a coffin at a funeral.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cloak or invest. [A.S. *pæll;* It. *pallio;* L. *pallium*.]

Pall.

PALL, pawl, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To fail:* to become vapid: to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste.—*v.t.* to make vapid or insipid: to dispirit or depress: to cloy. [W. *pallu*, to fail, *pall*, loss of energy, failure.]

PALLADIUM, pal-lā'di-um, *n.* (*lit.*) *A statue of Pallas*, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy was supposed to depend: any safeguard: a rare metal found with platinum. [L.; Gr. *palladion*—*Pallas*, *Pallados*, Pallas or Minerva.]

PALL-BEARER, pawl'-bār'ėr, *n.* One of the mourners at a funeral who used to bear up the pall.

PALLET, pal'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A spade:* a palette: the shaping tool used by potters: an instrument for spreading gold-leaf. [Same as PALETTE.]

PALLET, pal'et, *n.* A small bed, orig. made of *chaff* or *straw:* an under mattress of straw. [Fr. *paillasse*, from *paille*, straw, L. *palea*, chaff.]

PALLIAMENT, pal'i-a-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dress or robe. [From L. *pallium*, a cloak.]

PALLIASSE, pal-yas', *n.* Same as PALLET, a bed.

PALLIATE, pal'i-āt, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To cover with a pall* or dress: to excuse: to soften by favourable representations:—*pr.p.* pall'iāting; *pa.p.* pall'iāted. [Low L. *pallio, palliatum*—L. *pallium*. See PALL, a cloak.]

PALLIATION, pal-i-ā'shun, *n.* Act of palliating or excusing: extenuation: mitigation.

PALLIATIVE, pal'i-āt-iv, *adj.* Serving to palliate or extenuate: mitigating.—*n.* That which extenuates, mitigates, or alleviates.

PALLIATORY, pal'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* Same as PALLIATIVE.

PALLID, pal'id, *adj.* Pale: having little colour: wan.

PALLIDLY, pal'id-li, *adv.* Palely: wanly.

PALLIDNESS, pal'id-nes, *n.* Paleness: wanness.

PALL-MALL, pel-mel', *n.* A game, now disused, in which a *ball* was driven through an iron ring with a *mallet:* the mallet so used: a street in London where the game used to be played. [O. Fr. *palemail;* It. *pallamaglio*—*palla*, *balla*, a ball, and *maglio*, a mall.]

PALLOR, pal'or, *n.* Quality or state of being pallid or pale: paleness. [L., from root of PALE.]

PALM, pām, *n.* The inner part of the hand: a tropical branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves like the palm borne in token of victory or rejoicing: (*fig.*) triumph or victory.—*v.t.* To stroke with the palm or hand: to conceal in the palm of the hand: to impose by fraud. [Fr. *palme*, L. *palma*, Gr. *palamē*.]

PALMACEOUS, pal-mā'shus, *adj.* Belonging to the order of palm trees.

PALMAR, pal'mar, **PALMARY**, pal'mar-i, *adj.* Of, relating to, or of the breadth of the palm of the hand.

PALMARY, pal'mar-i, *adj.* Worthy of the palm: pre-eminent: chief. [L. *palmaris*—*palma*, a palm.]

PALMATE, pal'māt, **PALMATED**, pal'māt-ed, *adj.* Shaped like the palm of the hand: entirely webbed, as feet.

PALMER, pām'ėr, *n.* A pilgrim from the Holy Land, distinguished by his carrying a branch of palm.

PALMER-WORM, pām'ėr-wurm, *n.* A hairy worm which wanders like a palmer, devouring leaves, &c.

PALMETTO, pal-met'to, *n.* A species of palm found in the maritime regions of North America, and in the south of Europe. [Dim. of L. *palma*, a palm.]

PALM-HOUSE, pām'-hows, *n.* A glass house for raising palms and other tropical plants.

PALMIGRADE, pal'mi-grād, *adj.* Noting animals that walk on the sole of the foot and not merely on the toes: plantigrade. [L. *palma*, palm, and *gradior*, to walk.]

PALMIPED, pal'mi-ped, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Palm-footed:* web-footed.—*n.* A web-footed or swimming bird. [L. *palma*, palm of the hand, and *pes, pedis*, the foot.]

PALMISTER, pal'mis-tėr, *n.* One who tells fortunes by the lines of the palm of the hand.

PALMISTRY, pal'mis-tri, *n.* Foretelling fortunes by lines in the palm of the hand: an action of the hand.

PALMITIC, pal-mit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil.

PALMITINE, pal'mi-tin, *n.* A white fat, usually occurring, when crystallised from ether, in the form of scaly crystals, so called from the abundance in which it occurs in palm-oil.

PALM-OIL, pām'-oil, *n.* An oil or fat obtained from the pulp of the drupe of a genus of palms allied to the cocoa-nut palm.

PALM-SUNDAY, pām'-sun'dā, *n.* The Sunday before Easter, the day our Saviour entered Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewed in his way.

PALMY, pām'i, *adj.* Bearing palms: flourishing: victorious.

PALP, palp, *n.* (*lit.*) *A feeler:* a jointed sensiferous organ attached in pairs to the labium or maxilla of insects, and thus distinguished from antennæ, which are on the top of the head. [Low L. *palpus*—L. *palpo*, to stroke, to touch.]

PALPABILITY, pal-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being palpable: obviousness.

PALPABLE, pal'pa-bl, *adj.* *That can be touched* or felt: readily perceived: obvious: gross. [Fr.; L. *palpabilis*—*palpo, palpatum*, to touch softly.]

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PALPABLENESS, pal'pa-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being palpable: plainness. [plainly.

PALPABLY, pal'pa-bli, *adv.* In a palpable manner:

PALPITATE, pal'pi-tāt, *v.i.* *To move often and quickly:* to beat rapidly: to throb:—*pr.p.* pal'pitāting; *pa.p.* pal'pitated. [L. *palpito, -atum*, inten. of *palpo*, to touch softly.]

PALPITATION, pal-pi-tā'shun, *n.* Act of palpitating: a disease of the heart, characterised by forcible pulsations.

PALSIED, pawl'zid, *adj.* Affected with palsy.

PALSY, pawl'zi, *n.* A contr. of PARALYSIS.—*v.t.* To affect with palsy: to deprive of action or energy: to paralyse:—*pr.p.* pal'sying; *pa.p.* pal'sied.

PALTER, pawl'tėr, *v.i.* To act in a paltry or insincere manner: to trifle: to dodge.

PALTRINESS, pawl'tri-nes, *n.* The state of being paltry or worthless.

PALTRY, pawl'tri, *adj.* (*lit.*) *In rags* and *tatters:* mean: vile: worthless. [Low Ger. *paltrig*, from *palte*, a rag, tatter; Sw. *palta;* Scot. *paltrie*, trash; Ice. *paltra*, rags.]

PALUDAL, pal-ūd'al, *adj.* Marshy. [From L. *palus, paludis*, a marsh, Gr. *pēlos*, mud, and *ud*, root of Gr. *hydōr*, L. *unda*, water.]

PALUDINOUS, pal-ūd'in-us, *adj.* *Belonging to* or produced in *marshes.* [See PALUDAL.]

PALY, pāl'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Pale: (*her.*) divided by pales into equal parts.

PAMPAS, pam'paz, *n.* Vast *plains* in S. America. [Peruvian *pampa*, a field, plain.]

PAMPER, pam'pėr, *v.t.* To feed luxuriously or to the full: to glut. [Usually given from O. Fr. *pamprer*, from *pampre*, a leafy vine-branch, L. *pampinus*, a vine-leaf.]

PAMPERER, pam'pėr-ėr, *n.* One who pampers.

PAMPERO, pam-pā'ro, *n.* A violent wind which sweeps over the pampas of S. America. [Sp.—Peruvian *pampa*, a plain.]

PAMPHLET, pam'flet, *n.* A small book consisting of one or more sheets stitched together. [From Sp. *papeleta*, slip of paper; or L. *pagina filata*, threaded page: also given from Fr. *par un filet*, (stitched) by a thread.] [phlets.

PAMPHLETEER, pam-flet-ēr', *n.* A writer of pam-

PAMPHLETEERING, pam-flet-ēr'ing, *adj.* Writing pamphlets.—*n.* The writing of pamphlets.

PAN, pan, *n.* A broad shallow vessel for domestic use: the part of a fire-lock which holds the priming. [A.S. *panne*, Ice. *panna*, Ger. *pfanne.*]

PANACEA, pan-a-sē'a, *n.* An *all-healing* remedy: a universal medicine. [Gr. *panakeia—pas, pan*, all, and *akeomai*, to heal.]

PANACHÆA, pan-a-chē'a, *n.* (*Spenser*). PANACEA.

PANCAKE, pan'kāk, *n.* A thin cake of eggs, flour, sugar, and milk, fried in a pan.

PANCREAS, pan'kre-as, *n.* (*lit.*) *All flesh:* a fleshy gland situated under and behind the stomach, secreting a saliva-like fluid which assists digestion in the intestines. [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.]

PANCREATIC, pan-kre-at'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the pancreas. [god Pan.

PANDEAN, pan-dē'an, *adj.* Of or relating to the

PANDECT, pan'dekt, *n.* A treatise *containing the whole* of any science:—*pl.* the digest of Roman or civil law made by command of the emperor Justinian. [L. *pandectes*, from Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *dechomai*, to take, receive.]

PANDEMONIUM, pan-de-mō'ni-um, *n.* *The place of all the demons:* the great hall of demons or evil spirits, spoken of by Milton. [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *daimōn*, a demon.]

PANDER, pan'dėr, *n.* One who procures for another the gratification of his passions: a pimp.—*v.t.* To play the pander for.—*v.i.* to act as a pander: to minister to the passions. [From *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.]

PANDERAGE, pan'dėr-āj, *n.* Act, employment, or vices of a pander. [practices of a pander.

PANDERISM, pan'dėr-izm, *n.* The employment or

PANDERLY, pan'dėr-li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Acting as a pander.

PANDIT, pan'dit, *n.* A *learned* Brahmin. [Sans. *pandita*, a learned man.]

PANDORE, pan-dōr', *n.* A musical instrument of the lute kind with *three* or four *strings.* [Gr. *pandoura*, an instrument of three strings, invented by Pan.]

PANDOUR, pan'dōōr, *n.* A Hungarian foot-soldier in the Austrian service. [From *Pandur*, a village in Hungary, where they were originally raised.]

PANE, pān, *n.* A patch, esp. in variegated work: a plate of glass. [A.S. *pan*, a piece, plait, or hem; Fr. *pan*, a lappet, pane; L. *pannus*, a cloth, akin to Gr. *pēnos*, thread; or from L. *pagina*, a page.]

PANED, pānd, *adj.* Composed of panes or small squares: variegated.

PANEGYRIC, pan-e-jir'ik, *n.* In ancient Greece, *pertaining to an assembly of the whole nation* when rewards were given to the deserving: an oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event: an encomium. [Gr. *panēgyrikos—panēgyris*, an assembly of a whole nation—*pas, pan*, all, and *agyris*, a gathering—*ageirō*, to assemble.]

PANEGYRIC, -AL, pan-e-jir'ik, -al, *adj.* Expressing panegyric: containing praise or eulogy.

PANEGYRICALLY, pan-e-jir'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of panegyric or praise.

PANEGYRISE, pan'e-jir-īz or pa-nej'ir-īz, *v.t.* To write or pronounce a panegyric on: to praise highly:—*pr.p.* pan'egyrising; *pa.p.* pan'egyrised.

PANEGYRIST, pan-e-jir'ist, *n.* One who bestows a panegyric or praise.

PANEL, pan'el, *n.* *A little pane:* (*arch.*) a compartment with raised margins: a board with a surrounding frame: a thin board on which a picture is painted: (*law*) (also spelled PANN'EL) a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors: the jury: (*Scots law*) a prisoner at the bar.—*v.t.* To furnish with panels:—*pr.p.* pan'elling; *pa.p.* pan'elled. [Dim. of PANE.]

PANELLING, pan'el-ing, *n.* The laying out in panels: panel-work. [that a pan will hold.

PANFUL, pan'fool (*pl.* PANFULS), *n.* The quantity

PANG, pang, *n.* (*lit.*) *A prick:* a violent momentary pain: a paroxysm of extreme sorrow: a throe.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To torment cruelly. [A.S. *pyngan*, L. *pungo*, to prick.]

PANHELLENIC, pan-hel-len'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to all Greece.* [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *Hellēnikos*, Greek—*Hellas*, Greece.]

PANHELLENISM, pan-hel'len-izm, *n.* A scheme for forming all Greeks into one political body.

PANHELLENIST, pan-hel'len-ist, *n.* One who favours Panhellenism.

PANIC, pan'ik, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fear caused by* the god *Pan:* extreme or sudden fright.—*adj.* Of the nature of a panic: extreme or sudden: imaginary. [Gr.

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panikon, from *panikos*, belonging to Pan, god of the woods, to whom sudden frights were ascribed.]

PANICLE, pan'i-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A tuft* on plants: (*bot.*) a form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats. [L. *panicula*, dim. of *panus*, Gr. *pēnos*, thread wound on a bobbin.]

PANICLED, pan'i-kld, *adj.* (*bot.*) Furnished with panicles, arranged in or like panicles.

PANIC-STRICKEN, pan'ik-strik'en, } *adj.* Struck
PANIC-STRUCK, pan'ik-struk, } with a panic or sudden fear.

PANICULATE, pan-ik'ū-lāt, } *adj.* Furnished
PANICULATED, pan-ik'ū-lāt-ed, } with, arranged in, or like panicles.

PANNEL, pan'el, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little pane:* a kind of rustic saddle: the stomach of a hawk: an artillery carriage on which mortars and their beds are conveyed on a march. [From root of PANEL.]

PANNIER, pan'yėr or pan'i-ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bread-basket;* one of two baskets slung across a horse, for carrying light produce to market: (*arch.*) a corbel. [Fr. *panier;* L. *panarium*, from *panis*, bread, akin to Sans. *pa*, to feed.]

PANNIKEL, pan'i-kl, *n.* The brain-pan: (*Spenser*) the skull. [Dim. of PAN.]

PANOPLIED, pan'o-plid, *adj.* Dressed in panoply: [completely armed.

PANOPLY, pan'o-pli, *n.* *Complete armour:* a full suit of armour. [Gr. *panoplia—pas*, all, and *hoplon*, a tool, in *pl.* arms.]

PANOPTICON, pan-op'ti-kon, *n.* A prison so constructed that all the prisoners can be watched from one point: an exhibition room. [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *horaō*, fut. *opsomai*, to see.]

PANORAMA, pan-o-rā'ma or -rä'ma, *n.* (*lit.*) *A view of all things:* a picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *horama*, a view, from *horaō*, to see.]

PANORAMIC, -AL, pan-o-ram'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a panorama.

PAN-SCLAVIC, &c. Same as PAN-SLAVIC, &c.

PAN-SLAVIC, pan-slāv'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to all the Slavic races. [Gr. *pan*, all, and SLAVIC.]

PAN-SLAVISM, pan-slāv'izm, *n.* A movement for the amalgamation of all the Slavonic races into one body, having one language, one literature, and one social polity. [Pan-Slavism.

PAN-SLAVIST, pan-slāv'ist, *n.* One who favours

PAN-SLAVONIAN, pan-slav-ō'ni-an, *adj.* Same as PAN-SLAVIC.

PANSY, pan'zi, *n.* (*lit.*) The flower of *thought:* a species of violet, heart's-ease. [Fr. *pensée—penser*, to think, from L. *penso*, to weigh, to ponder, freq. of *pendo, pensum*, to weigh.]

PANT, pant, *v.i.* To breathe quickly: to gasp: to throb: to desire ardently. [From the sound.]

PANT, pant, } *n.* Rapid breathing: palpita-
PANTING, pant'ing, } tion: longing. [From PANT, *v.i.*]

PANTAGRAPH, pant'a-graf, *n.* An instrument for copying an engraving, on paper, to any scale. [Gr. *panta*, pl. neut. of *pas*, all, and *graphō*, to write, engrave.]

PANTAGRAPHIC, -AL, pant-a-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or done by a pantagraph.

PANTAGRUELISM, pan-tag'roo-el-izm, *n.* The medical profession, used in ridicule. [From *Pantagruel*, one of the characters of Rabelais' romance.]

PANTALOON, pan-ta-lōōn', *n.* (*orig.*) A ridiculous character in Italian comedy, also a garment worn by him, consisting of breeches and stockings all in one piece: in pantomimes, a character wearing pantaloons, a buffoon:—*pl.* trousers.

[Fr. *pantalon*, It. *pantalone*, from *Pantaleone*, the patron saint of Venice, and a common Christian name among the Venetians, whence applied to them as a nickname by the other Italians.]

PANTECHNICON, pan-tek'ni-kon, *n.* A place where every species of workmanship is sold. [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *technē*, art.]

PANTER, pan'tėr, *n.* (*obs.*) Same as PANTHER.

PANTHEISM, pan'the-izm, *n.* The doctrine that nature or *the universe is God.* [Gr. *pas*, all, and THEISM.]

PANTHEIST, pan'the-ist, *n.* A believer in pantheism.

PANTHEISTIC, -AL, pan-the-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling pantheism: (*sculp.*) bearing the symbols of several deities together.

PANTHEOLOGIST, pan-the-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in pantheology.

PANTHEOLOGY, pan-the-ol'o-ji, *n.* A system of *theology* embracing *all religions* and the knowledge of all gods. [Gr. *pan*, all, and THEOLOGY.]

PANTHEON, pan'the-on or -thē'on, *n.* A temple dedicated to *all the gods:* a complete mythology. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *theos*, God.]

PANTHER, pan'thėr, *n.* A fierce carnivorous quadruped with a spotted skin, found in Asia and Africa. [L. and Gr.]

PANTINGLY, pant'ing-li, *adv.* In a panting manner: with hard and rapid breathing.

PANTISOCRASY, pant-i-sok'ra-si, *n.* A Utopian community in which all are *of equal rank* or social position. [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, *isos*, equal, and *kratēō*, to rule, govern.]

PANTLER, pant'lėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) The officer in a great family who had charge of *the bread* and other provisions. [Fr. *panetier*—L. *panis*, bread.]

PANTOGRAPHIC, pant-o-graf'ik, *adj.* Same as PANTAGRAPHIC.

PANTOGRAPHY, pant-og'ra-fi, *n.* General description: entire view. [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, and *graphō*, to write.]

PANTOMIME, pant'o-mīm, *n.* (*lit.*) *An imitator of all things:* one who expresses his meaning by mute action: a representation or an entertainment in dumb-show.—*adj.* Representing only by mute action. [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos—pas, pantos*, all, and *mimos*, an imitator.]

PANTOMIMIC, -AL, pant-o-mim'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of pantomime.

PANTOMIMICALLY, pant-o-mim'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

PANTOMIMIST, pant'o-mīm-ist, *n.* An actor in a pantomime.

PANTRY, pant'ri, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place where bread is kept:* a room or closet for provisions. [Fr. *paneterie*, from L. *panis*, bread.]

PAP, pap, *n.* Soft food for infants: pulp of fruit: support or nourishment: a nipple or teat. [From the first cries of infants for food.]

PAPA, pa-pä', *n.* Father. [A reduplication of one of the first utterances of a child.]

PAPACY, pāp'a-si, *n.* *The office of the pope:* the authority of the pope: popery: the popes, as a body. [Low L. *papatia—papa*, a father.]

PAPAL, pāp-al, *adj.* Belonging or relating to the pope or to popery: popish.

PAPALLY, pāp'al-li, *adv.* In a papal manner.

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PAPAVERACEOUS, pa-pav-ėr-ā'shus, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or resembling *the poppy* family. [From L. *papaver*, the poppy.]

PAPAVEROUS, pa-pav'ėr-us, *adj.* *Resembling* or having the qualities of *the poppy*. [From L. *papaver*, the poppy.]

PAPER, pā'pėr, *n.* The substance on which we commonly write and print: a piece of paper: a document: a newspaper: paper money: paper-hangings. —*adj.* Consisting or made of paper.—*v.t.* To cover with paper: to fold in paper. [Fr. *papier*—L. *papyrus*. See PAPYRUS.]

PAPER-CREDIT, pā'pėr-kred'it, *n.* The system of dealing on credit by means of acknowledgments of indebtedness written on paper.

PAPER-FACED, pā'pėr-fāsd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a face as white as paper.

PAPER-HANGER, pā'pėr-hang'ėr, *n.* One who hangs paper on the walls of rooms, &c.

PAPER-HANGINGS, pā'pėr-hang'ingz, *n.* Paper for hanging on or covering walls.

PAPERING, pā'pėr-ing, *n.* The operation of covering or hanging with paper: the paper itself.

PAPER-MONEY, pā'pėr-mun'i, *n.* Printed and authorised papers issued by banks and circulated in place of coin or money.

PAPER-REED, pā'pėr-rēd, *n.* (*B.*) The papyrus.

PAPER-STAINER, pā'pėr-stān'ėr, *n.* One who stains or prepares paper-hangings.

PAPER-WEIGHT, pā'pėr-wāt, *n.* A small weight for laying on a bundle of loose papers to prevent them being displaced.

PAPIER-MACHÉ, pap-yā-ma'shā, *n.* (*lit.*) *Paper mashed* or chewed: pulped paper formed into moulds and then japanned. [Fr.]

PAPILIONACEOUS, pa-pil-yon-ā'shus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having a winged corolla somewhat *like a butterfly*, as the bean, pea, &c. [From L. *papilio*, *papilionis*, butterfly.]

PAPILLA, pa-pil'la (*pl.* PAPILLÆ), *n.* *A small nipple:* one of the minute elevations on the skin, especially on the upper surface of the tongue and palm of the hand, and in which the nerves terminate: (*bot.*) a nipple-like protuberance. [L. *papilla*, a nipple of the breast.]

PAPILLARY, pap'il-lar-i or pa-pil'ar-i, } *adj.* *Belonging*
PAPILLOUS, pap'il-lus, } *ing to* or resembling *pimples*, nipples, or teats: covered with pimples or nipples: warty. [From L. *papilla*, a pimple or nipple, from *papula*, a pimple.]

PAPIST, pā'pist, *n.* An adherent of the pope: a Roman Catholic. [popery: popish.

PAPISTIC, **-AL**, pa-pist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to

PAPISTICALLY, pa-pist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of or for the benefit of papists.

PAPPOUS, pap'us, } *adj.* *Provided with down:*
PAPPOSE, pap-ōs', } downy. [From L. *pappus*, Gr. *pappos*, down.]

PAPPUS, pap'us, *n.* (*bot.*) The fine hairy or membranous calyx of the individual florets of certain compound flowers: the light downy matter of the seeds of certain plants. [Gr. *pappos*, down.]

PAPULAR, pap'ū-lar, *adj.* Covered with papulæ or pimples. [From L. *papula*, a pimple.]

PAPULOUS, pap'ū-lus, } *adj.* *Full of pimples.* [From
PAPULOSE, pap'ū-lōs, } L. *papula*, a pimple.]

PAPYRACEOUS, pap-ir-ā'shus, } *adj.* Pertaining to
PAPYREAN, pa-pir'e-an, } the papyrus or to papyri: like paper in appearance and consistency.

PAPYRUS, pa-pī'rus, *n.* A kind of reed, common in Egypt, from which the ancients made their paper: a manuscript on papyrus. [L.; Gr. *papyros*.]

PAR, pär, *n.* *State of equality:* equal value: equality of nominal and market value: equality of condition. [L. *par*, equal.]

PAR, pär, *n.* Same as PARR.

PARA, pa-rä', *n.* A coin of copper, silver, or mixed metal in use in Turkey and Egypt, the 40th part of a piastre, and worth about $\frac{1}{1}$th of a penny in Turkey and $\frac{1}{1}$th in Egypt.

PARABLE, par'a-bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A placing beside:* a comparison: a fable or allegory in which some fact or doctrine is illustrated. [Gr. *parabolē*—*paraballō*, to compare—*para*, beside, *ballō*, to throw.]

PARABOLA, par-ab'o-la, *n.* (*geom.*) A conic section formed by the intersection of the cone with a plane *parallel to one side*. [Gr. *parabolē*. See PARABLE.]

PARABOLE, par-ab'o-le, *n.* (*rhet.*) A parable, a comparison or similitude. [Gr.; see PARABLE.]

PARABOLIC, **-AL**, par-a-bol'ik, -al, *adj.* Expressed by a parable: belonging to or of the form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, par-a-bol'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way or in the form of a parable.

PARABOLOID, par-ab'o-loid, *n.* The solid which would be generated by the rotation of a parabola about its principal axis. [Gr. *parabolē*, parabola, and *eidos*, form.]

PARACELSIAN, par-a-sel'si-an, *adj.* Of or relating to Paracelsus, a Swiss physician at the end of the 15th century, or resembling his theories or practice.

PARACHUTE, par'a-shōōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A guard against falling:* an apparatus resembling a huge umbrella for descending safely from a balloon. [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.]

PARACLETE, par'a-klēt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One called* to stand *beside* one, an advocate: the Holy Ghost. [L. *paracletus*, Gr. *paraklētos*—*para*, beside, and *kaleō*, to call.]

PARACLOSE, par'a-klōs, *n.* (*arch.*) A screen separating a chapel from the body of the church. [O. Fr., an enclosed place—L. *per*, through, and *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut.]

PARADE, par-ād', *n.* (*lit.*) *A preparation* for exhibition: pompous display: military display: the arrangement of troops for display or inspection: the place where such a display takes place.—*v.t.* To shew off: to marshal in military order.—*v.i.* to walk about as if for show: to pass in military order: to march in procession:—*pr.p.* parād'ing; *pa.p.* parād'ed. [Fr., It. *parata*, from L. *paro*, *paratum*, to prepare.]

PARADIGM, par'a-dim, *n.* An example: model: (*gram.*) an example of the inflection of a word. [L. *paradigma*, Gr. *paradeigma*—*para*, beside, and *deiknumi*, to shew.]

PARADIGMATIC, **-AL**, par-a-dig-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling paradigms: exemplary.

PARADIGMATIC, par-a-dig-mat'ik, *n.* One who narrated the lives of religious persons by way of examples. [From PARADIGM.]

PARADIGMATICALLY, par-a-dig-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of paradigm or example.

PARADISAIC, **-AL**, par-a-di-sā'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling paradise.

PARADISE, par'a-dīs, *n.* (*lit.*) *A pleasure-ground:* the garden of Eden: heaven: any place or state of blissful delights. [L. *paradisus*, Gr. *paradeisos*, Sans. *paradeça*, a high, well-tilled land; Heb.

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pardès, Ar. and Pers. *firdaus*, pl. *fardâts*, a pleasure-garden, a plantation.]

BIRD OF PARADISE, a family of eastern birds, closely allied to the crow, remarkable for the splendour of their plumage.

PARADISIACAL, par-a-di-sī'ak-al, **PARADISIAL**, par-a-diz'i-al, **PARADISIAN**, par-a-diz'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to, suitable to, or resembling paradise. [to paradise.

PARADISIC, -AL, par-a-diz'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining

PARADOX, par'a-doks, *n.* *That which is contrary to* received *opinion:* that which is apparently absurd but really true. [Gr. *paradoxon—para*, contrary to, and *doxa*, an opinion.]

PARADOXICAL, par-a-doks'ik-al, *adj.* Of the nature of a paradox: inclined to paradoxes.

PARADOXICALLY, par-a-doks'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a paradoxical or seemingly absurd manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, par-a-doks'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state of being paradoxical.

PARAFFINE, par'af-fin, *n.* (*lit.*) *Little allied:* a white crystalline combustible substance, obtained from tar, &c., so named from its resistance to combine with an alkali. [Fr., from L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, allied.]

PARAGOGE, par'a-goj-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A leading beyond* the usual length: the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as *withouten* for *without*. [Gr., from *para*, beyond, and *agō*, to lead.]

PARAGOGIC, -AL, par-a-goj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a paragoge: lengthening a word, as certain letters.

PARAGON, par'a-gon, *n.* A pattern or model *with which comparisons are made:* something supremely excellent: (*Spenser*) companion, equal, also rivalry. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To be equal to, to rival. [O. Fr. and Sp., from Sp. compound prep. *para con*, in comparison with.]

PARAGRAPH, par'a-graf, *n.* *That which is written beside* the text to shew division, as ¶, the reversed initial of this word: a distinct part of a discourse or writing beginning with a new line: a short passage. [Fr. *paragraphe*, from Gr. *paragraphō—para*, beside, *graphō*, to write.]

PARAGRAPHIC, -AL, par-a-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of paragraphs.

PARAGRAPHIST, par-ag'ra-fist, *n.* One who writes in paragraphs.

PARALEIPSIS, par-a-līp'sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A leaving on one side* or out: (*rhet.*) a figure by which a thing is pretended to be omitted while it is mentioned. [Gr., from *paraleipō*, to leave on one side—*para*, beside, and *leipō*, to leave.]

PARALLACTIC, -AL, par-al-lak'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or used to determine parallax.

PARALLAX, par'al-laks, *n.* An apparent *change* in the position of an object caused by a change of position in the observer: (*astron.*) the difference between the apparent place of a celestial object and its real place. [Gr. *parallaxis—para*, beside, and *allassō*, to change—*allos*, another.]

PARALLEL, par'al-lel, *adj.* *Beside one another:* side by side: (*geom.*) in the same direction and equidistant in all parts: with the same direction or tendency: running in accordance with: resembling in all essential points: like or similar.—*n.* A line always equidistant from another: one of the circles on the artificial globe, drawn parallel to the equator, and used to mark the latitude: likeness: a comparison: counterpart.—*v.t.* To place so as to be parallel: to correspond to. [L. *parallelus*, Gr. *parallēlos—para*, beside, *allēlōn*, of one another—*allos*, another.]

PARALLELEPIPED, par-al-lel'e-pi-ped, *n.* Same as PARALLELOPIPED.

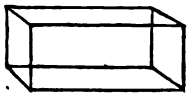
PARALLELISM, par'al-lel-izm, *n.* State of being parallel; resemblance: comparison.

PARALLELISTIC, par-al-lel-ist'ik, *adj.* Of the nature of or involving parallelism.

Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM, par-al-lel'o-gram, *n.* A plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are *parallel* and equal. [Gr. *parallēlogrammon—parallēlos*, and *grammē*, a line—*graphō*, to write.]

PARALLELOPIPED, par-al-lel'o-pip-ed, **PARALLELOPIPEDON**, par-al-lel-o-pip'e-don, *n.* A regular solid bounded by six plane *parallel surfaces.* [Gr. *parallēlepipedon — parallēlos*, and *epipedon*, a plane surface, from *epipedos*, on the ground—*epi*, on, and *pedon*, the ground.]



Parallelopiped.

PARALOGISM, par-al'o-jizm, *n.* *Reasoning beside* or from the point: a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. [Gr. *paralogismos—para*, beside, beyond, and *logismos*, from *logos*, discourse, reason.]

PARALYSE, par'a-līz, *v.t.* To strike with paralysis or a palsy: to make useless: to deaden: to exhaust:—*pr.p.* par'alysing; *pa.p.* par'alysed. [Gr. *paralyō*, *paralysō—para*, beside, and *lyō*, to loosen.]

PARALYSIS, par-al'i-sis, *n.* A loss of the power of motion or sensation in any part of the body: palsy. [From root of PARALYSE.]

PARALYTIC, par-a-lit'ik, *adj.* Afflicted with or inclined to paralysis.—*n.* One affected with paralysis.

PARAMAGNETIC, par-a-mag-net'ik, *adj.* Said of a body like iron, a rod of which, when suspended between two magnetic poles, arranges itself in the line between them:—opposed to DIAMAGNETIC. [Gr. *para*, along with, and MAGNETIC.]

PARAMATTA, par-a-mat'ta, *n.* A fabric for female dress, of worsted and cotton, like merino in appearance. [From *Paramatta*, a town in New South Wales.]

PARAMETER, par-am'e-tėr, *n.* (*geom.*) The constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve: in conic sections, a third proportional or constant straight line. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *metron*, measure.]

PARAMOUNT, par'a-mownt, *adj.* *Mounting to the top:* superior to all others: chief: of the highest importance.—*n.* The chief. [O. Fr. *paramont*, Norm. *peramont*—L. *per*, thoroughly, and Norm. *amont*, above, L. *ad montem*, to the mountain.]

PARAMOUR, par'a-mōōr, *n.* *A lover*, one beloved (now used in a bad sense). [Fr. *par amour*, by or with love.]

PARANYMPH, par'a-nimf, *n.* A friend of the bridegroom who escorted the bride on the way to her marriage: a bride's-man: one who countenances and supports another. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *nymphē*, a bride.]

PARAPET, par'a-pet, *n.* *A rampart breast-high:* a breast-high wall on a bridge, &c. [Fr., It. *parapetto*—Fr. *parer*, to ward off or guard, L. *paro*, to prepare, and It. *petto*, L. *pectus*, the breast.]

PARAPETED, par'a-pet-ed, *adj.* Having a parapet.

PARAPH, par'af, *n.* A mark or flourish under one's signature. [A corruption of PARAGRAPH.]

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PARAPHERNALIA, par-a-fėr-nāl'i-a, *n.* That which a bride brings *beyond her dowry:* the clothes, jewels, &c., which a wife possesses beyond her dowry in her own right: ornaments of dress generally: trappings. [Gr. *parapherna—para*, beyond, and *phernē*, a dowry—*pherō*, to bring.]

PARAPHRASE, par'a-frāz, *n.* *Anything said beside* or like something said before: a saying of the same thing in other words: an explanation of a passage: a loose or free translation.—*v.t.* To say the same thing in other words: to render more fully: to interpret or translate freely.—*v.i.* to make a paraphrase:—*pr.p.* par'aphrāsing; *pa.p.* par'aphrāsed. [Gr. *paraphrasis—para*, beside, and *phrasis*, a speaking—*phrazō*, to speak.]

PARAPHRAST, par'a-frast, *n.* One who paraphrases.

PARAPHRASTIC, -AL, par-a-frast'ik, -al, *adj.* Of the nature of a paraphrase: clear and ample in explanation: free, loose, diffuse.

PARAPHRASTICALLY, par-a-frast'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

PARAQUITO, par-a-kē'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) PARROQUET.

PARASANG, par'a-sang, *n.* A Persian measure of length, containing 30 stadia, equal to about 3¾ miles. [Gr. *parasangēs*, Pers. *farsang.*]

PARASITE, par'a-sīt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who feeds with another:* one who frequents another's table: a hanger-on: (*bot.*) a plant nourished by the juices of another: (*zool.*) an animal which lives on another. [Fr.—Gr. *parasitos—para*, beside, *sitō*, to feed—*sitos*, corn, food.]

PARASITIC, -AL, par-a-sit'ik, -al, *adj.* Like a parasite: fawning: living on other plants or animals.

PARASITICALLY, par-a-sit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a parasitic, flattering, or wheedling manner: by dependence upon another.

PARASITICALNESS, par-a-sit'ik-al-nes, *n.* The [state of being parasitical.

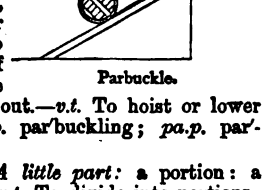
PARASOL, par'a-sol, *n.* *That which keeps off* or protects from *the sun:* a small umbrella as a shade from the sun. [Fr.; It. *parasole—parare*, to hold or keep off (same as Fr. *parer* in PARACHUTE)—L. *paro*, to prepare, and *sol*, *solis*, the sun.]

PARAVANT, PARAVAUNT, par'a-vänt, *adv.* (*Spenser*). In front, first, beforehand. [O. Fr. *paravant—par*, through, and *avant*, before—L. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before.]

PARBOIL, pär'boil, *v.t.* To boil in part.

PARBREAK, pär'brāk, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To throw out, to vomit.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Vomit. [Fr. *par*, through, and BREAK.]

PARBUCKLE, pär'buk-l, *n.* A contrivance for drawing up or lowering down an inclined plane any cylindrical object, as a barrel; it consists in passing a rope round some object at the top, and then passing under and over the object to be moved the ends of the rope, which are then hauled in or let out.—*v.t.* To hoist or lower by a parbuckle:—*pr.p.* par'buckling; *pa.p.* par'buckled.



Parbuckle.

PARCEL, pär'sel, *n.* *A little part:* a portion: a quantity: a package.—*v.t.* To divide into portions:—*pr.p.* par'celling; *pa.p.* par'celled. [Fr. *parcelle*, It. *particella*—L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.]

PARCEL-BAWD, pär'sel-bawd, *n.* (*Shak.*) In part a [bawd.

PARCEL-BEARDED, pär'sel-bērd'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Partially bearded.

PARCEL-GILT, pär'sel-gilt, *adj.* Partially gilded.

PARCH, pärch, *v.t.* To burn slightly: to scorch.—*v.i.* to be scorched: to become very dry. [Acc. to Wedg., prob. from the crackling sound of things burning.]

PARCHED, pärcht, *adj.* Scorched. [From PARCH.]

PARCHEDLY, pärch'ed-li, *adv.* In a parched manner.

PARCHEDNESS, pärch'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being parched.

PARCHMENT, pärch'ment, *n.* The skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on. [Fr. *parchemin*, Prov. *pergamen*—L. *pergamena* (*charta*, paper), from *Pergamus*, in Asia Minor, noted for its preparation.]

PARD, pärd, *n.* *The panther:* the leopard: (*poet.*) any spotted animal. [A.S. *pard*, L. *pardus*, Gr. *pardos*, the panther, the leopard.]

PARDALE, pärd'al, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as PARD, the panther.

PARDIEU, par'dū, *adv.* (*Spenser*) In truth: certainly. [Fr., by God—*par*, L. *per*, through, by, and Fr. *Dieu*, L. *deus*, God.]

PARDON, pär'dn, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To give up, to forgive:* to remit the penalty of:—*pr.p.* par'doning; *pa.p.* par'doned (-dund).—*n.* Forgiveness: remission of a penalty or punishment: (*Bacon*) allowance made. [Fr. *pardonner*, It. *perdonare*—L. *per*, through, away, and *dono*, *donare*, to give.]

PARDONABLE, pär'dn-a-bl, *adj.* That may be par- [doned: excusable.

PARDONABLENESS, pär'dn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being pardonable.

PARDONABLY, pär'dn-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon: excusably.

PARDONER, pär'dn-ėr, *n.* One who forgives another.

PARDONING, pär'dn-ing, *p.adj.* Disposed to pardon, forgiving: exercising the right or power to pardon: conferring authority to grant pardon.

PARDY, pär'di, *adv.* A form of PARDIEU.

PARE, pār, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To prepare* or *make ready:* to cut or shave off: to diminish by littles:—*pr.p.* pār'ing; *pa.p.* pāred'. [Fr. *parer*, It. *parare*, to dress—L. *paro*, to prepare.]

PAREGORIC, par-e-gor'ik, *adj.* *Soothing:* assuaging pain.—*n.* A medicine that assuages pain, tincture of opium. [L. *paregoricus*, Gr. *parēgorikos—parēgoreō*, to soothe.]

PARELLA, PARELLE, pa-rel'la, pa-rel', *n.* A species of lichen found on rocks in mountainous regions of Europe, from which a dye-stuff, litmus, is obtained. [Fr. *parella*, *parelle.*]

PARENT, pār'ent, *n.* *One who begets* or brings forth: a father or mother: that which produces, a cause. [Fr.—L. *parens*, for *pariens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *pario*, to beget, bring forth.]

PARENTAGE, pār'ent-āj, *n.* *Birth:* extraction: descent: (*Spenser*) parent. [From PARENT.]

PARENTAL, par-ent'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or becoming parents: affectionate: tender.

PARENTALLY, par-ent'al-li, *adv.* In a tender or parental manner.

PARENTHESIS, par-en'the-sis, *n.* A word, phrase, or sentence *put in* or inserted in another complete without it:—*pl.* PAREN'THESES (-sēz), the marks ( ) used to shew this. [Gr.—*para*, beside, *en*, in, *thesis*, a placing—*tithemi*, to place.]

PARENTHETIC, -AL, par-en-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or expressed in a parenthesis: using or abounding in parentheses.

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PARENTHETICALLY, par-en-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or form of a parenthesis: by parenthesis.

PARENTLESS, pâr'ent-les, *adj.* Without a parent.

PARGET, par'jet, *n.* (*Spenser*) The plaster of a wall: paint.—*v.t.* To plaster: to paint. [O. E. *pariet*—L. *paries, parietis*, a wall.]

PARHELION, par-hē'li-un, *n.* A bright light sometimes seen *near the sun:* a mock-sun. [Gr. *para*, beside, near, *hēlios*, the sun.]

PARIAH, pā'ri-a or pā'-, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mountaineer:* one who has lost his caste in Hindustan: an outcast. [Hind. *pahariya*, a mountaineer.]

PARIAN, pâr'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or found in the island of Paros, in the Ægean Sea.

PARIETAL, par-ī'et-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to walls:* (*anat.*) forming the sides or walls: (*bot.*) growing from the inner lining or wall of another organ. [L. *parietalis—paries, parietis*, a wall.]

PARING, pâr'ing, *n.* That which is pared off: rind: the cutting off the surface of grass land for tillage.

PARISH, par'ish, *n.* (*lit.*) A number of *dwellings near* one another: a district under one pastor: a district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor.—*adj.* Belonging or relating to a parish: employed or supported by the parish. [Fr. *paroisse*, O. Fr. *paroche*, L. *parochia*, Gr. *paroikia—paroikos*, dwelling beside or near—*para*, beside, near, *oikos*, a dwelling.]

PARISHIONER, par-ish'un-ér, *n.* One who belongs to or is connected with a parish.

PARISIAN, par-iz'i-an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Paris.—*n.* A native or resident of Paris.

PARITOR, par'i-tor, *n.* Same as APPARITOR.

PARITY, par'i-ti, *n.* *State of being equal:* resemblance: analogy. [Fr. *parité*, L. *paritas—par*, equal.]

PARK, pârk, *n.* An enclosure: a piece of ground surrounding a mansion: a piece of ground enclosed for recreation: (*mil.*) a space in an encampment occupied by the artillery: hence, a collection of artillery, or stores in an encampment.—*v.t.* To enclose: to bring together in a body, as artillery. [Fr. and W. *parc*, A.S. *pearroc.*]

PARLANCE, pâr'lans, *n.* *Speaking:* conversation: idiom of conversation. [O. Fr.—*parlant*, pr.p. of *parler*, to speak.]

PARLE, pârl, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To talk, to converse.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Talk, conversation. [See PARLEY.]

PARLEY, pâr'li, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To throw* words *together:* to speak with another: to confer: to treat with an enemy.—*n.* Talk: a conference with an enemy in war. [Fr. *parler*, It. *parlare*, low L. *parabolare*, to speak—L. *parabola*, Gr. *parabolē*, a parable, speech, word. See PARABLE.]

PARLIAMENT, pâr'li-ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *A parleying* or speaking: meeting for consultation: the legislature of the nation, consisting of the sovereign, lords, and commons. [Fr. *parlement—parler*, to speak.]

PARLIAMENTARIAN, pâr-li-men-tā'ri-an, *adj.* Adhering to the parliament in opposition to King Charles I.—*n.* An adherent of the parliament in the time of Charles I.

PARLIAMENTARY, pâr-li-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to parliament: enacted or done by parliament: according to the rules of legislative bodies.

PARLOUR, pâr'lur, *n.* (*orig.*) A room in a monastery *for conversation:* an ordinary sitting-room. [Fr. *parloir*, It. *parlatorio—parlare*, to speak.]

PARLOUS, pâr'lus, *adj.* Perilous: (*Shak.*) venturesome, notable. [A corruption of PERILOUS.]

PARMACITY, par-mas-it'i, *n.* (*Shak.*) A corruption of SPERMACETI.

PARNASSIAN, par-nash'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Parnassus, a mountain in Greece, celebrated as being sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

PAROCHIAL, par-ō'ki-al, *adj.* *Of* or relating to *a parish.* [From PARISH.]

PAROCHIALISE, par-ō'ki-al-īz, *v.t.* *To form into parishes.* [From PARISH.]

PAROCHIALLY, par-ō'ki-al-li, *adv.* In or by a parish.

PARODIST, par'o-dist, *n.* One who writes parodies.

PARODY, par'o-di, *n.* *An ode* or poetical composition *beside* or like another: the alteration of a poem to another subject.—*v.t.* To apply in parody:—*pr.p.* par'odying; *pa.p.* par'odied. [Gr. *parōdia—para*, beside, *ōdē*, an ode or song.]

PAROLE, par-ōl', *n.* *A word:* word of honour: (*mil.*) a promise by a prisoner of war to fulfil certain conditions: the daily password, as distinguished from the countersign.—*adj.* Given by word of mouth. [Fr. *parole*, It. *parola*—L. *parabola*, a parable, speech, word.]

PARONYME, par'o-nim, *n.* A paronymous word.

PARONYMOUS, par-on'i-mus, *adj.* *Formed by a slight change of* word or *name:* derived from the same root: having the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning. [From Gr. *paronomazō*, to form a word by a slight change—*para*, beside, *onomazō*, to name—*onoma*, a name.]

PAROQUET, par-o-ket' or par'-, *n.* (*lit.*) *Little Peter:* a small kind of parrot found in tropical countries. [Fr. *perroquet—Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.]

PAROTID, par-ot'id, } *n.* The largest of the three
PAROTIS, par-ō'tis, } pair of salivary glands, and situated immediately in front of the ear. [Gr. *para*, beside, near, and *ous, ōtos*, the ear.]

PAROXYSM, par'oks-izm, *n.* A fit of *acute pain* occurring at intervals: a fit of passion: any sudden violent action. [L. *paroxismus*—Gr. *paroxysmos—para*, beyond, *oxynō*, to sharpen—*oxys*, sharp.]

PAROXYSMAL, par-oks-iz'mal, *adj.* Pertaining to or occurring in paroxysms.

PARQUETRY, pârk'et-ri, *n.* A kind of wood mosaic used for flooring, usually composed of blocks of wood combined so as to form a geometric pattern. [Fr. *parqueterie—parquet*, dim. of *parc*, an enclosure.]

PARR, pâr, *n.* A young salmon.

PARRAKEET, par-a-kēt', *n.* Same as PARROQUET.

PARRICIDAL, par-ri-sīd'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or committing parricide.

PARRICIDE, par'ri-sīd, *n.* *The murder of a father* or mother: the murder of any one to whom reverence is due: the murderer of a parent. [L. *parricidium—pater*, father, *cædo*, to kill.]

PARROT, par'ot, *n.* One of a family of tropical birds, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, remarkable for their faculty of imitating the human voice. [Contr. from Fr. *perroquet.* See PAROQUET.]

PARRY, par'ri, *v.t.* *To ward* or *keep off:* to turn aside:—*pr.p.* par'rying; *pa.p.* par'ried. [Fr. *parer*, It. *parare*—L. *paro*, to prepare, keep off.]

PARSE, pârs, *v.t.* (*gram.*) To tell *the parts* of speech of a sentence and their relations:—*pr.p.* pars'ing; *pa.p.* parsed'. [L. *pars* (*orationis*, of a speech), a part.]

PARSEE, pâr'sē or par-sē', *n.* One of the adherents of the ancient Persian religion, now settled in India. [Per. *pârsi*, a Persian.]

PARSIMONIOUS, pâr-si-mō'ni-us, *adj.* *Sparing* in

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the use of money: frugal to excess: covetous. [From PARSIMONY.]

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pär-si-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* [gally: covetously.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pär-si-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* Fru- A disposition to spare and save. [See PARSIMONY.]

PARSIMONY, pär'si-mun-i, *n. Sparingness* in the spending of money: frugality: niggardliness. [L. *parsimonia, parcimonia—parco*, to spare.]

PARSING, pärs'ing, *n.* The act or art of parsing.

PARSLEY, pärs'li, *n.* (*lit.*) *Rock-plant:* a bright-green plant cultivated as a pot-herb. [O. E. *persely*, A.S. *peterselige*, It. *petroselino*, L. *petroselinum*—Gr. *petroselinon—petros*, a rock, *selinon*, a genus of plants including parsley.]

PARSNIP, PARSNEP, pärs'nip, *n.* (*lit.*) *The dibble root:* an edible plant with a carrot-like root. [Corr. from L. *pastinaca—pastinum*, a dibble, *napus*, a kind of turnip.]

PARSON, pär'sn, *n.* The priest or incumbent *of a parish:* a clergyman. [From L. *parochianus*, the parish (clergyman). See PARISH.]

PARSONAGE, pär'sn-āj, *n.* (*orig.*) *The benefice of a parish:* the residence of the incumbent of a parish. [From PARSON.] [a parson.

PARSONISH, pär'sn-ish, *adj.* Pertaining to or like

PART, pärt, *n. A piece cut off:* a portion: a quantity or number making up with others a larger quantity or number: a fraction: a member: a proportional quantity: share: interest: side or party: action: (*music*) one of the melodies of a harmony:—*pl.* qualities: talents.—*v.t.* To divide: to make into parts: to put or keep asunder.—*v.i.* to be separated: to be torn asunder: to have a part or share. [L. *pars, partis*—Gr. *pharsos*, a piece cut off—*pharō, pharsō*, to cut.]

PART OF SPEECH (*gram.*), one of the classes of words. —IN GOOD-PART, IN BAD-PART, favourably, unfavourably.

PARTAKE, par-tāk', *v.i.* To take or have a part: to have something of the properties, &c.: to be admitted. —*v.t.* to have a part in: to share.

PARTAKER, par-tāk'ėr, *n.* One who partakes.

PARTAKING, par-tāk'ing, *n. A sharing:* (*law*) a combination in an evil design. [From PARTAKE.]

PARTED, pärt'ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) Deeply cleft, so as to be divided into distinct parts or segments, as a leaf.

PARTERRE, pär-tār', *n.* (*lit.*) Something *on the ground:* a system of plots with spaces of turf or gravel for walks. [Fr.—*par*, on, *terre*, L. *terra*, ground.]

PARTHENOGENESIS, pär-the-no-jen'e-sis, *n.* Reproduction without intercourse with a male, as in the case of some of the lowest organisms by gemmation. [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production.]

PARTHENON, pär'the-non, *n.* The temple of Minerva at Athens. [Gr. *Parthenōn—parthenos*, a virgin.]

PARTIAL, pär'shal, *adj.* Relating to a part only: not total or entire: inclined to favour one party: having a preference: (*bot.*) subordinate. [Fr.—low L. *partialis*—L. *pars, partis*, a part.] [partial.

PARTIALISE, pär'shal-īz, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To render

PARTIALISM, pär'shi-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the partialists.

PARTIALIST, pär'shi-al-ist, *n.* One who holds that the efficacy of the atonement of Christ was limited, the elect only being benefited by it.

PARTIALITY, pär-shi-al'it-i, *n.* Quality of being partial or inclined to favour one party or side: liking for one thing more than others.

PARTIALLY, pär'shal-li, *adv.* In part, not altogether: with bias of mind to one party or side.

PARTIBILITY, pärt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being parted or divided. [separable.

PARTIBLE, pärt'i-bl, *adj.* That may be parted:

PARTICIPABLE, par-tis'i-pa-bl, *adj.* Capable of being participated in or shared.

PARTICIPANT, par-tis'i-pant, *adj.* Participating: sharing.—*n.* A partaker.

PARTICIPANTLY, par-tis'i-pant-li, *adv.* In a participating manner.

PARTICIPATE, par-tis'i-pāt, *v.i. To partake:* to have a share.—*v.t.* to partake of, to share:—*pr.p.* partic'ipāting; *pa.p.* partic'ipāted. [L. *participo, -atum—pars, partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take.]

PARTICIPATION, par-tis-i-pā'shun, *n.* The act or state of sharing something in common: distribution.

PARTICIPATIVE, par-tis'i-pāt-iv, *adj.* Capable of participating. [partakes with another.

PARTICIPATOR, par-tis'i-pāt-or, *n.* One who

PARTICIPIAL, pärt-i-sip'i-al, *adj.* Having the nature of a participle: formed from a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pärt-i-sip'i-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or sense of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pärt'i-sip-l, *n.* A word *partaking* of the nature of both adjective and verb. [L. *participium—particeps*, sharing—*pars, partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take.]

PARTICLE, pärt'i-kl, *n. A little part:* a very small portion: (*physics*) the minutest part into which a body can be divided: (*gram.*) an indeclinable word, or a word that cannot be used alone: (*R. C. Church*) a crumb of consecrated bread, also the 'smaller breads' used in the communion of the laity. [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars, partis*, a part.]

PARTICULAR, par-tik'ū-lar, *adj.* Relating to a particle: pertaining to a single person or thing: individual: special: worthy of special attention: concerned with things single or distinct: exact: nice in taste: precise.—*n.* A distinct or minute part: a single point: a single instance:—*pl.* details.

IN PARTICULAR, specially, distinctly.

PARTICULARISE, par-tik'ū-lar-īz, *v.t.* To mention the particulars of: to enumerate in detail.—*v.i.* to mention or attend to single things or minute details: —*pr.p.* partic'ūlarising; *pa.p.* partic'ūlarised.

PARTICULARISM, par-tik'ū-lar-izm, *n.* A particular or minute description: the Calvinistic doctrine that the subjects of election are not classes but individuals.

PARTICULARIST, par-tik'ū-lar-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of particularism.

PARTICULARITY, par-tik-ū-lar'it-i, *n.* Quality of being particular: minuteness of detail: a single act or case: something peculiar or singular.

PARTICULARLY, par-tik'ū-lar-li, *adv.* (*B.*) In detail: (*Bacon*) in one's own case.

PARTING, pärt'ing, *adj.* Putting apart: separating: departing: given at parting.—*n.* The act of parting: a division: (*geol.*) a fissure in strata.

PARTISAN, pärt'i-zan, *n.* An adherent of a party. —*adj.* Adhering to a party. [Fr.—*parti*, a party. See PARTY.]

PARTISAN, pärt'i-zan, *n.* A kind of *pike* or halbert: a baton or truncheon. [Fr. *pertuisane*—O. Fr. *pertuiser*, to pierce.]

PARTISANSHIP, pärt'i-zan-ship, *n.* The state of being a partisan: adherence to a party or interest.

PARTITE, pärt'īt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Parted* nearly to the

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base. [L. *partitus*, pa.p. of *partior*, to divide—*pars*, *partis*, a part.]

PARTITION, par-tish'un, *n.* Act of parting or dividing: state of being divided: separate part: that which divides: a wall between apartments: the place where separation is made.—*v.t.* To divide into shares: to divide into parts by walls. [Fr.—L. *partitio—partior*, to divide—*pars*, *partis*, a part.]

PARTITIVE, pärt'i-tiv, *adj.* Parting: dividing: distributive.—*n.* (*gram.*) A word denoting a part or partition.

PARTITIVELY, pärt'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In a partitive manner.

PARTLET, pärt'let, *n.* A ruff or band worn by women: (*Shak.*) a hen, from ruffling her feathers so as to form a ruff about her neck. [Dim. of PART.]

PARTLY, pärt'li, *adv.* In part: in some degree.

PARTNER, pärt'nér, *n.* One who has a part: a sharer: an associate: one who dances with another: a husband or wife.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To associate with, as a partner, to join.

PARTNERSHIP, pärt'nér-ship, *n.* State of being a partner: a contract between persons engaged in any business.

PARTOOK, par-took', *pa.t.* of PARTAKE.

PARTRIDGE, pär'trij, *n.* A genus of gallinaceous birds preserved for game. [O. E. *partrich*, Fr. *perdrix*, L. *perdix*, Gr. *perdix*.]

PARTRIDGE-WOOD, pär'trij-wood, *n.* A hard wood, from Brazil and the W. Indies, so called from the grain resembling the feathers of a partridge.

PART-SONG, pärt'-song, *n.* A song adapted to be sung in two or more distinct vocal parts.

PARTURE, pärt'ür, *n.* (*Spenser*). Departure.

PARTURIENT, par-tür'i-ent, *adj.* *Bringing* or about to bring *forth* young. [L. *parturiens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *parturio—pario*, to bring forth.]

PARTURITION, par-tü-rish'un, *n.* *Act of bringing forth.* [Fr.—L. *parturitio—pario*, to bring forth.]

PARTY, pärt'i, *n.* A part of a greater number of persons: a faction: a company met for a particular purpose: an assembly: one concerned in any affair: a single individual spoken of: (*mil.*) a detachment.—*adj.* Belonging to a party and not to the whole: consisting of different parties, parts, or things: (*her.*) parted or divided. [Fr. *parti*—O. Fr. *partir*—L. *partior*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.]

PARTY-COLOURED, pärt'i-kul'urd, *adj.* Coloured differently at different parts.

PARTY-VERDICT, pärt'i-vér'dikt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A joint verdict.

PARTY-WALL, pärt'i-wawl, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next.

PARVENU, pär've-nōō, *n.* *An upstart:* one newly risen into notice or power. [Fr., pa.p. of *parvenir*, L. *pervenio*, to arrive at—*per*, quite to, *venio*, to come.]

PASCH, pask, *n.* The Jewish *passover:* Easter. [A.S. *pasche*, L., Gr. *pascha*—Heb. *pesach*, the Passover—*pasach*, to pass over.]

PASCH OF THE CROSS, Good-Friday.

PASCHAL, pas'kal, *adj.* Pertaining to the Pasch or Passover, or to Easter.

PASCH-FLOWER, PASQUE-FLOWER, pask'-flow'ér, *n.* A kind of anemone, which flowers about the time of the Pasch or Easter.

PASH, pash, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To strike, to dash, to crush.—*n.* A blow. [Perhaps from the sound.]

PASH, pash, *n.* (*Shak.*) The head, the face. [Scot. *pash*, the head. See PATE.]

PASHA, PASHAW. Same as PACHA.

PASQUIL, pas'kwil, *n.* Same as PASQUIN.

PASQUIN, pas'kwin, **PASQUINADE**, pas'kwin-ād, *n.* A lampoon or satire.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To lampoon or satirise. [From *Pasquino*, a tailor in Rome in 15th cent., remarkable for his sarcastic humour.]

PASS, pas, *v.i.* *To pace* or walk onward: to move from one place to another: to travel: to go from one state to another: to change: to circulate: to be regarded: to go by: to go unheeded or neglected: to elapse, as time: to be finished: to move away: to disappear: (*B.*) to pass away: to go through inspection: to be approved: to happen: to fall, as by inheritance: to flow through: to thrust, as with a sword: to run, as a road:—*pr.p.* pass'ing; *pa.p.* passed' and past. [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*—L. *passus*, a step.]

PASS, pas, *v.t.* To go by, over, beyond, through, &c.: to spend, as time: to omit, to disregard: to surpass: to enact, or to be enacted by: to cause to move: to send: to transfer: to give forth: to cause to go by: to approve: to give circulation to: (*fencing*) to thrust.

COME TO PASS, to happen.—PASS OFF, to impose fraudulently, to palm off.—PASS ON or UPON, to come upon, to affect: to give judgment or sentence: to practise artfully, to impose upon, to palm off.—PASS OVER or BY, to overlook, to disregard.

PASS, pas, *n.* That through which one passes: a narrow passage: a narrow defile: a passport: (*fencing*) a thrust.

PASSABLE, pas'a-bl, *adj.* That may be passed, travelled, or navigated: that may bear inspection: tolerable.

PASSABLY, pas'a-bli, *adv.* Tolerably: moderately.

PASSADO, pas-sä'do or -sä'-, *n.* (*Shak.*) A push or thrust with a sword: the motion of a horse turning backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground.

PASSAGE, pas'āj, *n.* Act of passing: journey: course: time occupied in passing: way: entrance: enactment of a law: right of passing: occurrence: a single clause or part of a book, &c.: (*B.*) a mountain-pass: ford of a river: (*zool.*) migratory habits:—*pl.* (*Bacon*) introductory remarks.

PASSANT, pas'ant, *adj.* Passing from one to another: cursory, careless: (*her.*) walking.

PASS-BOOK, pas'-book, *n.* A book that passes between a trader or banker and his customer, and in which credit purchases or deposits are entered.

PASS-CHECK, pas'-chek, *n.* A ticket of admission to a place, or of readmission when one goes out intending to return.

PASSENGER, pas'en-jér, *n.* One who passes: one who travels in some public conveyance.

PASSER, pas'ér, *n.* One who passes.

PASSER-BY, pas'ér-bī, *n.* One who goes by.

PASSERINE, pas'ér-īn, *adj.* *Relating to the passeres*, an order of birds of which the *sparrow* is the type. [L. *passer*, a sparrow.]

PASSIBILITY, pas-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* PASSIBLENESS.

PASSIBLE, pas'i-bl, *adj.* *Susceptible of suffering*, or of impressions from external agents. [L. *passibilis—patior*, *passus*, to suffer.]

PASSIBLENESS, pas'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being passible.

PASSIBLY, pas'i-bli, *adv.* In a passible manner.

PASSING, pas'ing, *adj.* *Going by:* surpassing.—*adv.* Exceedingly. [From PASS.]

PASSING-BELL, pas'ing-bel, *n.* The bell rung while a person is dying, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: the bell rung while a corpse is being carried to the grave.

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PASSING-NOTE, pas'ing-nōt, *n.* (*mus.*) A note smaller than the others, indicating a note introduced between two others, but forming no essential part of the harmony.

PASSION, pash'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *Suffering:* the sufferings, esp. the death of Christ: endurance of an effect, as opposed to action: state of the soul when receiving an impression: strong agitation of mind, esp. rage; ardent love: eager desire:—*pl.* excited conditions of mind.—*v.t.* To give a passionate character to.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be extremely agitated: to become excited: to be grieved. [Fr.—L. *passio—patior, passus*, to suffer.]

PASSIONATE, pash'un-āt, *adj.* *Moved by passion:* easily moved to anger: intense.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*). To express passionately. [Low L. *passionatus*—L. *patior, passus*, to suffer.]

PASSIONATELY, pash'un-āt-li, *adv.* With passion or strong feeling: ardently: angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pash'un-āt-nes, *n.* The state of being subject to passion or anger.

PASSION-FLOWER, pash'un-flow'ėr, *n.* A flower so called from a fancied resemblance to a halo and crown of thorns, the emblems of Christ's passion or suffering.

PASSIONLESS, pash'un-les, *adj.* Free from passion: not easily excited to anger.

PASSION-PALE, pash'un-pāl, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Pale with passion or rage.

PASSION-WEEK, pash'un-wēk, *n.* The week of Christ's passion or suffering, that is, his trial and crucifixion: the week immediately before Easter.

PASSIVE, pas'iv, *adj.* *Suffering:* unresisting: not acting: (*gram.*) expressing the suffering of an action. [L. *passivus—patior, passus*, to suffer.]

PASSIVELY, pas'iv-li, *adv.* In a passive manner: with a passive nature: unresistingly: (*gram.*) according to the form of a verb passive.

PASSIVENESS, pas'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being passive: the capability of suffering: patience.

PASSIVITY, pas-iv'i-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) Passiveness: (*physics*) tendency of a body to preserve a given state, either of motion or rest.

PASS-KEY, pas'-kē, *n.* A key for opening more locks than one: a key for lifting the latch of a door.

PASSMAN, pas'man, *n.* At a university, one who merely passes without honours.

PASSOVER, pas'ōv-ėr, *n.* A feast of the Jews to commemorate the destruction of the first-born of the Egyptians and the passing over of the Israelites.

PASSPORT, pas'pōrt, *n.* (*orig.*) Permission *to pass* out of *port* or through the gates: a written warrant granting permission to travel. [Pass, and L. *portus*, a harbour, or *porta*, a gate.]

PASS-WORD, pas'-wurd, *n.* A word used as a signal, and by which a friend or privileged person is distinguished from a stranger and allowed to pass.

PASSY-MEASURE, pas'si-mezh'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) An old stately kind of dance. [It. *passamezzo—passare*, to pass—*passo*, L. *passus*, a pace, a step, and *mezzo*, L. *medius*, the middle.]

PAST, past, *pa.p.* of Pass.—*adj.* Gone by: elapsed: ended: in time already passed.—*prep.* Farther than: out of reach of: no longer capable of.—*adv.* By.

The past, that which has passed, especially time.

PASTE, pāst, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is moulded:* dough prepared for pies, &c.: a cement of flour and water: anything mixed up to a viscous consistency: a fine kind of glass for making artificial gems.—*v.t.* To fasten with paste:—*pr.p.* pāst'ing; *pa.p.* pāst'ed. [O. Fr. *paste*, It. *pasta*, Sp. *plasta*—Gr. *plastos*, moulded—*plassō*, to mould.]

PASTE-BOARD, pāst'-bōrd, *n.* A stiff, thick kind of paper formed of sheets of paper pasted together, or of paper-pulp.

PASTEL, past'el, *n.* *A roll of paste* used for a crayon: a medicated lozenge: a small cone of charcoal and aromatic drugs, burned to perfume a room. [Fr. *pastille*, It. *pastela*, dim. of *pasta*, paste.]

PASTERN, past'ėrn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A shackle for cattle at pasture:* the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof, where the shackle is fastened. [Fr. *pâturon;* low L. *pastorium*—from root of Pasture. For Ill., see Horse.]

PASTIL, past'il, *n.* Same as Pastel.

PASTIME, pas'tīm, *n.* That which serves to pass away the time: amusement: recreation.

PASTOR, pas'tor, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who feeds, a shepherd:* a clergyman. [L., from *pasco, pastum*, to feed, akin to Sans. *pa*, to preserve.]

PASTORAL, pas'tor-al, *adj.* *Relating to shepherds:* rustic: relating to the pastor of a church: addressed to the clergy of a diocese.—*n.* A poem which professes to delineate the scenery and life of the country: a pastoral letter or address. [From Pastor.]

PASTORATE, pas'tor-āt, *n.* The office of a pastor.

PASTORLY, pas'tor-li, *adj.* Becoming a pastor.

PASTORSHIP, pas'tor-ship, *n.* The office or rank of a pastor.

PASTRY, pāst'ri, *n.* Articles of food made of paste or dough: act or art of making articles of paste: (*Shak.*) the place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, pāst'ri-kook, *n.* One whose trade is to make or sell pastry.

PASTURABLE, past'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* That can be pastured: fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, past'ūr-āj, *n.* The business of feeding cattle: pasture. [From Pasture.]

PASTURE, past'ūr, *n.* *Feeding:* grass for grazing: ground covered with grass for grazing.—*v.t.* To feed on pasture: to supply with grass.—*v.i.* to feed on pasture: to graze:—*pr.p.* past'ūring; *pa.p.* past'ured. [L. *pastura—pasco, pastum*, to feed.]

PASTY, pāst'i, *adj.* Like paste.—*n.* A small pie of crust baked without a dish.

PAT, pat, *n.* A light, quick blow, as with the hand.—*v.t.* To strike gently: to tap:—*pr.p.* patt'ing; *pa.p.* patt'ed. [From the sound.]

PAT, pat, *adj.* Fit: appropriate: exactly suitable as to time or place.—*adv.* Fitly: conveniently: seasonably.

PATCH, pach, *v.t.* To put on a piece: to mend with a piece: to repair clumsily: to make up of pieces: to make hastily.—*n.* A piece sewed or put on; anything like a patch: a small piece of ground: a plot: (*Shak.*) a rogue, a knave. [Low Ger. *patschen*, prob. conn. with Piece.]

PATCHERY, pach'ėr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Bungling work, [forgery. [From Patch.]

PATCHOCKE, pach'ok, *n.* (*Spenser*). A clown. [From Patch.]

PATCHOULI, pach-ōō'li, *n.* The dried branches of an eastern tree, which are highly odoriferous: the perfume distilled from them.

PATCHWORK, pach'wurk, *n.* Work formed of patches or pieces sewed together: a thing patched up or clumsily executed. [patches.

PATCHY, pach'i, *adj.* Covered with or abounding in

PATE, pāt, *n.* (*lit.*) The skull-*pan:* the head. [Akin

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to L. *patina*, a basin or pan, and Sw. *panna*, the forehead.]

PATED, pāt'ed, *adj.* Having a pate.

PATELLA, pa-tel'la, *n.* *A little dish* or vase: the knee-pan: a genus of gasteropodous univalve molluscs, the limpet. [L., dim. of *patina*, a pan or dish.]

PATELLIFORM, pa-tel'li-form, *adj.* Of the form of a small dish or saucer. [L. *patella*, dim. of *patina*, a dish, and *forma*, form.]

PATEN, pat'en, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is open:* the plate for the bread in the Eucharist. [L. *patina*, from *pateo*, to be open.]

PATENT, pāt'ent or pat'ent, *adj.* *Open:* conspicuous: public: protected by a patent: (*bot.*) expanding.—*n.* An official document, open but sealed at the foot, conferring a privilege.—*v.t.* To grant or secure by patent. [Fr.; L. *patens*, pr.p. of *pateo*, to be open.]

PATENTABLE, pat'ent-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being patented.

PATENTEE, pat'ent-ē, *n.* One who holds a patent.

PATENT-LEATHER, pat'ent-leth'ėr, *n.* A kind of leather to which a permanently polished surface is given by a japanning process.

PATERNAL, pat-ėr'nal, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or derived from *a father:* shewing the disposition of a father: hereditary. [L. *paternus*, from *pater*, Gr. *patēr*, a father, akin to Sans. *pa*, to preserve.]

PATERNALLY, pat-ėr'nal-li, *adv.* In a paternal manner.

PATERNITY, pat-ėr'ni-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fatherly feeling* or *care:* the relation of a father to his offspring: origination or authorship. [L. *paternitas*, from *paternus*. See PATERNAL.]

PATERNOSTER, pat-ėr-nos'tėr or pā'tėr-nos-tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Our Father:* the Lord's Prayer. [L. *pater noster*, the first two words of the Lord's Prayer.]

PATH, päth, *n.* *That along which one goes:* a way: track: road: course of action or conduct:—*pl.* PATHS (päthz).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To walk abroad. [A.S. *patha*; Ger. *pfad*; Gr. *patos*; Sans. *patha*, from *path*, to go.]

PATHETIC, -AL, pa-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Subject to feeling:* affecting the tender emotions: touching. [Gr. *pathētikos*, from root of PATHOS.]

PATHETICALLY, pa-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pathetic manner.

PATHETICALNESS, pa-thet'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state [of being pathetic.

PATHLESS, päth'les, *adj.* Without a path: untrodden.

PATHOLOGIC, -AL, path-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to pathology.

PATHOLOGICALLY, path-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pathological manner.

PATHOLOGIST, pa-thol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pa-thol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *A discourse on pain:* science of diseases. [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, *logos*, discourse.]

PATHOS, pā'thos, *n.* (*lit.*) *Suffering:* that which raises the tender emotions: the expression of deep feeling. [Gr., from root *path*, to suffer, to pain.]

PATHWAY, päth'wā, *n.* A path or way: a footpath: course of action.

PATIENCE, pā'shens, *n.* Quality of being patient or calmly enduring.

PATIENT, pā'shent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Bearing, suffering:* sustaining pain, &c. without repining: not easily provoked: persevering: expecting with calmness.—*n.* One who bears or suffers: a person under medical treatment.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To compose one's self to patience. [Fr.; L. *patiens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *patior*, to bear, akin to Sans. *badh*, to suffer.]

PATIENTLY, pā'shent-li, *adv.* With calmness or composure: without discontent or murmuring.

PATIN, PATINE, pat'in. Same as PATEN.

PATINA, pat'i-na or pa-tē'-, *n.* The incrustation which age gives to works of art: the peculiar varnish-like rust which covers ancient bronzes and medals. [It., from L. *patina*, a dish, a kind of cake.]

PATLY, pat'li, *adv.* Fitly: appropriately. [From PAT, fit.]

PATNESS, pat'nes, *n.* Fitness: suitableness: appropriateness. [From PAT, fit.]

PATOIS, pat-waw' or pat'-, *n.* A dialect peculiar to the lower classes. [Fr.; formed from the sound, and akin to PATTER.]

PATONCE, pa-tons', *adj.* (*her.*) Denoting a cross which has its terminations expanding like an opening blossom. [L. *patens*, expanding, pr.p. of *pateo*, to expand.]

PATRIARCH, pā'tri-ärk, *n.* (*lit.*) *The chief father:* one who governs his family by paternal right: in eastern churches, a dignitary superior to an archbishop. [Gr. *patriarchēs—patēr*, a father, and *archos*, a chief.]

PATRIARCHAL, pā-tri-ärk'al, *adj.* Belonging or [subject to a patriarch.

PATRIARCHATE, pā-tri-ärk'āt, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch or church dignitary: the residence of a patriarch.

PATRIARCHIC, pā-tri-ärk'ik, *adj.* Patriarchal.

PATRIARCHISM, pā'tri-ärk-izm, *n.* Government by a patriarch.

PATRICIAN, pa-trish'an, *n.* A descendant *of the fathers* or first Roman senators: a nobleman.—*adj.* Pertaining to a patrician or nobleman: noble. [L. *patricius—pater*, a father.]

PATRICIDAL, pat'ri-sīd-al, *adj.* Relating to patricide or the murder of a father.

PATRICIDE, pat'ri-sīd, *n.* *The murder* or the murderer *of a father.* [L. *pater, patris*, a father, and *cædo*, to kill.]

PATRIMONIAL, pat-ri-mō'ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a patrimony: inherited from ancestors.

PATRIMONY, pat'ri-mun-i, *n.* A right or estate inherited *from a father* or one's ancestors. [L. *patrimonium—pater*, a father.]

PATRIOT, pāt'ri-ot, *n.* One who truly loves and serves his *fatherland.* [Gr. *patriōtēs—patrios*, of one's father or fatherland—*patēr*, a father.]

PATRIOTIC, pāt-ri-ot'ik, *adj.* Like a patriot: actuated by a love of one's country: directed to the public welfare.

PATRIOTICALLY, pāt-ri-ot'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

PATRIOTISM, pāt'ri-ot-izm, *n.* Quality of being patriotic: love of one's country.

PATRISTIC, -AL, pat-ris'tik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the fathers* of the Christian Church. [From L. *pater, patris*, a father.]

PATROL, pa-trōl', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To paddle* or *tread* about: to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.—*v.t.* to pass round as a sentry:—*pr.p.* patrōll'ing; *pa.p.* patrōlled'.—*n.* The marching round of a guard in the night: the guard which makes a patrol. [Fr. *patrouiller*, to paddle; Sp. *patrulla*; from root *pat*, to tread.]

PATRON, pāt'ron, *n.* (*lit.*) One acting *as a father:* a protector: one who countenances: one who has the gift of a benefice.—*fem.* PATRONESS (pāt'ron-es). [L. *patronus—pater*, a father.]

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PATRONAGE, pat'ron-āj, *n.* The support of a patron: guardianship of saints: the right of bestowing offices, privileges, or church benefices: (*Spenser*) defence. [(*Spenser*) a female defender.

PATRONESS, pāt'ron-es, *n.* A female patron:

PATRONISE, pat'ron-īz, *v.t.* To act as patron toward: to support: to assume the air of a patron to: —*pr.p.* pat'ronising; *pa.p.* pat'ronised.

PATRONISER, pat'ron-īz-ėr, *n.* One who patronises.

PATRONISINGLY, pat'ron-īz-ing-li, *adv.* In a patronising manner.

PATRONYMIC, pat-ro-nim'ik, *adj.* Derived *from the name of a father* or ancestor.—*n.* A name taken from one's father or ancestor. [Gr. *patēr*, a father, *onoma*, a name.]

PATTEE, pat-tē', *adj.* (*her.*) Denoting a cross whose arms expand very much towards the extremities. [Fr. *pattė*, *paté*, from *patte*, a paw, a foot.]

PATTEN, pat'en, *n.* (*lit.*) *A skate:* a wooden sole with an iron ring worn under the shoe to keep it from the wet: the base of a pillar. [Fr. *patin*, a skate, clog; It. *pattino*, a skate; from *pat*, the sound of the foot in walking.]

PATTER, pat'ėr, *v.i.* To pat or strike often, as hail. [A freq. of PAT.]

PATTERN, pat'ėrn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A patron*, or one whom we imitate: that which is to be copied: a model: an example: style of ornamental work: anything to serve as a guide in forming objects. [Fr. *patron*. See PATRON.]

PATTY, pat'i, *n.* *A little pie.* [Fr. *pâté*. See PASTE.]

PAUCITY, paws'it-i, *n.* *Fewness:* smallness of number or quantity. [L. *paucitas—paucus*, few; E. FEW.]

PAULINE, pawl'īn, *adj.* Pertaining to or written by the apostle Paul. [L. *Paulinus—Paulus*, Paul.]

PAUNCE, pāns, *n.* (*obs.*) A pansy.

PAUNCH, pānsh or pawnsh, *n.* *The bowels:* the belly and its contents.—*v.t.* To pierce or rip the belly of: to eviscerate. [O. Fr. *panche*; Fr. *panse*; It. *pancia*; L. *pantex*, *panticis*.]

PAUPER, paw'pėr, *n.* *A poor person:* one supported by charity or some public provision. [L.]

PAUPERISATION, paw-pėr-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism.

PAUPERISE, paw'pėr-īz, *v.t.* To reduce to pauperism:—*pr.p.* pau'perising; *pa.p.* pau'perised.

PAUPERISM, paw'pėr-izm, *n.* State of being a pauper.

PAUSE, pawz, *n.* *A ceasing:* a temporary stop: cessation caused by doubt: suspense: a mark for suspending the voice: (*mus.*) a mark shewing continuance of a note or rest.—*v.i.* To make a pause:—*pr.p.* paus'ing; *pa.p.* paused'. [L. *pausa*; Gr. *pausis*, from *pauō*, to cause to cease.]

PAUSER, pawz'ėr, *n.* One who pauses or deliberates.

PAUSINGLY, pawz'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With pauses, by breaks.

PAVE, pāv, *v.t.* *To beat* or lay down stone, &c. to form a level surface for walking on: to prepare, as a way or passage:—*pr.p.* pāv'ing; *pa.p.* pāved. [Fr. *paver*; L. *pavio*, Gr. *paiō*, to beat.]

PAVEMENT, pāv'ment, *n.* That which is paved: a paved causeway or floor: that with which anything is paved. [stones for pavement.

PAVER, pāv'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to lay

PAVILION, pa-vil'yun, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is spread out like the wings of *a butterfly:* a tent: an ornamental building often turreted or domed: (*mil.*) a tent raised on posts.—*v.t.* To furnish with pavilions. [Fr. *pavillon*, L. *papilio*, a butterfly, a tent.]

PAVIN, pav'in, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dance.

PAVING, pāv'ing, *n.* The act of laying pavement: pavement.—*adj.* Employed or spent for paving.

PAVIOR, pāv'yur, *n.* One whose trade is to pave.

PAVONE, pa-vōn', *n.* (*Spenser*). The peacock. [L. *pavo*, *pavonis*, a peacock.]

PAVONINE, pav'o-nīn, *adj.* *Pertaining to the peacock:* resembling the tail of a peacock or made of its feathers: iridescent. [L. *pavoninus—pavo*, *pavonis*, a peacock.]

PAW, paw, *n.* *The foot* of a beast of prey having claws: the hand, used in contempt.—*v.t.* To draw the fore-foot along the ground like a horse.—*v.t.* to scrape with the fore-foot: to handle with the paws: to handle roughly: to flatter. [W. *pawen* (*palf*, the hand), O. Fr. *poue*, allied to L. *pes*, *pedis*, Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot, Sans. *pad*, to go.]

PAWED, pawd, *adj.* Having paws: broad-footed.

PAWL, pawl, *n.* *A pale* or stake: a short bar of wood or iron used to prevent the recoil of a windlass, &c.: a catch. [W. *pawl*, a stake, conn. with L. *palus*, a stake.]

PAWN, pawn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A foot-soldier:* a common piece in chess. [Fr. *pion*, O. Fr. *peon*, It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier, from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]

PAWN, pawn, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which binds:* something given as security for the repayment of money.—*v.t.* To give in pledge. [Fr. *pan*, It. *pegno*, L. *pignus*, a pledge, from *pango*, to bind. See PACK.]

PAWNBROKER, pawn'brōk'ėr, *n.* A broker who lends money on pawns or pledges.

PAWNBROKING, pawn'brōk'ing, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker. [pawn.

PAWNEE, pawn-ē', *n.* One who takes anything in

PAWNER, pawn'ėr, *n.* One who gives a pawn or pledge as security for money borrowed.

PAX, paks, *n.* The kiss of peace (Rom. xvi. 16), a ceremony still practised in the R. C. Church: a sacred utensil used in giving the kiss of peace when the mass is celebrated by a high dignitary, being a crucifix, a tablet with the image of Christ on the cross sculptured upon it, or a reliquary. [L. *pax*, peace.]

PAY, pā, *v.t.* *To appease* or *bring to peace:* to discharge a debt: to requite with what is deserved: to reward: (*Shak.*) to take revenge upon: to punish. —*v.i.* to recompense:—*pr.p.* pay'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* paid.—*n.* That which satisfies: money given for service: salary, wages. [Fr. *payer*, It. *pagare*, L. *pacare*, to appease, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace.]

PAYABLE, pā'a-bl, *adj.* That may be paid: that ought to be paid.

PAYEE, pā-ē', *n.* One to whom money is paid.

PAYER, pā'ėr, *n.* One who pays.

PAYMASTER, pā'mas'tėr, *n.* The master who pays: an officer in the army whose duty it is to pay soldiers.

PAYMENT, pā'ment, *n.* The act of paying: that which is paid: recompense: reward. [self.

PAYNE, pān, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To take pains, exert one's

PAYSE, pāz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To poise, to balance.

PEA, pē, *n.* A common plant much cultivated for food, so called from the peas requiring *to be peeled* from the pod:—*def. pl.* PEAS; *indef. pl.* PEASE.

[A.S. *pise*, Fr. *pois*, L. *pisum*, Gr. *pison*, from *ptisō*, to husk, to winnow. Pea is erroneously formed, the *s* of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural.]

PEACE, pēs, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which binds* or *fastens:* a state of quiet: freedom from disturbance: freedom

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from war: friendliness: calm: rest: harmony: silence.—*int.* Silence! hist!—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To become quiet. [A.S. *pais*, Fr. *paix*, L. *pax*, *pacis*, from root *pag*, as in *pango*, Gr. *pēgnuō*, Sans. *paç*, to bind or fasten.]

HOLD ONE'S PEACE, to be silent.

PEACEABLE, pēs'a-bl, *adj.* Disposed to peace: quiet: tranquil. [being peaceable: quietness.

PEACEABLENESS, pēs'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of

PEACEABLY, pēs'a-bli, *adv.* In a peaceable manner: without war or quarrelling: without tumults or commotion: without disturbance.

PEACEFUL, pēs'fool, *adj.* Full of peace: quiet: tranquil: calm: serene.

PEACEFULLY, pēs'fool-li, *adv.* In a peaceful manner: quietly: gently.

PEACEFULNESS, pēs'fool-nes, *n.* Freedom from discord, war, tumult, or disturbance.

PEACEMAKER, pēs'māk'ėr, *n.* One who makes or produces peace.

PEACE-OFFERING, pēs'-of'ėr-ing, *n.* An offering propitiating peace: among the Jews, an offering to God, either in gratitude for past or petition for future mercies: satisfaction to an offended person.

PEACE-OFFICER, pēs'-of'is-ėr, *n.* An officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace: a police-officer.

PEACE-PARTED, pēs'-pärt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEACE-PARTY, pēs'-pärt'i, *n.* A political party advocating the preservation of peace.

PEACH, pēch, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To betray one's accomplice, to become informer. [A corruption of IMPEACH.]

PEACH, pēch, *n.* (*lit.*) *The Persian* apple: a tree with delicious fruit. [Fr. *pêche*, It. *pesco*, *persico*, L. *Persicum* (*malum*), the Persian (apple), from *Persicus*, belonging to Persia.]

PEACH-COLOURED, pēch'-kul'urd, *adj.* Of the colour of a peach blossom, pale red.

PEACHY, pēch'i, *adj.* Like or containing peaches.

PEACOCK, pē'kok, *n.* A large gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, named from its cry. [PEA, from A.S. *pawa*, Fr. *paon*, L. *pavo*, and COCK.]

PEA-CRAB, pē'-krab, *n.* A genus of small crustaceans, which live within the mantle-lobes of mussels, oysters, &c. [cock.

PEAHEN, pē'hen, *n.* The hen or female of the pea-

PEA-JACKET, pē'-jak'et, *n.* A coarse jacket worn especially by seamen. [PEA, from D. *pije*, coarse, thick cloth, and JACKET.]

PEAK, pēk, *n.* *A point:* the pointed end of anything: the top of a mountain: (*naut.*) the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff.—*v.i.* To become sharpened in figure or features: (*Shak.*) to look thin or sickly; also, to make a mean figure, to sneak.—*v.t.* to put into a perpendicular position. [A.S. *peac*, Fr. *pic*, It. *picco*, W. *pig*, a point, Ir. *peac*, Gael. *beic*.]

PEAKED, pēkt, *adj.* Ending in a peak or point.

PEAKISH, pēk'ish, *adj.* Having peaks.

PEAKY, pēk'i, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having peaks.

PEAL, pēl, *v.i.* *To resound like a bell:* to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds.—*v.t.* to assail with noise: to celebrate.—*n.* A loud sound: a set of bells tuned to each other: the changes rung upon a set of bells. [Ice. *bylia*, to resound, *bialla*, a bell.]

PEA-MAGGOT, pē'-mag'ut, *n.* The caterpillar of a small moth which lays its eggs in pods of peas.

PEAN, pē'an, *n.* One of the heraldic furs, differing from ermine only in the tinctures, the ground being sable, and the spots of gold. [O. Fr. *pannes*, furs.]

PEAN. See PÆAN.

PEAR, pār, *n.* A common tree bearing delicious fruit: the fruit itself. [A.S. *peru*, Ice. *pera*, Fr. *poire*, It. *pera*, L. *pirus*, the fruit, *pirum*, the tree.]

PEAR, pē'ar, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as PEER.

PEARL, pėrl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small berry:* a well-known shining gem, found in several shell-fish, but mostly in the mother-of-pearl oyster: anything round and clear: anything very precious: a jewel: a white speck or film on the eye: (*print.*) the smallest type except diamond.—*adj.* Made of or belonging to pearls.—*v.t.* To set or adorn with pearls.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to resemble pearls. [A.S.; Fr. *perle*, It. *perla*, O. Ger. *perala*, *berala*, a dim. of *beere*, a berry: also given from L. *perula*, from *pirum*, a pear.]

PEARLACEOUS, pėrl-ā'shus, *adj.* Resembling pearls or mother-of-pearl.

PEARL-ASH, pėrl'-ash, *n.* A purer carbonate of potash, obtained by calcining potashes, so called from its pearly-white colour.

PEARL-BARLEY, pėrl'-bär'li, *n.* Barley after the skin has been ground off.

PEARL-BUTTON, pėrl'-but'n, *n.* A button made of mother-of-pearl. [produces pearls.

PEARL-OYSTER, pėrl'-oys'tėr, *n.* The oyster which

PEARLY, pėrl'i, *adj.* Containing or resembling pearls: clear: pure: transparent.

PEAR-SHAPED, pār'-shāpt, *adj.* Shaped like a pear, that is, thick at one end, and tapering to the other.

PEASANT, pez'ant, *n.* *A countryman:* a rustic: one whose occupation is rural labour.—*adj.* Of or relating to peasants: rustic: rural. [O. Fr. *paisant*, Fr. *paysan*, from *paye*, L. *pagus*, a district, a country.]

PEASANTRY, pez'ant-ri, *n.* The body of peasants or tillers of the soil: rustics: labourers.

PEAS-COD, pēz'-kod, *n.* The pod or pericarp of the pea.

PEASE, pēz, *n.* (*Spenser*). A blow.

PEASE, pēz, *indef. pl.* of PEA.

PEA-SHOOTER, pē'-shōōt'ėr, *n.* A small metal tube for blowing peas through.

PEAT, pēt, *n.* A vegetable substance like turf, found in boggy places, and used as fuel. [Acc. to Wedgwood, from O. E. *bete*, to mend a fire: perhaps allied to Ice. *pittr*, a pool, or to Ger. *pfütze*, a bog.]

PEATY, pēt'i, *adj.* Composed of or resembling peat.

PEBBLE, peb'l, *n.* A small roundish *ball* or stone: transparent and colourless rock crystal. [A.S. *pabol*; Ice. *pōpull*, a ball.]

PEBBLED, peb'ld, **PEBBLY**, peb'li, } *adj.* Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, pek-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being peccable or liable to sin.

PECCABLE, pek'a-bl, *adj.* *Liable to sin.* [Fr., It. *peccabile*, from L. *pecco*, *-atum*, to sin.]

PECCADILLO, pek-a-dil'o, *n.* *A little* or trifling *sin:* a petty fault. [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*—L. *peccatum*, a sin.]

PECCANCY, pek'an-si, *n.* The quality of being peccant or sinful: an offence.

PECCANT, pek'ant, *adj.* *Sinning:* transgressing: guilty: morbid: offensive: bad. [L. *peccans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *pecco*, *-atum*, to sin.]

PECCANTLY, pek'ant-li, *adv.* Sinfully: by transgression. [From PECCANT.]

PECCARY, pek'ar-i, *n.* A genus of pachydermata,

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much resembling hogs, natives of South America. [South American.]

PECK, pek, *n.* A dry measure = 2 gallons, or ¼ of a bushel. [Fr. *picotin;* prob. a form of PACK.]

PECK, pek, *v.t.* *To strike with the beak:* to pick up with the beak: to strike with anything pointed: to strike with repeated blows. [O. Fr. *becquer*, It. *beccare*, from *bec.* See BEAK.]

PECKER, pek'ėr, *n.* One who pecks: a woodpecker.

PECTEN, pekt'en, *n.* A genus of molluscs, one species of which is the *scallop*, and so called from the valves having ribs radiating from the umbo to the margin: a membrane on the eyes of birds. [L. *pecten*, a comb.]

PECTINAL, pekt'in-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or like *a comb.*—*n.* A fish with bones like the teeth of a comb. [L. *pecten, pectinis*, a comb—*pecto*, Gr. *pekteō*, from *pekō*, to comb.]

PECTINATE, pekt'in-āt, } *adj.* *Resembling the*
PECTINATED, pekt'in-āt-ed, } *teeth of a comb.* [See PECTINAL.]

PECTINATELY, pekt'in-āt-li, *adv.* In a pectinate manner.

PECTINATION, pekt-in-ā'shun, *n.* The state of being pectinated: the act of combing.

PECTORAL, pekt'or-al, *adj.* *Relating to the breast* or chest.—*n.* A pectoral fin: a medicine for the chest. [Fr.; L. *pectoralis—pectus, pectoris*, the breast.]

PECTORALLY, pekt'or-al-li, *adv.* In connection [with the breast.

PECTORILOQUY, pekt-or-il'o-kwi, *n.* The sound of the voice which is heard through the stethoscope applied to the chest in certain morbid conditions of the lungs. [L. *pectus, pectoris*, the chest, and *loqui*, to speak.]

PECULATE, pek'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To take what one ought not:* to steal:—*pr.p.* pec'ūlāting; *pa.p.* pec'ūlated. [L. *peculor, peculatus*, from *peculium*, private property—*pecunia*, money. See PECUNIARY.]

PECULATION, pek-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Embezzlement of public money or funds. [From PECULATE.]

PECULATOR, pek'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who peculates or takes what he ought not.

PECULIAR, pe-kūl'yar, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Relating to private property:* one's own: appropriate: particular: strange. [L. *peculiaris—peculium*, private property.]

PECULIARITY, pe-kūl-i-ar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being peculiar: something peculiar to a person, thing, class, system, &c.

PECULIARLY, pe-kūl'yar-li, *adv.* Particularly, singly: in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARILY, pe-kūn'i-ar-i-li, *adv.* In a pecuniary manner.

PECUNIARY, pe-kūn'i-ar-i, *adj.* *Relating to money.* [L. *pecuniarius—pecunia*, money—*pecus*, cattle; cattle forming orig. the wealth of the Romans.]

PED, ped, *n.* (*Spenser*). A basket, a hamper. [A form of PAD.]

PEDAGOGIC, -AL, ped-a-goj'ik, -al, *adj.* *Relating to teaching.* [See PEDAGOGUE.]

PEDAGOGICS, ped-a-goj'iks, } *n.* *The science of*
PEDAGOGY, ped'a-goj-i, } *teaching.* [See PEDAGOGUE.]

PEDAGOGUE, ped'a-gog, *n.* (*lit.*) *A leader of a boy* to and from school: a teacher: a pedant. [Fr.; L. *pædagogus*, Gr. *paidagōgos—pais, paidos*, a boy, *agōgos*, a leader—*agō*, to lead.]

PEDAL, ped'al or pē'dal, *adj.* *Belonging to a foot.*—*n.* Something acted on by the foot: in musical instruments, a lever moved by the foot. [L. *pedalis—pes, pedis*, Gr. *pous, podos*, Sans. *pād*, the foot.]

PEDANT, ped'ant, *n.* (*lit.*) *A pedagogue:* one making a vain and useless display of learning. [Fr., contr. from L. *pædagogans, -antis—pædagogo*, to educate—*pædagogus.* [See PEDAGOGUE.]

PEDANTIC, -AL, ped-ant'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to a pedant: vainly displaying knowledge.

PEDANTICALLY, ped-ant'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pedantic manner.

PEDANTRY, ped'ant-ri, *n.* The qualities of a pedant: a vain and useless display of learning.

PEDDLE, ped'l, *v.i.* To travel about *with a basket* or bundle of goods, esp. small-wares, for sale: to be busy about trifles.—*v.t.* to retail in very small quantities:—*pr.p.* pedd'ling; *pa.p.* pedd'led. [Prov. E. *pedder*, from *ped*, a basket.]

PEDDLER, ped'lėr, *n.* One who peddles or travels about on foot with small-wares for sale.

PEDDLERY, ped'lėr-i, *n.* The trade of a peddler: the wares sold by a peddler.

PEDDLING, ped'ling, *n.* The trade of a peddler.

PEDESTAL, ped'es-tal, *n.* The *foot* or base of a pillar, &c. For Ill., see COLUMN. [Sp.; It. *piedestallo*—L. *pes, pedis*, foot, and It. *stallo*, a place. See STALL.]

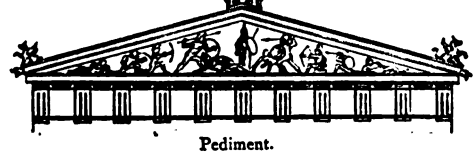
PEDESTRIAN, ped-es'tri-an, *adj.* *Going on foot:* performed on foot.—*n.* One journeying on foot: an expert walker. [L. *pedestris—pes, pedis*, the foot.]

PEDESTRIANISM, ped-es'tri-an-izm, *n.* *A going on foot:* walking: the act or practice of a pedestrian: [From PEDESTRIAN.]

PEDICEL, ped'i-sel, } *n.* *The little foot-stalk* by
PEDICLE, ped'i-kl, } which a leaf or fruit is fixed on the tree. [Fr. *pédicelle*—L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes, pedis*, foot.]

PEDIGREE, ped'i-grē, *n.* A register of descent from ancestors: lineage: genealogy.

PEDIMENT, ped'i-ment, *n.* (*arch.*) A triangular or circular ornament, which finishes the fronts of



Pediment.

buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates. [From L. *pes, pedis*, foot.]

PEDIMENTAL, ped-i-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or forming pediments.

PEDLAR, PEDLER. Same as PEDDLER.

PEDOBAPTISM, pē-do-bap'tizm, *n.* *Infant baptism.* [Gr. *pais, paidos*, a child, and BAPTISM.]

PEDOBAPTIST, pē-do-bap'tist, *n.* One who believes in pedobaptism.

PEDOMETER, ped-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument, somewhat like a watch, by which *the steps* of a pedestrian are registered, and the distance he walks thus *measured.* [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

PEDUNCLE, pe-dung'kl, *n.* Same as PEDICEL. [Fr. *pédoncule*—low L. *pedunculus*—L. *pes, pedis*, foot.]

PEDUNCULAR, pe-dungk'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or growing from a peduncle.

PEECE, pēs, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fabric, a fortified place.

PEECED, pēsd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Imperfect.

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PEEL, pēl, *n.* A strong tower or small fort. [Scot. *pele, peel*, a fortification, properly of earth; A.S. *pil*, a pole, a stake, L. *pila*, a stake, a structure.]

PEEL, pēl, *v.t.* To strip off the skin or bark: to bare: to plunder.—*v.i.* to come off, as the skin.—*n.* The skin, rind, or bark. [O. Fr. *peler*, to unskin, Fr. *piller*, L. *pilo*, to plunder, from *pilus*, a hair: or from *pellis*, Gr. *pella*, a skin.]

PEELED, pēld, *adj.* Stripped of skin, rind, or bark: [plundered.

PEELER, pēl'ėr, *n.* One who peels: a plunderer.

PEEP, pēp, *v.i.* To cry as a chicken: to chirp: to look through a narrow space: to look slily or closely: to begin to appear.—*n.* The cry of a chicken: a sly look: a beginning to appear.

[D. *piepen*; Fr. *pépier*; L. *pipio*; Gr. *pipizo*, to chirp; and then prob. transferred from the *sound* made by chickens on the first breaking of the shell to the *look* accompanying it.]

PEEPER, pēp'ėr, *n.* One that peeps: a chicken just breaking the shell.

PEEP-HOLE, pēp'-hōl, *n.* A hole through which one may look without being seen.

PEEP-SHOW, pēp'-shō, *n.* A small show exhibited or viewed through a small hole.

PEER, pēr, *v.i.* *To come just in sight:* to appear: to look narrowly: to peep. [L. *pareo*, to come forth.]

PEER, pēr, *n.* *An equal:* an associate: a nobleman: a member of the House of Lords. [O. Fr.; Norm. *pair*; It. *pari*—L. *par*, equal.]

PEERAGE, pēr'āj, *n.* The rank or dignity of a peer: the body of peers. [lady.

PEERESS, pēr'es, *n.* The lady of a peer: a noble

PEERLESS, pēr'les, *adj.* Having no peer or equal: matchless. [matchlessly.

PEERLESSLY, pēr'les-li, *adv.* Without an equal:

PEERLESSNESS, pēr'les-nes, *n.* The state of being peerless.

PEEVISH, pēv'ish, *adj.* Habitually fretful: easily annoyed: hard to please. [O. E. *pevische*; prob. corrupted from Fr. *pervers*, E. *perverse*, by omitting the *r*'s.] [murmuring: fretfully.

PEEVISHLY, pēv'ish-li, *adv.* With discontent and

PEEVISHNESS, pēv'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being peevish: disposition to murmur: fretfulness.

PEG, peg, *n.* A wooden pin for *fastening* boards, &c.: one of the pins of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* To fasten with a peg:—*pr.p.* pegg'ing; *pa.p.* pegged'. [Akin to Gr. *pēgnuō*, to fasten. See PACK.]

PEGASUS, peg'a-sus, *n.* (*myth.*) A winged horse which arose from the blood of the Gorgon Medusa, when she was slain by Perseus: a genus of small fishes, natives of the Indian seas, so called from their extremely large, wing-like, pectoral fins.

PEGGED, pegd, *adj.* Fastened or supplied with pegs.

PEINCT, pāngkt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To paint.

PEISE, pāz, *v.t.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) To poise, to weigh.—*n.* A weight. [A corruption of POISE.]

PEKOE, pē'ko, *n.* A scented variety of black tea. [Fr.—Chin. *pih-haou.*]

PELAGIAN, pe-lāj'i-an, *n.* One who holds the views of Pelagius, a British monk of the 4th century, in respect to original sin.—*adj.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.

PELAGIANISM, pe-lāj'i-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of Pelagius, who denied that sin is propagated physically, and maintained that all men are born in a state of innocence, possess the power of free-will, and may therefore live without sin.

PELARGONIUM, pel-ar-gō'ni-um, *n.* *Stork's-bill*, a genus of plants allied to the geranium. [Low L.—Gr. *pelargos*, a stork.]

PELERINE, pel'ėr-in, *n.* A cape worn by ladies with long ends coming down in front. [Fr., a tippet—*pèlerin*, a pilgrim—L. *peregrinus*, wandering, foreign.]

PELF, pelf, *n.* (*orig.*) Wealth acquired by *pilfering:* riches: money. [Prob. allied to PILFER.]

PELICAN, pel'i-kan, *n.* A large water-fowl, having an enormous bill of the shape of an *axe*. [L. *pelicanus*; Gr. *pelikan—pelekus*, an axe.]

PELISSE, pe-lēs', *n.* (*orig.*) A *furred* robe: now a silk habit worn by ladies. [Fr.—L. *pellis*, a skin.]

PELL, pel, *n.* *A skin* or *hide:* a roll of parchment. [L. *pellis*, a skin or hide.]

PELLAGRA, pel-lā'gra or pel'-, *n.* A loathsome skin disease supposed to be endemic in the rice-producing part of the north of Italy. [Gr. *pella*, skin, and *agra*, seizure.]

PELLET, pel'et, *n.* A little *ball*, as of lint or wax. [Fr. *pelote*, low L. *pelota*, L. *pila*, a ball to play with.]

PELLETED, pel'et-ed, *adj.* Consisting of pellets: pelted, as with bullets.

PELLICLE, pel'i-kl, *n.* *A thin skin* or film: the film which gathers on liquors. [From PELL.]

PELLITORY, pel'i-tor-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *Wall-plant:* a genus of plants found most commonly on old walls and heaps of rubbish. [A corr. of L. *parietaria*, the wall-plant—*parietarius*, belonging to a wall—*paries, parietis*, a wall.]

PELL-MELL, n. Same as PALL-MALL.

PELL-MELL, pel-mel', *adv.* *Mixed confusedly:* promiscuously. [Fr. *pêle-mêle, pesle-mesle; pesle* being prob. an unmeaning rhyming addition to *mesle*, from *mesler*, to mix.]

PELLUCID, pel-lū'sid, *adj.* *Perfectly clear:* transparent. [L. *pellucidus—per*, perfectly, and *lucidus*, clear—*luceo*, to shine.]

PELLUCIDLY, pel-lū'sid-li, *adv.* Transparently: clearly.

PELLUCIDNESS, pel-lū'sid-nes, *n.* The quality of being pellucid: partial transparency.

PELT, pelt, *n.* A raw *hide:* the quarry or prey of a hawk all torn. [From PELL.]

PELT, pelt, *v.t.* *To strike with pellets*, or with something thrown: to throw or cast.—*n.* A blow from a pellet, or from something thrown.

PELTING, pelt'ing, *n.* An assault with a pellet, or with anything thrown.

PELTRY, pelt'ri, *n.* The *skins* of animals producing fur: furs. [From PELT, a hide.]

PELVIS, pel'vis, *n.* The *basin* or bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen. [L.]

PEMMICAN, PEMICAN, pem'i-kan, *n.* (*orig.*) A N. American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, and introduced into the British navy for the Arctic expeditions.

PEN, pen, *v.t.* *To shut up:* to encage:—*pr.p.* penn'ing; *pa.p.* penned' or pent.—*n.* A small enclosure: a coop. [A.S. *pyndan*, to shut up.]

PEN, pen, *n.* An instrument used for writing, formerly of the *feather* of a bird, but now of steel, &c.—*v.t.* To write:—*pr.p.* penn'ing; *pa.p.* penned'. [A.S. *pinn*; O. Fr. *penne*—L. *penna*, old form *petna*, a feather—Gr. *petomai*, Sans. *pat*, to fly.]

PENAL, pēn'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to punishment:* incurring, or denouncing punishment; used for punishment. [L. *pœnalis—pœna*, Gr. *poinē*, punishment.]

PENALLY, pēn'al-li, *adv.* In a penal manner.

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PENALTY, pen'al-ti, *n.* *Punishment:* personal or pecuniary punishment: a fine. [From PENAL.]

PENANCE, pen'ans, *n.* (*R. C. Church*). The punishment inflicted by a penitent upon himself.

PENATES, pen-ā'tēz, *n.* The tutelary deities of the ancient Romans: small images, kept and worshipped in the household, to represent these deities. [From the root of L. *penitus*, within, interior.]

PENCE, pens, *n.* Plural of PENNY.

PENCHANT, pän-shong', *n.* *Inclination:* taste. [Fr. *pencher*, to incline, to bend—L. as if *pendicare—pendere*, to hang down.]

PENCIL, pen'sil, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little tail*: a small hair-brush for laying on colours: any pointed instrument for writing or drawing, without ink: a collection of rays: the art of painting or drawing.—*v.t.* To write, sketch, or mark with a pencil: to paint or draw:—*pr.p.* pen'cilling; *pa.p.* pen'cilled. [L. *penicillum* = *peniculus*, dim. of *penis*, a tail.]

PENCILLED, pen'sild, *adj.* Written or marked with a pencil: having pencils of rays: radiated: (*bot.*) marked with fine lines, as with a pencil.

PENCILLING, pen'sil-ing, *n.* The art of writing, sketching, or marking with a pencil: a sketch.

PENDANT, pend'ant, *n.* *Anything hanging*, esp. for ornament: an earring: a long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a royal ship. [L. *pendens, -entis—pendeo*, to hang.]

PENDENCE, pend'ens, } *n.* *A hanging* in suspense:
PENDENCY, pend'ens-i, } state of being undecided. [See PENDANT.]

PENDENT, pend'ent, *adj.* *Hanging:* projecting: supported above the ground or base. [See PENDANT.]

PENDENTIVE, pend-ent'iv, *n.* (*arch.*) The portion of a vault between the arches under a dome. [From L. *pendeo*, to hang down.]

PENDICLE, pend'i-kl, *n.* An appendage: something attached to another, as a privilege, a small piece of ground. [From L. *pendeo*, to hang down.]

PENDING, pend'ing, *adj.* *Hanging:* depending: remaining undecided or in suspense.—*prep.* During. [From L. *pendeo*, to hang down.]

PENDULOSITY, pend-ū-los'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being pendulous: suspension.

PENDULOUS, pend'ū-lus, *adj.* *Hanging:* swinging. [From L. *pendeo*, to hang down.]

PENDULOUSLY, pend'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a swinging manner.

PENDULOUSNESS, pend'ū-lus-nes, *n.* Same as PENDULOSITY.

PENDULUM, pend'ū-lum, *n.* Any weight so *hung* or suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely. [From L. *pendeo*, to hang down.]

PENETRABILITY, pen-e-tra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being penetrable by another body.

PENETRABLE, pen'e-tra-bl, *adj.* That may be penetrated or pierced by another body: capable of having the mind affected. [PENETRABILITY.

PENETRABLENESS, pen'e-tra-bl-nes, *n.* Same as

PENETRABLY, pen'e-tra-bli, *adv.* So as to be penetrated.

PENETRATE, pen'e-trāt, *v.t.* *To thrust into the inside:* to pierce into: to affect the feelings: to understand: to find out.—*v.i.* to make way: to pass inwards:—*pr.p.* pen'etrāting; *pa.p.* pen'etrāted. [L. *penetro, -atum*—root *pen*, within.]

PENETRATING, pen'e-trāt-ing, *adj.* *Piercing* or entering: sharp: subtle: acute: discerning. [From PENETRATE.]

PENETRATION, pen-e-trā'shun, *n.* The act of penetrating or entering: acuteness: discernment.

PENETRATIVE, pen'e-trāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to penetrate: piercing: sagacious: affecting the mind.

PENETRATIVELY, pen'e-trāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a penetrative manner.

PENETRATIVENESS, pen'e-trāt-iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pen'gwin, *n.* An aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere, so called from its *fatness*. [From L. *pinguis*, fat.]

PENINSULA, pen-in'sū-la, *n.* Land so surrounded by water as to be *almost an island*. [L.—*pæne*, almost, *insula*, an island.]

PENINSULAR, pen-in'sū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to a peninsula: in the form of a peninsula: inhabiting a peninsula.

PENINSULATE, pen-in'sū-lāt, *v.t.* To form into a peninsula: to surround almost entirely with water.

PENITENT, pen'i-tent, *adj.* Suffering *pain* or sorrow for sin: contrite: repentant.—*n.* One grieved for sin: one under penance. [L. *pœnitens, -entis—pœniteo*, to cause to repent—*pœnio, punio*, to punish—*pœna*, punishment.]

PENITENTIAL, pen-i-ten'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to or expressive of penitence.—*n.* A book of rules relating to penance. [tent or contrite manner.

PENITENTIALLY, pen-i-ten'shal-li, *adv.* In a peni-

PENITENTIARY, pen-i-ten'shar-i, *adj.* Relating to penance: penitential.—*n.* A penitent: an office at the court of Rome for secret bulls, &c.: a place for penance: a house of correction for offenders.

PENITENTLY, pen'i-tent-li, *adv.* With penitence, contrition, or sorrow for sin.

PENKNIFE, pen'nīf, *n.* A small knife orig. for making and mending quill pens.

PENMAN, pen'man, *n.* A man skilled in the use of the pen: an author.

PENMANSHIP, pen'man-ship, *n.* The use of the pen in writing: art of writing: manner of writing.

PENNANT, pen'ant, *n.* A small flag: a banner: a long narrow piece of bunting at the mast-heads of ships-of-war. [L. *penna*, a feather; or *pendeo*, to hang; or *pannus*, a cloth.]

PENNATE, pen'nāt, } *adj.* *Winged:* (*bot.*) same
PENNATED, pen'nāt-ed, } as PINNATE. [L. *pennatus—penna*, feather, wing.]

PENNE, pen, *n.* (*Spenser*). A feather. [See PEN.]

PENNILESS, pen'i-les, *adj.* Without a penny: without money: poor.

PENNON, pen'on. Same as PENNANT.

PENNONCELLE, pen'on-sel, *n.* Same as PENNON.

PENNY, pen'i, *n.* A copper coin, orig. silver = $\frac{1}{240}$th of a shilling, or four farthings: a small sum: money in general: in New Test., a silver coin = 7½d.:—*pl.* PENNIES (pen'iz), denoting the number of coins, PENCE (pens), the amount of pennies in value.

[A.S. *pening, penig*; Ger. *pfennig*; Ice. *peningr*, cattle, money, because cattle used to represent the money of pastoral people: or from Bret. *gwennek*, dim. of *gwen*, white, from the coin being of silver.]

PENNY-A-LINER, pen'i-a-līn'ėr, *n.* One who writes for a public journal at so much a line: a writer for pay.

PENNY-ROYAL, pen'i-roy'al, *n.* A species of mint.

PENNYWEIGHT, pen'i-wāt, *n.* (*lit.*) *The weight of a silver penny:* twenty-four grains of troy weight.

PENNY-WISE, pen'i-wīz, *adj.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger: niggardly on improper occasions.

PENNYWORTH, pen'i-wurth, *n.* A penny's worth of anything: a good bargain.

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PENSILE, pen'sil, *adj.* *Hanging:* suspended. [L. *pensilis—pendeo*, to hang.]

PENSILENESS, pen'sil-nes, *n.* The state of being pensile or hanging.

PENSION, pen'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A weighing:* (*obs.*) *payment:* a stated allowance to a person for past services: a sum paid to a clergyman in place of tithes. —*v.t.* To grant a pension to. [L. *pensio—pendo, pensum*, to weigh, pay, akin to *pendeo*, to hang.]

PENSIONARY, pen'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Receiving a pension: consisting of a pension.—*n.* One who receives a pension: a chief magistrate of a Dutch town.

PENSIONER, pen'shun-ėr, *n.* One who receives a pension: a dependent.

PENSIVE, pens'iv, *adj.* *Weighing* in the mind: thoughtful: reflecting: expressing thoughtfulness with sadness. [From L. *penso*, inten. of *pendo*, to weigh.]

PENSIVELY, pens'iv-li, *adv.* In a pensive manner: with melancholy thoughtfulness or seriousness.

PENSIVENESS, pens'iv-nes, *n.* State of being pensive: gloomy thoughtfulness: melancholy seriousness.

PENT, *pa.p.* of PEN, to shut up.

PENTACHORD, pent'a-kord, *n.* A musical instrument with *five strings*. [Gr. *pentachordos*, five-stringed—*pente*, five, *chordē*, string.]

PENTACLE, pent'a-kl, *n.* A figure formed by two equilateral triangles intersecting regularly so as to form a six-pointed star. [From Gr. *pente*, five.]

PENTAGON, pent'a-gon, *n.* (*geom.*) A plane figure having *five angles* and five sides. [Gr. *pentagōnon—pente*, five, *gōnia*, angle.]

PENTAGONAL, pent-ag'o-nal, *adj.* Having five angles or corners.

PENTAGYNIA, pent-a-jin'i-a, *n.* (*bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants, characterised by their flowers having *five pistils*. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *gynē*, a wife, a female.]

PENTAGYNIAN, pent-a-jin'i-an, } *adj.* Having five
PENTAGYNOUS, pent-aj'i-nus, } pistils: of or pertaining to plants of the order Pentagynia.

PENTAHEDRAL, pent-a-hē'dral, *adj.* Having five equal sides. [See PENTAHEDRON.]

PENTAHEDRON, pent-a-hē'dron, *n.* (*geom.*) A solid figure having *five* equal *sides*. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, seat, base.]

PENTAMEROUS, pent-am'ėr-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Consisting of or divided into *five parts*. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *meros*, part.]

PENTAMETER, pent-am'e-tėr, *n.* A verse of *five measures* or feet.—*adj.* Having five feet. [Gr. *pentametros—pente*, five, and *metron*, a measure.]

PENTANDRIA, pent-an'dri-a, *n.* (*bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants, characterised by their flowers having *five stamens*. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.]

PENTANDRIAN, pent-an'dri-an, } *adj.* Having five
PENTANDROUS, pent-an'drus, } stamens: of or pertaining to plants of the order Pentandria.

PENTANGULAR, pent-ang'gū-lar, *adj.* *Having five angles.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and ANGULAR.]

PENTAPETALOUS, pen-ta-pet'a-lus, *adj.* *Having five petals.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *petalon*, a petal.]

PENTAPHYLLOUS, pent-af'il-us or pent-a-fil'-, *adj.* *Having five leaves.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

PENTARCHY, pent'ăr-ki, *n.* *Government* by *five persons*. [Gr. *pente*, five, *archē*, rule.]

PENTASPERMOUS, pent-a-spėrm'us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Containing five seeds.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *sperma*, seed.]

PENTASTYLE, pent'a-stīl, *n.* (*arch.*) A building with a portico of *five columns*. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *stylos*, a pillar.]

PENTATEUCH, pent'a-tūk, *n.* The first *five books* of the Old Testament. [Gr. *pentateuchos—pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a tool, book, from *teuchō*, to prepare.]

PENTATEUCHAL, pent-a-tūk'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Pentateuch.

PENTECOST, pent'e-kost, *n.* A Jewish festival on the *fiftieth* day after the Passover in commemoration of the giving of the law: Whitsuntide. [Gr. *pentēkostē* (*hēmera*), the fiftieth (day).]

PENTECOSTAL, pent-e-kost'al, *adj.* Pertaining to Pentecost.

PENTECOSTALS, pent-e-kost'als, *n.* Oblations formerly made by parishioners to their priest at Whitsuntide. [From PENTECOST.]

PENT-HOUSE, pent'-hows, *n.* *A shed hanging out* from a building. [A corr. of *pentice*—Fr. *pente*, slope, as if from L. *pendeo*, to hang, and HOUSE.]

PENT-ROOF, pent'-rōōf, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hanging roof:* a roof with a slope on one side only. [See PENT-HOUSE.]

PENULT, pen-ult' or pēn'ult, } *n.* (*lit.*) *The almost*
PENULTIMA, pen-ult'i-ma, } *last:* the syllable last but one. [L. *penultima—pæne*, almost, *ultimus*, last.]

PENULTIMATE, pen-ult'i-māt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Almost last:* last but one.—*n.* The penult. [See PENULT.]

PENUMBRA, pen-um'bra, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything almost a shadow:* a partial shadow round the perfect shadow of an eclipse: the part of a picture where the light and shade blend. [L. *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.]

PENUMBRAL, pen-um'bral, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

PENURIOUS, pen-ū'ri-us, *adj.* Shewing penury or scarcity: not bountiful: sordid: miserly.

PENURIOUSLY, pen-ū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a penurious manner: sparingly and greedily: not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, pen-ū'ri-us-nes, *n.* State of being penurious: scantiness: a disposition to save money.

PENURY, pen'ū-ri, *n.* Want: absence of means or resources: poverty. [L. *penuria*, akin to Gr. *peno-mai*, to toil, to have need of.]

PEONY, pē'o-ni, *n.* A plant having beautiful crimson flowers. [From Gr. *Paiōn*, Apollo, who used this plant to heal the wounds of the gods.]

PEOPLE, pē'pl, *n.* Persons generally: an indefinite number: inhabitants: a nation: the vulgar: the populace:—*pl.* PEOPLES (pē'plz), races, tribes.—*v.t.* To stock with people or inhabitants:—*pr.p.* pē'o'pling; *pa.p.* pē'o'pled.

[Fr. *peuple*; L. *populus*, prob. from *ple*, root of *plebs*, people, formed by reduplication from root *p—l*, which appears in Gr. *polloi*, the many, L. *ple(n)us*, full, and akin to Ger. *viel*, many, E. FULL.]

PEPPER, pep'ėr, *n.* A plant and its fruit, with a hot, pungent taste.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with pepper. [A.S. *peppor*, L. *piper*, Gr. *peperi*, Sans. *pippali*.]

PEPPER-BOX, pep'ėr-boks, *n.* A box for holding pepper, with a perforated top for sprinkling it on food.

PEPPER-CORN, pep'ėr-korn, *n.* The corn or berry of the pepper plant: something of little value.

PEPPERMINT, pep'ėr-mint, *n.* A species of mint, aromatic and pungent like pepper: a liquor distilled from the plant.

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PEPPERY, pep'ėr-i, *adj.* Possessing the qualities of pepper: hot: pungent.

PEPSINE, pep'sin, *n.* One of the essential constituents of the gastric juice, used in the process of digestion. [Gr. *pepsis*, digestion—*peptō*, *pessō*, to cook, digest.]

PEPTIC, pep'tik, *adj.* *Relating to* or promoting *digestion.* [Gr. *peptikos*—*peptō*, to digest.]

PEPTICS, pep'tiks, *n.* Digestion considered as a science. [From PEPTIC.]

PERADVENTURE, per-ad-vent'ūr, *adv.* By adventure: by chance: perhaps. [L. *per*, by, ADVENTURE.]

PERAMBULATE, per-am'bū-lāt, *v.t.* *To walk through* or over: to pass through to survey:—*pr.p.* peram'būlāting; *pa.p.* peram'būlāted. [L. *perambulo*, *-atum*—*per*, through, and *ambulo*, to walk.]

PERAMBULATION, per-am-bū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of perambulating: the district within which a person has the right of inspection.

PERAMBULATOR, per-am'bū-lāt-or, *n.* One who perambulates: an instrument for measuring distances on roads: a light carriage for a child.

PERCASE, per-kās', *adv.* (*Bacon*). *Perchance*, perhaps. [L. *per*, through, by, and *casus*, a chance.]

PERCEABLE, pėrs'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as PIERCEABLE.

PERCEANT, pėrs'ant, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Piercing, penetrating. [Fr. *perçant*, pr.p. of *percer*, to pierce.]

PERCEIVABLE, per-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being perceived or discerned by the mind. [ceived.

PERCEIVABLY, per-sēv'a-bli, *adv.* So as to be per-

PERCEIVE, per-sēv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take* or comprehend *perfectly:* to obtain knowledge through the senses: to see: to understand: to discern:—*pr.p.* perceiv'ing; *pa.p.* perceived'. [Fr. *percevoir*; L. *percipio*, *perceptum*—*per*, perfectly, and *capio*, to take.]

PERCEIVER, per-sēv'ėr, *n.* One who perceives.

PERCEIVING, per-sēv'ing, *n.* (*Bacon*). Perception.

PERCEN, pėrs'en, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pierce. [Fr. *percer*, to pierce.]

PERCENTAGE, per-sent'āj, *n.* The duty, commission, or allowance *on a hundred.* [L. *per*, by, and *centum*, a hundred.]

PERCEPT, pėr'sept, *n.* That which is perceived.

PERCEPTIBILITY, per-sept-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible.

PERCEPTIBLE, per-sept'i-bl, *adj.* That can be perceived: that may be known: discernible.

PERCEPTIBLY, per-sept'i-bli, *adv.* In such a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, per-sep'shun, *n.* Act of perceiving: discernment: the faculty of perceiving: the evidence of external objects by our senses.

PERCEPTIVE, per-sept'iv, *adj.* Having the power of perceiving or discerning.

PERCEPTIVITY, per-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The power or faculty of perception.

PERCH, pėrch, *n.* A genus of voracious fishes, so called from their *dusky* colour. [Fr. *perche*; It. *perca*; Gr. *perkē*, from *perkos*, dark-coloured.]

PERCH, pėrch, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which extends out:* anything on which birds roost: a measure = 5½ yds.: a square measure = 30¼ square yds.—*v.i.* To sit or roost on a perch: to settle.—*v.t.* to place, as on a perch. [Fr. *perche*; L. *pertica*, prob. from *pertingo*, to reach, to extend.]

PERCHANCE, per-chans', *adv.* By chance: perhaps. [L. *per*, by, and CHANCE.]

PERCHER, pėrch'ėr, *n.* That which perches: a bird that perches on trees.

PERCIPIENT, per-sip'i-ent, *adj.* Perceiving: having the faculty of perception.—*n.* One who perceives.

PERCLOSE, per-klōz', *n.* An enclosure: (*arch.*) a railing or other enclosure separating a tomb or chapel from the rest of the church: (*her.*) the lower half of a garter with the buckle. [O. Fr.—*per*, through, and *clos*, pa.p. of *clore*. See CLOSE.]

PERCOID, pėrk'oid, *adj.* *Like the perch:* pertaining to the perch family. [Gr. *perkē*, perch, and *eidos*, form.]

PERCOLATE, pėr'ko-lāt, *v.t.* *To strain through:* to filter.—*v.i.* to filter:—*pr.p.* per'colāting; *pa.p.* per'colāted. [L. *percolo*, *-atum*—*per*, through, *colo*, to strain.]

PERCOLATION, pėr-ko-lā'shun, *n.* Act of percolating or filtering.

PERCOLATOR, pėr'ko-lāt-or, *n.* A filtering vessel. [From PERCOLATE.]

PERCURSORY, per-kur'sor-i, *adj.* Same as CURSORY. [L. *percurro*, *percursum*, to run through—*per*, through, and *curro*. See CURSORY.]

PERCUSS, per-kus', *v.t.* *To strike* so that the effect goes *through the object:* to strike forcibly. [L. *percutio*, *percussum*—*per*, through, and *quatio*, to strike.]

PERCUSSION, per-kush'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A striking thoroughly:* the striking of one body against another: collision, or the shock produced by it: impression of sound on the ear: (*med.*) the tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds. [L. *percussio*—*percutio*, *percussum*—*per*, thoroughly, and *quatio*, to shake, strike.]

PERCUSSIVE, per-kus'iv, *adj.* *Striking against.* [From PERCUSS.]

PERCUTIENT, per-kū'shi-ent, *adj.* *Striking* or having power to strike.—*n.* That which strikes or has power to strike. [L. *percutiens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *percutio*. See PERCUSS.]

PERDIE, **PERDY**, pėr'di, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as PARDIEU.

PERDITION, per-dish'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *State of being put entirely away:* the utter loss of happiness in a future state. [L. *perditio*—*perdo*, *perditum*—*per*, entirely, and *do*, Sans. *dha*, to put.]

PERDU, per-dū', *adj.* *Lost* to view: concealed.—*n.* (*Shak.*) One lying in concealment or ambush. [Fr., pa.p. of *perdre*, to lose. See PERDITION.]

PERDURABLE, per-dūr'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Very durable, long continued. [L. *perduro*—*per*, through, and *duro*, to last. See DURABLE.] [durably.

PERDURABLY, per-dūr'a-bli, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Very

PEREGAL, per'e-gal, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Fully equal. [Prfx. *per*, inten., and Fr. *égal*, equal.]

PEREGRINATE, per'e-grin-āt, *v.i.* *To travel through the country:* to travel about: to live in a foreign country:—*pr.p.* per'egrināting; *pa.p.* per'egrināted. [L. *peregrinor*, *-atum*—*peregrinus*, foreign—*pereger*, away from home, probably from *per*, through, *ager*, a field, territory.]

PEREGRINATION, per-e-grin-ā'shun, *n.* Act of peregrinating or travelling about.

PEREGRINATOR, per'e-grin-āt-or, *n.* One who peregrinates or travels about.

PEREGRINE, per'e-grin, *adj.* (*Bacon*). *Foreign*, not native. [L. *peregrinus*—*peregre*, abroad, prob. from *per*, through, and *ager*, a field, territory.]

PEREGRINE FALCON, a species of falcon, the female of which was that used in the ancient sport of falconry.

PEREMPTORILY, per'emp-tor-i-li, *adv.* In a peremptory manner: absolutely: positively.

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PEREMPTORINESS, per'emp-tor-i-nes, *n.* Quality of being peremptory: positiveness: absolute decision: dogmatism.

PEREMPTORY, per'emp-tor-i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Taking away entirely:* preventing debate: authoritative: dogmatical. [L. *peremptorius*, from *perimo, peremptum—per*, entirely, and *emo*, to take.]

PERENNIAL, per-en'yal, *adj.* *Lasting through the year:* perpetual: (*bot.*) lasting more than two years. —*n.* (*bot.*) A plant whose root lives more than two years, although its stem grows and perishes annually. [L. *perennis—per*, through, and *annus*, a year.]

PERENNIALLY, per-en'yal-li, *adv.* Perpetually: without ceasing. [From PERENNIAL.]

PERFECT, pėr'fekt, *adj.* *Done thoroughly* or *completely:* completed: not defective: unblemished: possessing every moral excellence: completely skilled or acquainted: (*gram.*) expressing an act completed.—*v.t.* To make perfect or complete: to finish. [L. *perfectus*, pa.p. of *perficio—per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, to do.]

PERFECTER, pėr'fekt-ėr, *n.* One who makes perfect.

PERFECTIBILITY, per-fekt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being perfectible.

PERFECTIBLE, per-fekt'i-bl, *adj.* That may be made perfect.

PERFECTION, per-fek'shun, *n.* State of being perfect: a perfect quality or acquirement.

PERFECTIONISM, per-fek'shun-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the perfectionists.

PERFECTIONIST, per-fek'shun-ist, *n.* One who believes that perfection is attainable: an enthusiast in religion or politics: one of a small American religious sect.

PERFECTIVE, per-fekt'iv, *adj.* Tending to make perfect. [fective manner.

PERFECTIVELY, per-fekt'iv-li, *adv.* In a per-

PERFECTLY, pėr'fekt-ly, *adv.* In a perfect manner: completely: exactly.

PERFECTNESS, pėr'fekt-nes, *n.* State or quality of being perfect: consummate excellence.

PERFIDIOUS, per-fid'i-us, *adj.* Full of perfidy: unfaithful: violating trust or confidence: treacherous.

PERFIDIOUSLY, per-fid'i-us-li, *adv.* In a perfidious manner: by breach of faith: treacherously.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, per-fid'i-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being perfidious: breach of faith: treachery.

PERFIDY, pėr'fi-di, *n.* *Want of faithfulness:* treachery. [L. *perfidia—perfidus*, faithless—*per*, away from, *fides*, faith.]

PERFOLIATE, per-fō'li-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the stem as it were passing *through the leaf*, having the leaf round the stem at the base. [L. *per*, through, *folium*, a leaf.]

PERFORATE, pėr'for-āt, *v.t.* *To bore through:* to pierce: to make a hole through:—*pr.p.* per'forāting; *pa.p.* per'forāted. [L. *perforo, -atum—per*, through, *foro*, to bore, akin to BORE.]

PERFORATE, pėr'for-āt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Pierced
PERFORATED, pėr'for-āt-ed, } with holes, or having transparent dots. [From PERFORATE.]

PERFORATION, pėr-for-ā'shun, *n.* Act of perforating or piercing through: a hole through anything.

PERFORATIVE, pėr'for-āt-iv, *adj.* Having power to pierce. [perforating or boring.

PERFORATOR, pėr'for-āt-or, *n.* An instrument for

PERFORCE, per-fōrs', *adv.* By force: violently: of necessity. [L. *per*, by, and FORCE.]

PERFORM, per-form', *v.t.* *To form* or do *thoroughly:* to carry out: to achieve: to act.—*v.i.* to do: to act a part: to play, as on a musical instrument. [L. *per*, thoroughly, and *formo*, to form.]

PERFORMABLE, per-form'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being performed: practicable.

PERFORMANCE, per-form'ans, *n.* Act of performing: carrying out of something: something done: public execution of anything: an act or action.

PERFORMER, per-form'ėr, *n.* One who performs, esp. one who makes a public exhibition of his skill.

PERFUME, pėr'fūm or per-fūm', *n.* Odorous *smoke:* sweet-smelling scent: anything which yields a sweet odour.—*v.t.* PERFUME', to fill with a pleasant odour: to scent:—*pr.p.* perfūm'ing; *pa.p.* perfūmed'. [Fr. *parfum*, Sp. *perfume*—L. *per*, through, *fumus*, smoke.]

PERFUMER, per-fūm'ėr, *n.* One who or that which perfumes: one who trades in perfumes.

PERFUMERY, per-fūm'ėr-i, *n.* Perfumes in general: the art of preparing perfumes.

PERFUNCTORILY, per-fungk'tor-i-li, *adv.* In a perfunctory manner, or merely to satisfy external form: negligently: carelessly.

PERFUNCTORINESS, per-fungk'tor-i-nes, *n.* Quality of being perfunctory: negligence: carelessness.

PERFUNCTORY, per-fungk'tor-i, *adj.* *Done* merely to get a duty *through:* negligent: slight. [L. *perfunctorius—perfunctus*, pa.p. of *perfungor*, to execute—*per*, through, and *fungor*, to perform.]

PERHAPS, per-haps', *adv.* By hap or chance: it may be: possibly. [L. *per*, by, and HAP.]

PERI, pē'ri, *n.* In Persian mythology, an imaginary female fairy. [Pers.]

PERIANTH, per'i-anth, *n.* (*bot.*) The floral envelope of those plants in which the calyx and coralla are not easily distinguished. [Gr. *peri*, around, about, and *anthos*, a flower.]

PERICARDIAC, per-i-kärd'i-ak, } *adj.* Pertaining
PERICARDIAL, per-i-kärd'i-al, } to the pericardium.
PERICARDIAN, per-i-kärd'i-an, }

PERICARDITIS, per-i-kard-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

PERICARDIUM, per-i-kärd'i-um, *n.* (*anat.*) The sac which *surrounds the heart.* [Low L.—Gr. *perikardion—peri*, around, *kardia*, the heart.]

PERICARP, per'i-kärp, *n.* (*bot.*) *The covering*, shell, or rind of *fruits:* a seed-vessel. [Gr. *pericarpion, —peri*, around, *karpos*, fruit.] [the pericarp.

PERICARPIAL, per-i-kärp'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to

PERICRANIUM, per-i-krān'i-um, *n.* (*anat.*) The membrane that *surrounds the cranium.* [Low L.—Gr. *peri*, around, *kranion*, the skull.] [perigee.

PERIGEAN, per-i-jē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to the

PERIGEE, per'i-jē, *n.* (*astron.*) The point of the moon's orbit *nearest the earth*:—opposed to APOGEE. [Fr. *périgée*—Gr. *peri*, near, *gē*, the earth.]

PERIGYNOUS, per-ij'i-nus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Denoting flowers which have the petals and stamens borne on the calyx. [Gr. *peri*, about, and *gynē*, a wife, a female.]

PERIHELION, per-i-hēl'i-on, } *n.* The point of the
PERIHELIUM, per-i-hēl'i-um, } orbit of a planet or comet *nearest to the sun*:—opposed to APHELION. [Gr. *peri*, near, *hēlios*, the sun.]

PERIL, per'il, *n.* *That which tries:* exposure to danger: danger.—*v.t.* To expose to danger:—*pr.p.* per'illing; *pa.p.* per'illed. [Fr. *péril*—L. *periculum* —root of *peritus*, tried, *experior*, to try, akin to Gr. *peiraō*, to try, *peraō*, to pass through.]

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PERILOUS, per'il-us, *adj.* Full of peril: dangerous.

PERILOUSLY, per'il-us-li, *adv.* With peril: dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, per'il-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being perilous: danger.

PERIMETER, per-im'e-tėr, *n.* *The measure round about* a body: (*geom.*) the sum of all the sides of a plane figure. [Gr. *perimetros—peri*, around, *metron*, measure.]

PERIMETRICAL, per-i-met'ri-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to the perimeter.

PERIOD, pē'ri-od, *n.* *A going round, a circuit:* the time in which anything is performed: (*astron.*) the time occupied by a body in its revolution: a portion of time: a series of years: length of duration: (*Milton*) the time at which anything ends, conclusion: (*gram.*) a mark at the end of a sentence (.): (*rhet.*) a sentence in which the meaning is suspended till the end.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put an end to. [L. *periodus*, Gr. *periodos—peri*, around, *hodos*, a way.]

PERIODIC, -AL, pē-ri-od'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a period: occurring at regular intervals: pertaining to periodicals.

PERIODICAL, pē-ri-od'ik-al, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears in parts at regular periods.

PERIODICALIST, pē-ri-od'ik-al-ist, *n.* One who publishes or writes in a periodical.

PERIODICALLY, pē-ri-od'ik-al-li, *adv.* At stated periods or times.

PERIODICITY, pē-ri-o-dis'it-i, *n.* State of being periodic.

PERIOSTEUM, per-i-os'te-um, *n.* A tough fibrous membrane which forms *the outer coating of bones.* [Gr. *periosteon—peri*, around, and *osteon*, a bone.]

PERIPATETIC, per-i-pat-et'ik, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Walking about:* pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who is said to have given his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.—*n.* An adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle: one accustomed or obliged to walk. [Gr. *peripatētikos—peri*, about, *pateō*, to walk.]

PERIPATETICISM, per-i-pat-et'i-sism, *n.* The philosophical system of Aristotle and his disciples. [From PERIPATETIC.]

PERIPHERAL, per-if'ėr-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or constituting a periphery: external.

PERIPHERY, per-if'ėr-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is carried round:* (*geom.*) the circumference of a circle or any figure. [L. *peripheria*—Gr. *periphereia—peri*, around, *pherō*, to carry.]

PERIPHRASE, per'i-frāz, } *n. A roundabout way*
PERIPHRASIS, per-if'ra-sis, } *of speaking:* the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea: (*rhet.*) a figure employed to avoid a common expression. [Gr. *periphrasis—peri*, round, about, *phrasis*, a speaking—*phrazō*, to speak.]

PERIPHRASTIC, -AL, per-i-fras'tik, -al, *adj.* Containing or expressed by periphrasis or circumlocution.

PERIPHRASTICALLY, per-i-fras'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a periphrastic or roundabout way of speaking: with circumlocution.

PERIPTERAL, per-ip'tėr-al, *adj.* Having a peripttery or range of columns all round.

PERIPTEROUS, per-ip'tėr-us, *adj.* Feathered on all sides. [See PERIPTERY.]

PERIPTERY, per-ip'tėr-i, *n.* (*arch.*) An edifice *surrounded by a wing* or aisle formed of insulated columns exterior to the building. [Gr. *peripteros—peri*, round, about, and *pteron*, a wing, row of columns.]

PERISH, per'ish, *v.i.* *To pass away completely:* to waste away: to decay: to lose life: to be destroyed: to be ruined or lost.—*v.t.* to destroy. [Fr. *périr*, pr.p. *périssant*—L. *perire*, to perish—*per*, completely, and *eo*, *ire*, to go.]

PERISHABILITY, per-ish-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being liable to decay or destruction.

PERISHABLE, per'ish-a-bl, *adj.* That may perish or decay: subject to speedy decay.

PERISHABLENESS, per'ish-a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as PERISHABILITY.

PERISHABLY, per'ish-a-bli, *adv.* In a perishing manner.

PERISHEN, per'ish-en, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To perish.

PERISPERM, per'i-spėrm, *n.* (*bot.*) *That which is round a seed*, the albumen. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sperma*, seed.]

PERISTALTIC, per-i-stalt'ik, *adj.* Noting the action of the alimentary canal, by which it forces its contents onwards, consisting of successive contractions of the muscles of the canal. [Gr. *peristaltikos*, clasping and compressing—*peristaltō*, to surround—*peri*, around, and *staltō*, to place.]

PERISTYLE, per'i-stīl, *n.* A range of *columns round* a building or square: a court, square, &c. with columns on three sides. [L. *peristylium*, Gr. *peristylon—peri*, around, *stylos*, a column.]

PERITONEUM, per-i-to-nē'um, *n.* A serous membrane which invests all the viscera lying in the abdominal and pelvic cavities, and is then reflected upon the walls of the abdomen. [Gr. *peritoneion—peri*, around, and *teinō*, to stretch.]

PERITONITIS, per-i-ton-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

PERIWIG, per'i-wig, *n.* *A peruke* or small wig. [O. E. *perriwig, perewake*, corr. of Fr. *perruque*, shortened into WIG. See PERUKE.]

PERIWINKLE, per-i-wingk'l, *n.* A small univalve mollusc. [A.S. *pinewincle—wincle*, a whelk.]

PERIWINKLE, per-i-wingk'l, *n.* A genus of *binding* or creeping evergreen plants, growing in woods. [O. E. *pervinke*, A.S. *pervince*, Fr. *pervenche*—L. *pervinca, vincapervinca*, prob. from *vincio*, to bind.]

PERJURE, pėr'jōōr, *v.t.* *To forswear:* to swear falsely (followed by a reciprocal pronoun):—*pr.p.* per'jūring; *pa.p.* per'jūred.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A perjured person. [L. *perjuro—per*, away or wrongly, *juro*, to swear.]

PERJURED, pėr'jōōrd, *adj.* Having sworn falsely: being sworn falsely, as an oath.

PERJURER, pėr'jōōr-ėr, *n.* One given to perjury.

PERJURY, pėr'jōōr-i, *n.* Act of perjuring: false swearing: (*law*) the act of wilfully giving false evidence on an oath.

PERK, pėrk, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To make smart.*—*v.i.* to hold up the head with smartness.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Pert, brisk, airy. [Fr. *percer*, to make smart, W. *perc*, trim, smart.]

PERKY, pėrk'i, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Perk, trim.

PERLOUS, pėrl'us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as PERILOUS.

PERMANENCY, pėr'man-en-si, } *n.* State or quality
PERMANENCE, pėr'man-ens, } of being permanent: continuance in the same state: duration.

PERMANENT, pėr'man-ent, *adj.* *Continuing through* to the end: durable: lasting. [L. *permanens, -entis*, pr.p. of *permaneo—per*, through, *maneo*, to continue.]

PERMANENTLY, pėr'man-ent-li, *adv.* In a permanent manner: durably: lastingly.

PERMEABILITY, pėr-me-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being permeable.

PERMEABLE, pėr'me-a-bl, *adj.* That may be permeated.

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PERMEABLY, pėr'me-a-bli, *adv.* In a permeable manner.

PERMEATE, pėr'me-āt, *v.t.* *To pass through* the pores of: to penetrate and pass through:—*pr.p.* per'meating; *pa.p.* per'meated. [L. *permeo*, *-atum* —*per*, through, *meo*, to go.]

PERMEATION, pėr-me-ā'shun, *n.* The act of permeating or passing through, esp. the pores or interstices of a body.

PERMIAN, pėr'mi-an, *adj.* (*geol.*) Denoting the lower division of the New Red Sandstone rocks. [So called by Murchison in 1841, because he found them largely developed in the part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of Permia.]

PERMISSIBLE, per-mis'i-bl, *adj.* That may be permitted: allowable.

PERMISSIBLY, per-mis'i-bli, *adv.* By permission or [allowance.

PERMISSION, per-mish'un, *n.* Act of permitting: liberty granted: allowance.

PERMISSIVE, per-mis'iv, *adj.* Granting permission or liberty: allowing: granted.

PERMISSIVELY, per-mis'iv-li, *adv.* By allowance: without hindrance.

PERMIT, per-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To send through:* to let go: to give leave to: to allow: to afford means:—*pr.p.* permitt'ing; *pa.p.* permitt'ed. [L. *permitto*, *-missum*, to let through—*per*, through, *mitto*, to send.]

PERMIT, pėr'mit, *n.* Permission, esp. from a custom-house officer, to remove goods: warrant.

PERMUTABLE, per-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* Mutable or that may be changed one for another. [L. *permutabilis*—*per*, through, *muto*, to change.]

PERMUTABLENESS, per-mūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being permutable.

PERMUTABLY, per-mūt'a-bli, *adv.* By interchange.

PERMUTATION, pėr-mū-tā'shun, *n.* *Act of changing one thing for another:* (*math.*) the arrangement of things in every possible order. [See PERMUTABLE.]

PERNICIOUS, per-nish'us, *adj.* *Killing utterly:* hurtful: destructive: highly injurious. [L. *perniciosus*—*pernicies*, destruction—*perneco*, to kill completely—*per*, completely, *neco*, to kill.]

PERNICIOUSLY, per-nish'us-li, *adv.* In a pernicious manner: destructively: mischievously: ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, per-nish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being pernicious, injurious, or destructive.

PERORATION, per-or-ā'shun, *n.* *That which ends a speech:* the conclusion of a speech. [L. *peroratio*—*peroro*, to bring a speech to an end—*per*, through, *oro*, to speak—*os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

PERPEND, per-pend', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To weigh* in the mind, to consider carefully. [L. *perpendeo*—*per*, inten., and *pendeo*, to weigh.]

PERPENDICULAR, pėr-pen-dik'ū-lar, *adj.* (*lit.*) *According to the plumb-line:* exactly upright: extending in a straight line toward the centre of the earth: (*geom.*) at right angles to a given line or surface.—*n.* A perpendicular line or plane. [L. *perpendicularis*—*perpendiculum*, a plumb-line—*per*, thoroughly, and *pendo*, to weigh.]

PERPENDICULARITY, pėr-pen-dik-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDICULARLY, pėr-pen-dik'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a perpendicular manner: in the direction of a line straight up and down: so as to cut another straight line at right angles.

PERPETRATE, pėr'pe-trāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To perform thoroughly:* to execute: to commit (usually in a bad sense):—*pr.p.* per'petrāting; *pa.p.* per'petrāted. [L. *perpetro*, *-atum* —*per*, thoroughly, and *patro*, to perform.]

PERPETRATION, pėr-pe-trā'shun, *n.* Act of perpetrating or committing a crime: the thing perpetrated.

PERPETRATOR, pėr'pe-trāt-or, *n.* One who perpetrates.

PERPETUAL, per-pet'ū-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Going* or continuing *throughout:* never ceasing: everlasting: not temporary. [L. *perpetualis*—*perpetuus*, continuous —*per*, through, and root *pet*, to go.]

PERPETUALLY, per-pet'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a perpetual manner: constantly: continually.

PERPETUATE, per-pet'ū-āt, *v.t.* To make perpetual: to preserve from extinction or oblivion:—*pr.p.* perpet'ūating; *pa.p.* perpet'ūated. [L. *perpetuo*, *-atum* —*perpetuus*. See PERPETUAL.]

PERPETUATE, per-pet'ū-āt, } *adj.* Made per-
PERPETUATED, per-pet'ū-āt-ed, } petual: continued for an indefinite time.

PERPETUATION, per-pet-ū-ā'shun, *n.* Act of perpetuating or preserving from oblivion.

PERPETUITY, pėr-pet-ū'i-ti, *n.* State of being perpetual: endless duration: duration for an indefinite period: something perpetual: the sum paid for a perpetual annuity.

PERPLEX, per-pleks', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To plait* or *interweave completely:* to make difficult to be understood: to embarrass: to puzzle: to tease with suspense or doubt. [L. *perplexus*, entangled—*per*, completely, and *plexus*, involved, from *plecto*, akin to Gr. *plekō*, to plait, interweave.]

PERPLEXITY, per-pleks'i-ti, *n.* State of being perplexed: intricacy: embarrassment: doubt.

PERQUISITE, pėr'kwi-zit, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything inquired after diligently:* an allowance granted more than the settled wages: a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service. [L. *perquisitum*, from *perquiro*—*per*, thoroughly, *quæro*, *quæsitum*, to ask.]

PERRY, per'i, *n.* The fermented juice of *pears.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire*, a pear. See PEAR.]

PERSANT, pėrs'ant, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as PERCEANT.

PERSECUTE, pėr'se-kūt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To follow persevering:* to pursue so as to injure or annoy: to harass: to annoy or punish, esp. for religious or political opinions:—*pr.p.* per'secūting; *pa.p.* per'secūted. [L. *persequor*, *persecutus*—*per*, through, and *sequor*, to follow.]

PERSECUTION, pėr-se-kū'shun, *n.* Act or practice of persecuting: state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, pėr'se-kūt-or, *n.* One who persecutes.

PERSEVERANCE, pėr-se-vēr'ans, *n.* Act or state of persevering.

PERSEVERE, pėr-se-vēr', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To adhere severely* or *strictly* to anything: to persist in anything: to pursue anything steadily:—*pr.p.* persevēr'ing; *pa.p.* persevēred'. [L. *persevero*—*perseverus*, very strict—*per*, very, and *severus*, strict. See SEVERE.]

PERSEVERINGLY, pėr-se-vēr'ing-li, *adv.* With perseverance or persistence.

PERSIAN, pėr'shi-an, *adj.* Of, from, or relating to Persia, its inhabitants, or language.—*n.* A native of Persia: the language of Persia: (*arch.*) male figures used instead of columns.

PERSIFLAGE, pār'si-flāzh, *n.* A frivolous way of talking or treating any subject: banter. [Fr.—*persifler*, to banter—L. *per*, through, and Fr. *siffler*, L. *sibilare*, to whistle, to hiss.]

PERSIST, per-sist', *v.i.* *To stand throughout* to something begun: to continue in any course: to persevere. [L. *persisto*—*per*, through, and *sisto*, to stand.]

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PERSISTENCE, per-sist'ens, } *n.* Quality of being
PERSISTENCY, per-sist'en-si, } persistent: perseverance: obstinacy: duration.

PERSISTENT, per-sist'ent, *adj.* Persisting: tenacious: fixed: (*bot.*) remaining till or after the fruit is ripe. [manner.

PERSISTENTLY, per-sist'ent-li, *adv.* In a persistent

PERSISTIVE, per-sist'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) PERSISTENT.

PERSON, pėrs'n, *n.* (*lit.*) *The thing sounded through, a mask:* character represented, as on the stage: character: an individual: a living soul: the outward appearance, &c.: body: (*gram.*) the part played in conversation, whether speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To represent as a person, to make to resemble. [L. *persona—persono, -atum—per*, through, and *sono*, to sound.]

IN PERSON, by one's self, not by a representative.

PERSONABLE, pėrs'on-a-bl, *adj.* Having a well-formed body or person: of good appearance.

PERSONAGE, pėrs'on-āj, *n.* A person: character represented: an individual of eminence.

PERSONAL, pėrs'on-al, *adj.* Belonging to a person: peculiar to a person or his private concerns: pertaining to the external appearance: done in person: applying offensively to one's character: (*gram.*) denoting the person.

PERSONALITY, pėrs-on-al'i-ti, *n.* That which constitutes a person: a personal remark or reflection.

PERSONALLY, pėrs'on-al-li, *adv.* In a personal or direct manner: in person: individually.

PERSONALTY, pėrs'on-al-ti, *n.* (*law*). Personal estate or all sort of movable property.

PERSONATE, pėrs'on-āt, *v.t.* To assume the person or character of: to represent: to counterfeit:—*pr.p.* pers'onāting; *pa.p.* pers'onāted.

PERSONATION, pėrs-on-ā'shun, *n.* The act of personating.

PERSONATOR, pėrs'on-āt-or, *n.* One who personates.

PERSONIFICATION, per-son-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of personifying: (*rhet.*) a figure in which inanimate things are represented as animate.

PERSONIFY, per-son'i-fi, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make a person:* (*rhet.*) to ascribe to anything the qualities of a person:—*pr.p.* person'ifying; *pa.p.* person'ified.

PERSONNEL, pėr-son-el', *n.* The persons employed in any public service, as distinguished from the materiel.

PERSPECTIVE, per-spekt'iv, *n.* (*lit.*) *A looking through:* a view, vista: the art of delineating objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye: a picture in perspective.—*adj.* Pertaining or according to perspective. [From L. *perspicio, perspectum—per*, through, and *specio*, to look.]

PERSPECTIVELY, per-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

PERSPICACIOUS, pėr-spik-ā'shus, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Seeing through:* of acute understanding. [L. *perspicax, perspicacis—per-spicio*, to look through.]

PERSPICACIOUSLY, pėr-spik-ā'shus-li, *adv.* In a perspicacious, quick-sighted, or discerning manner.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pėr-spik-ā'shus-nes, *n.* Same as PERSPICACITY.

PERSPICACITY, pėr-spik-as'i-ti, *n.* State of being perspicacious or acute in discerning.

PERSPICUITY, pėr-spik-ū'i-ti, *n.* State of being perspicuous: clearness: freedom from obscurity.

PERSPICUOUS, per-spik'ū-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Seen through:* clear to the mind: not obscure in any way: evident. [L. *perspicuus—per-spicio*, to look through.]

PERSPICUOUSLY, per-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a perspicuous manner: clearly: plainly.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, per-spik'ū-us-nes, *n.* Same as PERSPICUITY.

PERSPIRATION, pėr-spir-ā'shun, *n.* Act of perspiring: that which is perspired: sweat.

PERSPIRATORY, per-spīr'a-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or causing perspiration.

PERSPIRE, per-spīr', *v.i.* and *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To breathe through:* to emit through the pores of the skin: to sweat:—*pr.p.* perspīr'ing; *pa.p.* perspīred'. [L. *perspiro, -atum—per*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

PERSUADE, per-swād', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To advise thoroughly*, so in *B.*: to influence successfully by argument, advice, &c.: to convince: to prevail on: (*B.*) to use persuasion or advice: (*Bacon*) to inculcate by argument or expostulation:—*pr.p.* persuād'ing; *pa.p.* persuād'ed. [L. *persuadeo, -suasum—per*, thoroughly, and *suadeo*, to advise.]

PERSUADER, per-swād'ėr, *n.* One who or that which persuades: that which incites.

PERSUASIBILITY, per-swāz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The possibility of being moved by persuasion.

PERSUASIBLE, per-swāz'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being persuaded. [as PERSUASIBILITY.

PERSUASIBLENESS, per-swāz'i-bl-nes, *n.* Same

PERSUASION, per-swā'zhun, *n.* Act of persuading: state of being persuaded: settled opinion: a creed: a party adhering to a creed.

PERSUASIVE, per-swās'iv, *adj.* Having the power to persuade: influencing the mind or passions.

PERSUASIVELY, per-swās'iv-li, *adv.* So as to persuade or convince. [of being persuasive.

PERSUASIVENESS, per-swās'iv-nes, *n.* The quality

PERSUE, pėrs'ū, *n.* (*Spenser*). A track.

PERT, pert, *adj.* (*obs.*) *Open:* evident: plain. [O. Fr. *apert*—L. *aperio, apertum*, to open.]

PERT, pėrt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Smart, pretty:* forward: saucy: impertinent. [W.]

PERTAIN, per-tān', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To hold thoroughly:* to belong: to relate to. [L. *pertineo—per*, thoroughly, and *teneo*, to hold, akin to Gr. *teinō*, Sans. *tan*, to stretch.]

PERTINACIOUS, pėr-tin-ā'shus, *adj.* *Thoroughly tenacious:* holding obstinately to an opinion or purpose: obstinate. [L. *pertinax, -acis—per*, thoroughly, and *tenax*, tenacious—*teneo*, to hold.]

PERTINACIOUSLY, pėr-tin-ā'shus-li, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner. [as PERTINACITY.

PERTINACIOUSNESS, pėr-tin-ā'shus-nes, *n.* Same

PERTINACITY, pėr-tin-as'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being pertinacious or unyielding: obstinacy.

PERTINENCE, pėr'tin-ens, } *n.* State of being
PERTINENCY, pėr'tin-en-si, } pertinent: appositeness: fitness.

PERTINENT, pėr'tin-ent, *adj.* Pertaining or related to a subject: fitting or appropriate.

PERTINENTLY, pėr'tin-ent-li, *adv.* In a pertinent manner: appropriately: to the purpose.

PERTLY, pėrt'li, *adv.* In a pert manner: smartly: saucily.

PERTNESS, pėrt'nes, *n.* State of being pert: sprightliness without dignity: sauciness: impudence.

PERTURB, per-turb', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To throw into utter confusion:* to agitate. [L. *perturbo, -atum—per*, thoroughly, and *turba*, confusion. See TURBID.]

PERTURBATION, pėr-turb-ā'shun, *n.* State of being perturbed: disquiet of mind: (*astron.*) a deviation of a heavenly body from its orbit.

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PERUKE, per'ōōk or per-rūk', *n.* An artificial cap of *hair:* a periwig. [Fr. *perruque;* It. *perrucca;* Sp. *peluca*—L. *pilus*, hair.]

PERUSAL, per-ūz'al, *n.* The act of perusing: examination: study.

PERUSE, per-ūz' or -ōōz', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To scan* or *view thoroughly:* to read attentively: to examine:—*pr.p.* perūs'ing; *pa.p.* perūsed'. [Corr. of *peruse, pervise*—L. *pervideo, -visum*, to look over—*per*, throughout, and *video*, to look.]

PERUSER, per-ūz'ėr, *n.* One who peruses.

PERUVIAN, per-ōō'vi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Peru in S. America.—*n.* A native of Peru.

PERVADE, per-vād', *v.t.* *To go* or *come through:* to penetrate: to spread all over:—*pr.p.* pervād'ing; *pa.p.* pervād'ed. [L. *pervado, pervasum*—*per*, through, and *vado*, to go; conn. with WADE.]

PERVASIVE, per-vās'iv, *adj.* Tending to or having power to pervade.

PERVERSE, per-vėrs', *adj.* Perverted or turned aside: obstinate in the wrong: stubborn: vexatious.

PERVERSELY, per-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a perverse manner.

PERVERSENESS, per-vėrs'nes, *n.* State of being perverse.

PERVERSION, per-vėr'shun, *n.* The act of perverting: a diverting from the true object: a turning from truth or propriety: misapplication.

PERVERSITY, per-vėrs'i-ti, *n.* The state of being perverse.

PERVERT, per-vėrt', *v.t.* *To turn away* or from the right course: to change from its true use: to corrupt: to turn from truth or virtue. [L. *perverto*—*per*, away, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]

PERVERT, pėr'vėrt, *n.* One who has turned from the right way: one who has adopted wrong opinions. [See the verb.]

PERVERTER, per-vėrt'ėr, *n.* One who perverts.

PERVERTIBLE, per-vėrt'i-bl, *adj.* Able to be perverted. [PURVEYANCE.

PERVEYAUNCE, per-vā'ăns, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as

PERVIOUS, pėr'vi-us, *adj.* *Affording a way* or *passage through:* penetrable. [L. *pervius*—*per*, through, *via*, a way.]

PERVIOUSNESS, pėr'vi-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being pervious.

PESSIMIST, pes'i-mist, *n.* One who looks upon the *worst* side of everything:—opposed to OPTIMIST. [From L. *pessimus*, worst.]

PEST, pest, *n.* *A contagious disease:* a plague: anything destructive. [L. *pestis*, a contagious disease.]

PESTER, pest'ėr, *v.t.* *To encumber:* to annoy.

[Acc. to Diez, from Fr. *empêtrer*, to entangle—It. *impastojare*, to shackle a horse—*pastoja*, low L. *pastorium*, the foot-shackle of a horse—L. *pasco, pastum*, to pasture; but perhaps from PEST, a plague.]

PEST-HOUSE, pest'-hows, *n.* A house or hospital for persons afflicted with any pest or contagious disease.

PESTIFEROUS, pest-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing pestilence:* pestilent. [L. *pestis*, a plague, and *fero*, to bear.]

PESTIFEROUSLY, pest-if'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In a pestiferous manner.

PESTILENCE, pest'i-lens, *n.* Any contagious deadly disease. [See PEST.]

PESTILENT, pest'i-lent, *adj.* Producing pestilence: hurtful to health and life: mischievous: corrupt: troublesome.

PESTILENTIAL, pest-i-len'shal, *adj.* Of the nature of pestilence: producing pestilence: destructive.

PESTILENTIALLY, pest-i-len'shal-li, *adv.* Pestilently.

PESTILENTLY, pest'i-lent-li, *adv.* In a pestilent manner: noxiously: mischievously.

PESTLE, pes'l, *n.* An instrument for *pounding* anything in a mortar.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* To pound with a pestle:—*pr.p.* pes'tling; *pa.p.* pes'tled. [Low L. *pestellum*—L. *pistillum*, a pounder—*pisto*, inten. of *piso* = *pinso* (akin to Sans. root *pish*), to pound.]

PET, pet, *n.* A sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion. [Prob. contr. from PETULANT.]

PET, pet, *n.* Any *little* animal fondled: a word of endearment often used to young children.—*v.t.* To treat as a pet: to fondle:—*pr.p.* pett'ing; *pa.p.* pett'ed. [Prob. contracted from PETTY.]

PETAL, pet'al or pē'tal, *n.* A flower-*leaf*. [L. *petalum*, Gr. *petalon*, a leaf—*petannuō*, to spread out.]

PETALED, pet'ald, *adj.* Having petals or flower-leaves.

PETALINE, pet'al-in, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a petal: attached to a petal.

PETALOID, pet'al-oid, *adj.* Having the form of a petal. [PETAL, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

PETALOUS, pet'a-lus, *adj.* Having petals.

PETAR, pe-tär', *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as PETARD.

PETARD, pe-tärd', *n.* An instrument for blowing open gates, &c., consisting of a half-cone of iron filled with powder and balls, and fastened to a plank, which is fastened by hooks to the object to be destroyed. [Fr.—*pēter*, L. *pedere*, Gr. *perdō*, Sans. *pard*, to crack, to explode.]

PETEREL. Same as PETREL.

PETERPENCE, pē'tėr-pens, *n.* An annual tax of a silver penny, formerly paid by the English to the pope in honour of St Peter, whose successor he claims to be.

PETIOLAR, pet'i-o-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, shaped like, or growing upon a petiole.

PETIOLATE, pet'i-o-lāt, *adj.* Growing on a petiole.

PETIOLE, pet'i-ōl, *n.* The *footstalk* of a leaf. [L. *petiolus*, a little foot—*pes, pedis*, a foot.]

PETITION, pe-tish'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A falling upon:* a request: a prayer: a supplication.—*v.t.* To present a petition to: to supplicate. [L. *petitio*—*peto*, to ask, prob. akin to Sans. root *pat*, to fall.]

PETITIONARY, pe-tish'un-ar-i, *adj.* Containing a petition: supplicatory.

PETITIONER, pe-tish'un-ėr, *n.* One who offers a petition or prayer.

PETITIONING, pe-tish'un-ing, *n.* The act of presenting a petition: entreaty: solicitation.

PETRE. Same as SALTPETRE.

PETREL, pet'rel, *n.* A genus of ocean birds, which appear during flight sometimes to touch the surface of the waves with their feet, prob. so called in allusion to St Peter's walking on the sea.

PETRIFACTION, pet-ri-fak'shun, *n.* *The act of turning into stone:* the state of being turned into stone: that which is made stone. [From PETRIFY.]

PETRIFACTIVE, pet-ri-fakt'iv, *adj.* *Having the power to change into stone.* [From PETRIFY.]

PETRIFIC, pet-rif'ik, *adj.* Having the power to change into stone. [From PETRIFY.]

PETRIFY, pet'ri-fī, *v.t.* *To make* or convert into *stone:* to make callous: to fix in amazement.—*v.i.* to become stone, or hard like stone:—*pr.p.* pet'rifying; *pa.p.* pet'rified. [L. *petra*, a rock, and *facio, factum*, to make.]

PETRINE, pē'trin, *adj.* Pertaining to or written by the Apostle Peter. [L. *Petrinus*—*Petrus*, Peter.]

PETROLEUM, pe-trō'le-um, *n.* *Rock-oil:* a liquid

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inflammable substance issuing from certain rocks. [L. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, Gr. *elaion*, oil.]

PETROLOGY, pe-trol'o-ji, *n.* *A treatise* on or the subject of *rocks*. [Gr. *petra*, a rock, and *logos*, discourse.]

PETRONEL, pet'ro-nel, *n.* A large horse-pistol or small carabine. [Fr. *poitrine*, O. Fr. *petrinal*, the breast; so called because the stock was placed against the breast when fired.]

PETTED, pet'ed, *adj.* Treated as a pet: indulged.

PETTICOAT, pet'i-kōt, *n.* A petty or little coat: a loose under-garment worn by females. [coat.

PETTICOATED, pet'i-kōt-ed, *adj.* Wearing a petti-

PETTIFOGGER, pet'i-fog'ėr, *n.* A lawyer who practises only in petty or paltry cases. [PETTY, and prov. E. *fog*, to practise in small cases.]

PETTIFOGGERY, pet'i-fog'ėr-i, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger: mean tricks: quibbles. [ner.

PETTILY, pet'i-li, *adv.* In a petty or frivolous man-

PETTINESS, pet'i-nes, *n.* Smallness: littleness: insignificance. [From PETTY.] [fretful.

PETTISH, pet'ish, *adj.* Shewing a pet: peevish:

PETTISHLY, pet'ish-li, *adv.* In a pettish manner: in a pet. [ness.

PETTISHNESS, pet'ish-nes, *n.* Peevishness: fretful-

PETTITOES, pet'i-tōz, *n.pl.* The feet of a sucking pig: (*Shak.*) human feet. [PETTY and TOE.]

PETTY, pet'i, *adj.* *Small:* inconsiderable: contemptible. [Fr. *petit*; W. *pitw*, small.]

PETULANCE, pet'ū-lans, } *n.* The state of being
PETULANCY, pet'ū-lans-i, } petulant: forwardness: impudence: sauciness: peevishness: wantonness.

PETULANT, pet'ū-lant, *adj.* *Falling upon* or assailing saucily: forward: impudent: peevish. [L. *petulans*, *-antis*—obs. *petulo*—*peto*, to fall upon.]

PETULANTLY, pet'ū-lant-li, *adv.* With petulance: with pertness.

PEW, pū, *n.* (*lit.*) *A raised place:* an enclosed seat in a church. [D. *puye*; O. Fr. *pui*, a raised place—L. *podium*, a projecting seat in the amphitheatre for the emperor, &c.]

PEW-FELLOW, pū'-fel'lō, *n.* One who sits in the same pew: (*Shak.*) a companion.

PEWIT, pē'wit, } *n.* The lapwing, a bird, with a
PEWET, pē'wet, } black head and crest, common in moors, so called from its note.

PEW-OPENER, pū'-ōp'ner, *n.* An attendant who opens pews in a church.

PEWTER, pūt'ėr, *n.* An alloy of lead and tin, or lead and zinc: vessels made of pewter.—*adj.* Made of pewter. [O. Fr. *peutre*—low L. *peutreum*.]

PEWTERER, pūt'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who works in pewter.

PEWTERY, pūt'ėr-i, *adj.* Belonging to pewter.

PHAETON, fā'e-tun, *n.* A kind of open pleasure-carriage on four wheels, named after *Phaëthon*, the fabled son of Helios, the Sun, whose chariot he attempted to drive: the tropic bird.

PHALANGAL, fa-lang'gal, } *adj.* Pertaining to
PHALANGEAL, fa-lang'jē-al, } the phalanges or bones of the fingers and toes.

PHALANGES, fa-lan'jēz, *pl.* of PHALANX.

PHALANSTERY, fal'an-stėr-i, *n.* An association, living in an immense edifice furnished with all the appliances of industry and art, in which, according to the social system of Fourier, a French socialist, society ought to live. [Gr. *phalangks*, a phalanx, and *stereos*, firm, solid.]

PHALANX, fal'angks or fā'-, *n.* A square battalion of heavy armed troops drawn up in ranks and files close and deep: any compact body of men:—*pl.* PHALAN'GES, the small bones of the fingers and toes. [L.; Gr. *phalangks*.]

PHANEROGAMOUS, fan-ėr-og'a-mus, *adj.* Having visible flowers containing stamens and pistils. [Gr. *phaneros*, open, and *gamos*, marriage.]

PHANTASM, fant'azm, *n.* A vain, airy *appearance:* a fancied vision: a spectre:—*pl.* PHANT'ASMS, PHANTAS'MATA. [Gr. *phantasma* — *phantazō*, to make visible—*phainō*, to bring to light—*phaō*, Sans. *bha*, to shine.]

PHANTASMA, fant-az'ma, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as PHANTASM.

PHANTASMAGORIA, fant-az-ma-gō'ri-a, *n.* *A gathering of appearances* or figures upon a flat surface by a magic lantern. [Gr. *phantasma*, an appearance, and *agora*, an assembly — *ageirō*, to gather.]

PHANTASMAGORIAL, fant-az-ma-gō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a phantasmagoria.

PHANTASTIC, PHANTASY. Same as FANTASTIC, FANTASY.

PHANTOM, fant'um, *n.* Same as PHANTASM.

PHARISAIC, -AL, far-i-sā'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like the Pharisees: hypocritical.

PHARISAICALLY, far-i-sā'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pharisaic manner: hypocritically.

PHARISAICALNESS, far-i-sā'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state of being pharisaic.

PHARISAISM, far'i-sā-izm, *n.* The practice and opinions of the Pharisees: strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it: hypocrisy.

PHARISEE, far'i-sē, *n.* One of a religious school among the Jews who became *separated* from the other Jews on account of their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances. [Gr. *pharisaios*, Heb. *parush*—*parash*, to separate.]

PHARISEEISM, far'i-sē-izm, *n.* Same as PHARISAISM.

PHARMACEUTIC, -AL, fär-ma-sūt'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICALLY, fär-ma-sūt'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICS, fär-ma-sūt'iks, *n.* PHARMACY.

PHARMACEUTIST, fär-ma-sūt'ist, *n.* One who practises pharmacy.

PHARMACOLOGY, fär-ma-kol'o-ji, *n.* PHARMACY.

PHARMACOPŒIA, fär-ma-ko-pē'ya, *n.* A book containing rules for the *making* or composition of *medicines*. [Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poieō*, to make.]

PHARMACY, fär'ma-si, *n.* The knowledge of *medicines:* the art of preparing and mixing medicines. [Fr. *pharmacie*—Gr. *pharmakeia*—*pharmakon*, any artificial means, especially a medicine.]

PHAROS, fā'ros, *n.* A light-house or beacon, so named from the famous light-house on the island of *Pharos*, in the bay of Alexandria.

PHARYNGEAL, fa-rin'je-al, *adj.* Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

PHARYNGOTOMY, fa-rin-got'o-mi, *n.* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove a tumour or other obstruction. [Gr. *pharyngks*, *pharynggos*, the pharynx, and *tomos*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

PHARYNX, far'ingks or fā'ringks, *n.* The *cleft* or cavity forming the upper part of the gullet. [Gr. *pharyngks*—*pharō*, to cleave.]

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PHASE, fāz, PHASIS, fā'sis, *n.* *An appearance:* the illuminated surface exhibited by a planet: the particular state at any time of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change:—*pl.* PHAS'ES. [Gr. *phasis—phainō*, to shew.]

PHEASANT, fez'ant, *n.* *The Phasian bird*, a gallinaceous bird abundant in Britain, and highly valued as food. [L. *phasianus*, Gr. *phasianos—Phasis*, a river in Asia Minor, whence the bird was brought to Europe.]

PHEASANTRY, fez'ant-ri, *n.* An enclosure for pheasants.

PHEER, fēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as FERE, a mate.

PHEESAR, fēz'ar, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who pheeses.

PHEESE, fēz, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To beat, to chastise, to humble: otherwise given to comb, to fleece, to curry, to tickle. [Prov. E.]

PHENIX, fē'niks, *n.* A fabulous bird said to exist 500 years single and to rise again from its own ashes: hence, the emblem of immortality. [L. *phœnix*; Gr. *phoinix*.]

PHENOGAMIA, fen-o-gā'mi-a, *n.* The class of plants comprising all having flowers with distinct stamens and pistils. [Gr. *phainō*, to appear, and *gamos*, marriage.] [PHANEROGAMOUS.

PHENOGAMOUS, fen-og'a-mus, *adj.* Same as

PHENOMENAL, fen-om'en-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a phenomenon. [phenomenon.

PHENOMENALLY, fen-om'e-nal-li, *adv.* As a

PHENOMENON, fen-om'en-on, *n.* *An appearance:* any result of observation or experiment: a remarkable or unusual appearance:—*pl.* PHENOM'ENA. [Gr. *phainomenon—phainō*, to shew.]

PHENYL, fen'il, *n.* An organic radical found esp. in carbolic acid, benzole, and aniline; prob. so called from its poisonous properties. [? Gr. root *phenō*, to slay.]

PHEON, fē'on, *n.* (*her.*) The barbed iron head of a dart: the broad arrow used as a mark of property belonging to the crown.

PHIAL, fī'al, *n.* A small glass vessel or bottle. [L. *phiala*, Gr. *phialē*.]

PHILANDER, fi-lan'dėr, *v.i.* To make love: to flirt or coquet. [Gr. *philandros*, loving men—*philos*, dear—*philō*, to love, and *anēr, andros*, a man.]

PHILANTHROPIC, -AL, fil-an-throp'ik, -al, *adj.* *Loving mankind:* shewing philanthropy: benevolent. [From PHILANTHROPY.]

PHILANTHROPICALLY, fil-an-throp'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a philanthropical manner.

PHILANTHROPIST, fil-an'thro-pist, *n.* One who displays philanthropy: one who loves and wishes to serve mankind.

PHILANTHROPY, fil-an'thro-pi, *n.* *Love of mankind:* good-will towards all men. [Gr. *philanthrōpia—philō*, to love, and *anthrōpos*, a man.]

PHILHARMONIC, fil-har-mon'ik, *adj.* *Loving harmony* or music. [Gr. *philos*, loving, *harmonia*, harmony.]

PHILHELLENIC, fil-hel-len'ik, *adj.* *Having a love for Greece.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and HELLENIC.]

PHILHELLENISM, fil-hel'len-izm, *n.* Love of Greece.

PHILHELLENIST, fil-hel'len-ist, *n.* A lover of Greece: one who supports the cause of Greece or its people. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *Hellēn*, a Greek.]

PHILIBEG. See FILLIBEG.

PHILIPPIC, fil-ip'ik, *n.* One of the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon: a discourse full of invective.

PHILL-HORSE, fil'-hors, *n.* (*Shak.*) THILL-HORSE.

PHILOGYNY, fil-oj'i-ni, *n.* *Love of women:* uxoriousness. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *gynē*, a woman.]

PHILOLOGIC, -AL, fil-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to philology. [philological manner.

PHILOLOGICALLY, fil-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a

PHILOLOGIST, fil-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in philology.

PHILOLOGY, fil-ol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *Love of words:* (*orig.*) the study of the classical languages of Greece and Rome: the study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism. [Gr. *philologia—philologos*, fond of words—*philos*, loving, *logos*, word.]

PHILOMEL, fil'o-mel, PHILOMELA, fil-o-mē'la, *n.* The nightingale. [Gr. *Philomēla*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, fabled to have been changed into a nightingale.]

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, fil-o-pro-jen'i-tiv-nes, *n.* *The love of offspring* or of children. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and L. *progenies*, offspring.]

PHILOSOPHER, fil-os'o-fėr, *n.* *A lover of wisdom:* one versed in or devoted to philosophy: one who acts calmly and rationally. [Gr. *philosophos—philos*, a lover, and *sophos*, wise.]

PHILOSOPHIC, -AL, fil-o-sof'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or according to philosophy: skilled in or given to philosophy: rational: calm.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fil-o-sof'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a philosophical manner: rationally: calmly.

PHILOSOPHISE, fil-os'o-fīz, *v.i.* To reason like a philosopher:—*pr.p.* philos'ophising; *pa.p.* philos'ophised.

PHILOSOPHY, fil-os'o-fi, *n.* (*lit.*) *The love of wisdom:* the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena: the collection of general laws or principles belonging to any department of knowledge: reasoning: a particular philosophical system. [Gr. *philosophia—philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom.]

PHILTER, PHILTRE, fil'tėr, *n.* A charm or spell to excite love.—*v.t.* To give a love-potion to: to excite to love. [Fr. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, Gr. *philtron—philō*, to love.] [of PHYSIOGNOMY.

PHISNOMY, fis'no-mi, *n.* (*Shak.*) The face—a corr.

PHLEBITIS, fleb-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of a vein. [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and term. *itis*, implying inflammation.]

PHLEBOLITE, fleb'o-līt, *n.* A calcareous concretion found in a vein. [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *lithos*, a stone.]

PHLEBOTOMY, fleb-ot'o-mi, *n.* (*lit.*) *Cutting of a vein:* act of letting blood. [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

PHLEGETHONTIC, fleg-e-thon'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the river Phlegethon, a mythological river of the infernal regions flowing into the lake of Acheron, whose waves rolled torrents of fire. [Gr. *phlegethōn*, pr.p. of *phlegethō*, poetic form of *phlegō*, to burn.]

PHLEGM, flem, *n.* (*lit.*) *Inflammation:* the thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing: sluggishness: indifference. [Gr. *phlegma*, a flame, inflammation—*phlegō*, to burn.]

PHLEGMATIC, -AL, fleg-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Abounding in or generating phlegm: cold: sluggish: not easily excited. [phlegmatic manner.

PHLEGMATICALLY, fleg-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a

PHLOGISTIC, flo-jis'tik, *adj.* (*chem.*) Containing or resembling phlogiston: inflaming: (*med.*) inflammatory.

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PHLOGISTON, flo-jis'ton, *n.* (*chem.*) A hypothetical element, which by combining with a body rendered it inflammable or combustible, and which caused combustion by its disengagement—a theory held till the discovery of oxygen about the end of last century. [Gr. *phlogistos*, burning—*phlogizō*, to burn—*phlox*, *phlogos*, a flame—*phlegō*, to burn.]

PHOCINE, fō'sin, *adj.* *Pertaining to the seal family.* [L. *phoca*, Gr. *phōkē*, a seal.]

PHŒNIX. Same as PHENIX.

PHONETIC, -AL, fo-net'ik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the sound* of the voice: representing the sounds actually spoken. [Gr. *phōnetikos*—*phōnē*, a sound.]

PHONETICALLY, fo-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a phonetic manner: according to the principles of phonetics.

PHONETICS, fo-net'iks, *n.* The science of the sounds of the human voice: the art of combining musical sounds. [See PHONETIC.]

PHONIC, fon'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to sound.* [From Gr. *phōnē*, a sound.]

PHONICS, fon'iks, *n.* Same as PHONETICS.

PHONOGRAM, fōn'o-gram, *n.* Same as PHONOGRAPH. [Gr. *phonē*, sound, and *gramma*, a letter.]

PHONOGRAPH, fōn'o-graf, *n.* A written mark representing a spoken sound in phonography. [See PHONOGRAPHY.]

PHONOGRAPHER, fon-og'ra-fėr, } *n.* One versed in
PHONOGRAPHIST, fon-og'ra-fist, } phonography.

PHONOGRAPHIC, -AL, fōn-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to phonography: representing sounds.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY, fōn-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a phonographic manner.

PHONOGRAPHY, fon-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of *representing spoken sounds by characters*, a system of shorthand. [From Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *graphō*, to write.]

PHONOLOGICAL, fōn-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHONOLOGIST, fon-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in phonology.

PHONOLOGY, fon-ol'o-ji, *n.* Phonetics. [Gr. *phonē*, sound, *logos*, discourse, science.]

PHONOTYPE, fōn'o-tīp, *n.* *A type* or sign representing *a sound.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *typos*, type.]

PHONOTYPIC, -AL, fo-no-tip'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or belonging to a phonotype or to phonotypy.

PHONOTYPY, fon-ot'ip-i, *n.* The art of representing sounds by types or distinct characters. [From PHONOTYPE.]

PHORMYNX, for'mingks, *n.* A kind of cithara or lyre. [Gr. *phormingx.*]

PHOSPHATE, fos'fāt, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a base.

PHOSPHORESCE, fos-for-es', *v.i.* To shine in the dark like phosphorus:—*pr.p.* phosphoresc'ing; *pa.p.* phosphoresced (-est').

PHOSPHORESCENCE, fos-for-es'ens, *n.* The state of being phosphorescent.

PHOSPHORESCENT, fos-for-es'ent, *adj.* Shining in the dark like phosphorus.

PHOSPHORIC, fos-for'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to or
PHOSPHOROUS, fos'for-us, } obtained from phosphorus.

PHOSPHORUS, fos'for-us, *n.* (*lit.*) *The light-bearer:* the morning-star: a yellowish substance, like wax, inflammable and luminous in the dark. [L.—Gr. *phōsphoros*, light-bearer—*phōs*, light, and *pherō*, to bear, to carry.]

PHOSPHURET, fos'fū-ret, *n.* A compound of phosphorus with a metal.

PHOSPHURETED, PHOSPHURETTED, fos'fū-ret-ed, *adj.* Combined with phosphorus.

PHOTOGLYPHIC, fōt-o-glif'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the art of *engraving by* the chemical action of *light* and of acids. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *glyphō*, to engrave.]

PHOTOGRAPH, fōt'o-graf, *n.* A picture produced by photography.

PHOTOGRAPHER, fot-og'ra-fėr, } *n.* One who
PHOTOGRAPHIST, fot-og'ra-fist, } practises photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, -AL, fōt-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or done by photography.

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY, fōt-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a photographic manner.

PHOTOGRAPHY, fot-og'raf-i, *n.* The art of *drawing* or producing pictures *by light* on chemically prepared surfaces. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *graphō*, to draw.]

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY, fōt'o-li-thog'ra-fi, *n.* A mode of lithography in which the picture is taken on a prepared stone by means of photography, and the etching done by acids.

PHOTOLOGY, fot-ol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of light.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *logos*, discourse.]

PHOTOMETER, fot-om'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument *for measuring* the intensity of *light.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *mētron*, a measure.]

PHOTOMETRY, fot-om'e-tri, *n.* The measurement of the intensity of light. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *mētron*, measure.]

PHOTOMICROGRAPHY, fōt-o-mi-krog'ra-fi, *n.* The enlargement of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive collodion film. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and MICROGRAPHY.]

PHOTOSCULPTURE, fōt-o-skulp'tūr, *n.* The art of taking likenesses in the form of statuettes or medallions by the aid of photography, photographs taken simultaneously from all sides of the subject being used in the construction of the model.

PHOTOTYPE, fōt'o-tīp, *n.* A type or plate of the same nature as an engraved plate, produced from a photograph.

PHOTO-XYLOGRAPHY, fōt'o-ksil-og'ra-fi, *n.* Wood-engraving after an impression has been taken on the wood-block by photography. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *xylon*, a log of wood, and *graphō*, I write.]

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY, fōt'o-zing-kog'ra-fi, *n.* The process of engraving on zinc by taking an impression by photography and etching with acids. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, ZINC, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

PHRASE, frāz, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something spoken:* a short pithy expression: a form of speech: (*mus.*) a short clause or portion of a sentence.—*v.t.* To express in words: to style:—*pr.p.* phrās'ing; *pa.p.* phrāsed'. [Fr.; Gr. *phrasis*—*phrazō*, to speak.]

PHRASE-BOOK, frāz'-book, *n.* A book containing or explaining phrases.

PHRASELESS, frāz'les, *adj.* Incapable of being described by phrases or language.

PHRASEOLOGIC, -AL, frāz-e-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to phraseology: consisting of phrases.

PHRASEOLOGICALLY, frāz-e-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a phraseological manner.

PHRASEOLOGY, frāz-e-ol'o-ji, *n.* Style or manner of expression or use of phrases: peculiarities of diction: a collection of phrases in a language. [Gr. *phrasis*, *phraseōs*, phrase, and *logos*, science.]

PHRENESY, fren'e-si, *n.* Same as FRENZY.

PHRENIC, fren'ik, *adj.* *Belonging to the diaphragm.* [Gr. *phrēn*, *phrenos*, the diaphragm.]

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PHRENOLOGICAL, fren-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining or according to phrenology.

PHRENOLOGICALLY, fren-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* By the principles of phrenology.

PHRENOLOGIST, fren-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who believes or is versed in phrenology.

PHRENOLOGY, fren-ol'o-ji, *n.* (*orig.*) *The science of mind:* the science of the functions of the brain and its different parts. [Gr. *phrēn, phrenos*, mind, and *logos*, science.]

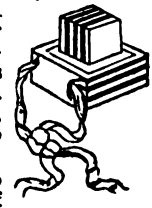
PHRENSY, fren'zi, *n.* Same as FRENZY.

PHTHISICAL, tiz'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having phthisis: breathing hard.

PHTHISIS, thī'sis, *n.* *A wasting away* or consumption of the lungs. [Gr.—*phthiō*, to waste away.]

PHYLACTERIC, -AL, fi-lak-ter'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to phylacteries.

PHYLACTERY, fi-lak'tėr-i, *n.* A charm *to protect from danger:* among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with four passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm and forehead. [Gr. *phylaktērion, phylaktēr*, a guard — *phylassō*, to guard.]



Phylactery.

PHYSIC, fiz'ik, *n.* Something to assist *nature:* medicines: the art of healing.—*v.t.* To give medicine to. [See PHYSICAL.]

PHYSICAL, fiz'ik-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to nature* or natural objects: pertaining to material things: known to the senses: pertaining to the body. [Gr. *physikos—physis*, nature.]

PHYSICALLY, fiz'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to nature: by natural operation. [See PHYSICAL.]

PHYSICIAN, fiz-ish'an, *n.* One skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing: one who prescribes remedies for diseases.

PHYSICIST, fiz'i-sist, *n.* *A student of nature:* one versed in physics. [From root of PHYSICS.]

PHYSICS, fiz'iks, *n.* (*orig.*) *The science of nature* or of all natural objects: the science which treats of the general properties of natural bodies, natural philosophy. [L. *physica*, Gr. *physikē* (*theōria*, theory) —*physis*, nature.]

PHYSIOGNOMIC, -AL, fiz-i-og-nom'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNOMICALLY, fiz-i-og-nom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a physiognomical manner. [PHYSIOGNOMY.

PHYSIOGNOMICS, fiz-i-og-nom'iks, *n.* Same as

PHYSIOGNOMIST, fiz-i-og'nom-ist, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy: one who tells fortunes by the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fiz-i-og'nom-i, *n.* The science or art of *knowing* a man's *nature* and disposition from his features: expression of countenance: the face. [Gr. *physiognōmonia—physis*, nature, *gnōmōn*, knowing, judging—*gnōnai*, to know.]

PHYSIOLOGIC, -AL, fiz-i-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to physiology. [physiological manner.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY, fiz-i-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a

PHYSIOLOGY, fiz-i-ol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *The science of nature:* the science which treats of the different organs in plants and animals. [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *logos*, science.]

PHYSIQUE, fiz-ēk', *n.* The physical structure or natural constitution of a person. [Fr., from root of PHYSICAL.]

PHYSNOMY, fiz'no-mi, *n.* (*Spenser*). PHYSIOGNOMY.

PHYTOGLYPHY, fit-og'li-fi, *n.* The art of printing from nature, by taking impressions from plants, &c. on soft metal, from which an electrotype plate is taken. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *glyphō*, to engrave.]

PHYTOGRAPHICAL, fit-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the description of plants. [See PHYTOGRAPHY.]

PHYTOGRAPHY, fit-og'raf-i, *n.* The particular description of species of plants. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *graphē*, a writing.]

PHYTOLOGICAL, fit-ol-oj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to phytology or botany. [ology: a botanist.

PHYTOLOGIST, fit-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in phyt-

PHYTOLOGY, fit-ol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of plants*, botany. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, *logos*, discourse, science.]

PHYTONOMY, fit-on'o-mi, *n.* PHYTOLOGY. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *nomos*, a law.]

PHYTOTOMY, fit-ot'o-mi, *n.* *The dissection of plants.* [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *tomos*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

PHYTOZOA, fit-o-zō'a, *n.* Minute bodies produced amidst a mucilaginous fluid on many cryptogamous plants, which are either aquatic or delight in moist situations, and have an animal appearance. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *zōon*, an animal.]

PIACULAR, pī-ak'ū-lar, *adj.* *Serving to appease*, expiatory: requiring expiation: atrociously bad. [L. *piacularis—piaculum*, a sacrifice—*pio*, to appease, to expiate.]

PIA MATER, pī'a mā'tėr, *n.* The vascular membrane investing the brain: (*Shak.*) the brain. [L., 'pious mother.']

PIANIST, pi-ä'nist, *n.* One who plays on the pianoforte, or one well skilled in it.

PIANO, pi-ä'no, *adv.* (*mus.*) *Softly.* [It. *piano*, plain, smooth—L. *planus*, plain.]

PIANOFORTE, pi-ä'no-fōr'tā, *n.* A musical instrument with wires struck by little hammers moved by keys, so as to produce both *soft* and *strong* sounds. [It. *piano*, and *forte*, strongly—L. *fortis*, strong.]

PIAZZA, pi-az'a, *n.* *A place* or square surrounded by buildings: a walk under a roof supported by pillars. [It.; Sp. *plaza*, Fr. *place*. See PLACE.]

PIBROCH, pē'brok, *n.* (*lit.*) *Pipe-music:* the martial music of the Scottish bagpipe. [Gael. *piobaireachd —piobair*, a piper—*piob*, a pipe, bagpipe.]

PICA, pī'ka, *n.* *The magpie:* a morbid appetite, either unnatural from excess or from the unwholesome things desired: an ordinary or service-book, the orders in which used to begin with a large black letter (*litera picata*): a kind of type of two sizes (*pica* and *small pica*), such as was used in the pica or service-book, which is used as a standard for other type. [L. *pica*, a magpie.]

PICCOLO, pik'o-lo, *n.* A flute of small size, having the same compass as an ordinary flute, while the notes all sound an octave higher than their notation. [It. (*flauto*) *piccolo*, small (flute)—O. Rom. *pic*, a point.]

PICK, pik, *v.t.* *To prick with a sharp-pointed instrument:* to peck, as a bird: to pierce: to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock: to pluck or gather, as flowers, &c.: to separate from: to clean with the teeth: to gather: to choose: to select: to seek, as a quarrel.—*v.i.* to do anything nicely: to eat by morsels: to steal.—*n.* Any sharp-pointed instrument: choice. [A.S. *pycan*, Ger. *picken*, Fr. *piquer*, akin to PIKE, POKE, BEAK, PEAK.]

PICKAXE, pik'aks, *n.* The axe or picking tool used in digging.

PICKER, pik'ėr, *n.* One who or that which picks.

PICKET, pik'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A pointed peg* or *stake*, used

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in camps for tying horses to, &c.: a small outpost or guard.—*v.t.* To fasten to a stake, as a horse: to post as a vanguard. [Fr. *piquet—piquer*, to pierce.]

PICKING, pik'ing, *n.* The act of picking, selecting, gathering, pilfering: that which is left to be picked.

PICKLE, pik'l, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To clean* for keeping, as fish: to preserve:—*pr.p.* pick'ling; *pa.p.* pick'led.—*n.* A liquid in which substances are preserved: anything pickled. [D. *pekel*, Ger. *pökel;* O. E. *pykyn*, cleaning, *pykelynge*, a cleansing.]

PICKLOCK, pik'lok, *n.* An instrument for picking locks.

PICKPOCKET, pik'pok-et, *n.* One who picks or steals from other people's pockets.

PICK-PURSE, pik'-purs, *n.* One who steals the purse or from the purse of another.

PICK-THANK, pik'-thangk, *n.* (*obs.*) An officious person who does what he is not desired to do in order to gain favour: a parasite.

PICNIC, pik'nik, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small charge* or duty to be performed: an entertainment in the open air, at which each person contributes some article for the common table.—*v.i.* To go on a picnic:—*pr.p.* pic'nicking; *pa.p.* pic'nicked. [Fr. *pique-nique*, from It. *piccolo nicchia*, a little charge.]

PICT, pikt, *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants of the north-eastern provinces of Scotland. [L. *picti*, pl. of pa.p. of *pingo*, *pictum*, to paint, from their practice of tattooing their bodies.]

PICTORIAL, pikt-ōr'i-al, *adj.* Relating to pictures: illustrated by pictures.

PICTORIALLY, pikt-ōr'i-al-li, *adv.* In a pictorial manner: with pictures.

PICTURAL, pikt'ūr-al, *n.* (*Spenser*). A picture.

PICTURE, pikt'ūr, *n.* *A painting:* a likeness in colours: a drawing: painting: a resemblance: an image.—*v.t.* To paint, to represent by painting: to form an ideal likeness of: to describe vividly:—*pr.p.* pict'ūring; *pa.p.* pict'ūred. [L. *pictura—pingo*, *pictum*, Sans. *pinj*, to paint.]

PICTURE-FRAME, pikt'ūr-frām, *n.* A frame surrounding a picture.

PICTURE-GALLERY, pikt'ūr-gal'ėr-i, *n.* A gallery, or large room, in which pictures are hung up for exhibition.

PICTURESQUE, pikt-ūr-esk', *adj.* Like a picture: fit to make a picture: natural: a vividly described representation. [Fr. *pittoresque*, It. *pittoresco—pittura*, L. *pictura*, a picture.]

PICTURESQUELY, pikt-ūr-esk'li, *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

PICTURESQUENESS, pikt-ūr-esk'nes, *n.* The state of being picturesque.

PIDDLE, pid'l, *v.i.* *To peddle* or deal in trifles: to trifle:—*pr.p.* pidd'ling; *pa.p.* pidd'led. [A form of PEDDLE.]

PIE, pī, *n.* An article of food of paste with something baked in or under it. [Contr. of PASTY.]

PIE, pī, *n.* A book which ordered the manner of performing divine service. [See PICA.]

PIE, pī, *n.* *That which is painted:* the magpie: (*print.*) type mixed or unsorted. [Fr., It., and L. *pica—pingo*, to paint.]

PIEBALD, pī'bawld, *adj.* With pied or coloured balls or patches: of various colours.

PIECE, pēs, *n.* *A part* of anything: a single article: a separate performance: a literary or artistic composition: a gun: a coin: a person (slightingly): (*Spenser*) a building, a castle.—*v.t.* To enlarge by adding a piece: to patch.—*v.i.* to unite by a coalescence of parts: to join:—*pr.p.* piec'ing; *pa.p.* pieced'. [Fr.; It. *pezza*, low L. *petium*, a piece of land, from Gael. *peos*, W. *peth*, a part, Bret. *pez*, a bit: or through It. from Gr. *peza*, an edge or border.]

PIECELESS, pēs'les, *adj.* Not made of pieces: entire.

PIECEMEAL, pēs'mēl, *adj.* Made of pieces or parts: single.—*adv.* In pieces or fragments: by pieces: gradually. [PIECE, and MEAL, a portion.]

PIECEWORK, pēs'wurk, *n.* Work done by the piece or job.

PIED, pīd, *adj.* *Painted* or variegated: of various colours: spotted. [From PIE, that which is painted.]

PIEDNESS, pīd'nes, *n.* The state of being pied.

PIELED, pēld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Peeled, bare, bald.

PIER, pēr, *n.* The mass of *stone*-work between the openings of a building, also that supporting an arch, bridge, &c.: a mass of stone-work projecting into the sea: a wharf. [A.S. *pere;* Fr. *pierre*, a stone, L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock.]

PIERCE, pērs, *v.t.* or *v.i.* *To thrust* or *make a hole through:* to enter, or force a way into: to touch or move deeply: to dive into, as a secret:—*pr.p.* pierc'ing; *pa.p.* pierced'. [Fr. *percer*, Prov. *pertusar*, It. *pertugiare*, L. *pertundo*, *-tusum—per*, through, and *tundo*, to beat.]

PIERCEABLE, pērs'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being pierced.

PIERCER, pērs'ėr, *n.* One who or an instrument that pierces.

PIER-GLASS, pēr'-glas, *n.* A glass hung on a pier or stone-work between windows.

PIERIAN, pī-ē'ri-an, *adj.* *Pertaining to the Muses.* [L. *Pierius*—Mt. Pierus, in Thessaly, the haunt of the Muses.]

PIET, pī'et, *n.* A pie or magpie. [A form of PIE.]

PIETISM, pī'et-izm, *n.* The doctrine and practice of the Pietists.

PIETIST, pī'et-ist, *n.* One of a sect of German religious reformers of the 17th century, characterised by great piety or practical religion.

PIETISTIC, -AL, pī-et-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Pietists: affectedly religious.

PIETY, pī'et-i, *n.* The quality of being pious: reverence for the Deity, parents, friends, or country: sense of duty: dutiful conduct. [L. *pietas*—root of PIOUS.]

PIEZOMETER, pī-ez-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids. [Gr. *piezō*, to press, and *metron*, a measure.]

PIG, pig, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little one:* a young swine: an oblong mass of metal, so called because it is made to flow when melted in channels called pigs, branching from a main channel called the sow.—*v.i.* To bring forth pigs: to live together like pigs:—*pr.p.* pigg'ing; *pa.p.* pigged'. [Gael. *big*, little ones, pl. of *beag*, little, D. *bigge*, *big*, a pig. Compare A.S. *piga*, Ice. *pika*, a little maid.]

PIGEON, pij'un, *n.* (*lit.*) That which *peeps* or chirps: a well-known bird, the dove. [Fr., Prov. *pijon*, It. *piccione*, *pippione*, L. *pipio*, a young bird or pigeon, from *pipio*, to chirp: from the sound.]

PIGEON-HEARTED, pij'un-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a heart like a pigeon's: timid: fearful.

PIGEON-HOLE, pij'un-hōl, *n.* A hole for pigeons into their dwelling: a division of a case for papers, &c.

PIGEON-LIVERED, pij'un-liv'ėrd, *adj.* Having a liver like a pigeon's: timid: cowardly.

PIGGERY, pig'ėr-i, *n.* A place where pigs are kept.

PIGGISH, pig'ish, *adj.* Belonging to or like pigs.

PIG-HEADED, pig'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a large or ill-formed head: stupidly obstinate.

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PIGHT, pīt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To place, to fix. [See next word.]

PIGHT, pīt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Placed, fixed, determined. [Old pa.p. of PITCH, to place.]

PIG-IRON, pig'-ī'urn, *n.* Iron in pigs or rough bars.

PIGMEAN, pig-mē'an, *adj.* Like a pigmy: very small.

PIGMENT, pig'ment, *n.* *Paint:* any substance for colouring: that which gives the iris of the eye its various colours. [Fr., L. *pigmentum—pingo*, to paint.]

PIGMENTAL, pig-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to pigments.

PIGMY. Same as PYGMY.

PIG-NUT, pig'-nut, *n.* Same as EARTH-NUT.

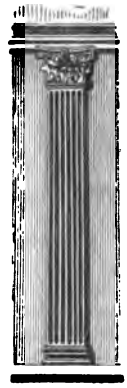
PIG-TAIL, pig'-tāl, *n.* The tail of a pig: the hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail: tobacco twisted in small rolls.

PIKE, pīk, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which picks* or has *a sharp point:* a weapon with a shaft and spear-head, formerly used by foot-soldiers: a voracious fresh-water fish with a pointed snout: the peak or summit of a hill: a turnpike road. [Fr. *pique.* See PICK.]

PIKED, pīkt, *adj.* Ending in a pike or point.

PIKEMAN, pīk'man, *n.* A man armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pīk'staf, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike: a staff with a pike at the end.



Pilaster.

PILASTER, pi-las'tėr, *n.* A square *pillar* or column, usually set within a wall. [Fr. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, low L. *pilastrum*—L. *pila*, a pillar.]

PILASTERED, pi-las'tėrd, *adj.* Furnished with pilasters or inserted pillars.

PILCH, pilch, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cloak or gown lined with furs. [A.S. *pylce;* low L. *pellicium.* See PELISSE.]

PILCHARD, pil'shard, *n.* A sea-fish like the herring, but thicker and rounder, with a smooth, beautiful skin. [O. E. *pilcher*, from A.S. *pylce*, Ger. *pelz*, Fr. *pelisse*, It. *pelliccia*, a furred garment—L. *pelliceus*, made of skins—*pellis*, a skin.]

PILE, pīl, *n.* *A ball:* a roundish mass: a heap: combustibles for burning, esp. dead bodies: a large building: a heap of shot or shell: in electricity, a form of battery.—*v.t.* To lay in a pile or heap: to collect in a mass: to heap up: to fill above the brim:—*pr.p.* pīl'ing; *pa.p.* pīled'. [Fr.; L. *pila*, a ball, Sans. *pūl*, to accumulate.]

PILE, pīl, *n.* *A pillar:* one of the large stakes driven into the earth to support foundations.—*v.i.* To drive piles into. [A.S. *pil*, L. *pila*, a pillar.]

PILE, pīl, *n.* *Hair:* the nap on cloth. [O. Fr. *peil*, L. *pilus*, Gr. *pilos*, hair.]

PILEATE, pī'le-āt or pil'e-, } *adj.* Having the form
PILEATED, pī'le-āt-ed, } of a cap or hat. [L. *pileatus—pileus*, Gr. *pilos*, hair wrought into felt.]

PILE-DRIVER, pīl'-drīv'ėr, } *n.* An engine for driv-
PILE-ENGINE, pīl'-en'jin, } ing down piles.

PILES, pīlz, *n.* Hemorrhoids.

PILFER, pil'fėr, *v.i.* *To strip bare:* to rob: to steal small things.—*v.t.* to steal by petty theft. [A strengthened form of PILL, to strip bare.]

PILFERING, pil'fėr-ing, *n.* Petty theft. [From PILFER.]

PILGRIM, pil'grim, *n.* One who passes *through* different *lands:* a wanderer: one who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place.—*adj.* Of or belonging to pilgrims. [O. Ger. and Dan.; Ger. *pilger*, Fr. *pèlerin*, Prov. *pelegrin*, It. *pellegrino*, *peregrino*, L. *peregrinus*, a traveller—*per*, through, and *ager*, land.]

PILGRIMAGE, pil'grim-āj, *n.* The journey of a pilgrim: a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

PILIFORM, pil'i-form, *adj.* *Having the form of* or resembling *hairs.* [L. *pilus*, a hair, and *forma*, form.]

PILING, pīl'ing, *n.* The act of piling or heaping up: the driving of piles: a series of piles placed in order.

PILL, pil, *n.* *A little ball* of medicine: anything nauseous. [L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila*, a ball.]

PILL, pil, *v.t.* *To strip bare:* to rob or plunder.—*v.i.* to be peeled off: to come off in flakes. [Fr. *piller*, It. *pigliare*, L. *pilare*, to plunder, prob. from *pilus*, hair.]

PILLAGE, pil'āj, *n.* *The act of pilling* or *stripping bare:* plunder: spoil, esp. taken in war.—*v.t.* To plunder or spoil:—*pr.p.* pill'āging; *pa.p.* pill'āged.

PILLAGER, pil'āj-ėr, *n.* One who pillages.

PILLAR, pil'ar, *n.* *A pile:* a column: an upright support: anything that sustains. [Fr. *pilier*—L. *pila*, a pillar.]

PILLARED, pil'ard, *adj.* Supported by a pillar: having the form of a pillar.

PILLICOCK, pil'i-kok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A term of endearment.

PILLION, pil'yun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A skin* for riding on: a cushion for a woman behind a horseman: the cushion of a saddle. [Ir. *pillin*, Gael. *pillean*, a pad, *peall*, a skin or mat, akin to L. *pellis*, the skin: derived by some from PILLOW.]

PILLORY, pil'or-i, *n.* A wooden frame, supported by an upright pillar or post, and having holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment.—*v.t.* To punish in the pillory:—*pr.p.* pill'orying; *pa.p.* pill'oried. [Fr. *pilori*, low L. *pilloricum, piliorium*—L. *pila*, a pillar.]

Pillory.

PILLOW, pil'ō, *n.* A cushion filled with *feathers* for resting the head on: any cushion.—*v.t.* To lay on for support. [O. E. *pilwe*, A.S. *pyle*, D. *peluwe*, akin to L. *pulvinus*, acc. to Wedgwood from *pluma*, a feather.]

PILLOW-CASE, pil'ō-kās, *n.* A case for a pillow.

PILLOWY, pil'ō-i, *adj.* Like a pillow: soft.

PILOSE, pī-lōs', *adj.* *Hairy:* consisting of or covered with hairs. [L. *pilosus—pilus*, a hair.]

PILOSITY, pī-los'i-ti, *n.* The state of being pilose or hairy.

PILOT, pī'lot, *n.* One who conducts ships in and out of a harbour, along a dangerous coast, &c.: a guide.—*v.t.* To conduct as a pilot. [Fr. *pilote*, D. *piloot*, from *peilen*, to sound, and *loot*, Ger. *loth*, a sounding-lead.]

PILOTAGE, pī'lot-āj, *n.* The act of piloting: the fee or wages of pilots.

PILOT-CLOTH, pī'lot-kloth, *n.* (*lit.*) *Cloth for pilots:* a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats.

PILOT-ENGINE, pī'lot-en'jin, *n.* A locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear its way, as a pilot.

PILOT-FISH, pī'lot-fish, *n.* A fish of the same family as the mackerel, so called from its often following ships for a long time, so that it was believed by the ancients to point out to mariners their course.

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PILOUS, pīl'us. Same as PILOSE.

PIMENTA, pi-men'ta, } *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything spicy:*
PIMENTO, pi-men'to, } allspice or Jamaica pepper: the tree producing it. [Sp. *pimienta*, It. *pimento*—L. *pigmentum*, paint, juice of plants, anything spicy.]

PIMP, pimp, *n.* One who procures gratifications for the lust of others: a pander.—*v.i.* To procure women for others: to pander. [Perhaps from prov. E. *pimp*, to couple.]

PIMPERNEL, pim'pér-nel, *n.* A plant *having a double series of small leaves.* [Fr. *pimprenelle*, It. *pimpinella*, low L. *bipinnella*, for *bipinnula*, two-winged, from *bipennis*—*bis*, twice, and *penna*, feather, wing.]

PIMPLE, pimp'l, *n.* *A pustule:* a small swelling. [A.S. *pinpel*, Fr. *pompette*, akin to L. *papula*, a pustule: or from W. *pwmpl*, dim. of *pwmp*, a knob.]

PIMPLED, pimp'ld, } *adj.* Having pimples.
PIMPLY, pimp'li, }

PIN, pin, *n.* (*lit.*) *A feather:* a sharp-pointed instrument, esp. for fastening articles together: anything that holds parts together: a peg used in musical instruments for fastening the strings: anything of little value: (*med.*) a speck in the cornea of the eye: an obscurity of vision arising from such a speck.—*v.t.* To fasten with a pin: to fasten: to enclose:—*pr.p.* pinn'ing; *pa.p.* pinned'. [W., Gael., and Ger. *pinne*, L. *pinna* or *penna*, a feather.]

PINAFORE, pin'a-fōr, *n.* An apron for a child pinned or fastened before.

PIN-BUTTOCK, pin'-but'ok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sharp, [pointed buttock.

PINCASE, pin'kās, *n.* A case or cushion for holding pins.

PINCERS. Same as PINCHERS.

PINCH, pinsh, *v.t.* To gripe hard: to squeeze: to squeeze the flesh so as to give pain: to nip: to distress: to gripe.—*v.i.* to act with force: to bear or press hard: to spare.—*n.* A close compression with the fingers: what can be taken up by the compressed fingers: a gripe: distress: oppression. [Fr. *pincer*, Sp. *pinchar*, *pizcar*, It. *pizzicare*, to pinch, *pinzo*, a prick; akin to O. Ger. *pizchiar*, to nip, D. *pinsen*, *pitsen*, to pinch.]

PINCHBECK, pinsh'bek, *n.* A gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc. [Said to be from the name of the inventor.]

PINCHER, pinsh'ér, *n.* One who or that which [pinches.

PINCHERS, pinsh'érz, *n.* An instrument for seizing anything, esp. for drawing out nails, &c. [From PINCH.]

PINCHINGLY, pinsh'ing-li, *adv.* In a pinching [manner.

PINCUSHION, pin'koosh-un, *n.* A cushion for holding pins.

PINDARIC, pin-dar'ik, *adj.* After the style and manner of Pindar, a Greek lyric poet.—*n.* A Pindaric ode: an irregular ode.

PINE, pīn, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To suffer pain:* to waste away under pain or mental distress.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to wear out: to make to languish: to grieve for in silence.—*n.* (*obs.*) Pain: woe: want:—*pr.p.* pīn'ing; *pa.p.* pīned'. [A.S. *pīnan*, from *pīn*, pain; O. Ger. *peinen*; Ger. *peinigen*. See PAIN.]

PINE, pīn, *n.* The *pin*-like or pointed tree: a northern cone-bearing, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber. [A.S. and Fr. *pin*; L. *pinus*; Gr. *pitus*: perhaps from PIN.]

PINE-APPLE, pīn'-ap'l, *n.* A tropical plant, and its fruit, shaped like a *pine*-cone.

PINE-CLAD, pīn'-klad, } *adj.* Clad or
PINE-CROWNED, pīn'-krownd, } crowned with pine-trees.

PINERY, pīn'ér-i, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised.

PINEY, pīn'i, *adj.* Same as PINY.

PINFOLD, pin'fōld, *n.* A place in which beasts are enclosed. [PEN and FOLD.]

PINGUIN, pin'gwin, *n.* Same as PENGUIN.

PINIC, pīn'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from the pine: noting an acid consisting of the portion of common resin soluble in cold alcohol.

PINION, pin'yun, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which flies, a wing:* the joint of a wing most remote from the body: a smaller wheel with teeth working into others.—*v.t.* To confine the wings of: to cut off the pinion: to confine by binding the arms. [Fr. *pignon*; prov. Fr. *pinon*, L. *penna*, wing.]

PINK, pingk, *n.* (*lit.*) *Small eye:* a plant with beautiful flowers, sometimes marked like an eye: a colour like that of the flower: the minnow, from the colour of its abdomen in summer: that which is supremely excellent.—*v.t.* To work in eyelet holes: to cut in small scollops or angles. [D. *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes; prov. Ger. *pinkern*, to wink.]

PINK-EYED, pingk'-id, *adj.* Having small eyes. [From PINK.]

PINKING-IRON, pingk'ing-ī'urn, *n.* A tool for [pinking or scolloping.

PIN-MONEY, pin'-mun'i, *n.* Money allowed to a wife for private expenses, originally to buy pins.

PINNACE, pin'ās, *n.* A small vessel with oars and sails: a boat with eight oars. [Fr. *pinasse*; It. *pinassa*—L. *pinus*, a pine, a ship.]

PINNACLE, pin'a-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is* pointed *like a pin* or *feather:* a slender turret: a high spiring point.—*v.t.* To build with pinnacles:—*pr.p.* pinn'acling; *pa.p.* pinn'acled. [Low L. *pinnaculum*, from *pinna*, a feather.]

PINNATE, pin'āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Shaped *like a feather:* (*zool.*) furnished with fins. [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather.]

PINNATELY, pin'āt-li, *adv.* In a pinnate manner.

PINNER, pin'ér, *n.* One who pins or fastens: a pin-maker: the lappet of a head-dress flying loose.

PINNOED, pin'ōd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Pinioned.

PINNULE, pin'ūl, *n.* (*bot.*) One of the branchlets of a pinnate leaf: (*paleon.*) one of the lateral divisions of the digitations of an encrinite. [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, a feather.]

PIN-POINT, pin'-point, *n.* The point of a pin: a trifle.

PINT, pīnt, *n.* A painted or marked measure = ½ quart or 4 gills: (*med.*) 12 ounces liquid measure. [A.S. *pynt*; Ger. and Fr. *pinte*; Sp. *pinta*, mark, pint, from L. *pingo*, Sans. *pinj*, to paint.]

PINTAIL, pin'tāl, *n.* A genus of ducks, of the section with the hind-toe destitute of membrane, characterised by the tail of the male being long and tapering to a point.

PINTLE, pin'tl, *n.* *A little pin:* a long iron bolt for preventing the recoil of a cannon: the bolt on which the rudder of a ship is hung. [Dim. of PIN.]

PINY, pīn'i, *adj.* Abounding with pine-trees.

PIONEER, pī-o-nēr', *n.* (*lit.*) *A foot-soldier:* a soldier who clears the road before an army, sinks mines, &c.: one who goes before to prepare the way.—*v.t.* To act as pioneer to. [Fr. *pionnier*; O. Fr. *peonier*—*peon*, It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier—L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

PIONER, pī'on-ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pioneer.

PIONIED, pī'o-nid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Furnished with pionies. [pioneers.

PIONING, pī'on-ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). The work of

PIONY. Same as PEONY.

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PIOUS, pī'us, *adj.* Devout: having reverence and love for the Deity; proceeding from religious feeling: practised under the appearance of religion. [L. *pius.*]

PIOUSLY, pī'us-li, *adv.* In a pious manner: religiously.

PIOUS-MINDED, pī'us-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Of a pious disposition.

PIP, pip, *n.* A disease of fowls, in which a horny substance grows on the tip of the tongue. [D. *pip*, Ger. *pipps*, Fr. *pépie*, It. *pipita*, L. *pituita*; akin to Gr. *ptuō*, to spit.]

PIP, pip, *n.* The seed of fruit, as the apple, orange, &c.: a spot in cards. [O. E. and Fr. *pépin*; It. *pipita*; Sp. *pepita.*]

PIPE, pīp, *n.* A musical wind instrument consisting of a long tube: any long tube: a tube of clay, &c. with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco: the wind-pipe with the organs of voice: (*Shak.*) the key or sound of the voice: a roll kept in the exchequer: the exchequer itself: a cask containing two hhds.—*v.i.* To play upon a pipe: to whistle.—*v.t.* to play on a pipe: to call with a pipe, as on board ships:—*pr.p.* pīp'ing; *pa.p.* pīped'. [A.S. *pip*; Ger. and Fr. *pipe*; It. *pipa*; L. *pipo*, Gr. *pippizō*, to peep or chirp—from the sound.]

PIPE-CLAY, pīp'-klā, *n.* White clay used for making tobacco-pipes and earthenware.

PIPE-FISH, pīp'-fish, *n.* A genus of fishes having a long thin body covered with partially ossified plates, the head long, and the jaws elongated so as to form a tubular snout, hence the name.

PIPE-LAYING, pīp'-lā'ing, *n.* The laying down of pipes for gas, water, &c. [instrument.

PIPER, pīp'ėr, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or wind

PIPE-STICK, pīp'-stik, *n.* The wooden tube used for some tobacco-pipes.

PIPE-WINE, pīp'-wīn, *n.* (*Shak.*) Canary.

PIPING, pīp'ing, *adj.* Uttering a weak, shrill sound, like a sick person: sickly: feeble: boiling.

PIPIT, pip'it, *n.* A genus of birds resembling larks in plumage and wagtails in habits, the most common British species being the titlark.

PIPKIN, pip'kin, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little pipe:* a small earthen boiler. [Dim. of PIPE.]

PIPPIN, pip'in, *n.* A kind of tart apple, prob. so called from the pips or spots on its skin.

PIPY, pīp'i, *adj.* Like pipes.

PIQUANCY, pik'an-si, *n.* The state or quality of [being piquant.

PIQUANT, pik'ant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pricking:* stimulating to the palate: sharp: severe: cutting. [From root of PIQUE.]

PIQUANTLY, pik'ant-li, *adv.* In a piquant manner.

PIQUE, pēk, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pick* or prick, as with sharp words: to wound the pride of: to offend: to excite to action: to touch with emulation: to pride or value (fol. by a reciprocal pronoun):—*pr.p.* piq'uing; *pa.p.* piqued'.—*n.* An offence taken: wounded pride: spite: nicety: punctilio. [Fr. *piquer.* See PICK.]

PIQUET. Same as PICKET.

PIQUET, pi-ket', *n.* A game at cards played between two persons. [Fr.—*pique*, a point.]

PIRACY, pī'ra-si, *n.* The crime of a pirate: robbery on the high seas: infringement of copyright: literary theft.

PIRATE, pī'rāt, *n.* *One who attempts* to capture ships at sea: a sea-robber: an armed vessel used by pirates: one who steals or infringes a copyright.—*v.t.* To take without permission, as books or writings:—*pr.p.* pī'rāting; *pa.p.* pī'rāted. [L. *pirata*; Gr. *peiratēs*, from *peiraō*, to attempt.]

PIRATICAL, pī-rat'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a pirate: practising piracy. [manner.

PIRATICALLY, pī-rat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a piratical

PIROUETTE, pir-ōō-et', *n.* A wheeling about on the toes in dancing: the repeated turning round of a horse on the same ground.—*v.i.* To execute a pirouette. [Fr., from *pied*, foot, and *rouette*, dim. of *roue*, a wheel.]

PISCATORIAL, pis-ka-tōr'i-al, } *adj.* *Relating to*
PISCATORY, pis'ka-tor-i, } *fishes* or fishing. [From L. *piscis*, a fish.]

PISCES, pis'ēz, *n.* *The fishes*, the twelfth sign of the zodiac. [L., pl. of *piscis*, a fish.]

PISCICULTURE, pis'i-kul-tūr, *n.* The introduction and protection of fish by artificial methods. [L. *piscis*, a fish, and CULTURE.]

PISCINA, pis-ī'na, *n.* (*arch.*) A basin or sink on the south side of the altar, into which is emptied water used in washing any of the sacred vessels. [L., a fish-pond, a cistern—*piscis*, a fish.]

PISCINAL, pis'ī-nal or pi-sī'nal, *adj.* Belonging to a fish-pond. [L. *piscinalis*, from *piscina*, a fish-pond.]

PISCINE, pis'īn, *adj.* Pertaining to fishes. [From L. *piscis*, a fish.]

PISCIVOROUS, pis-iv'o-rus, *adj.* *Devouring* or feeding on *fishes.* [L. *piscis*, fish, and *voro*, to devour.]

PISH, pish, *int.* An exclamation of contempt.

PISMIRE, piz'mīr, *n.* An ant or emmet.

[From PISS and MIRE, obs. an ant, because it discharges moisture like urine; D. *pis-mier*; A.S. and low Ger. *mire*, Gr. *murmēx*, Pers. *mur*, an ant.]

PISS, pis, *v.i.* To discharge urine or make water.—*n.* Urine. [D. and Ger. *pissen*—from the sound.]

A PISSING WHILE (*Shak.*), a short time.

PISTACHIO, pis-tā'sho, *n.* The fruit of a tree much cultivated on the coast of the Mediterranean, the kernel of the stone of which very much resembles the sweet almond. [It. *pistacchio*, L. *pistacium*, Gr. *pistakē*—Pers. *pistah.*]

PISTIL, pis'til, *n.* (*bot.*) The female organ in the centre of a flower, essentially consisting of the ovary, which contains the young seeds, the style or central part, and the stigma or upper part; so called from its likeness to the *pestle* of a mortar. [Fr.; L. *pistillum.* See PESTLE.]

PISTILLACEOUS, pis-til-ā'shus, *adj.* Growing on a pistil: pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil.

PISTILLATE, pis-til'at, *adj.* Having a pistil.

PISTILLIFEROUS, pis-til-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing a pistil* without stamens. [PISTIL, and *fero*, to bear.]

PISTOL, pis'tol, *n.* A small hand-gun. [Fr. *pistolet*, It. *pistola*, said to be from *Pistoja*, O. It. *Pistola*, a town in Italy, where it is said to have been first made.]

PISTOLE, pis-tōl', *n.* A gold coin current in Spain, Italy, and several parts of Germany, of the value of about 16*s.* [Fr.; It. *pistola*, a corr. of *piastruola*, dim. of *piastra*, orig. a thin plate of metal.]

PISTOLET, pis'to-let, *n.* A little pistol.

PISTON, pis'ton, *n.* (*lit.*) *The pounder:* a short solid cylinder, fitting and moving up and down within another hollow cylinder, used in pumps, &c. [Fr.; It. *pistone*, from L. *pinso*, to pound. See PESTLE.] [piston is moved.

PISTON-ROD, pis'ton-rod, *n.* The rod by which the

PIT, pit, *n.* A deep hole in the earth: a place from

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which anything is dug: an abyss: the bottomless pit: the grave: a hole used as a trap for wild beasts: whatever insnares: the hollow of the stomach: the hollow under the arm: the indentation left by small-pox: the ground-floor of a theatre: the shaft of a mine: the area used for cock-fighting.—*v.t.* To mark with pits or little hollows: to set in competition: —*pr.p.* pitt'ing; *pa.p.* pitt'ed. [A.S. *pytt;* Ir. and Gael. *pit;* L. *puteus.*]

PITAPAT, pit'a-pat, *adv.* With palpitation or quick beating.—*n.* A light, quick repeated movement or sound as of the heart or footstep. [A repetition of *pat.*]

PITCH, pich, *n.* A black, sticky substance, used in calking ships, &c.—*v.t.* To smear with pitch. [A.S. *pic;* Ger. *pech;* Ice. *bik;* L. *pix;* Gr. *pissa,* akin to *peukē,* L. *picea,* the fir.]

PITCH, pich, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pick* or strike *with a pike:* to throw: to fix or set in array: to fix the tone.—*v.i.* to settle, as something pitched: to come to rest from flight: to fall headlong: to fix the choice: to encamp: to rise and fall, as a ship.—*n.* Any point or degree of elevation or depression: (*Shak.*) highest rise: the height to which a falcon soared before she stooped upon her prey: degree: degree of slope: a descent: (*mus.*) the height of a note: (*mech.*) distance between the centres of two teeth: (*arch.*) the proportion between the height and the span of a roof. [A form of PICK.]

PITCH AND PAY (*Shak.*), pay down at once, pay ready money.—PITCHED-BATTLE, a battle in which the contending parties have fixed positions.

PITCH-DARK, pich'-därk, *adj.* Dark as pitch: very dark.

PITCHER, pich'ér, *n.* A vessel for holding and pouring out water, &c. [O. Fr. *pichier,* Sp. and Port. *pichel,* Basque *pitcherra,* a tankard, pitcher; It. *bicchiere.* See BEAKER.]

PITCHER-PLANT, pich'ér-plant, *n.* A tropical plant with vase-shaped leaves holding water like pitchers.

PITCHFORK, pich'fork, *n.* A fork for pitching [hay, &c.

PITCHPIPE, pich'pīp, *n.* A small pipe to pitch the voice or tune with.

PITCHY, pich'i, *adj.* Having the qualities of pitch: smeared with pitch: black like pitch: dark: dismal.

PIT-COAL, pit'-kōl, *n.* Coal dug from a pit in the earth.

PITEOUS, pit'e-us, *adj.* Exciting pity, sorrowful, mournful: affected by pity: compassionate: pitiful, wretched.

PITEOUSLY, pit'e-us-li, *adv.* In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pit'e-us-nes, *n.* The state of being piteous.

PITFALL, pit'fawl, *n.* A pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts fall into it and are caught.

PITH, pith, *n.* The *marrow* or soft substance in the centre of plants: force: importance: condensed substance: quintessence. [A.S. *pitha;* D. *pit,* marrow.]

PITHILY, pith'i-li, *adv.* With pith, strength, or energy.

PITHINESS, pith'i-nes, *n.* The state of being pithy.

PITHLESS, pith'les, *adj.* Wanting pith, force, or energy.

PITHY, pith'i, *adj.* Full of pith: expressing concentrated force: strong: energetic.

PITIABLE, pit'i-a-bl, *adj.* Deserving pity: affecting: [wretched.

PITIABLENESS, pit'i-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being pitiable.

PITIABLY, pit'i-a-bli, *adv.* In a pitiable manner.

PITIFUL, pit'i-fool, *adj.* Full of pity: compassionate: sad: deserving contemptuous pity: despicable.

PITIFULLY, pit'i-fool-li, *adv.* In a pitiful manner.

PITIFULNESS, pit'i-fool-nes, *n.* The state of being pitiful.

PITILESS, pit'i-les, *adj.* Without pity: unsym- [pathising: cruel.

PITILESSLY, pit'i-les-li, *adv.* In a pitiless manner.

PITILESSNESS, pit'i-les-nes, *n.* The state of being pitiless.

PITMAN, pit'man, *n.* A man who works in a coal- [pit or a saw-pit.

PIT-SAW, pit'-saw, *n.* A large saw worked vertically by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.

PITTANCE, pit'ans, *n.* (*orig.*) A monk's allowance of food: a very small portion or quantity. [It.; Sp.; Port. *pitanza;* Fr. *pitance:* variously derived from It. *apitansant,* appetising, *pieta,* pity, and *pite,* a small coin, a morsel.]

PITTEOUS, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as PITEOUS.

PITY, pit'i, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *Piety:* sympathy with the grief or suffering of another: a subject of pity or regret.—*v.t.* To sympathise with.—*v.i.* to be compassionate:—*pr.p.* pit'ying; *pa.p.* pit'ied. [Fr. *pitié;* It. *pieta;* L. *pietas—pius,* pious.]

IT PITIETH THEM (*Pr. Bk.*), it causeth pity in them.

PITYINGLY, pit'i-ing-li, *adv.* In a pitying manner.

PIVOT, piv'ot, *n.* The small *peg* or *stake* on which anything turns: the officer or soldier at the flank on which a company wheels. [Fr., contr. of *pieuvot,* dim. of *pieu,* a stake; It. *pivolo,* a peg or pin, conn. with PIPE.]

PIVOTING, piv'ot-ing, *n.* The pivot-work in machines.

PIVOT-MAN, piv'ot-man, *n.* The officer or soldier at the flank on which a line of soldiers wheels.

PIX, piks, *n.* Same as PYX.

PIXY, piks'i, *n.* A fairy. [A corruption of *Pucksy;* from PUCK.]

PIXY-RING, piks'i-ring, *n.* A fairy ring, a well-marked ring of a different kind of grass, common on meadows and heaths.

PIXY-STOOL, piks'i-stōōl, *n.* A toad-stool or mush- [room.

PIZZLE, piz'l, *n.* (*Shak.*) The penis or male organ of generation. [Perhaps from PISS.]

PLACABILITY, plāk-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being placable: willingness to be appeased.

PLACABLE, plāk'a-bl or plak'a-bl, *adj.* *That may be appeased:* relenting: forgiving. [L. *placabilis —placo,* to appease.]

PLACABLENESS, plāk'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as PLAC- [ABILITY.

PLACABLY, plāk'a-bli, *adv.* In a placable manner.

PLACARD, pla-kärd' or plak'ard, *n.* *Anything broad and flat:* a bill stuck upon a wall as an advertisement, or as a libel, censure, &c.: an edict or manifesto. [Fr. *plaquard,* a bill stuck on a wall—*plaquer,* to stick, *plaque,* plate, tablet—Gr. *plax, plakos,* anything broad and flat.]

PLACARD, pla-kärd', *v.t.* To publish or notify by [placards.

PLACE, plās, *n.* *A broad way* in a city: any portion of space: spot: situation: locality: a town: a residence: local existence: rank: office: room: stead: way: (*Bacon*) effect, implying the making room for: passage in a book.—*v.t.* To put in any place or condition: to settle: to invest: to lend: to ascribe:—*pr.p.* plās'ing; *pa.p.* plāced'. [Fr.; L. *platea,* a broad way in a city; Gr. *plateia,* a street—*platys,* broad.]

TO GIVE PLACE, to make room, to yield.—TO HAVE PLACE, to have existence.—TO TAKE PLACE, to come to pass.

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PLACEMAN, plās'man, *n.* One who has a place or office under a government.

PLACENTA, pla-sen'ta, *n.* The spongy, *flattened* organ developed during pregnancy, connecting the fœtus in the womb with the mother by the navel-string, and expelled after birth: (*bot.*) the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached:—*pl.* PLACEN'TÆ. [L.; Gr. *plax, plakos*, anything flat and broad.]

PLACENTAL, pla-sen'tal, *adj.* Pertaining to or having a placenta.—*n.* A mammal having a placenta.

PLACER, plās'ėr, *n.* One who places or sets.

PLACID, plas'id, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Pleasing:* gentle: peaceful: soft: mild. [L. *placidus—placeo*, to please, akin to *placo*. See PLACABLE.]

PLACIDITY, plas-id'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being placid. [quiet manner.

PLACIDLY, plas'id-li, *adv.* In a placid, calm, or

PLACIDNESS, plas'id-nes, *n.* Same as PLACIDITY.

PLACIT, plas'it, *n.* A decree or determination. [L. *placitum*, a determination—*placeo*, to please.]

PLACK, plak, *n.* A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, equal in value to the third part of an English penny. [Fr. *plaque*, a piece.]

PLACKET, plak'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A petticoat. [Fr. *plaquet—plaquer*, to clap or lay on.]

PLACODERM, plak'o-dėrm, *adj.* Noting an order of fossil fishes having their skin covered with bony plates. [Gr. *plax, plakos*, anything flat and broad, and *derma*, a skin.]

PLACOID, plak'oid, *adj.* Noting an order of fishes having irregular bony plates, not imbricated like scales, but placed near together in the skin, and including both fossil and existing genera. [Gr. *plax, plakos*, anything flat and broad, and *eidos*, form.]

PLAGIARISE, plāj-i-ar-īz', *v.t.* To steal from the writings of another:—*pr.p.* plāgiaris'ing; *pa.p.* plāgiarised'. [See PLAGIARY.] [of plagiarising.

PLAGIARISM, plāj'i-ar-izm, *n.* The act or practice

PLAGIARIST, plāj'i-ar-ist, *n.* One who plagiarises.

PLAGIARY, plāj'i-ar-i, *n.* (*orig.*) *A man-stealer:* one who steals the thoughts or writings of others and gives them out as his own.—*adj.* Practising literary theft. [L. *plagiarius*, a man-stealer—*plagium*, man-stealing—*plagio*, to surround with a net, to steal—*plaga*, a net, akin to *plak*, root of Gr. *plekō*, to entwine.]

PLAGUE, plāg, *n.* (*lit.*) *A stroke, a wound:* any great natural evil: a pestilence: anything troublesome: a state of misery.—*v.t.* To infest with disease or calamity: to trouble: to make uneasy:—*pr.p.* plāg'uing; *pa.p.* plāgued'. [D. *plage*, a wound—L. *plaga*, Gr. *plēgē*, a stroke—*plēssō*, to strike.]

PLAGUE-MARK, plāg'-märk, } *n.* A mark or spot
PLAGUE-SPOT, plāg'-spot, } of plague or foul disease. [annoys.

PLAGUER, plāg'ėr, *n.* One who plagues, vexes, or

PLAGUY, plāg'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Vexatious: troublesome.

PLAICE, plās, *n.* A species of broad, flat fish. [L. *platessa*, a flat fish—Gr. *platys*, broad, flat.]

PLAID, plad, *n.* (*lit.*) *A blanket:* a loose outer garment of woollen cloth, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *plaide*, a blanket, contr. of *peallaid*, a sheep-skin—*peall*, a skin.]

PLAIDED, plad'ed, *adj.* Wearing a plaid.

PLAIDING, plad'ing, *n.* Plaid cloth.

PLAIN, plān, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spenser, Milton*). To complain: to lament.—*n.* Complaint.

PLAIN, plān, *adj.* *Even: flat:* level: smooth: simple: unembellished: homely: honest: frank: artless: sincere: evident: mere: not coloured or figured.—*n.* Level land: any flat expanse: an open field.—*adv.* Honestly: distinctly. [L. *planus*; prob. akin to Gr. *platys*, wide, broad, flat.] [plaintiff.

PLAINANT, plān'ant, *n.* One who complains: a

PLAIN-DEALER, plān'-dēl'ėr, *n.* One who deals or speaks his mind plainly or frankly.

PLAIN-DEALING, plān'-dēl'ing, *adj.* Dealing, speaking, or acting plainly or honestly: open: candid.—*n.* Frank and candid speaking or acting: sincerity.

PLAIN-HEARTED, plān'-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a plain or honest heart: sincere: straightforward.

PLAIN-HEARTEDNESS, plān-härt'ed-nes, *n.* Sincerity.

PLAINING, plān'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Complaint.

PLAINLY, plān'li, *adv.* In a plain manner.

PLAINNESS, plān'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plain.

PLAIN-SONG, plān'-song, *n.* (*Shak.*) The plain, unvaried ecclesiastical chant, so called in contradistinction to *prick-song* or variegated music sung by note.

PLAIN-SPEAKING, plān'-spēk'ing, *n.* Plainness of speech: candour. [plain, rough sincerity.

PLAIN-SPOKEN, plān'-spōk'en, *adj.* Speaking with

PLAINT, plānt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A beating of the breast* in mourning: lamentation: complaint: a sad song: (*law*) the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff. [Norm. *plainte*; O. Fr. *plainct*, L. *planctus—plango, planctum*, to beat the breast, &c., in mourning. See COMPLAIN.] [ing sorrow.

PLAINTFUL, plānt'fool, *adj.* Complaining: express-

PLAINTIFF, plānt'if, *n.* A complainant: (*law*) one who commences and carries on a suit against another.

PLAINTIFF, plānt'if, *adj.* Same as PLAINTIVE.

PLAINTIVE, plānt'iv, *adj.* Complaining: expressing sorrow: sad.

PLAINTIVELY, plānt'iv-li, *adv.* In a plaintive manner. [quality of being plaintive.

PLAINTIVENESS, plānt'iv-nes, *n.* The state or

PLAINTLESS, plānt'les, *adj.* Without complaint: unrepining.

PLAIN-WORK, plān'-wurk, *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAISE, plās, *n.* Same as PLAICE.

PLAISTER, plās'tėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as PLASTER.

PLAIT, plāt, *v.t.* *To fold:* to double in narrow folds: to interweave: (*Shak.*) to entangle.—*n.* A fold: a doubling: a braid, as of hair. [L. *plico, plicatum*, akin to Gr. *plekō*, to fold.]

PLAITER, plāt'ėr, *n.* One who plaits or braids.

PLAN, plan, *n.* A drawing of anything on a *plane* or *flat* surface, as a map or chart: a horizontal section or ground-plot of a building: a scheme or project: a contrivance.—*v.t.* To make a sketch of on a flat surface: to form in design:—*pr.p.* plann'ing; *pa.p.* planned'. [Fr.—L. *planus*, flat. See PLAIN.]

PLANARY, plān'ar-i, *adj.* Relating to a plane.

PLANCH, plansh, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with or make of planks or boards. [See PLANK.]

PLANE, plān, *adj.* *Plain:* even: level: pertaining to, lying in, or forming a plane.—*n.* A level surface: a tool for smoothing boards: (*geom.*) a superficies, a surface such that if any two points in it be taken, the straight line which joins them will lie wholly in the surface.—*v.t.* To make level:—*pr.p.* plān'ing; *pa.p.* plāned'. [L. *planus*. See PLAIN.]

PLANET, plan'et, *n.* One of the bodies in the solar system which revolve round the sun, so called from

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heir *wandering* or moving about among the other tars. [Gr. *planētēs*, a wanderer—*planaō*, to make to wander.]

ANETARIUM, plan-et-ā'ri-um, *n.* A machine shewing the motions and orbits of the planets.

ANETARY, plan'et-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to the planets: consisting of or produced by planets: under the influence of a planet: erratic: revolving.

ANETOID, plan'et-oid, *n.* A celestial body having the form of a planet: an asteroid. [Gr. *planētēs*, and *eidos*, form—*eidō*, L. *video*, to see.]

ANE-TREE, plān'-trē, *n.* A fine tall tree, with large *broad* leaves and spreading form. [Fr. *plane*, *platane*, L. *platanus*, Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad. See PLATANE.]

ANET-STRICKEN, plan'et-strik'en, } *adj.* (*astrol.*)
ANET-STRUCK, plan'et-struk, } Struck or affected by the planets: blasted.

ANIMETER, plan-im'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure drawn on paper. [PLANE, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

ANIMETRY, plan-im'e-tri, *n.* The mensuration of plane surfaces. [PLANE, and *metron*, measure.]

ANING-MACHINE, plān'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A machine for planing wood or metals.

ANISPHERE, plan'i-sfēr, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane.

LANK, plangk, *n.* A long, plain piece of timber, thicker than a board: (*fig.*) something to trust to, a support.—*v.t.* To cover with planks. [L. *planca*, a board—*planus*. See PLAIN.]

LANKING, plangk'ing, *n.* The act of laying planks: a series of planks.

LANNER, plan'ėr, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan: a projector.

LANT, plant, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is spread out:* a sprout: any vegetable production: a sapling: a child: a descendant: the tools or material of any trade or business.—*v.t.* To put into the ground for growth: to furnish with plants: to set in the mind: to establish: to fix.—*v.i.* to perform the act of planting. [A.S.; Fr. *plante*—L. *planta*, the flattened thing, a shoot—*planus*, flat. See PLAIN.]

'LANTAGE, plant'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Plants in general, or the vegetable kingdom.

'LANTAIN, plant'ān, *n.* An important food-plant of tropical countries. [Fr.—L. *plantago.*]

'LANTAR, plant'ar, *adj.* Pertaining to the sole of the foot. [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.]

'LANTATION, plant-ā'shun, *n.* (*Milton*) The act of planting: a place planted: in the U.S., a large estate: a colony: introduction: establishment.

PLANTER, plant'ėr, *n.* One who plants or introduces: the owner of a plantation.

PLANTIGRADE, plant'i-grād, *adj.* That walks on the *sole of the foot.*—*n.* A plantigrade animal, as the bear. [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot—*planus*, flat, and *gradior*, to walk.]

PLANTING, plant'ing, *n.* The act of setting in the ground for growth: the art of forming plantations of trees: a plantation.

PLASH, plash, *n.* A small branch of a tree partly cut, and bound to or twisted among other branches.—*v.t.* To bind and interweave the branches of. [O. Fr. *plassier*—L. *plexus*—*plecto*, to twist.]

PLASH, plash, *n.* *A dash of water:* a splash: a puddle: a shallow pool.—*v.i.* To dabble in water: to splash. [D. *plasch*, a puddle, *plasschen*, to splash; from the sound.]

PLASHY, plash'i, *adj.* Abounding with plashes or puddles: watery.

PLASTER, plas'tėr, *n.* Something *that can be moulded* into figures: a composition of lime, water, hair, and sand for overlaying walls, &c.: (*med.*) an external application spread on cloth, &c.—*adj.* Made of plaster.—*v.t.* To cover with plaster: to cover with a plaster, as a wound. [A.S. *plaster*, O. Fr. *plastre*—L. *emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*—*em*, upon, *plassō*, to mould, to fashion.]

PLASTERER, plas'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who plasters, or one who works in plaster.

PLASTERING, plas'tėr-ing, *n.* A covering of plaster: the plaster-work of a building.

PLASTIC, plas'tik, *adj.* Moulding: having power to give form: capable of being moulded. [Gr. *plastikos*—*plassō*, to mould.]

PLASTICITY, plas-tis'it-i, *n.* State or quality of being plastic.

PLAT, *v.t.* Same as PLAIT.

PLAT, plat, *n.* A plot or piece of flat ground: a piece of ground laid out.—*adj.* Plain: flat: level. [Fr. *plat*, Ger. *platt*, akin to Gr. *platys*, flat.]

PLATAN, PLATANE, plat'ān, *n.* The plane-tree. [L. *platanus*, Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad, flat.]

PLATE, plāt, *n.* Something flat: a thin extended piece of metal: wrought gold and silver; household utensils in gold and silver: a flat dish: an engraved plate of metal: (*Spenser*) armour composed of flat pieces of metal, as distinguished from mail, which is composed of small pieces or scales.—*v.t.* To overlay with a coating of plate or metal: to adorn with metal: to beat into thin plates:—*pr.p.* plāt'ing; *pa.p.* plāt'ed. [Fr. *plat*, O. Fr. *plate*, Prov. *plata*, a scale, a plate, silver, from root of PLAT.]

PLATE-ARMOUR, plāt'-ärm'or, *n.* Armour of strong metal plates for protecting ships of war, &c.

PLATEAU, pla-tō', *n.* (*lit.*) *A large flat dish:* a broad, flat space: a table-land. [Fr. See PLAT.]

PLATEFUL, plāt'fool, *n.* As much as a plate will hold.

PLATE-GLASS, plāt'-glas, *n.* A kind of glass cast in thick plates, used for mirrors, &c.

PLATE-LAYER, plāt'-lā'er, *n.* A workman whose occupation it is to lay the rails of a railway and fix them to the sleepers.

PLATE-MARK, plāt'-märk, *n.* A mark or stamp on gold or silver plate.

PLATFORM, plat'form, *n.* Something which has a flat or level surface: a raised level scaffolding: the sketch of anything horizontally delineated: (*mil.*) an elevated floor for cannon: the position which a body of men avowedly assume: a declaration of principles to which any body of men declare their adhesion.

PLATINA, plat'in-a, } *n.* A metal of a dim silvery
PLATINUM, plat'in-um, } appearance. [Sp. *platina*—*plata*, plate, silver, from root of PLAT.]

PLATING, plāt'ing, *n.* The overlaying with a coating of plate or metal: a thin coating of metal.

PLATITUDE, plat'i-tūd, *n.* Flatness: that which exhibits dullness: an empty remark. [See PLAT.]

PLATONIC, -AL, plat-on'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to Plato, the Greek philosopher, or to his philosophical opinions: pure and unmixed with carnal desires.

PLATONICALLY, plat-on'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of Plato or of the Platonists.

PLATONISM, plāt'on-izm, *n.* The philosophical opinions of Plato. [Plato in philosophy.

PLATONIST, plat'o-nist or plāt'-, *n.* A follower of Plato.

PLATOON, pla-tōōn', *n.* (*lit.*) *A knot* or group of men: (*mil.*) orig. a body of soldiers in a hollow square: a subdivision of a company. [Fr. *peloton*, a ball, a knot of men—low L. *pelota*—L. *pila*, a ball.]

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PLATTER, plat'ẽr, *n.* A large flat plate or dish. [See PLAT.]

PLAUDIT, plawd'it, *n.* Applause: praise bestowed: a shout of approbation. [L. *plaudite*, do ye praise, a call for applause, 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudo*, *plausum*, to praise.]

PLAUDITORY, plawd'it-or-i, *adj.* Applauding.

PLAUSIBILITY, plawz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being plausible: speciousness.

PLAUSIBLE, plawz'i-bl, *adj.* That may be applauded: fitted to gain praise: superficially pleasing: apparently right: popular: (*Bacon*) deserving of applause. [L. *plausibilis—plaudo.*]

PLAUSIBLENESS, plawz'i-bl-nes, *n.* PLAUSIBILITY.

PLAUSIBLY, plawz'i-bli, *adv.* In a plausible manner.

PLAUSIVE, plawz'iv, *adv.* Applauding: (*Shak.*) plausible.

PLAY, plā, *v.i.* To engage in some exercise or in a game: to sport: to trifle: to act with levity: to give a fanciful turn to, as a word: to practise sarcastic merriment (fol. by *upon*): to move irregularly: to operate: to act in a theatre: to perform on a musical instrument: to practise a trick: to act a character: to gamble.—*v.t.* to put in motion: to perform upon: to perform: to act a sportive part: to compete with for amusement.—*n.* Any exercise for amusement: amusement: a contending for victory in a game: practice in a contest: gaming: action or use: manner of dealing, as fair-play: a dramatic composition: performance on a musical instrument: movement: room for motion: liberty of action. [O. E. *pley, pleyer*, A.S. *plegan, plegian*, to ply or exercise, to sport.]

PLAY-ACTOR, plā'-ak'tor, *n.* One who acts a part in a play: an actor.

PLAY-BILL, plā'-bil, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play with the actors' names and parts.

PLAY-BOOK, plā'-book, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions or plays.

PLAY-DAY, plā'-dā, *n.* A day devoted to play: a holiday.

PLAYER, plā'ẽr, *n.* An actor of plays or dramas: a musician. [A.S. *plegere.*]

PLAYFELLOW, plā'fel-lō, *n.* A companion in amusements: a playmate.

PLAYFUL, plā'fool, *adj.* Given to play: sportive: full of levity.

PLAYFULLY, plā'fool-li, *adv.* In a playful manner.

PLAYFULNESS, plā'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being playful.

PLAY-GROUND, plā'-grownd, *n.* A ground or place on which to play.

PLAY-HOUSE, plā'-hows, *n.* A house where dramatic performances are represented: a theatre.

PLAYING-CARD, plā'ing-kärd, *n.* One of a set of fifty-two cards used in playing games.

PLAYMATE, plā'māt, *n.* A companion in amusements: a playfellow.

PLAYTHING, plā'thing, *n.* Anything that serves to amuse: a toy.

PLAYWRIGHT, plā'rīt, *n.* A writer of plays: one who adapts dramatic compositions for the stage.

PLEA, plē, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is said in order *to please:* the act of pleading: the defender's answer to the plaintiff's declaration: a cause in court: an excuse: an apology: urgent entreaty.

[O. E. *plead*, Fr. *plaid*, O. Fr. *plait*, low L. *plaitum, placitum*, a conference, lit. an opinion, determination—L. *placet*, it pleases, seems good—*placeo*, to please.]

PLEACH, plēch, *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) *To plait:* to interweave. [Fr. *plisser*, from L. *plico*, to fold or wind together.]

PLEAD, plēd, *v.i.* To carry on a plea or lawsuit: to argue in support of a cause against another: to seek to persuade by argument or supplication: to admit or deny a charge of guilt.—*v.t.* to discuss or attempt to maintain by arguments: to allege in pleading or defence: to offer in excuse. [Fr. *plaider—plaid*, a plea. See PLEA.]

PLEADER, plēd'ẽr, *n.* One who pleads, especially in a court of justice.

PLEADING, plēd'ing, *adj.* Imploring.—*n.pl.* (*law*) The statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

PLEADINGLY, plēd'ing-li, *adv.* In a pleading manner: by pleading.

PLEASANCE, plez'ans, *n.* The state of being pleasant: pleasantry: merriment.

PLEASANT, plez'ant, *adj.* *Pleasing:* agreeable: cheerful: gay: trifling, fitted to raise mirth. [Fr. *plaisant*, pr.p. of *plaire.* See PLEASE.]

PLEASANTLY, plez'ant-li, *adv.* In a pleasant manner.

PLEASANTNESS, plez'ant-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pleasant.

PLEASANTRY, plez'ant-ri, *n.* Anything that promotes pleasure: merriment: humour: lively talk.

PLEASE, plēz, *v.t.* *To make cheerful:* to delight: to give pleasure to: to satisfy.—*v.i.* to give pleasure: to like: to choose: to condescend, comply. [Fr. *plaire*, O. Fr. *plaisir*, Sp. *placer*—L. *placeo*, to please, akin to *placo*, to make cheerful.]

PLEASEMAN, plēz'man, *n.* (*Shak.*) An officious fellow, a pick-thank.

PLEASER, plēz'ẽr, *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

PLEASING, plēz'ing, *adj.* Giving pleasure: agreeable: gratifying.

PLEASINGLY, plēz'ing-li, *adv.* In a pleasing manner.

PLEASINGNESS, plēz'ing-nes, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEASURABLE, plezh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* Able to give pleasure: delightful: gratifying.

PLEASURABLENESS, plezh'ūr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being pleasurable.

PLEASURABLY, plezh'ūr-a-bli, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner: with pleasure.

PLEASURE, plezh'ūr, *n.* *That which pleases:* agreeable emotions: gratification of the mind or senses: carnal gratification: what the will prefers: purpose: command: approbation: a favour.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To give pleasure to, to please, to gratify.—*v.i.* to take or seek pleasure:—*pr.p.* pleas'ūring; *pa.p.* pleas'ūred. [Fr. *plaisir*—L. *placeo.* See PLEASE.]

PLEASURE-BOAT, plezh'ūr-bōt, *n.* A boat used only for sailing for amusement.

PLEASURE-GROUND, plezh'ūr-grownd, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner or devoted to purposes of pleasure or recreation.

PLEAT, plēt, *v.t.* Same as PLAIT.

PLEBEIAN, pleb-ē'yan, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or consisting of *the common people:* popular: vulgar.—*n.* (*orig.*) One of the common people of ancient Rome: one of the lower classes. [Fr. *plébéien*, L. *plebeius—plebs, plebis*, the common people.]

PLEBEIANISM, pleb-ē'yan-izm, *n.* The conduct or manners of plebeians: vulgarity.

PLEBISCITE, pleb-is'it, *n.* A vote of the whole people. [Fr.—L. *plebiscitum*, a law enacted by the common people—*plebs, plebis*, the common people, and *scitum*, a decree—*scio* or *scisco*, to know.]

PLED, pled, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of PLEAD.

PLEDGE, plej, *n.* *Anything offered as security:* security: pawn: a hostage: a drinking of one's health.—*v.t.* To give as security: to put in pawn: to engage for by promise: to invite to drink by

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partaking of the cup first: to drink to the health of: —*pr.p.* pledg'ing; *pa.p.* pledged'.

[O. Fr. *plege*, low L. *plegium*, *plivium*, a pledge, *plegiare*, *plevire*, to pledge, prob. from *præbere*, to profer (*fidem*, a promise of security): or acc. to Wedgwood, akin to D. *pleghe*, Ger. *pflicht*, duty, service due to a feudal superior—*pflegen*, to ply. See PLIGHT, PLY.]

PLEDGER, plej'ėr, *n.* One who pledges.

PLEIADS, plē'yadz, } *n.pl.* (*myth.*) The seven
PLEIADES, plē'ya-dēz, } daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars: (*astron.*) a group of seven stars, six of which are visible to the naked eye, on the shoulder of the constellation Taurus.

PLEIOCENE, plī'o-sēn, *adj.* (*geol.*) Relating to the strata *more recent* than the meiocene or second tertiary. [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, *kainos*, recent.]

PLEISTOCENE, plīst'o-sēn, *adj.* (*geol.*) *Pertaining to the most recent* tertiary deposits. [Gr. *pleistos*, most, *kainos*, recent.]

PLENARY, plen'ar-i or plē'-, *adj. Full:* entire: complete. [Low L. *plenarius*—L. *plenus*, filled, full—*pleo*, to fill.]

PLENARY INSPIRATION, inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plen-i-po-ten'shi-ar-i, *adj.* Containing or invested with full power.—*n.* One having full power to transact any business, esp. an ambassador to a foreign court. [From L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.]

PLENITUDE, plen'i-tūd, *n.* State of being full or complete: fulness. [L. *plenitudo—plenus*, full.]

PLENTEOUS, plen'te-us, *adj.* Containing plenty: abundant: fruitful. [manner.

PLENTEOUSLY, plen'te-us-li, *adv.* In a plenteous

PLENTEOUSNESS, plen'te-us-nes, *n.* The state of being plenteous: abundance.

PLENTIFUL, plen'ti-fool, *adj.* Containing plenty: ample: fruitful. [copiously.

PLENTIFULLY, plen'ti-fool-li, *adv.* Abundantly:

PLENTIFULNESS, plen'ti-fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plentiful: abundance.

PLENTY, plen'ti, *n.* A full or sufficient supply: abundance: fruitfulness.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Plentiful. [O. Fr. *plenté*, Prov. *plentat*—L. *plenitas*, fulness—*plenus*, full.]

PLEONASM, plē'on-azm, *n.* Use of *more* words than are necessary: (*rhet.*) redundancy of language. [Gr. *pleonasmos—pleiōn*, more, *pleos*, full.]

PLEONASTIC, -AL, plē-on-as'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to pleonasm: redundant.

PLEONASTICALLY, plē-on-as'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a pleonastic manner.

PLESH, plesh, *n.* (*Spenser*). A plash, a pool of water. [See PLASH.]

PLESIOSAURUS, plē-si-o-saw'rus, *n.* A genus of extinct amphibious animals, found especially in the Lias strata. [Gr. *plēsion*, near to, and *saura*, a lizard.]

PLETHORA, pleth'o-ra, *n.* (*med.*) Excessive fulness of blood: overfulness in any way. [Gr. *plēthōra—plēthеō*, to be or become full—*pleos*, full.]

PLETHORETIC, pleth-o-ret'ik, *adj.* Having or characterised by plethora or excess of blood.

PLETHORIC, ple-thor'ik or pleth'-, *adj.* Characterised by plethora either physically or metaphorically.

PLEURA, plōō'ra, *n. A rib:* the side: a delicate serous membrane, which covers the lungs and the sides of the chest:—*pl.* PLEU'RÆ. [Gr.]

PLEURISY, plōō'ri-si, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITIC, -AL, plōō-rit'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or affected with pleurisy.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, plōō'ro-nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs. [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumones*, the lungs. See PNEUMONIA.]

PLEXURE, pleks'ūr, *n.* The act or process of weaving together: that which is woven together. [L. *plexus*, a twining—*plecto*, *plexum*, to twine.]

PLIABILITY, plī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being pliable: flexibility.

PLIABLE, plī'a-bl, *adj.* Easily bent or folded: supple: easily persuaded. [See PLY.]

PLIABLENESS, plī'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being pliable or flexible.

PLIABLY, plī'a-bli, *adv.* In a pliable manner.

PLIANCY, plī'ans-i, *n.* The state of being pliant.

PLIANT, plī'ant, *adj.* Easily bent: flexible: tractable: easily persuaded. [See PLY.]

PLIANTLY, plī'ant-li, *adv.* In a pliant manner.

PLIANTNESS, plī'ant-nes, *n.* The state of being pliant.

PLICATE, plī'kāt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Folded or plaited
PLICATED, plī'kāt-ed, } like a fan. [L. *plicatus—plico*. See PLY, PLAIT.]

PLIERS, plī'ėrz, *n.* Pincers for seizing and bending.

PLIGHT, plīt, *v.t.* To plait, to braid, to weave.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A plait, a fold. [L. *plecto*, freq. of *plico*. See PLAIT.]

PLIGHT, plīt, *v.t. To pledge:* to give as security.—*n.* A pledge: a security: dangerous condition: (*Spenser*) condition, state, without anything bad or dangerous. [A.S. *plihtan*, to expose to danger, to pledge, *pliht*, danger, a pledge; D. *pligt*, Ger. *pflicht*, an obligation. See PLEDGE, PLY.] [plicated.

PLIGHTED, plīt'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Involved, com-

PLIGHTER, plīt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which plights.

PLINTH, plinth, *n.* (*arch.*) The lowest brick-shaped part of the base of a column or pedestal (for Ill. see COLUMN): the projecting face at the bottom of a wall. [L. *plinthus*, Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.]

PLIOCENE. Same as PLEIOCENE.

PLOD, plod, *v.i.* To travel laboriously: to toil: to drudge: to study heavily or closely:—*pr.p.* plodd'ing; *pa.p.* plodd'ed. [laborious man.

PLODDER, plod'ėr, *n.* One who plods: a dull, heavy,

PLODDING, plod'ing, *adj.* Laborious, but slow.—*n.* Slow movement or study.

PLODDINGLY, plod'ing-li, *adv.* In a plodding manner.

PLOT, plot, *n.* A plat or small extent of ground: (*Shak.*) (*fig.*) the carcase, body.—*v.t.* To make a plan of: to delineate:—*pr.p.* plott'ing; *pa.p.* plott'ed. [A form of PLAT.]

PLOT, plot, *n. A twisted* or intricate scheme: a conspiracy: stratagem: the complicated chain of incidents which form the story of a play, &c.—*v.i.* To scheme, contrive: to form a scheme of mischief: to conspire.—*v.t.* to devise, contrive:—*pr.p.* plott'ing; *pa.p.* plott'ed. [L. *plico*, *plicatum*, Gr. *plekō*, to twist, to fold: or from the idea of laying out or planning. See PLOT above, and PLAN.]

PLOTTER, plot'ėr, *n.* One who plots: a conspirator.

PLOUGH, plow, *n.* An instrument for turning up the soil: tillage: an instrument for cutting the edges of books.—*v.t.* To turn up with the plough: to furrow: to tear: to divide: to run through in sailing.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to use a plough. [Ger. *pflock*, Dan. *plög*, *plok*, a peg, *plov*, Ger. *plug*, a plough.]

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PLOUGHABLE, plow'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being ploughed: arable.

PLOUGHBOY, plow'boy, *n.* A boy who drives or guides horses in ploughing.

PLOUGHER, plow'ér, *n.* One who ploughs land.

PLOUGHMAN, plow'man, *n.* A man who ploughs: a husbandman: a rustic.

PLOUGHSHARE, plow'shār, *n.* The part of a plough which *shears* or cuts the ground. [PLOUGH, and A.S. *scear*, a share of a plough, a shearing—*sceran*, to cut. See SHARE.]

PLOVER, pluv'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) The *rain*-bird: a wading bird which chiefly frequents low moist grounds. [Fr. *pluvier*—L. *pluvia*, rain.]

PLOW, plow. Old spelling of PLOUGH.

PLOWER, plow'ér, *n.* Same as PLOUGHER.

PLUCK, pluk, *v.t.* To pull away: to snatch: to strip: (*Shak.*) to draw.—*n.* A single act of plucking: the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal: (*fig.*) courage. [A.S. *pluccian*; O. Ger. *plukken*; Fr. *éplucher*, It. *peluccare*, conn. with L. *pilus*, a hair.]

PLUCKILY, pluk'i-li, *adv.* In a brave or bold manner.

PLUCKINESS, pluk'i-nes, *n.* Bravery.

PLUCKY, pluk'i, *adj.* Having pluck or spirit.

PLUG, plug, *n.* *A block* or *peg* used to stop a hole.—*v.t.* To stop with a plug: to drive plugs into:—*pr.p.* plugg'ing; *pa.p.* plugged'. [D. *plug*, a bung, a peg; Sw. *plugg*, a peg; conn. with BLOCK.]

PLUGGING, plug'ing, *n.* The act of stopping with a plug: the material of which a plug is made.

PLUM, plum, *n.* A well-known stone-fruit of various colours: (*Shak.*) a raisin: (*Byron*) the sum of £100,000: the person possessing that sum. [A.S. *plume*; Fr. *prune*; L. *prunum*.]

PLUMAGE, plōōm'āj, *n.* The whole feathers of a bird. [See PLUME.]

PLUMB, plum, *n.* A mass of *lead* or other material, hung on a string, to shew the perpendicular position.—*adj.* Standing according to the plumb-line: perpendicular: downright.—*v.t.* To adjust by a plumb-line: to make perpendicular: to sound by a plumb-line.—*adv.* In a plumb direction: perpendicular. [Fr. *plomb*—L. *plumbum*, lead.]

PLUMBAGO, plum-bā'go, *n.* A mineral consisting properly of carbon, but mixed with small quantities of iron, silver, &c., used for pencils, &c., wrongly thought to be lead, from its resemblance to it. [From L. *plumbum*, lead.]

PLUMBEAN, plum'be-an, **PLUMBEOUS**, plum'be-us, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling lead: stupid. [See PLUMB.]

PLUMBER, plum'ér, *n.* One who works in lead. [See PLUMB.]

PLUMBERY, plum'ér-i, *n.* Articles of lead: the business of a plumber: a place for plumbing. [See PLUMB.]

PLUMBIC, plum'bik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from lead. [See PLUMB.]

PLUMBING, plum'ing, *n.* The art of casting and working in lead, &c. [See PLUMB.]

PLUMB-LINE, plum'-lin, *n.* A line attached to a mass of lead to shew the perpendicular: a plummet: a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. [See PLUMB.]

PLUMB-RULE, plum'-rool, *n.* A narrow board with a plumb-line fastened to the top, used by artificers to determine a perpendicular.

PLUMCAKE, plum'kāk, *n.* Cake containing plums (raisins), currants, or other fruit.

PLUME, plōōm, *n.* *A feather:* a feather worn as an ornament: a crest: token of honour: prize of contest: (*Shak.*) pride, towering mien: (*bot.*) a plumule.—*v.t.* To sort the feathers of, as a bird: to adorn with plumes: to strip of feathers: to set or place as a plume or crest: to boast (fol. by a reciprocal pronoun):—*pr.p.* plūm'ing; *pa.p.* plūmed'. [Fr.—L. *pluma*, a small soft feather.]

PLUMMET, plum'et, *n.* A weight of lead hung at a string for sounding depths: a plumb-line. [From L. *plumbum*, lead.]

PLUMOSE, plōō-mōs', **PLUMOUS**, plōō'mus, *adj.* Feathery: plume-like. [See PLUME.]

PLUMP, plump, *adj.* *Like a lump:* massive: fat: rounded: unreserved, that is, blurting out as in a lump.—*n.* A clump: a knot: a cluster.—*v.i.* To fall like a lump: to fall suddenly.—*v.t.* to swell: to fill out: to give in the lump or undivided (as a vote to one only).—*adv.* Heavily: suddenly. [Ger. *plump*; Ice. *plumpr*; D. *plomp*, massive, lumpish: an imitative word.]

PLUMPER, plump'ér, *n.* A vote given to one candidate only when more are to be elected, thus *swelling* the number of his votes above that of the others: a person who so votes.

PLUMPLY, plump'li, *adv.* In a plump manner: without reserve.

PLUMPNESS, plump'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plump.

PLUMPUDDING, plum-pood'ing, *n.* Pudding containing plums (raisins), or other fruit.

PLUMPY, plump'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Plump, fat.

PLUMULE, plōōm'ūl, *n.* (*bot.*) The growing point of the embryo, or the ascending scaly part of the heart of a seed which in germination becomes the stem. [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, a feather.]

PLUMY, plōōm'i, *adj.* Covered or adorned with plumes.

PLUNDER, plun'dèr, *v.t.* To seize the *baggage* or goods of another by force: to pillage: to rob.—*n.* That which is seized by force: booty: spoils of war. [D. *plunderen*, Ger. *plündern*, to seize the goods of another—D. *plunje*, clothes, Ger. *plunder*, baggage.]

PLUNDERER, plun'dèr-ér, *n.* One who plunders: a spoiler: a robber.

PLUNGE, plunj, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fall like a plumb-line:* to cast suddenly into water or other fluid: to put or force into any state or condition: to baptise by immersion.—*v.i.* to sink suddenly into any fluid: to dive: to rush headlong, as a horse: to fall or rush into any danger or distress:—*pr.p.* plung'ing; *pa.p.* plunged'.—*n.* Act of plunging: act of rushing headlong, as a horse: difficulty, distress. [Fr. *plonger*; It. *piombare*, to fall like a plumb-line—L. *plumbum*, lead.]

PLUNGER, plunj'ér, *n.* One who plunges: a diver: a long, solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

PLUNGING, plunj'ing, *adj.* Rushing headlong: pitching downward.—*n.* The putting or sinking under water, or other fluid: the act of a horse trying to throw its rider. [From PLUNGE.]

PLUPERFECT, plōō'pèr-fekt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *More than* or *before perfect:* (*gram.*) denoting that an action happened before some period referred to. [L. *plus*, more, and PERFECT.]

PLURAL, plōōr'al, *adj.* Expressing *more than one:* containing more than one.—*n.* (*gram.*) The number denoting more than one. [L. *pluralis*—*plus*, *pluris*, more.]

PLURALISM, plōōr'al-izm, *n.* The state of being plural: the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living.

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PLURALIST, plōōr'al-ist, *n.* A clergyman who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice.

PLURALITY, plōōr-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being plural: a number consisting of more than one: the majority: the holding of more than one benefice.

PLURALLY, plōōr'al-li, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLURISY, plōōr'i-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) Superabundance. [L. *plus, pluris*, more.]

PLUS, plus, *n.* The sign (+) prefixed to positive quantities, and set between quantities or numbers to be added together. [L. *plus*, more.]

PLUSH, plush, *n.* A variety of cloth-like velvet, with a *pile* or *hairy* surface. [Fr. *peluche;* D. *pluis*, a kind of cloth with a shaggy pile—L. *pilus*, hair. See PILE.]

PLUTONIAN, plōō-tō'ni-an, } *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging to*
PLUTONIC, plōō-ton'ik, } *Pluto:* formed by the agency of fire: infernal: dark. [L. *Plutonius;* Gr. *Ploutōnios*—L. *Pluto*, Gr. *Ploutōn*, Pluto, the god of the infernal regions or regions of fire.]

PLUTONIAN OR PLUTONIC THEORY (*geol.*), the theory which maintains that the unstratified crystalline rocks were formed by the agency of heat.

PLUVIAL, plōō'vi-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to rain:
PLUVIOUS, plōō'vi-us, } rainy. [L. *pluvialis—pluvia*, rain—*pluo*, to rain, akin to *fluo*, Sans. *plu*, to flow.]

PLY, plī, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To bend, to fold:* to work at steadily: to perform diligently: (*Shak.*) to solicit with importunity: to urge: (*Spenser*) to advance.—*v.i.* to work steadily: to go in haste: to make regular passages between two ports: to make way against the wind:—*pr.p.* ply'ing; *pa.p.* plied'.—*n.* A fold: bent: direction. [Ger. *pflegen*, to take care of, to be accustomed to; Fr. *plier*, to ply; L. *plico, plicatum*, to bend; Gr. *plekō*, to fold.]

PLYERS. Same as PLIERS.

PNEUMATIC, -AL, nū-mat'ik, -al, *adj. Relating to air:* consisting of air: moved by air or wind: pertaining to pneumatics. [Gr. *pneumatikos—pneuma*, wind, air—*pneō*, to blow, to breathe.]

PNEUMATICALLY, nū-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of air or elastic fluids.

PNEUMATICS, nū-mat'iks, *n.* The science which treats of air and other elastic fluids or gases. [See PNEUMATIC.]

PNEUMATOLOGIST, nū-mat-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed [in pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nū-mat-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of elastic fluids, or, more generally, of spiritual substances: doctrine of spiritual existence. [Gr. *pneuma*, wind, spirit, and *logos*, science.]

PNEUMONIA, nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. [Gr. from *pneumōn*, pl. *pneumones*, the lungs—*pneuma*, air.]

PNEUMONIC, nū-mon'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the lungs.—*n.* A medicine for the lungs. [See PNEUMONIA.]

POACH, pōch, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To *poke* or thrust with the fingers: to dress, as eggs, by beating and boiling slightly: to steal game.—*v.i.* to intrude on another's preserves in order to steal game. [O. Fr. *pocher*, to thrust with the fingers. See POKE, to thrust.]

POACHER, pōch'ér, *n.* One who poaches or steals game.

POCK, pok, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bag:* a small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in small-pox. [A.S. *poce*, Ger. *pocke*.]

POCKET, pok'et, *n.* A little pouch or bag, esp. one attached to a dress: in billiards, a small bag or pouch at the corners or sides of the table to receive the balls.—*v.t.* To put in the pocket: to take stealthily. [Dim. of A.S. *pocca*, Ice. *poki*, a pocket.]

POCKET-BOOK, pok'et-book, *n.* A small book or case carried in the pocket, used for taking notes in and for carrying papers. [hold.

POCKETFUL, pok'et-fool, *n.* As much as a pocket will

POCKET-GLASS, pok'et-glas, *n.* A small looking-glass for carrying in the pocket. [pocket.

POCKET-HOLE, pok'et-hōl, *n.* The opening into a

POCKET-KNIFE, pok'et-nīf, *n.* A knife, with one or more blades attached to the handle by a hinge so as to fold into it, for carrying in the pocket.

POCKET-MONEY, pok'et-mun'i, *n.* Money carried in the pocket for incidental expenses.

POCK-MARK, pok'-mark, *n.* A mark or scar made by small-pox.

POCK-PITTED, pok'-pit'ed, } *adj.* Pitted by small-
POCK-PITTEN, pok'-pit'n, } pox.

POCKY, pok'i, *adj.* Infected with small-pox.

POD, pod, *n.* The covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean.—*v.i.* To fill, as a pod: to produce pods:—*pr.p.* podd'ing; *pa.p.* podded'. [A.S. *pad*, a covering.]

PODAGRIC, -AL, po-dag'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or afflicted with gout: gouty. [Gr. *podagrikos—podagra*, gout—*pous, podos*, foot, and *agra*, a catching.]

POEM, pō'em, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything made* or created: a composition in verse. [Fr. *poème*, L. *poema*—Gr. *poiēma—poieō*, to do or make.]

POESY, pō'e-si, *n.* The art of composing poems: poetry: a poem: (*Shak.*) a short conceit engraved on a ring. [Fr. *poésie*, L. *poesis*—Gr. *poiēsis—poieō*, to do or make.]

POET, pō'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A maker of a poem:* the author of a poem: one skilled in making poetry: one with a strong imagination. [Fr. *poète*, L. *poeta*, Gr. *poiētēs—poieō*, to do or make.]

POETASTER, pō'et-as-tèr, *n.* A petty poet: a writer of contemptible verses. [Freq. of POET.]

POETESS, pō'et-es, *n.* A female poet.

POETIC, -AL, po-et'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining or suitable to poetry: expressed in poetry: marked by poetic language: fond of poetry: imaginative.

POETICALLY, po-et'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a poetic manner.

POETICS, po-et'iks, *n.* The branch of criticism which relates to poetry.

POETISE, pō'et-īz, *v.i.* To write as a poet: to make verses:—*pr.p.* pō'etīsing; *pa.p.* pō'etised.

POET-LAUREATE, pō'et-law're-āt, *n.* The court poet. See LAUREATE.

POETRESS, pō'et-res, *n.* (*Spenser*). A poetess.

POETRY, pō'et-ri, *n.* The art or practice of writing poems: metrical composition: the language of excited imagination or feeling.

POIGNANCY, poin'an-si, *n.* State of being poignant.

POIGNANT, poin'ant, *adj. Stinging, pricking:* sharp: penetrating: acutely painful: satirical: pungent. [Fr. *poignant*, pr.p. of O. Fr. *poindre*, to sting—L. *pungo*, to sting, to prick.] [manner.

POIGNANTLY, poin'ant-li, *adv.* In a poignant

POINT, point, *n.* *That which pricks* or *pierces:* anything coming to a sharp end: the mark made by a sharp instrument: (*geom.*) that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness: a tract of land, narrow at the end, extending into the sea, a promontory: (*Shak.*) a string with a tag: a mark shewing the divisions of a sentence: (*mus.*) a dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value one-half: a very small space: a moment of time: verge, as of death: a small affair: nicety: a single thing: exact place:

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the place to which anything is directed: degree: that which stings, as the point of an epigram: a lively turn of thought: that which awakens attention: a peculiarity:—*pl.* the switch on a railway. [Fr.; It. *punta*—L. *punctus*—*pungo*, to prick.]

POINT, point, *v.t.* *To give a point to:* to sharpen: to aim: to direct one's attention: to indicate the purpose of: to punctuate, as a sentence: to fill the joints of with mortar, as a wall: (*Spenser*) to appoint, to fix upon.—*v.i.* to direct the finger towards an object: to shew game by looking, as a dog.

POINT OUT (*B.*), to assign.—TO POINT (*Spenser*), exactly.

POINT-BLANK, point-blangk', *n.* (*lit.*) *A white spot* to aim at.—*adj.* Aimed directly at the mark: direct.—*adv.* Directly. [Fr. *point-blanc*, white point. See BLANK.]

POINT-DEVICE, } point-de-vīs', *n.* (*orig.*) A kind
POINT-DEVISE, } of lace worked with devices: anything uncommonly nice and exact. [Fr. *point*, lace, and *devisé*, furnished with a device.]

POINTED, point'ed, *adj.* Having a sharp point: sharp: direct: personal: keen: telling: (*arch.*) having arches sharply pointed, Gothic.

POINTEDLY, point'ed-li, *adv.* With direct assertion: explicitly: with lively turns of expression.

POINTEDNESS, point'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being pointed. [trained to point out game.

POINTER, point'ėr, *n.* That which points: a dog

POINTING, point'ing, *n.* The marking of divisions in writing by points or marks: state of being pointed with marks: act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar. [wrought with the needle.

POINT-LACE, point'-lās, *n.* A fine kind of lace

POINTLESS, point'les, *adj.* Having no point: blunt: dull: wanting keenness or smartness.

POINTSMAN, points'man, *n.* A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway.

POISE, poiz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To hang* or *weigh:* to balance: to make of equal weight: to examine: to weigh down:—*pr.p.* pois'ing; *pa.p.* poised'.—*n.* Weight: balance: equilibrium: that which balances, a regulating power: the weight used with steelyards. [O. Fr. *poiser*, It. *pesare*—L. *penso*, inten. of *pendo*, to hang, to weigh.]

POISON, poi'zn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A potion* or *draught:* any substance having injurious or deadly effects: anything malignant or infectious: that which taints or destroys moral purity.—*v.t.* To infect or to kill with poison: to taint: to imbitter: to corrupt. [Fr.—L. *potio*, a draught—*poto*, to drink.]

POISONER, poi'zn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which poisons or corrupts.

POISON-FANG, poi'zn-fang, *n.* One of two large tubular teeth in the upper jaw of venomous serpents, through which poison passes from glands at their roots when the animal bites.

POISONOUS, poi'zn-us, *adj.* Having the quality of poison: destructive: impairing soundness or purity.

POISONOUSLY, poi'zn-us-li, *adv.* Venomously: with fatal or injurious effects.

POISONOUSNESS, poi'zn-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being poisonous.

POIZE, poiz. Same as POISE.

POKE, pōk, a bag. Same as POCK, POCKET.

POKE, pōk, *v.t.* *To thrust* or *push* against *with something pointed:* to search for as in the dark or as with a long instrument: to thrust at with the horns.—*v.i.* to grope or feel:—*pr.p.* pōk'ing; *pa.p.* pōked'.—*n.* Act of pushing or thrusting: a thrust. [D. *poken*, to poke, *poke*, a dagger; Ice. *piaka*, to thrust; akin to L. *pungo*, to prick, and to PICK, PIKE, PEAK, BEAK.]

POKER, pōk'ėr, *n.* An iron rod for poking or stirring the fire.

POKING-STICK, pōk'ing-stik, *n.* A small stick or rod of steel formerly used for adjusting the plaits of ruffs.

POLACCA, po-lak'a, *n.* A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. [It., 'a Polish vessel.']

POLACK, pōl'ak, *n.* (*Shak.*) A Pole.

POLAR, pōl'ar, *adj.* Pertaining to or situated near the poles: pertaining to the magnetic poles.

POLARISATION, pōl-ar-i-zā'shun, *n.* Act of polarising: state of having polarity.

POLARISCOPE, pōl-ar'i-skōp, *n.* An instrument for polarising light, and analysing its properties.

POLARISE, pōl'ar-īz, *v.t.* To give polarity to:—*pr.p.* pōl'arīsing; *pa.p.* pōl'arīsed. [light.

POLARISER, pōl'ar-īz-ėr, *n.* That which polarises

POLARITY, pōl-ar'i-ti, *n.* Tendency or property of pointing to the pole, or of being attracted by one of the poles of a magnet: a property in certain bodies by which they arrange themselves in certain directions, or point, as it were, to given poles.

POLDER, pōl'dėr, *n.* A tract of wet, marshy land, or of land reclaimed from the sea. [Probably from the root of POOL.]

POLE, pōl, *n.* *That on which anything turns*, as a pivot or axis: one of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth: (*physics*) one of the two ends of a magnet: (*Milton*) the heavens. [Fr.—L. *polus*, Gr. *polos*—*poleō*, *pelō*, to turn.]

POLE, pōl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is made fast in* or *driven into* the ground: a pale or pile: a long piece of wood: an instrument for measuring: a measure of length, 5½ yds., in sq. measure 30¼ yds. [A.S. *pol*, *pal*, Ger. *pfahl*—L. *palus*, a stake. See PALE.]

POLE, pōl, *n.* A native of Poland.

POLE-AXE, pōl'-aks, *n.* An axe fixed on a long handle or pole, formerly used by cavalry, and sometimes as a boarding-axe.

Pole-axe.

POLECAT, pōl'kat, *n.* A kind of weasel, which emits a disagreeable odour, called also *fitchet* and *foumart*.

POLEMIC, -AL, po-lem'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Warlike:* given to disputing: controversial. [Gr. *polemikos*—*polemos*, war.]

POLEMIC, po-lem'ik, *n.* A disputant: a controversialist.

POLEMICALLY, po-lem'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a polemical manner.

POLEMICS, po-lem'iks, *n.* The art or practice of disputation: that branch of theological science which pertains to ecclesiastical controversy. [See POLEMIC.]

POLE-STAR, pōl'-stär, *n.* A star at or near the pole of the heavens, the star Alpha in the constellation of the Little Bear: that which serves as a guide or director.

POLICE, po-lēs', *n.* A system of regulations for the government of a city, town, or district: the internal government of a state: the civil officers for preserving order, &c. [Fr.; L. *politia*—Gr. *politeia*, the condition of a state—*politeuō*, to govern a state—*politēs*, a citizen—*polis*, a city.] [police.

POLICEMAN, po-lēs'man, *n.* One of the ordinary

POLICY, pol'i-si, *n.* *The art* or manner *of governing a nation:* a system of official administration: dexterity of management: prudence: cunning: (*Scot.*)

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the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's estate. [O. Fr. *police*. See POLICE.]

POLICY, pol'i-si, *n.* (*lit.*) *A book* or *register*, a schedule: a warrant for money in the funds: a writing containing a contract of insurance.

[Fr. *police*, It. *polizza*—L. *polyptycha*, a register—Gr. *polyptychon*, having many folds or leaves—*polys*, many, *ptychē*, fold, leaf—*ptyssō*, to fold.]

POLICY-HOLDER, pol'i-si-hōld'ér, *n.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

POLISH, pōl'ish, *adj.* Relating to Poland or its people.

POLISH, pol'ish, *v.t.* *To make to shine:* to make smooth and glossy by rubbing: to refine: to make elegant.—*v.i.* to become smooth and glossy.—*n.* Gloss produced by friction: lustre. [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*—L. *polio*, to make to shine.]

POLISHER, pol'ish-ér, *n.* One who or that which [polishes.

POLITE, pol-īt', *adj.* Polished: smooth: refined: well-bred: obliging. [L. *politus*, pa.p. of *polio*, to polish, make to shine.]

POLITELY, pol-īt'li, *adv.* In a polite manner: with refinement or elegance of manner: courteously.

POLITENESS, pol-īt'nes, *n.* Quality of being polite: refinement: elegance of manners: good-breeding.

POLITESSE, pol-i-tes', *n.* Politeness. [Fr.]

POLITIC, pol'i-tik, *adj.* Pertaining to a policy: well-devised: judicious: skilled in political affairs: prudent: discreet: cunning.—*n.* (*Bacon*) A politician. [Fr. *politique*—Gr. *politikos*—*polītēs*, a citizen. See POLICE, POLICY.]

POLITICAL, pol-it'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to polity or government: pertaining to nations: derived from government. [manner.

POLITICALLY, pol-it'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a political

POLITICIAN, pol-i-tish'an, *n.* One versed in or devoted to politics: a man of artifice and cunning.

POLITICLY, pol'i-tik-li, *adv.* In a politic, sagacious, or artful manner.

POLITICS, pol'i-tiks, *n.* The art or science of government: the management of a political party: political affairs.

POLITIQUE, pol'i-tik, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Political, civil.

POLITY, pol'i-ti, *n.* The constitution of the government of a state: civil constitution: policy, management. [See POLICE.]

POLKA, pōl'ka, *n.* A dance of Bohemian origin: also its tune. [Bohem. *pulka*, half, from the half step prevalent in it: also given from Slav. *polka*, a Polish woman.]

POLL, pol, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To exact from, to plunder.

POLL, pōl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything round like a ball:* the head, esp. the back of it: a register of heads or persons: the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as members of parliament: an election of civil officers: the place where the votes are taken.—*v.t.* To remove the top: to cut: to clip: to lop, as the branches of a tree: to enter one's name in a register: to bring to the poll as a voter. [D. *polle*, *bol*, a ball, top, Ice. *kollr*, top, head, conn. with BALL, BOWL, and BOLE.]

POLL, pol, *n.* A familiar name, often of a parrot. [Contr. of POLLY, a form of MOLLY = MARY.]

POLLACK, pol'ak, *n.* A sea-fish of the cod family, resembling the whiting. [Ger.] [cut off.

POLLARD, pol'ard, *n.* A tree polled or with its top

POLLED, pōld, *adj.* Deprived of a poll: lopped: cropped, hence bald: having cast the horns, hence wanting horns.

POLLEN, pol'en, *n.* The powder contained in the anthers of flowers, and which is *shaken* down on the style, in order to fertilise the ovules: fine flour. [L., from Gr. *pallō*, to sift by shaking.]

POLLER, pōl'ér, *n.* One who polls: a barber: a plunderer.

POLLOCK. Same as POLLACK.

POLL-TAX, pōl'-taks, *n.* A tax by the poll or head.

POLLUSION, pol-lū'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Pollution.

POLLUTE, pol-lūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To overflow:* to soil: to defile: to make foul: to taint: to corrupt: to profane: to violate by unlawful sexual intercourse: —*pr.p.* pollūt'ing; *pa.p.* pollūt'ed.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Polluted. [L. *polluo*, *pollutum*—*pro*, forth, *luo*, to wash.]

POLLUTER, pol-lūt'ér, *n.* One who defiles, corrupts, or profanes.

POLLUTION, pol-lū'shun, *n.* Act of polluting: state of being polluted: defilement: impurity.

POLONY, po-lō'ni, *n.* A dry sausage made of meat partly cooked. [Corrupted from *Bologna*.]

POLTROON, pol-trōōn', *n.* (*lit.*) *One who lies in bed:* an idle, lazy fellow: a coward: a dastard: one without courage or spirit.—*adj.* Base: contemptible. [Fr. *poltron*, It. *poltrone*—*poltro*, lazy; *poltrire*, to lie abed lazily, from *poltra*, a bed, akin to Ger. *polster*, a bolster, and BOLSTER.]

POLTROONERY, pol-trōōn'ér-i, *n.* The spirit of a poltroon: laziness: cowardice: want of spirit.

POLVERINE, pol'vér-in or -in, *n.* The dust or calcined ashes of a plant from the Levant, used in glass-making. [It. *polverino*—L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.]

POLYANDRIA, pol-i-an'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnæan system, having *many* or more than twenty *stamens* inserted on the receptacle. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man, a male.]

POLYANDRIAN, pol-i-an'dri-an, } *adj.* Having
POLYANDROUS, pol-i-an'drus, } many, or more than twenty, stamens inserted on the receptacle.

POLYANTH, pol'i-anth, } *n.* A kind of prim-
POLYANTHUS, pol-i-anth'us, } rose bearing *many flowers*. [Gr., from *polys*, many, and *anthos*, a flower.]

POLYCOTYLEDON, pol-i-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* A plant having *many cotyledons* or seed-lobes. [Gr. *polys*, many, and COTYLEDON.]

POLYCOTYLEDONOUS, pol-i-kot-i-lē'don-us, *adj.* Having more than two cotyledons or seed-lobes.

POLYGAMIST, pol-ig'a-mist, *n.* One who practises or advocates polygamy.

POLYGAMOUS, pol-ig'a-mus, *adj.* Consisting of or inclined to polygamy: having a plurality of wives: (*bot.*) having one of the flowerets of a spikelet unisexual and the other hermaphrodite.

POLYGAMY, pol-ig'a-mi, *n.* (*lit.*) The having *in marriage many* at one time: the having more than one wife or husband at the same time. [Gr. *polygamia*—*polys*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage.]

POLYGLOT, pol'i-glot, *adj.* Having or containing *many languages*.—*n.* A book in several languages, esp. a Bible of this kind. [Gr. *polyglōttos*—*polys*, many, and *glōtta*, the tongue, language.]

POLYGLOTTOUS, pol-i-glot'us, *adj.* Speaking many languages. [From POLYGLOT.]

POLYGON, pol'i-gon, *n.* A figure of *many angles*, or with more than four. [Gr. *polygōnos*—*polys*, many, *gōnia*, an angle.]

POLYGONAL, pol-ig'on-al, } *adj.* Having many
POLYGONOUS, pol-ig'on-us, } angles. [From POLYGON.]

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POLYHEDRAL, pol-i-hē'dral, } *adj.* Having
POLYHEDRICAL, pol-i-hed'rik-al, } many sides or faces. [From POLYHEDRON.]

POLYHEDRON, pol-i-hē'dron, *n.* A body with *many sides.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *hedra*, a seat or side.]

POLYHEDROUS, pol-i-hē'drus, *adj.* Same as POLYHEDRAL.

POLYNESIAN, pol-i-nē'zi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Polynesia, or numerous groups of islands in the Pacific, within or near the tropics.

POLYNOMIAL, pol-i-nō'mi-al, *n.* An algebraic quantity of *many names* or terms.—*adj.* Of many names or terms. [Gr. *polys*, many, *onoma*, a name.]

POLYP, } pol'ip, *n.* *Something with many feet* or
POLYPE, } roots: an aquatic animal of the radiate kind, with many arms: a tumour with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear, found in the nose, &c. [Gr. *polypous—polys*, many, and *pous*, a foot.]

POLYPETALOUS, pol-i-pet'al-us, *adj.* With many petals. [Gr. *polys*, many, and PETALOUS.]

POLYPODE, pol'i-pōd, *n.* An animal *with many feet.* [Gr. *polypous—polys*, many, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

POLYPOUS, pol'i-pus, *adj.* Having the nature of a polyp.

POLYPUS, pol'i-pus, *n.* Same as POLYP.

POLYSYLLABIC, -AL, pol-i-sil-lab'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a polysyllable: consisting of many, or of more than three syllables.

POLYSYLLABLE, pol'i-sil-a-bl, *n.* A word of many, or more than three syllables. [Gr. *polys*, many, and SYLLABLE.]

POLYTECHNIC, pol-i-tek'nik, *adj.* Comprehending *many arts:* denoting an institution in which many branches of science and art are taught. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *technē*, an art.]

POLYTHEISM, pol'i-thē-izm, *n.* The doctrine of a *plurality of gods.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *theos*, a god.]

POLYTHEIST, pol'i-thē-ist, *n.* A believer in polytheism or a plurality of gods.

POLYTHEISTIC, -AL, pol-i-the-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or believing in polytheism.

POMACE, po-mās' or pum'as, *n.* The substance of *apples* or similar fruit. [Low L. *pomacium*—L. *pomum*, fruit such as apples, &c.]

POMACEOUS, pom-ā'shus, *adj.* Relating to, consisting of, or resembling apples: like pomace.

POMADE, po-mād', *n.* (*orig.*) An ointment made from *apples:* any greasy composition for dressing the hair. [From L. *pomum*, an apple.]

POMANDER, pom-an'dėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A perfumed ball, or box containing perfumes. [A corr. of Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, apple of amber.]

POMATUM, pom-āt'um, *n.* POMADE.

POME, pōm, *n.* (*bot.*) A fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules: a fruit of the apple kind.—*v.i.* To grow to a round head like the apple. [L. *pomum*, an apple.]

POMEGRANATE, pōm'gran-āt or pum'-, *n.* A tree bearing fruit like the orange, with numerous grains or seeds. [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, having many grains. See GRAIN.]

POME-WATER, pōm'-waw'tėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sweet, juicy apple.

POMIFEROUS, pom-if'ėr-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Pome-bearing, applied to all plants producing the larger fruits, as distinguished from berry-bearing. [L. *pomum*, apple, and *fero*, to bear.]

POMMEL, pum'el, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything round like an apple:* a knob or ball: the knob on a sword-hilt: the high part of a saddle-bow.—*v.t.* To beat as with a pommel, or anything thick or heavy: to bruise: —*pr.p.* pomm'elling; *pa.p.* pomm'elled. [O. Fr.; low L. *pomellus—pomum*, an apple.]

POMONA, pom-ō'na, *n.* (*myth.*) The goddess of fruit, or patron divinity of garden produce. [L.—*pomum*, fruit, apple.]

POMP, pomp, *n.* *A showy procession:* pageantry: ceremony: splendour: pride: ostentation: grandeur. [L. *pompa*, Gr. *pompē—pempō*, to send.]

POMPOSITY, pomp-os'i-ti, *n.* The state of being pompous: ostentatiousness.

POMPOUS, pomp'us, *adj.* Displaying pomp or grandeur: grand: magnificent: dignified: boastful.

POMPOUSLY, pomp'us-li, *adv.* In a pompous, ostentatious, or boastful manner.

POMPOUSNESS, pomp'us-nes, *n.* POMPOSITY.

POND, pond, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To ponder, pay attention to.

POND, pond, *n.* A body of fresh water shut in or dammed up. [From A.S. *pyndan*, to shut in. See POUND, to shut up.]

PONDER, pon'dėr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To weigh:* to weigh in the mind: to think over: to consider: to think: muse—usually fol. by *on*. [L. *pondero—pondus*, a weight, *pendo*, to weigh.]

PONDERABILITY, pon-dėr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being ponderable.

PONDERABLE, pon'dėr-a-bl, *adj.* Able to be weighed: having sensible weight.

PONDERER, pon'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pon'dėr-os'i-ti, *n.* The state of being ponderous: heaviness.

PONDEROUS, pon'dėr-us, *adj.* Weighty: massive: forcible: important.

PONDEROUSLY, pon'dėr-us-li, *adv.* With great [weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pon'dėr-us-nes, *n.* State of being ponderous: weight: heaviness.

PONIARD, pon'yard, *n.* A small pointed dagger for stabbing.—*v.t.* To stab with a poniard. [Fr. *poignard*, It. *pugnale*, L. *pugio—pungo*, to stab. See POINT.]

PONK, pongk, *n.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) A nocturnal spirit. [A false reading for *pouke* = PUCK.]

PONTAGE, pont'āj, *n.* A toll paid on bridges. [Low L. *pontagium—pons, pontis*, a bridge, akin to Sans. *pand, pad*, to go, or *badh*, to bind, to bridge over.]

PONTIFF, pon'tif, *n.* (*orig.*) A Roman high-priest: (*R. C. Church*) the pope. [Fr. *pontife*, L. *pontifex, pontificis*, of doubtful origin.]

PONTIFIC, -AL, pon-tif'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or belonging to a pontiff or the pope: splendid: magnificent. —*n.* A book of ecclesiastical ceremonies.

PONTIFICALS, pon-tif'i-kalz, *n.* The dress of a priest, bishop, or pope.

PONTIFICATE, pon-tif'i-kāt, *n.* The dignity of a pontiff or high-priest: the office and dignity or reign of a pope.

PONTOON, } pont'ōōn, *n.* A buoyant vessel of india-
PONTON, } rubber, &c. (formerly an open flat-bottomed boat), used in military operations to construct temporary bridges: a bridge of boats: a lighter. [Fr. *ponton*—L. *pons, pontis*, a bridge.]

PONY, pō'ni, *n.* A small horse. [Perhaps from PUNY.]

POODLE, pōō'dl, *n.* A small dog with long silky hair. [Ger. *pudel.*]

POOH, pōō, *int.* An exclamation of contempt or disdain. [From the sound.]

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POOL, pōōl, *n.* A wet, muddy place, a marsh: a small body of water: the receptacle for the stakes in certain games: the stakes themselves. [A.S. *pol*, W. *pwll*, Ice. *pollr*, D. *poel*, Ger. *pfuhl*, akin to L. *palus*, a marsh, Gr. *pēlos*, mud.]

POOP, pōōp, *n.* The stern of a ship: a deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship.—*v.t.* To strike or roll over the stern of. [Fr. *poupe*, It. *poppa*, L. *puppis*.]

POOR, pōōr, *adj.* *Having little:* without means: needy: spiritless: depressed: (*B.*) humble, contrite: wanting in appearance: lean: wanting in strength: weak: wanting in value: inferior: wanting in fertility: sterile: wanting in fitness, beauty, or dignity: trifling: paltry: dear (endearingly). [O. E. *poore*, *povere*, Fr. *pauvre*, L. *pauper*, akin to *paucus*, few.]

THE POOR, poor people collectively: those dependent on public or private charity.

POOR-HOUSE, pōōr'-hows, *n.* A house established at the public expense for the benefit of the poor.

POORJOHN, pōōr'jon, *n.* (*Shak.*) A coarse kind of fish, the hake.

POOR-LAWS, pōōr'-lawz, *n.* Laws relating to the support of the poor.

POORLY, pōōr'li, *adv.* In a poor manner: without wealth: with little success: without spirit: without dignity: not in good health.

POORNESS, pōōr'nes, *n.* Poverty: meanness: want of capacity: barrenness.

POOR-RATE, pōōr'-rāt, *n.* A rate or tax for the support of the poor.

POOR-SPIRITED, pōōr'-spir'it-ed, *adj.* Poor or mean in spirit: cowardly: base.

POOR-SPIRITEDNESS, pōōr'-spir'it-ed-nes, *n.* The state of being poor-spirited: meanness.

POP, pop, *n.* A sharp, quick sound or report.—*v.i.* To make a sharp, quick sound: to dart: to move quickly.—*v.t.* to thrust suddenly: to bring suddenly to notice:—*pr.p.* popp'ing; *pa.p.* popped'.—*adv.* Suddenly. [From the sound.]

POPE, pōp, *n.* *Father* of a church: the bishop of Rome, head of the R. C. Church: a kind of perch. [Fr. *pape*; L. *papa*. See PAPA.]

POPEDOM, pōp'dom, *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope: papacy.

POPERY, pōp'ér-i, *n.* The religion of which the pope is the head, Roman Catholicism.

POPE'S-EYE, pōpz'-I, *n.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POP-GUN, pop'-gun, *n.* A tube and rammer for shooting pellets, which makes a noise by the expansion of compressed air.

POPINJAY, pop'in-jā, *n.* (*lit.*) *The babbling cock:* (*orig.*) a parrot: a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at: a fop or coxcomb. [O. Fr. *papegai*; It. *pappagallo*—Bav. *pappeln*, to chatter, and Fr. *gau*, It. *gallo*, L. *gallus*, a cock.]

POPISH, pōp'ish, *adj.* Relating to the pope or popery: taught by popery.

POPISHLY, pōp'ish-li, *adv.* In a popish manner: with a tendency to popery.

POPLAR, pop'lar, *n.* A tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and having soft wood. [O. Fr. *poplier*, Fr. *peuplier*, L. *populus*.]

POPLIN, pop'lin, *n.* A fabric made of silk and worsted. [Fr. *popeline*.]

POPPY, pop'i, *n.* A plant having large showy flowers and a white narcotic juice, from one species of which opium is obtained. [A.S. *popig*, It. *papavero*, L. *papaver*.]

POPULACE, pop'ū-lās, *n.* The people: the common people. [Fr.; L. *populus*. See PEOPLE.]

POPULAR, pop'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to the people: pleasing to or prevailing among the people: easily comprehended: inferior: vulgar. [L. *popularis—populus*, the people. See PEOPLE.]

POPULARISE, pop'ū-lar-īz, *v.t.* To make popular or suitable to the people:—*pr.p.* pop'ūlarīsing; *pa.p.* pop'ūlarīsed.

POPULARITY, pop-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people.

POPULARLY, pop'ū-lar-li, *adv.* So as to please the common people: according to vulgar conceptions.

POPULATE, pop'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To people: to furnish with inhabitants:—*pr.p.* pop'ūlāting; *pa.p.* pop'ūlāted. [L. *populor*, *populatus—populus*, the people. See PEOPLE.]

POPULATION, pop-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of populating: the inhabitants of any place.

POPULOUS, pop'ū-lus, *adj.* Full of people: numerously inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, pop'ū-lus-li, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POPULOUSNESS, pop'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The proportion of the number of inhabitants to the extent of country.

PORCELAIN, pors'lān or pōr'se-lān, *n.* A fine kind of earthenware, white, thin, and semi-transparent. [Fr. *porcelaine*; It. *porcellana*, the Venus' shell, which porcelain resembles in transparency.]

PORCH, pōrch, *n.* (*orig.*) *A portico* or *covered walk:* a portico at the entrance of churches and other buildings: the public porch in the forum of Athens where Zeno the Stoic taught: (*fig.*) the Stoic philosophy. [Fr. *porche*, It. *portico*, L. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance. See PORT.]

PORCINE, pors'īn, *adj.* *Pertaining to swine.* [L. *porcinus—porcus*, a swine.]

PORCSPISCES, porks'pis-ēz, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Porpoises. [See PORPOISE.]

PORCUPINE, pork'ū-pīn, *n.* (*lit.*) *The spiny hog:* a rodent quadruped about two feet long, covered with spines or quills, capable of rolling itself up when attacked. [It. *porco spinoso*; L. *porcus*, a hog, *spina*, a spine.]

PORE, pōr, *n.* (*anat.*) A minute *passage* in the skin for the perspiration: an opening between the molecules of a body. [L. *porus*, Gr. *poros*, a passage.]

PORE, pōr, *v.i.* To look with steady attention: to study closely:—*pr.p.* pōr'ing; *pa.p.* pōred'. [Prob. akin to PEER.]

PORK, pōrk, *n.* The flesh of *swine.* [Fr. *porc*; L. *porcus*, Gr. *porkos*, a hog.]

PORKER, pōrk'ér, *n.* A young hog: a pig.

POROSITY, pōr-os'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being porous.

POROUS, pōr'us, *adj.* Having pores.

POROUSNESS, pōr'us-nes, *n.* Same as POROSITY.

PORPENTINE, por'pen-tīn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A porcupine.

PORPESS, **PORPESSE**, por'pes, *n.* Same as PORPOISE.

PORPHYRACEOUS, por-fir-ā'shus, *adj.* Porphyritic.

PORPHYRISE, por'fir-īz, *v.t.* To cause to resemble porphyry:—*pr.p.* por'phyrīsing; *pa.p.* por'phyrīsed.

PORPHYRITIC, por-fir-it'ik, *adj.* Resembling or consisting of porphyry.

PORPHYRY, por'fir-i, *n.* A very hard, variegated rock, of a *purple* and white colour, used in sculpture. [L. and Gr. *porphyritēs*, from *porphyra*, purple.]

PORPOISE, **PORPUS**, por'pus, *n.* (*lit.*) *The hog-fish:* a gregarious kind of whale, from 4 to 8 feet

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long, caught for its oil and flesh. [It. *porco-pesce*—L. *porcus*, a hog, and *piscis*, a fish, from its hog-like appearance in the water.]

PORRIDGE, por'ij, *n.* Broth seasoned with *leeks* or other vegetables: meal or flour boiled with water or milk. [From obs. *porret*, L. *porrum*, Gr. *prason*, a leek: or prob. a corruption of POTTAGE.]

PORRINGER, por'in-jėr, *n.* A small dish for porridge: (*Shak.*) a head-dress in the shape of a porringer.

PORT, pōrt, *n.* A dark-purple wine from Oporto in Portugal.

PORT, pōrt, *n.* A harbour: a haven or safe station for vessels. [L. *portus*, a harbour.]

PORT, pōrt, *n.* A gate or entrance: a port-hole: lid of a port-hole. [A.S., Fr. *porte*, L. *porta*, a gate.]

PORT, pōrt, *n.* *Bearing:* demeanour: (*Spenser*) standing, position. [L. *porto*, to carry, akin to Gr. *pherō*, Sans. *bhri*, to bear.]

PORT, pōrt, *n.* The left side of a ship.—*v.t.* To put to the left side of a ship, as the helm.

PORTABILITY, port-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being portable.

PORTABLE, pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be carried: not bulky or heavy. [L. *portabilis*—*porto*, to carry.]

PORTABLENESS, pōrt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Portability.

PORTAGE, pōrt'āj, *n.* Act of carrying: carriage: price of carriage.

PORTAL, pōrt'al, *n.* A small gate: any entrance: (*arch.*) the arch over a gate: the lesser of two gates. [Dim. of PORT, a gate.]

PORTANCE, pōrt'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Carriage, bearing. [Fr. *portant*, pr.p. of *porter*, to carry.]

PORT-CRAYON, pōrt-krā'on, *n.* A metallic handle for holding a crayon. [L. *porto*, to carry, and CRAYON.]

PORTCULLIS, pōrt-kul'is, *n.* A sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To shut as with a portcullis, to bar. [Fr. *porte*, and *coulisse*, from *couler*, L. *colo*, to filter.]

PORTE, pōrt, *n.* The Turkish government, so called from the *gate* of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered. [Fr. *porte*, L. *porta*, a gate.]

PORTEND, por-tend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To stretch forth:* to indicate the future by signs: to betoken. [L. *portendo*, *portentus*—*pro*, forth, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

PORTENT, por-tent', *n.* That which portends or foreshews: an evil omen.

PORTENTOUS, por-tent'us, *adj.* Serving to portend: foreshadowing ill: monstrous: excessive.

PORTENTOUSLY, por-tent'us-li, *adv.* In a portentous manner: ominously.

PORTER, pōrt'ėr, *n.* *A door-keeper* or gate-keeper: one who waits at the door to receive messages. [From PORT, a gate.]

PORTER, pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who carries burdens for hire: a dark-brown malt liquor—so called because first used by the London porters. [From PORT, to carry.]

PORTERAGE, pōrt'ėr-āj, *n.* Charge made by a porter.

PORTERESS, pōrt'ėr-es, *n.* A female porter.

PORTESSE, pōrt'es, *n.* (*Spenser*). A *portable book* of prayers, a breviary.

PORTFOLIO, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* A case for *carrying* or keeping *leaves*, loose papers, drawings, &c.: in France, the office of a minister of state. [L. *porto*, to carry, and *folium*, a leaf.]

PORTHOLE, pōrt'hōl, *n.* A hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun through. [PORT and HOLE.]

PORTICO, pōrt'i-ko, *n.* (*orig.*) *A covered walk:* an ornamental porch with columns before a gateway:—*pl.* PORTICOES, pōrt'i-kōz. [It.—root of PORCH.]

PORTICOED, pōrt'i-kōd, *adj.* Furnished with a portico.

PORTION, pōr'shun, *n.* *That which is shared* or *imparted:* a part: an allotment: dividend: the part of an estate descending to an heir: a wife's fortune.—*v.t.* To divide into portions: to allot a share: to furnish with a portion. [L. *portio*, *portionis*, akin to *pars*, a part, and Gr. *porō*, to share.]

PORTIONED, pōr'shund, *adj.* Having a portion or endowment.

PORTIONER, pōr'shun-ėr, *n.* One who portions or assigns shares.

PORTIONIST, pōr'shun-ist, *n.* One who has an academical allowance or portion: the incumbent of a benefice which has more than one rector or vicar.

PORTIONLESS, pōr'shun-les, *adj.* Having no portion, dowry, or property.

PORTLINESS, pōrt'li-nes, *n.* State of being portly: dignity of mien: bulkiness: corpulence.

PORTLY, pōrt'li, *adj.* Having a dignified port or mien: corpulent.

PORTMANTEAU, pōrt-man'tō, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cloak-carrier:* a bag for carrying apparel, &c. on journeys. [Fr. *porter*, to carry, *manteau*, a cloak, mantle.]

PORTRAIT, pōr'trāt, *n.* That which is portrayed: the likeness of a person: description in words.

PORTRAITURE, pōr'trāt-ūr, *n.* The drawing of portraits, or describing in words.

PORTRAY, pōr-trā', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To draw forth:* to paint or draw the likeness of: to describe in words: (*Milton*) to adorn with pictures. [Fr. *portraire*; L. *protraho*, *protractum*—*pro*, forth, and *traho*, *trahere*, to draw.]

PORTRAYER, pōr-trā'ėr, *n.* One who portrays, paints, or describes.

PORTRESS, pōrt'res, *fem.* of PORTER.

PORTUGUESE, pōr'tōō-gēz, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants.—*n.* The people, a single inhabitant, or the language of Portugal.

POSE, pōz, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To put* a question in order to puzzle: to puzzle: to bring to a stand:—*pr.p.* pōz'ing; *pa.p.* pōsed'.—*n.* An attitude or position, especially if assumed for effect. [Fr. *poser*; L. *pono*, *positum*, to put or place.]

POSER, pōz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which poses: a puzzle.

POSITION, po-zish'un, *n.* State or manner of being placed: attitude: state of affairs: situation: the ground taken in argument or a dispute: principle laid down: place in society: (*arith.*) a method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions. [From root of POSE.]

POSITIVE, poz'i-tiv, *adj.* Definitely placed or laid down: clearly expressed: actual: not admitting any doubt or qualification: decisive: settled by arbitrary appointment: dogmatic: fully assured: certain: (*gram.*) noting the simple form of an adjective: (*math.*) to be added.—*n.* That which is placed or laid down: that which may be affirmed: reality. [L. *positivus*, from *pono*, *positum*, to place.]

POSITIVELY, poz'i-tiv-li, *adv.* By itself, independently of anything else: not negatively: certainly: directly: in strong terms.

POSITIVENESS, poz'i-tiv-nes, *n.* Actualness: confidence: peremptoriness.

POSITIVISM, poz'i-tiv-izm, *n.* A system of philosophy originated by Comte, a French philosopher

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(1798—1857), which, ignoring all inquiry into causes, deals only with positives, or simply seeks to discover the laws of phenomena.

POSITIVIST, poz'i-tiv-ist, *n.* A believer in positivism.

POSSESS, poz-zes', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To be able to sit as master of:* to have or hold as an owner: to have the control of: to seize: to enter into and influence: (*Spenser*) to accomplish: (*Shak.*) to inform. [L. *possideo, possessum—potis*, able (akin to Sans. *pati*, master), and *sedeo*, to sit. See SESSION.]

POSSESSION, poz-zesh'un, *n.* Act of possessing: the thing possessed: property: state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit. [noting possession.

POSSESSIVE, poz-zes'iv, *adj.* Pertaining to or de-

POSSESSIVELY, poz-zes'iv-li, *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

POSSESSOR, poz-zes'or, *n.* One who possesses: owner: proprietor: occupant.

POSSESSORY, poz-zes'or-i, *adj.* Relating to a possessor or possession: having possession.

POSSET, pos'et, *n.* *Milk curdled* with wine or acid. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To curdle, as milk with wine. [W. *posel*, curdled milk—*pos*, to gather.]

POSSIBILITY, pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being possible: that which is possible: a contingency.

POSSIBLE, pos'i-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *That is able to be* or happen: that may be done: not contrary to the nature of things. [L. *possibilis—possum*, to be able —*potis*, able, and *esse*, to be.]

POSSIBLY, pos'i-bli, *adv.* By any power really existing: without impossibility or absurdity: perhaps.

POST, pōst, *n.* *Anything fixed* or *placed*, as a piece of timber in the ground: a fixed place, as a military station: a fixed place or stage on a road: an office: one who travels by stages, esp. carrying letters, &c.: a public letter-carrier: an established system of conveying letters: a size of writing-paper double that of common note-paper (so called from the watermark, a *postman's* horn).—*v.t.* To fix on or to a post, that is, in a public place: to expose to public reproach: to set or station: to put in the post-office: (*book-k.*) to transfer to the ledger: (*Shak.*) to delay, put off.—*v.i.* to travel with post-horses or with speed.—*adv.* With post-horses: with speed. [A.S. *post*, Fr. *poste*, It. *posta*—L. *postis*, a post—*pos*, root of *pono*, *positum*, to place.]

POSTAGE, pōst'āj, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters, &c., by post or mail.

POSTAGE-STAMP, pōst'āj-stamp, *n.* An adhesive stamp for affixing to letters to pay the postal charge.

POSTAL, pōst'al, *adj.* Belonging to the post-office or mail-service.

POST-BOY, pōst'-boy, *n.* A boy that rides post-horses, or who carries letters.

POST-CAPTAIN, pōst'-kap'tān, *n.* A captain in the British navy, so called in contradistinction to a commander.

POST-CARD, pōst'-kārd, *n.* A stamped card on which a message may be written for transmission by post, differing from a letter in not being inclosed in an envelope.

POST-CHAISE, pōst'-shāz, *n.* A chaise or carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of those who travel with post-horses.

POST-DATE, pōst-dāt', *v.t.* To date after the real time. [L. *post*, after, and DATE.]

POST-DILUVIAL, pōst'-di-lū'vi-al, } *adj.* Being
POST-DILUVIAN, pōst'-di-lū'vi-an, } or happening *after the deluge.* [L. *post*, after, and DILUVIAL, DILUVIAN.]

POST-DILUVIAN, pōst'-di-lū'vi-an, *n.* One who has lived after the deluge.

POSTER, pōst'ér, *n.* One who posts: (*Shak.*) a courier, one who travels expeditiously: a large printed bill or placard for posting.

POSTERIOR, pos-tē'ri-or, *adj.* *Coming after:* later: hind or hinder.—*n.pl.* POSTERIORS, the hinder parts of an animal. [L., comp. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.] [being subsequent or after.

POSTERIORITY, pos-tē-ri-or'i-ti, *n.* The state of

POSTERIORLY, pos-tē'ri-or-li, *adv.* Subsequently in time.

POSTERITY, pos-ter'it-i, *n.* *Those coming after:* succeeding generations: a race. [L. *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]

POSTERN, pōst'érn, *n.* (*orig.*) *A back* door or gate: a small private door.—*adj.* Back: private. [O. Fr. *posterne*—L. *post*, after.]

POSTFIX, pōst'fiks, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word *fixed to* or put *after* another word, an affix. [L. *post*, after, and FIX.] [other word.

POSTFIX, pōst-fiks', *v.t.* To add to the end of an-

POST-HASTE, pōst-hāst', *n.* Haste in travelling like that of a post.—*adv.* With haste or speed.

POST-HORSE, pōst'-hors, *n.* A horse kept for posting.

POSTHUMOUS, post'ū-mus, *adj.* Born *after* the death of either parent: published after the death of the author. [L. *posthumus*, *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]

POSTHUMOUSLY, post'ū-mus-li, *adv.* After one's decease. [From POSTHUMOUS.]

POSTIL, post'il, *n.* (*orig.*) A note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written *after* the text or *other words:* a marginal note: (*R. C. Church*) a homily read after the gospel.—*v.t.* To illustrate with marginal notes. [It. *postilla*—L. *post illa* (*verba*) after those (words).]

POSTILLION, pōst-il'yun, *n.* One who guides post-horses, or horses in any carriage, riding on one of them. [Fr. *postillon—poste*. See POST.]

POSTMAN, pōst'man, *n.* A post or courier: a letter-carrier. [post-office on a letter.

POSTMARK, pōst'märk, *n.* The mark or stamp of a

POSTMASTER, pōst'mas'tér, *n.* The master or manager of a post-office: one who supplies post-horses.

POST-MERIDIAN, pōst'-me-rid'i-an, *adj.* Coming *after* the sun has crossed *the meridian:* in the afternoon (written P.M.). [L. *post*, after, and MERIDIAN.]

POST-MORTEM, pōst-mort'em, *adj.* *After death.* [L. *post*, after, *mortem*, accusative of *mors*, death.]

POST-NATAL, pōst-nāt'al, *adj.* *After birth.* [L. *post*, after, and NATAL.]

POST-NUPTIAL, pōst-nup'shal, *adj.* Being or happening *after marriage.* [L. *post*, after, and NUPTIAL.]

POST-OBIT, pōst-ō'bit, *n.* A bond in which a person receiving money binds himself to repay a larger sum after the death of an individual from whom he has expectations. [L. *post*, after, and OBIT.]

POST-OFFICE, pōst'-of'is, *n.* An office for receiving and transmitting letters by post. [as a letter.

POSTPAID, pōst'pād, *adj.* Having the postage paid,

POSTPONE, pōst-pōn', *v.t.* *To put* off to an *after*-period: to defer: to delay:—*pr.p.* pōstpōn'ing; *pa.p.* pōstpōned'. [L. *post-pono*, *-positum—post*, after, *pono*, to put.]

POSTPONEMENT, pōst-pōn'ment, *n.* Act of putting off to an after-time: temporary delay.

POST-POSITION, pōst-po-zish'un, *n.* The state of being put back or out of the regular place: (*gram.*)

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a word or particle placed after a word, in contradistinction to a preposition.

POST-PRANDIAL, pōst-pran'di-al, *adj.* After dinner. [From L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a repast.]

POSTSCRIPT, pōst'skript, *n.* *Something written after:* a part added to a letter after the signature: an addition to a book after it is finished. [L. *post*, after, *scriptum*, written, pa.p. of *scribo*, to write.]

POST-TOWN, pōst'-town, *n.* A town in which there is a post-office.

POSTULANT, pos'tū-lant, *n.* One who makes a request: a candidate. [See POSTULATE.]

POSTULATE, pos'tū-lāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To demand:* to assume without proof: to solicit:—*pr.p.* pos'tūlāting; *pa.p.* pos'tūlāted.—*n.* A position assumed without proof or as self-evident: (*geom.*) a self-evident problem. [L. *postulo*, *-atum*, to demand—*posco*, to ask urgently.]

POSTULATION, pos-tū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of postulating: solicitation.

POSTULATORY, pos'tū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Assuming or assumed without proof, as a postulate.

POSTURE, pos'tūr, *n.* *The placing* or position of the body: attitude: state or condition: disposition.—*v.t.* To place in a particular manner:—*pr.p.* pos'tūring; *pa.p.* pos'tūred. [Fr.—L. *positura*—*pono*, *positum*, to place.]

POSTURE-MASTER, pos'tūr-mas'tėr, *n.* One who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.

POSY, pō'zi, *n.* A verse of poetry: a motto: an inscription on a ring: a motto sent with a bouquet: a bouquet. [Corrupted from POESY; or from Fr. *pensée*, a thought.]

POT, pot, *n.* A metallic vessel for various purposes, esp. cooking: a drinking vessel: an earthen vessel for plants: the quantity in a pot.—*v.t.* To preserve in pots: to put in pots:—*pr.p.* pott'ing; *pa.p.* pott'ed. [Fr. *pot*, Gael. *poit*, Ice. *pottr.*]

POTABLE, pōt'a-bl, *adj.* *That may be drunk:* liquid.—*n.* Something drinkable. [L. *potabilis*—*poto*, to drink.]

POTABLENESS, pōt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

POTASH, pot'ash, *n.* (*lit.*) *Pot ashes:* a powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants.

POTASSIUM, pot-as'i-um, *n.* One of the alkaline metals, of a bluish-white colour, and strong metallic lustre, the oxide of which is potash.

POTATION, po-tā'shun, *n.* *A drinking:* a draught. [L. *potatio*—*poto*, to drink.]

POTATO, po-tā'to, *n.* One of the tubers of a plant almost universally cultivated for food: the plant itself. [Sp. *patata*, S. American, *papa:* but Wedgwood thinks it took the original name of the *beet*, Sp. *batata*, sweet potato.]

POT-BELLIED, pot'-bel'lid, *adj.* Having a prominent belly.

POT-BOY, pot'-boy, *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale in a public-house.

POTCH, poch, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To thrust, to push. [Fr. *pocher;* from root of POKE.]

POTEEN, po-tēn', *n.* Irish whiskey. [Ir. *poitin*, I drink.]

POTENCY, pōt'en-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) Power, authority, strength. [From POTENT.]

POTENT, pōt'ent, *adj.* *Being able:* strong: powerful: having great authority or influence.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A potentate. [L. *potens*, *potentis*, being able, pr.p. of *posse*—*potis*, able, and *esse*, to be.]

POTENTATE, pōt'en-tāt, *n.* One who is potent: a prince: a sovereign. [Fr. *potentat*—low L. *potentatus*, pa.p. of *potento*, to exercise power.]

POTENTIAL, po-ten'shal, *adj.* Powerful, efficacious: existing in possibility, not in reality: (*gram.*) expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation. [From POTENT.]

POTENTIALITY, po-ten-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being potential or possible: not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, po-ten'shal-li, *adv.* In power or possibility: not in act.

POTENTLY, pōt'ent-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Powerfully, forcibly.

POTHER, poth'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Powder* or *dust:* a cloud of dust: bustle: confusion.—*v.t.* To puzzle, as if in a cloud of dust: to perplex: to tease.—*v.i.* to make a pother. [Orig. written PUDDER, prob. from Fr. *poudre*, dust. See POWDER.]

POT-HERB, pot'-hėrb, or -ėrb, *n.* An herb or vegetable used in cooking.

POT-HOOK, pot'-hook, *n.* A hook on which pots are hung over the fire: a letter formed like a pot-hook: an ill-formed or scrawled letter.

POTION, pō'shun, *n.* *A draught:* a liquid medicine: a dose. [L. *potio*—*poto*, to drink.]

POT-POURRI, pō-pōōr-ē', *n.* A dish of different kinds of meats, vegetables, &c., cooked together: a mixture of sweet-scented materials, chiefly dried flowers: a selection of pieces of music strung together without much arrangement so as to form a medley: a literary production composed of unconnected parts. [Fr. *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to rot, to boil very much—L. *putreo*, to putrefy.]

POT-SHARD, **POT-SHARE**, pot'-shard, pot'-shār, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as POTSHERD.

POTSHERD, pot'shėrd, *n.* A shred or fragment of a pot. [POT, A.S. *sceard*, a shred—*sceran*, to divide.]

POTTAGE, pot'āj, *n.* Anything cooked in a pot: a thick soup of meat and vegetables.

POTTER, pot'ėr, *v.i.* To pother: to be busily or fussily engaged about trifles.

POTTER, pot'ėr, *n.* One whose trade is to make pots, or earthenware.

POTTERY, pot'ėr-i, *n.* Earthenware pots or vessels: a place where earthenware is manufactured.

POTTING, pot'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Drinking: placing or preserving in a pot.

POTTLE, pot'l, *n.* *A little pot:* a measure of four pints: a small basket for fruit. [Dim. of POT.]

POTTLE-BODIED, pot'l-bod'id, *adj.* Having a body swollen or shaped like a pottle.

POTTLE-POT, pot'l-pot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A drinking-vessel.

POT-WALLER, **POT-WALLOPER**, pot'-wol'ėr, pot'-wol'op-ėr, *n.* A voter in certain boroughs in England where all who *boiled a pot* were entitled to vote. [Prov. E. *wallop*, to boil.]

POUCH, powch, *n.* *A poke, pocket,* or *bag:* the bag or sac of an animal.—*v.t.* To put into a pouch. [Fr. *poche*, A.S. *poca*, a bag, a pocket.]

POUCHED, powcht, *adj.* Having or furnished with a pouch.

POUCHONG, poo-shong', *n.* A superior kind of black tea.

POULDRED, powl'drd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Powdered, spotted, reduced to powder.

POULT, pōlt, *n.* A little hen or fowl, a chicken. [Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, hen, fowl—L. *pullus*, the young of any animal.]

POULTER, pōlt'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A poulterer.

POULTERER, pōlt'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who deals in fowls.

POULTICE, pōlt'is, *n.* (*lit.*) *Porridge:* a soft composition of meal, bran, &c., applied to sores.—*v.t.* To dress with a poultice:—*pr.p.* poul'ticing; *pa.p.* poul'ticed. [L. *puls*, *pultis*, Gr. *poltos*, porridge.]

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POULTRY, pōlt'ri, *n.* Domestic fowls.

POULTRY-YARD, pōlt'ri-yärd, *n.* A yard where poultry are confined and bred.

POUNCE, powns, *n.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey.—*v.i.* To fall and seize with the claws: to fall suddenly:—*pr.p.* pounc'ing; *pa.p.* pounced'. [Norm. *ponce*, hand—L. *pugnus*, fist.]

POUNCE, powns, *n.* A fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on, orig. powdered *pumice*-stone: coloured powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper as a pattern.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with pounce, as paper or a pattern:—*pr.p.* pounc'ing; *pa.p.* pounced'. [Fr. *ponce*, pumice—L. *pumex, pumicis.* See PUMICE.]

POUNCE, powns, *v.t.* To prick with a sharp instrument: to stamp holes in for ornament:—*pr.p.* pounc'ing; *pa.p.* pounced'. [Port. *puncar*, Sp. *punzar*, to prick—L. *pungo, punctum*, to prick.]

POUNCE-BOX, powns'-boks, } *n.* (*Shak.*) A small
POUNCET-BOX, powns'et-boks, } box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pounce on paper.

POUND, pownd, *v.t.* *To beat*, to bruise: to bray with a pestle. [A.S. *punian*, to beat.]

POUND, pownd, *n.* *A weight* of 12 oz. troy, or 16 oz. avoir.: the British money unit, represented by 20 shillings in silver or a sovereign in gold: (*B.*) = about £4. [A.S. *pund*, L. *pondo*, weight, akin to *pondus*, a weight—*pendo*, to hang, to weigh.]

POUND, pownd, *v.t.* To shut up or confine, as strayed animals.—*n.* An inclosure in which strayed animals are confined. [A.S. *pund*, inclosure—*pyndan*, to shut in.]

POUNDAGE, pownd'āj, *n.* A charge made for [pounding stray cattle.

POUNDAGE, pownd'āj, *n.* A charge made for each pound: payment rated by the weight or by the value of the commodity.

POUNDER, pownd'ėr, *n.* He or that which has so [many pounds.

POUNDER, pownd'ėr, *n.* That which pounds, a pestle. [From POUND, to beat.]

POUR, pōr, *v.t.* To cause to flow: to send forth: to give vent to: to utter.—*v.i.* to flow; to issue forth: to rush. [W. *burw*, to throw.]

POURTRAHED, poor-trād', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Portrayed or drawn.

POURTRAY, poor-trā', *v.t.* Same as PORTRAY.

POUSSE, powz, *n.* (*Spenser*). Pulse, pease. [A corruption of PULSE or of PEASE.]

POUSSETTING, poos-set'ing, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The act of waltzing round each other, as two couples in a contra-dance.

POUT, powt, *v.i.* *To push out* the lips, in contempt or displeasure: to look gloomy: to hang or be prominent.—*n.* A fit of sullenness. [Fr. *bouter*, to push out, *bouder*, to pout, akin to BUTT.]

POUTER, powt'ėr, *n.* One who pouts: a variety of pigeon, having its breast pushed out or inflated.

POUTING, powt'ing, *n.* Childish sullenness.

POUTINGLY, powt'ing-li, *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

POVERTY, pov'ėr-ti, *n.* *The state of being poor:* necessity: want: meanness: defect. [Fr. *pauvreté*—L. *paupertas—pauper*, poor.]

POWDER, pow'dėr, *n.* *Dust:* any substance in fine particles: gunpowder: hair-powder.—*v.t.* To reduce to powder: to sprinkle with powder: to salt.—*v.i.* to crumble into powder. [O. E. *poudre;* O. Fr. *poldre, puldre*—L. *pulvis, pulveris*, dust.]

POWDERED, pow'dėrd, *adj.* Reduced to powder: sprinkled with powder: salted.

POWDER-MONKEY, pow'dėr-mungk'i, *n.* A boy who carries powder to the gunners on board a ship of war.

POWDERY, pow'dėr-i, *adj.* Resembling or sprinkled with powder: dusty: friable.

POWER, pow'ėr, *n.* *Rule:* authority: influence: a ruler: a divinity: strength: energy: faculty of the mind: any agency: moving force of anything: a divinity: military force—usually in the plural: the result of the continued multiplication of a quantity by itself any given number of times: (*optics*) magnifying strength: (*obs.*) a great many. [Norm. *povaire, povare*—L. *posse*, contr. of *potesse*, to be able—*potis*, able (akin to Sans. *pati*, ruler)—*pa*, to rule, and *esse*, to be.]

POWERFUL, pow'ėr-fool, *adj.* Having great power: mighty: intense: forcible: efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pow'ėr-fool-li, *adv.* With force or energy: with great effect: forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pow'ėr-fool-nes, *n.* Power: efficacy: might: force.

POWERLESS, pow'ėr-les, *adj.* Without power: weak: [impotent.

POWERLESSLY, pow'ėr-les-li, *adv.* In a powerless or weak manner.

POWERLESSNESS, pow'ėr-les-nes, *n.* The quality [of being powerless.

POWER-LOOM, pow'ėr-lōōm, *n.* A loom worked by some mechanical power, as water, steam, &c.

POX, poks, *n.* Pocks or little bags: pustules: an eruptive disease. [Contr. of *pocks*, pl. of POCK.]

POYNANT, poin'ant, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as POIGNANT.

PRACTIC. Same as PRACTICK.

PRACTICABILITY, prak-tik-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being practicable.

PRACTICABLE, prak'tik-a-bl, *adj.* That may be practised, used, or followed: that may be done: passable.

PRACTICABLENESS, prak'tik-a-bl-nes, *n.* The [quality of being practicable.

PRACTICABLY, prak'tik-a-bli, *adv.* In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prak'tik-al, *adj.* That can be put in practice: useful: applying knowledge to some useful end. [From PRACTICE.]

PRACTICALITY, prak-tik-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being practical.

PRACTICALLY, prak'tik-al-li, *adv.* In relation to action: by means of practice or use: in practice or use.

PRACTICALNESS, prak'tik-al-nes, *n.* The quality [of being practical.

PRACTICE, prak'tis, *n.* *A doing:* the habit of doing anything: frequent use: performance: method: medical treatment: exercise of any profession: a rule in arithmetic. [Low L. *practica;* Gr. *praktikē*—*praktikos*, fit for doing—*prassō, praxō*, to do.]

PRACTICK, prak'tik, *adj.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) Skilful, treacherous, deceitful.

PRACTISANT, prak'ti-zant, *n.* (*Shak.*) An agent.

PRACTISE, prak'tis, *v.t.* To put in practice or do habitually: to perform: to exercise, as a profession: to use or exercise: to commit.—*v.i.* to have or to form a habit: to exercise any employment or profession: to try artifices:—*pr.p.* prac'tising; *pa.p.* prac'tised.

PRACTISER, prak'tis-ėr, *n.* One who practises.

PRACTITIONER, prak-tish'un-ėr, *n.* One who practises or is engaged in the exercise of any profession, esp. medicine or law.

PRÆMUNIRE, prem-ū-nī're, *n.* The offence of disregard or contempt of the king and his government,

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especially the offence of introducing papal or other foreign authority into England: the writ founded on such an offence: the penalty incurred by the offence. [A corruption of *præmonere*, to forewarn, to cite.] [RIUM.

PRÆTOR, PRÆTORIUM. See PRETOR, PRETO-

PRAGMATIC, -AL, prag-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Fit for practice or business: active: taking business without invitation. [Gr. *pragmatikos—pragma*, a deed —*prassō*, to do.]

PRAGMATICALLY, prag-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* Actively: zealously: officiously: in a manner to shew the connection and causes of occurrences.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prag-mat'ik-al-nes, *n.* Activity: earnestness: meddlesomeness.

PRAIRIE, prā'ri, *n.* An extensive *meadow* or tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. [Fr.; Sp. and Port. *praderia*; It. *prateria*—L. *pratum*, a meadow.]

PRAISE, prāz, *n.* The expression of *the price* or *value* in which any person or thing is held: commendation: tribute of gratitude: reason of praise.—*v.t.* To express estimation of: to commend: to honour: —*pr.p.* prais'ing; *pa.p.* praised'. [O. Fr. *preis*; Port. *pretz*; It. *prezzo*—L. *pretium*, price, value, akin to Gr. *priamai*, to buy.]

PRAISER, prāz'ėr, *n.* One who praises.

PRAISEWORTHILY, prāz-wur*th*'i-li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). In a praiseworthy manner.

PRAISEWORTHINESS, prāz-wur*th*'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being praiseworthy.

PRAISEWORTHY, prāz'wur*th*-i, *adj.* Worthy of praise: commendable.

PRANCE, prans, *v.i.* To strut about in a *pranking*, showy, or warlike manner: to ride showily: to bound gaily, as a horse:—*pr.p.* pranc'ing; *pa.p.* pranced'. [ing or bounding gaily.

PRANCING, prans'ing, *adj.* Riding showily: spring-

PRANCINGLY, prans'ing-li, *adv.* In a prancing, springy, or strutting manner.

PRANCKE, prangk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A prank, a malicious trick.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To trim, adorn, adjust.

PRANK, prangk, *v.t.* To decorate: to dress or adjust to ostentation. [Ger. *prangen*, *prunken*, to make a show.]

PRANK, prangk, *n.* A sportive action: a trick. [Compare W. *pranc*, a prank, *prancian*, to play tricks; Sp. *brincar*, to frisk; Port. *brincar*, to sport.]

PRATE, prāt, *v.i.* To talk idly: to tattle: to be loquacious.—*v.t.* to speak without meaning:—*pr.p.* prāt'ing; *pa.p.* prāt'ed.—*n.* Trifling talk. [D. *praaten*; Ice. *prata*.]

PRATER, prāt'ėr, *n.* One who prates or talks idly.

PRATING, prāt'ing, *adj.* *Talking* idly or unmeaningly.—*n.* Idle talk. [with loquacity.

PRATINGLY, prāt'ing-li, *adv.* With tittle-tattle:

PRATIQUE, prat'ēk, *n.* (*lit.*) *Practice:* converse, intercourse: a license or permission to hold intercourse, or to trade after having performed quarantine. [Fr.; see PRACTICE.]

PRATTLE, prat'l, *v.i.* To prate or talk much and idly: to utter child's talk:—*pr.p.* pratt'ling; *pa.p.* pratt'led.—*n.* Empty talk. [Dim. of PRATE.]

PRATTLER, prat'lėr, *n.* One who prattles, as a child.

PRAWN, prawn, *n.* A small crustacean animal like the shrimp.

PRAXIS, praks'is, *n.* *Practice:* use: an example for exercise. [Gr.—*prassō*, *praxō*, to do.]

PRAY, prā, *v.i.* *To ask* earnestly: to entreat: to petition or address God.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship: to supplicate:—*pr.p.* prāy'ing; *pa.p.* prāyed'. [Fr. *prier*—L. *precor*, akin to Sans. *prachh*, to ask.]

PRAYER, prār, *n.* The act of praying: entreaty: the words used: solemn address to God: a formula of worship. [prayers or forms of devotion.

PRAYER-BOOK, prār'-book, *n.* A book containing

PRAYERFUL, prār'fool, *adj.* Full of or given to prayer: devotional. [manner.

PRAYERFULLY, prār'fool-li, *adv.* In a prayerful

PRAYERFULNESS, prār'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being prayerful. [prayer.

PRAYERLESS, prār'les, *adj.* Without or not using

PRAYERLESSLY, prār'les-li, *adv.* In a prayerless manner. [prayer.

PRAYERLESSNESS, prār'les-nes, *n.* Neglect of

PRAYER-MEETING, prār'-mēt'ing, *n.* A meeting or gathering of people for prayer.

PRAYING, prā'ing, *n.* The act of making a prayer: a prayer made.—*adj.* Given to prayer.

PREACE, prēs, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as PREASE.

PREACH, prēch, *v.i.* *To make known* in the presence of or *before* others: to pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects.—*v.t.* to publish in religious discourses: to teach publicly. [O. Fr. *precher*; It. *predicare*—L. *prædico*, *-atum*, to proclaim—*præ*, before, *dico*, to make known.]

PREACHER, prēch'ėr, *n.* One who preaches on religious matters. [public religious discourse.

PREACHING, prēch'ing, *n.* The act of preaching: a

PREACHMENT, prēch'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sermon, in contempt: a discourse affectedly solemn.

PREACQUAINT, prē-ak-kwānt', *v.t.* To acquaint beforehand.

PREACQUAINTANCE, prē-ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge.

PRE-ADAMITE, prē-ad'a-mīt, *n.* One who lived before Adam. [or caution beforehand.

PREADMONISH, prē-ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* To admonish

PREADMONITION, prē-ad-mon-ish'un, *n.* Previous admonition or warning.

PREADVERTISE, prē-ad-vėr-tīz', *v.t.* To advertise or announce beforehand.

PREAMBLE, prē'am-bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which walks* or *goes before:* introduction: preface. [L. *præambulus*, going before—*præ*, before, *ambulo*, to go.]

PREANNOUNCE, prē-an-nowns', *v.t.* To announce beforehand. [forehand.

PREAPPOINT, prē-ap-point', *v.t.* To appoint be-

PREAPPOINTMENT, prē-ap-point'ment, *n.* Previous appointment.

PREASE, prēs, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To press, to crowd.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A press, a crowd.

PREASSURANCE, prē-ash-shōōr'ans, *n.* Previous assurance.

PRE-AUDIENCE, prē-aw'di-ens, *n.* Right of previous audience or hearing: precedence at the bar among lawyers.

PREBEND, preb'end, *n.* The share of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church *allowed* to a prebendary. [Low L. *præbenda—præbeo*, to allow.]

PREBENDAL, preb-end'al, *adj.* Relating to a prebend.

PREBENDARY, preb'end-ar-i, *n.* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend: an officiating or residentiary canon.

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PREBENDARYSHIP, preb'end-ar-i-ship, *n.* The office of a prebendary: a resident canonry.

PRECARIOUS, pre-kā'ri-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Obtained by prayer* or entreaty: uncertain, because depending on the will of another: held by a doubtful tenure. [L. *precarius—precor*, to pray.]

PRECARIOUSLY, pre-kā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a precarious manner: dependently on the will or pleasure of others: in a dependent or uncertain manner.

PRECARIOUSNESS, pre-kā'ri-us-nes, *n.* State of being precarious: dependence on the will or pleasure of others: uncertainty.

PRECAUTION, pre-kaw'shun, *n.* Caution or care beforehand: a preventive measure.—*v.t.* To warn or advise beforehand.

PRECAUTIONARY, pre-kaw'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Containing or proceeding from precaution.

PRECEDE, pre-sēd', *v.t.* *To go before* in time, rank, or importance:—*pr.p.* precēd'ing; *pa.p.* precēd'ed. [L. *præ*, before, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

PRECEDENCE, pre-sēd'ens, } *n.* The act of pre-
PRECEDENCY, pre-sēd'en-si, } ceding or going before in time: priority: the state of being before in rank, or the place of honour: the foremost place in ceremony. [before: anterior.

PRECEDENT, pre-sēd'ent, *adj.* Preceding or going

PRECEDENT, pres'e-dent, *n.* That which has preceded or gone before: that which may serve as an example or rule in the future: a parallel case in the past: (*Shak.*) the original of a copy.

PRECEDENTED, pres'e-dent-ed, *adj.* Having a precedent: warranted by an example.

PRECEDENTLY, pre-sēd'ent-li, *adv.* Beforehand: antecedently.

PRECEDING, pre-sēd'ing, *adj.* *Going before* in time, rank, &c.: antecedent: previous: former. [From PRECEDE.]

PRECENTOR, pre-sen'tor, *n.* *He that sings before* or leads in music: the leader of a choir: the leader of the psalmody in the Scotch Church. [L.,—*præ*, before, *cantor*, a singer—*cano*, to sing.]

PRECENTORSHIP, pre-sen'tor-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a precentor.

PRECEPT, prē'sept, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is taken* or placed *before* one to be acted on: rule of action: a commandment: principle or maxim: (*law*) the written warrant of a magistrate. [L. *præceptum—præ*, before, and *capio*, to take.] [of precepts.

PRECEPTIAL, pre-sep'shal, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Consisting

PRECEPTIVE, pre-sept'iv, *adj.* Containing or giving precepts: directing in moral conduct: didactic.

PRECEPTOR, pre-sept'or, *n.* One who delivers precepts: a teacher: an instructor: the head of a school. [to a preceptor.

PRECEPTORIAL, pre-sept-ōr'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining

PRECEPTORY, pre-sept'or-i, *n.* A religious house of the Knights Templars, under the superintendence of a knight-preceptor, and standing on a manor or estate divided into benefices possessed by the more eminent knights.—*adj.* Giving precepts. [Low L. *præceptoria—præceptor*, a commander.]

PRECEPTRESS, pre-sept'res, *fem.* of PRECEPTOR.

PRECESSION, pre-sesh'un, *n.* The act of preceding or going before.

PRECINCT, prē'singkt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which girds* or bounds: a territorial district or division: boundary of a place: limit of jurisdiction or authority. [L. *præcinctus—præ*, before, and *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird about.]

PRECIOUS, presh'us, *adj.* *Of great price* or worth: costly: highly esteemed: worthless, contemptible (in irony): (*B.*) valuable because of its rarity. [Fr. *précieux*; L. *pretiosus—pretium*, price, akin to Gr. *priamai*, to buy.]

PRECIOUSLY, presh'us-li, *adv.* Valuably: to a great price. [From PRECIOUS.]

PRECIOUSNESS, presh'us-nes, *n.* State of being precious: valuableness: worth: high price.

PRECIPICE, pres'i-pis, *n.* (*orig.*) A falling *headforemost:* that down which one falls head-foremost: a very steep place: any steep descent. [Fr.; L. *præcipitium—præceps*, headlong—*præ*, before, and *caput*, the head.]

PRECIPITABILITY, pre-sip-i-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being precipitable.

PRECIPITABLE, pre-sip'i-ta-bl, *adj.* (*chem.*) That may be precipitated.

PRECIPITANCE, pre-sip'i-tans, } *n.* Quality of
PRECIPITANCY, pre-sip'i-tan-si, } being precipitate: haste in resolving or executing a purpose.

PRECIPITANT, pre-sip'i-tant, *adj.* *Falling headlong:* rushing down with velocity: hasty: unexpectedly brought on. [See PRECIPICE.]

PRECIPITANTLY, pre-sip'i-tant-li, *adv.* In headlong haste: with tumultuous hurry.

PRECIPITATE, pre-sip'i-tāt, *v.t.* *To throw headforemost:* to urge with eagerness: to hurry rashly: to hasten: (*chem.*) to throw to the bottom as a substance in solution:—*pr.p.* precip'itāting; *pa.p.* precip'itāted.—*adj.* Falling, flowing, or rushing headlong: lacking deliberation: over-hasty: (*med.*) ending soon in death.—*n.* (*chem.*) A substance precipitated. [cipitate manner: headlong.

PRECIPITATELY, pre-sip'i-tāt-li, *adv.* In a pre-

PRECIPITATION, pre-sip-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act of precipitating: great hurry: rash haste: rapid movement. [very steep: hasty: rash.

PRECIPITOUS, pre-sip'i-tus, *adj.* Like a precipice:

PRECIPITOUSLY, pre-sip'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a tumultuous hurry: with steep descent.

PRECIPITOUSNESS, pre-sip'i-tus-nes, *n.* Rash haste: steepness of descent.

PRECIS, prā-sē', *n.* A precise or abridged statement: an abstract: summary. [Fr.]

PRECISE, pre-sīs', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Cut off in front:* definite: exact: not vague: adhering too much to rule: excessively nice. [Fr. *précis*; L. *præcisus*, pa.p. of *præcido—præ*, before, and *cædo*, to cut.]

PRECISELY, pre-sīs'li, *adv.* Exactly: nicely: accurately: with scrupulous exactness or formality.

PRECISENESS, pre-sīs'nes, *n.* Exactness: accuracy: rigid nicety or formality.

PRECISIAN, pre-sizh'an, *n.* A person remarkably precise or ceremonious: a formalist: (*Shak.*) one who limits or restrains.

PRECISION, pre-sizh'un, *n.* Quality of being precise: exactness: accuracy.

PRECLUDE, pre-klōōd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To shut in front:* to hinder by anticipation: to keep back: to prevent from taking place:—*pr.p.* preclūd'ing; *pa.p.* preclūd'ed. [L. *præcludo*, *-clusus—præ*, before, and *claudo*, to shut.]

PRECLUSION, pre-klōō'zhun, *n.* Act of precluding or hindering: state of being precluded.

PRECLUSIVE, pre-klōōs'iv, *adj.* Tending to preclude: hindering beforehand.

PRECLUSIVELY, pre-klōōs'iv-li, *adv.* In a preclusive manner.

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PRECOCIOUS, pre-kōsh'us, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Ripe before* the natural time: having the mind developed very early: premature: forward. [Fr. *précoce;* L. *præcox, præcocis—præ*, before, and *coquo*, to ripen.]

PRECOCIOUSLY, pre-kōsh'us-li, *adv.* With premature ripeness or forwardness.

PRECOCIOUSNESS, pre-kōsh'us-nes, } *n.* Prema-
PRECOCITY, pre-kos'i-ti, } ture ripeness or development.

PRECOGNITION, prē-kog-nish'un, *n.* Cognition, knowledge, or examination beforehand: (*Scots law*) an examination as to whether there is ground for prosecution.

PRECONCEIVE, prē-kon-sēv', *v.t.* To conceive or form a notion of beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, prē-kon-sep'shun, *n.* Act of preconceiving: previous opinion.

PRECONCERT, prē-kon-sėrt', *v.t.* To concert or settle beforehand. [beforehand.

PRECONSUME, prē-kon-sūm', *v.t.* To consume

PRECURSOR, pre-kurs'or, *n.* *A forerunner:* one who or that which indicates approach. [L.—*præ*, before, and *curro*, to run, akin to Sans. *çri*, to go.]

PRECURSORY, pre-kurs'or-i, *adj.* Forerunning: indicating something to follow.

PREDACEOUS, pred-ā'shus, *adj.* *Living by prey:* predatory. [It. *predace*—L. *præda*, booty, prey.]

PREDAL, prēd'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to prey:* plundering. [See PREDACEOUS.]

PREDATE, prē-dāt', *v.t.* To date before the true date: to date by anticipation. [manner.

PREDATORILY, pred'a-tor-i-li, *adv.* In a predatory

PREDATORY, pred'a-tor-i or prē'da-tor-i, *adj.* *Plundering:* characterised by plundering: hungry: ravenous. [See PREDACEOUS.]

PREDECEASE, prē-de-sēs', *n.* Decease or death before something else.—*v.t.* To die before. [L. *præ*, before, and DECEASE.]

PREDECESSOR, prē-de-ses'or, *n.* *One who has preceded another* in any office. [L. *præ*, before, and *decessor—de*, away, and *cedo, cessum*, to go.]

PREDESTINARIAN, pre-des-tin-ā'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to predestination.—*n.* One who holds the doctrine of predestination.

PREDESTINATE, pre-des'tin-āt, *v.t.* To predestine or determine beforehand: to preordain by an unchangeable purpose:—*pr.p.* predes'tināting; *pa.p.* predes'tināted.—*p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Predestinated, fated.

PREDESTINATION, pre-des-tin-ā'shun, *n.* Act of predestinating: (*theol.*) an eternal decree of God.

PREDESTINATOR, pre-des'tin-āt-or, *n.* One who predestinates or fore-ordains: a predestinarian.

PREDESTINE, pre-des'tin, *v.t.* To destine or decree beforehand: to fore-ordain:—*pr.p.* predes'tining; *pa.p.* predes'tined.

PREDETERMINABLE, prē-de-tėr'min-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being determined beforehand.

PREDETERMINATE, prē-de-tėr'min-āt, *adj.* Determined beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, prē-de-tėr-min-ā'shun, *n.* Determination made beforehand: purpose formed beforehand.

PREDETERMINE, prē-de-tėr'min, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To determine beforehand.

PREDIAL, prēd'i-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pertaining to an estate:* consisting of land or farms: growing from land. [Fr. *prédial*—L. *prædium*, an estate, akin to *præs, prædis*, a surety.]

PREDICABILITY, pred-i-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being predicable or affirmable of anything: that may be attributed to something.

PREDICABLE, pred'i-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be predicated or affirmed of something: attributable.—*n.* Anything that can be predicated.

PREDICAMENT, pre-dik'a-ment, *n.* (*logic*). One of the classes or categories which include all predicables: condition: an unfortunate or trying position.

PREDICATE, pred'i-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cry before* or in the presence of others: to affirm one thing of another:—*pr.p.* pred'icāting; *pa.p.* pred'icāted.—*n.* (*logic* and *gram.*) That which is stated of the subject. [L. *prædico, -atum—præ*, before, and *dico*, to proclaim.] [ing: assertion.

PREDICATION, pred-i-kā'shun, *n.* Act of predicat-

PREDICATIVE, pred'i-kāt-iv, *adj.* Expressing predication or affirmation.

PREDICT, pre-dikt', *v.t.* *To declare* or tell *beforehand:* to prophesy.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A prediction. [L. *præ*, before, and *dico, dictum*, to say.]

PREDICTION, pre-dik'shun, *n.* Act of predicting: that which is predicted or foretold: prophecy.

PREDICTIVE, pre-dikt'iv, *adj.* *Foretelling:* prophetic. [From PREDICT.]

PREDILECTION, prē-di-lek'shun, *n.* *A choosing* or *delighting* in *before* something else: favourable prepossession of mind: partiality. [L. *præ*, before, and *diligo, dilectum*, to love—*dis*, apart, and *lego*, to choose.]

PREDISPOSE, prē-dis-pōz', *v.t.* To dispose or incline beforehand.

PREDISPOSITION, prē-dis-po-zish'un, *n.* State of being predisposed or previously inclined.

PREDOMINANCE, pre-dom'in-ans, } *n.* Condi-
PREDOMINANCY, pre-dom'in-an-si, } tion of being predominant: superiority: ascendency.

PREDOMINANT, pre-dom'in-ant, *adj.* Predominating: ruling: ascendant.

PREDOMINANTLY, pre-dom'in-ant-li, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.

PREDOMINATE, pre-dom'in-āt, *v.t.* *To dominate* or rule *over.*—*v.i.* to be dominant over: to surpass in strength or authority: to prevail. [L. *præ*, over, and DOMINATE.]

PREDOOM, pre-dōōm', *v.t.* To doom in anticipation or beforehand. [beforehand.

PRE-ELECT, prē-e-lekt', *v.t.* To elect or choose

PRE-ELECTION, prē-e-lek'shun, *n.* Choice or election made by previous decision.

PRE-EMINENCE, pre-em'i-nens, *n.* State of being pre-eminent: superiority in excellence.

PRE-EMINENT, pre-em'i-nent, *adj.* Eminent above others: prominent among the eminent.

PRE-EMINENTLY, pre-em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a manner or degree excellent above others.

PRE-EMPLOY, prē-em-ploi', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To employ beforehand.

PRE-EMPTION, pre-em'shun, *n.* Right *of purchasing before* others. [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying—*emo, emptum*, to buy.]

PREEN, prēn, *v.t.* To clean and arrange, as birds do their feathers. [A.S. *preon*, a bodkin; Scot. *prene, prein*, a pin made of iron, esp. one used in dressing cloth.] [hand.

PRE-ENGAGE, prē-en-gāj', *v.t.* To engage before-

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prē-en-gāj'ment, *n.* A prior engagement or obligation. [beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISH, prē-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* To establish

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PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

PREEVE, prēv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To prove.

PRE-EXAMINATION, prē-egz-am-i-nā'shun, *n.* Previous examination. [beforehand.

PRE-EXAMINE, prē-egz-am'in, *v.t.* To examine

PRE-EXIST, prē-egz-ist', *v.i.* To exist beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE, prē-egz-ist'ens, *n.* Existence before: existence of the soul before its union with the body. [existing beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENT, prē-egz-ist'ent, *adj.* Existent or

PREFACE, pref'ās or -as, *n.* *Something spoken before:* the introduction to a book, &c.—*v.t.* To introduce with a preface:—*pr.p.* pref'ācing; *pa.p.* pref'āced. [Fr. *préface;* L. *præfatio—præfor, præfatus—præ*, before, and *for*, to speak.]

PREFARD, pre-fard', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Preferred.

PREFATORIAL, pref-a-tōr'i-al, *adj.* Serving as a preface or introduction.

PREFATORILY, pref'a-tor-i-li, *adv.* By way of preface. [preface: introductory.

PREFATORY, pref'a-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a

PREFECT, prē'fekt, *n.* *One placed* in authority *over others:* a commander: a governor, esp. of a province in France. [Fr. *préfet*, L. *præfectus—præficio—præ*, over, and *facio*, to make, to place.]

PREFECTSHIP, prē'fekt-ship, } *n.* The office or juris-
PREFECTURE, prē'fekt-ūr, } diction of a prefect.

PREFER, pre-fėr', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To bear before:* to offer, present, or address: to place in advance: to promote: to exalt: to regard or hold in higher estimation: to esteem above another: to choose or select:—*pr.p.* preferr'ing; *pa.p.* preferred'. [L. *præferre—præ*, before, and *fero, ferre*, to bear.]

PREFERABLE, pref'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* Worthy to be preferred or chosen: more desirable, or excellent: of better quality.

PREFERABLENESS, pref'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being preferable. [by choice.

PREFERABLY, pref'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In preference:

PREFERENCE, pref'ėr-ens, *n.* The act of preferring: estimation above another: the state of being preferred: that which is preferred: choice.

PREFERENTIAL, pref-ėr-en'shal, *adj.* Having a preference.

PREFERMENT, pre-fėr'ment, *n.* The act of preferring: the state of being advanced: advancement to a higher position: promotion: superior place.

PREFIGURATION, pre-fig'ūr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of prefiguring: that which is prefigured.

PREFIGURATIVE, pre-fig'ū-rat-iv, *adj.* *Shewing by previous figures*, types, or similitudes.

PREFIGURE, pre-fig'ūr, *v.t.* To figure beforehand: to suggest by antecedent representation or by types.

PREFIGUREMENT, pre-fig'ūr-ment, *n.* The act of prefiguring: that which is prefigured.

PREFIX, pre-fiks', *v.t.* To fix or put before, or at the beginning.

PREFIX, prē'fiks, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word fixed or put at the beginning of another word.

PREFORM, pre-form', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To form beforehand.

PREGLACIAL, pre-glā'shal, *adj.* (*geol.*) Prior to the glacial or drift period.

PREGNABLE, preg'na-bl, *adj.* That may be taken by assault or force. [Fr. *prenable—prendre*, to take—L. *prehendo*. See HAND.]

PREGNANCY, preg'nan-si, *n.* State of being pregnant or with young: fertility: unusual capacity.

PREGNANT, preg'nant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Bringing forth:* with child or young: fruitful: abounding with results: full of significance: implying more than is actually expressed: full of promise. [L. *prægnans, -antis*, contr. of pr.p. of *prægigno*, to bring forth—*præ*, forth, and *gigno*—root *gen*, to beget or bear.]

PREGNANT, preg'nant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Admitting, receiving, evident, clear, ready-witted, witty, free, kind. [Fr. *prenant—prendre*, L. *prendere*, to take.]

PREGNANTLY, preg'nant-li, *adv.* Fruitfully: fully: plainly.

PREHENSIBLE, pre-hens'i-bl, *adj.* *That may be seized.* [L. *prehendo, prehensum*, to seize, from *præ*, inten., and obs. *hendo*, to lay hold of.]

PREHENSILE, pre-hens'il, *adj.* *Seizing:* grasping: adapted for seizing or holding.

PREHENSION, pre-hen'shun, *n.* *A seizing* or taking hold. [L. *prehensio*. See PREHENSIBLE.]

PREHISTORIC, prē-his-tor'ik, *adj.* Relating to a time before that treated of in history. [beforehand.

PRE-INSTRUCT, prē-in-strukt', *v.t.* To instruct

PRE-INTIMATION, prē-in-ti-mā'shun, *n.* An intimation or suggestion made beforehand.

PREJUDGE, pre-juj', *v.t.* To judge or decide upon before hearing the whole case: to condemn unheard.

PREJUDGMENT, pre-juj'ment, *n.* The act of prejudging: judgment without examination.

PREJUDICAL, pre-jōōd'i-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to the determination of some undecided matter.

PREJUDICATE, pre-jōōd'i-kāt, *v.t.* *To judge beforehand:* to prejudge.—*v.i.* to decide without examination:—*pr.p.* prejūd'icāting; *pa.p.* prejūd'icāted. [L. *præjudico, -atum—præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge.]

PREJUDICATION, pre-jōōd-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts or evidence: (*law*) a preliminary inquiry on a matter in dispute: also, a precedent.

PREJUDICATIVE, pre-jōōd'i-kāt-iv, *adj.* Prejudging or forming a judgment or opinion beforehand.

PREJUDICE, prej'ū-dis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A judgment* or opinion formed *beforehand* or without due examination: a prejudgment: unreasonable prepossession for or against anything: bias: injury or wrong of any kind: disadvantage: mischief:—(*Spenser*) anticipative judgment, foresight.—*v.t.* To fill with prejudice: to prepossess: to bias the mind of: to injure or hurt:—*pr.p.* prej'ūdicing; *pa.p.* prej'ūdiced. [L. *præjudicium—præjudico*. See PREJUDICATE.]

PREJUDICIAL, prej-ū-dish'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Resulting from prejudice: disadvantageous: injurious: mischievous: tending to obstruct.

PREJUDICIALLY, prej-ū-dish'al-li, *adv.* In a prejudicial manner: injuriously.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prej-ū-dish'al-nes, *n.* The state of being prejudicial: injuriousness.

PREKNOWLEDGE, pre-nol'ej, *n.* Prior knowledge.

PRELACY, prel'a-si, *n.* The office of a prelate: the order of bishops or the bishops collectively: episcopacy.

PRELATE, prel'āt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One placed before* or *over others:* a superior clergyman having authority over others, as a bishop: a church dignitary. [Low L. *prelatus—præfero*, to place before—*præ*, before, *fero*, to bear, to place.]

PRELATIC, -AL, pre-lat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy. [ence to prelates.

PRELATICALLY, pre-lat'ik-al-li, *adv.* With refer-

PRELATIST, prel'at-ist, *n.* An upholder of prelacy.

PRELECT, pre-lekt', *v.i.* *To read before* or in

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presence of others: to read a discourse: to lecture. [L. *prælego—præ*, before, and *lego, lectum*, to read.]

PRELECTION, pre-lek'shun, *n.* A lecture or discourse read to others. [From PRELECT.]

PRELECTOR, pre-lekt'or, *n.* One who prelects: a lecturer.

PRELIBATION, prē-lī'bā-shun, *n.* *A tasting beforehand*, foretaste. [L. *prælibatio—præ*, before, and *libo, -atum*, to taste.]

PRELIMINARILY, pre-lim'in-ar-i-li, *adv.* In a preliminary manner. [From PRELIMINARY.]

PRELIMINARY, pre-lim'in-ar-i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Before the threshold:* introductory: preparatory: preceding the main discourse or business.—*n.* That which precedes: introduction. [L. *præ*, before, and *liminaris*, relating to a threshold—*limen, liminis*, a threshold.]

PRELUDE, prel'ūd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything played beforehand:* a short piece of music before a longer piece: a preface: a forerunner. [Low L. *præludium—præ*, before, and *ludus*, play.]

PRELUDE, pre-lūd', *v.t.* To play before: to precede, as an introduction:—*pr.p.* prelūd'ing; *pa.p.* prelūd'ed. [See PRELUDE, *n.*]

PRELUSIVE, pre-lūs'iv, *adj.* Of the nature of a prelude: introductory.

PREMATURE, prem'a-tūr, *adj.* Mature before the proper time: happening before the proper time: unauthenticated.

PREMATURELY, prem-a-tūr'li, *adv.* Too early: before the proper time: without sufficient evidence or proof.

PREMATURENESS, prem-a-tūr'nes, **PREMATURITY**, prem-a-tūr'i-ti, *n.* State of being premature or ripe before the natural or usual time: too great haste: unseasonable earliness.

PREMEDITATE, pre-med'i-tāt, *v.t.* To meditate upon beforehand: to design previously.—*v.i.* to deliberate beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, pre-med-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of meditating beforehand: previous deliberation, contrivance, or design.

PREMIER, prēm'yėr or prem'-, *adj.* *Prime* or *first:* chief: (*her.*) most ancient.—*n.* The first or chief: the prime minister. [Fr.; L. *primarius*, of the first rank—*primus*, first.]

PREMIERSHIP, prēm'yėr-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a premier.

PREMISE, pre-mīz', *v.t.* *To send* or state *before* the rest: to make an introduction: to lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings: (*Shak.*) to send before the time:—*pr.p.* premīs'ing; *pa.p.* premīsed'. [L. *præmitto, præmissum—præ*, before, and *mitto*, to send.]

PREMISE, prem'is, *n.* That which is premised: a proposition antecedently supposed or proved for after reasoning: (*logic*) one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn: the thing set forth in the beginning of a deed:—*pl.* a building and its adjuncts.

PREMISS, prem'is, *n.* A form of PREMISE.

PREMIUM, prē'mi-um, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is taken beyond* or *above others:* (*orig.*) profit, booty: a reward or recompense: a prize: a bounty: a payment for a loan, &c.: payment made for insurance: the difference in value above the original price or par of stock (opposed to discount): any reward or incentive. [L. *præmium—præ*, above, and *emo*, to take, to buy.]

PREMONISH, pre-mon'ish, *v.t.* To admonish or warn beforehand. [L. *præmoneo, præmonitum—præ*, before, and *moneo*, to warn.]

PREMONITION, pre-mo-nish'un, *n.* Previous notice, intelligence, or warning.

PREMONITOR, pre-mon'it-or, *n.* One who or that which premonishes or gives warning beforehand.

PREMONITORILY, pre-mon'it-or-i-li, *adv.* By way of premonition.

PREMONITORY, pre-mon'it-or-i, *adj.* *Giving warning*, or notice *beforehand.* [From PREMONISH.]

PRENOMINATE, pre-nom'in-āt, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Forenamed.

PREOCCUPANCY, pre-ok'ū-pan-si, *n.* The act or the right of occupying beforehand.

PREOCCUPATE, pre-ok'ū-pāt, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To occupy or take before.

PREOCCUPATION, pre-ok-ū-pā'shun, *n.* Anticipation: prepossession: anticipation of objections.

PREOCCUPY, pre-ok'ū-pī, *v.t.* To occupy or take possession of beforehand: to occupy beforehand or by prejudices.

PREORDAIN, prē-or-dān', *v.t.* To ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand.

PREORDINATION, pre-or-din-ā'shun, *n.* The act of fore-ordaining: previous determination.

PREPAID, pre-pād', *p.adj.* Paid beforehand.

PREPARATION, prep-ar-ā'shun, *n.* The act of preparing: previous arrangement: the state of being prepared or ready: that which is prepared or made ready: (*anat.*) part of an animal body preserved as a specimen: (*med.*) a substance for immediate use.

PREPARATIVE, pre-par'a-tiv, *adj.* Having the power of preparing or making ready: fitting for anything.—*n.* That which prepares: preparation.

PREPARATIVELY, pre-par'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, pre-par'a-tor-i, *adj.* Preparing for: previous: introductory: preparative.

PREPARE, pre-pār', *v.t.* *To make ready beforehand:* to fit for any purpose: to make ready for use: to adapt: to form: to set or appoint: to provide: to equip.—*v.i.* to make all things ready: to get ready: —*pr.p.* prepār'ing; *pa.p.* prepāred'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Preparation. [L. *præparo—præ*, before, and *paro*, to make ready.]

PREPARED, pre-pārd', *p.adj.* *Made ready:* ready. [From PREPARE.]

PREPAREDLY, pre-pār'ed-li, *adv.* With suitable preparation beforehand.

PREPAREDNESS, pre-pār'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being in readiness.

PREPARER, pre-pār'ėr, *n.* One who or that which fits for anything.

PREPAY, pre-pā', *v.t.* To pay beforehand or in advance.

PREPAYMENT, pre-pā'ment, *n.* Payment in advance.

PREPENSE, pre-pens', *adj.* *Weighed* or considered *beforehand:* premeditated. [L. *præ*, before, and *pendo, pensum*, to weigh.]

PREPENSE, pre-pens', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To consider or deliberate beforehand.

PREPENSELY, pre-pens'li, *adv.* In a premeditated manner. [From PREPENSE.]

PREPONDERANCE, pre-pond'ėr-ans, **PREPONDERANCY**, pre-pond'ėr-ans-i, *n.* The state or quality of being preponderant: superiority of weight, power, or influence.

PREPONDERANT, pre-pond'ėr-ant, *adj.* *Outweighing:* superior in weight, power, or influence. [From PREPONDERATE.]

PREPONDERANTLY, pre-pond'ėr-ant-li, *adv.* In the greater degree: chiefly.

PREPONDERATE, pre-pond'ėr-āt, *v.t.* *To be more*

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ponderous or *of greater weight:* to outweigh: to incline to one side: to exceed in power or influence: —*pr.p.* prepond'erăting; *pa.p.* prepond'erăted. [L. *præ*, before, and *pondero*, *-atum*, to weigh, from *pondus*, a weight.]

PREPONDERATION, pre-pond-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act or state of outweighing something or of inclining to one side. [See PREPONDERATE.]

PREPOSITION, pre-po-zish'un, *n.* *A putting before, that which is put before:* a word or part of speech expressing the relation between objects, or between actions and objects. [L. *præpositio—præ*, before, and *pono*, *positum*, to place or put.]

PREPOSITIONAL, pre-po-zish'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the nature or functions of a preposition.

PREPOSITIONALLY, pre-po-zish'un-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a preposition.

PREPOSITIVE, pre-poz'i-tiv, *adj.* Put before: prefixed.—*n.* A word or particle put before another word. [L. *præ*, before, and POSITIVE.]

PREPOSSESS, prē-poz-zes', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take possession* of or have *beforehand:* to preoccupy, as the mind: to bias or prejudice. [L. *præ*, before, and POSSESS.]

PREPOSSESSING, prē-poz-zes'ing, *adj.* Tending to prepossess in one's favour: giving a favourable impression.

PREPOSSESSINGLY, prē-poz-zes'ing-li, *adv.* In a prepossessing manner.

PREPOSSESSION, prē-poz-zesh'un, *n.* Previous possession: preconceived opinion or impression.

PREPOSTEROUS, pre-pos'tėr-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having that *first* which ought to be *last:* contrary to nature or reason: wrong: absurd: foolish. [L. *præposterus—præ*, before, *posterus*, after—*post*, after.]

PREPOSTEROUSLY, pre-pos'tėr-us-li, *adv.* In an inverted or wrong order: absurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, pre-pos'tėr-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being preposterous: absurdity.

PREPUCE, prē'pūs, *n.* The loose skin of the penis covering the glans: the foreskin.

PRERAPHAELISM, prē-raf'a-el-izm, *n.* A style of painting adopted by Holman Hunt and others in imitation of the painters who lived before Raphael (1483-1523), and characterised by a truthful, almost rigid, adherence to natural forms and effects.

PRERAPHAELITE, prē-raf'a-el-īt, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the style of art before the time of Raphael.

PREREQUISITE, pre-rek'wi-zit, *n.* Something previously necessary. [L. *præ*, before, and REQUISITE.]

PREROGATIVE, pre-rog'a-tiv, *n.* (*lit.*) *Privilege of voting first*, or *before* others: an exclusive or peculiar privilege. [L. *prærogativus*, that is asked before others for his opinion or vote—*præ*, before, *rogo*, *-atum*, to ask.]

PREROGATIVED, pre-rog'a-tivd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a prerogative or exclusive privilege.

PREROGATIVELY, pre-rog'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By prerogative or exclusive privilege.

PRESAGE, pre-sāj', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To perceive beforehand:* to forebode: to indicate something to come: to predict:—*pr.p.* presāg'ing; *pa.p.* presāged'. [Fr. *présager*—L. *præsagio—præ*, before, *sagio*, to perceive quickly.]

PRESAGE, pre'sāj, *n.* *Something perceived beforehand:* something that indicates a future event. [L. *præsagium—præsagio.* See PRESAGE above.]

PRESAGEFUL, pre-sāj'fool, *adj.* Full of or containing presages.

PRESAGEMENT, pre-sāj'ment, *n.* The act of presaging: that which is presaged: prediction.

PRESAGER, pre-sāj'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who presages: a foreteller.

PRESBYTER, prez'bi-tėr, *n.* (*orig.*) One *older*, having authority in the church: in the Eng. Church, one of the second order of the ministry: a member of a presbytery. [L.—Gr. *presbyteros*, comp. of *presbys*, old.]

PRESBYTERIAL, prez-bi-tē'ri-al, } *adj.* Pertaining
PRESBYTERIAN, prez-bi-tē'ri-an, } to or consisting of presbyters: pertaining to Presbytery or government by presbyters.

PRESBYTERIAN, prez-bi-tē'ri-an, *n.* One of a sect of Christians belonging to a church governed by presbyteries.

PRESBYTERIANISM, prez-bi-tē'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or form of church-government of Presbyterians.

PRESBYTERY, prez'bi-tėr-i, *n.* (*orig.*) A council of presbyters or elders: a church court consisting of the ministers and ruling elders within a certain district: (*arch.*) the part of the church reserved for the officiating priests.

PRESCIENCE, prēsh'i-ens, *n.* *Knowledge* of events *beforehand:* foresight. [From PRESCIENT.]

PRESCIENT, prēsh'i-ent, *adj.* *Knowing* things *beforehand.* [L. *præsciens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *præscio*, to foreknow—*præ*, before, *scio*, to know.]

PRESCRIBE, pre-skrīb', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To write* what is to be laid *before* another: to lay down for direction: to appoint: (*med.*) to give directions for, as a remedy:—*pr.p.* prescrīb'ing; *pa.p.* prescrībed'. [L. *præscribo*, *-scriptum—præ*, before, *scribo*, to write.]

PRESCRIBER, pre-skrīb'ėr, *n.* One who prescribes.

PRESCRIPT, prē'skript, *adj.* Prescribed: directed. —*n.* Something prescribed: direction: model prescribed.

PRESCRIPTIBILITY, pre-skript-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being prescriptible.

PRESCRIPTIBLE, pre-skript'i-bl, *adj.* That may be prescribed for.

PRESCRIPTION, pre-skrip'shun, *n.* Act of prescribing or directing: (*med.*) a written direction of remedies: a recipe: (*law*) custom continued until it has the force of law.

PRESCRIPTIVE, pre-skript'iv, *adj.* Consisting in or acquired by prescription, custom, or immemorial use.

PRESENCE, prez'ens, *n.* State of being present: situation within sight, &c.: approach face to face: the person of a superior: the persons assembled before a great person: mien: personal appearance: calmness, readiness, as of mind: (*Shak.*) presence-chamber. [Fr.; L. *præsentia—præsens*, present.]

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prez'ens-chām'bėr, *n.* The chamber or room in which a great personage receives company.

PRESENT, prez'ent, *adj.* *Being before* or *near:* being in a certain place: now under view or consideration: being at this time: not past or future: ready at hand: attentive: not absent-minded: (*gram.*) denoting time just now, or making a general statement. —*n.* Present time. [L. *præsens*, *-entis*, being before, pr.p. of *præesse—præ*, before, *esse*, to be.]

AT PRESENT, at the present time, now.

PRESENT, pre-zent', *v.t.* *To set before*, to introduce: to exhibit to view: to offer: to put into the possession of another: to make a gift of: to appoint to a benefice: to lay before for consideration: to

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point, as a gun before firing. [L. *præsento—præsens.* See PRESENT, *adj.*]

PRESENT, prez'ent, *n.* That which is presented or [given, a gift.

PRESENTABLE, pre-zent'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being presented: that may be exhibited or represented: prepared for being introduced to society.

PRESENTATION, prez-en-tā'shun, *n.* Act of presenting: a setting: representation: the right of presenting a clergyman. [a benefice.

PRESENTEE, prez'en-tē, *n.* One who is presented to

PRESENTER, pre-zent'ėr, *n.* One who presents.

PRESENTIENT, pre-sen'shent, *adj.* Perceiving beforehand.

PRESENTIMENT, pre-sen'ti-ment, *n.* A sentiment or perceiving beforehand: previous opinion: a conviction of something unpleasant to happen.

PRESENTLY, prez'ent-li, *adv.* (*orig.*) At present, now: without delay: after a little.

PRESENTMENT, pre-zent'ment, *n.* (*lit.*) Act of presenting: the thing presented or represented: (*law*) the formal representation made by a grand jury of the finding of an indictment.

PRESERVATION, prez-ėr-vā'shun, *n.* Act of preserving: state of being preserved.

PRESERVATIVE, pre-zėrv'a-tiv, } *adj.* Tending
PRESERVATORY, pre-zėrv'a-tor-i, } to preserve: having the quality of preserving.—*n.* That which preserves: a preventive of injury or decay.

PRESERVE, pre-zėrv', *v.t.* To *save from* injury: to defend: to keep in a sound state: to season for preservation: to keep up, as appearances:—*pr.p.* preserv'ing; *pa.p.* preserved'.—*n.* That which is preserved, as fruit, &c.: a place for the protection of animals, as game, &c. [L. *præservo—præ*, before, *servo*, to save, to preserve.]

PRESERVER, pre-zėrv'ėr, *n.* One who saves or defends from destruction or evil: one who preserves fruit.

PRESIDE, pre-zīd', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To sit before others:* to have the authority over others: to act as director or governor:—*pr.p.* presīd'ing; *pa.p.* presīd'ed. [L. *præsideo—præ*, before, *sedeo*, to sit.]

PRESIDENCY, prez'i-den-si, *n.* The office of a president, or his dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or residence.

PRESIDENT, prez'i-dent, *n.* One who presides over a meeting: a chairman: the chief officer of a college, institution, &c.: an officer elected to the supreme executive of a province or nation.—*adj.* Presiding, having authority: occupying the chief place.

PRESIDENTIAL, prez-i-den'shal, *adj.* Presiding over: pertaining to a president.

PRESIDENTSHIP, prez'i-dent-ship, *n.* The office and place of president.

PRESIGNIFICATION, pre-sig-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of shewing beforehand. [hand.

PRESIGNIFY, pre-sig'ni-fī, *v.t.* To signify before-

PRESS, pres, *v.t.* *To squeeze* or crush strongly: to hug: to drive with violence: to bear heavily on: to distress: to urge: to inculcate with earnestness.—*v.i.* to exert pressure: to push with force: to crowd: to go forward with violence: to urge with vehemence and importunity: to exert a strong influence. [Fr. *presser*, L. *presso*, freq. of *premo*, *pressum*, to squeeze, press.]

PRESS, pres, *n.* An instrument for squeezing bodies: a printing-machine: the art or business of printing and publishing: the literature of the country, esp. newspapers: act of urging forward: urgency: a crowd: a closet for holding articles.

PRESS, pres, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To engage men by *prest* or earnest money for the public service: to carry men off by violence to become soldiers or sailors. [For *prest*—It. *presto;* L. *præsto*, in readiness or in hand; *prest* or *press money*, earnest-money.]

PRESSER, pres'ėr, *n.* One who presses.

PRESSFAT, pres'fat, *n.* (*B.*) The vat of an olive or wine press for collecting the liquor.

PRESS-GANG, pres'-gang, *n.* A gang or body of sailors under an officer empowered to impress men into the navy.

PRESSING, pres'ing, *adj.* Urgent: importunate: forcible. [From PRESS.]

PRESSINGLY, pres'ing-li, *adv.* In a pressing manner: with force: closely.

PRESSIROSTER, pres-si-ros'tėr, *n.* One of a tribe of wading birds, having a compressed or flattened beak. [L. *pressus*, pa.p. of *premo*, to press, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

PRESSMAN, pres'man, *n.* One who works a printing-press: a member of a press-gang.

PRESS-MONEY, pres'-mun'i, *n.* Money given to a soldier when he is pressed or forced into the service.

PRESSURE, presh'ūr, *n.* Act of pressing: a squeezing: the state of being pressed: impulse: that which presses or afflicts: difficulties: urgency: (*physics*) opposing force: (*Shak.*) impression. [O. Fr.—L. *pressura—premo, pressum*, to press.]

PRESS-WORK, pres'-wurk, *n.* The operation of taking impressions from type or plates by means of the printing-press.

PREST, prest, *adj.* Ready: neat. [L. *præstus*, ready.]

PRESTIDIGITATOR, pres-ti-dij'i-tāt-or, *n.* An adept at legerdemain. [L. *præstus*, ready, and *digitus*, a finger.]

PRESTIGE, pres'tij or pres'tēzh, *n.* *Illusion* or *deception:* influence arising from past conduct. [Fr.; L. *præstigia*, illusions, jugglers' tricks.]

PRESTO, pres'to, *adv.* Quick: at once: (*mus.*) quickly, quicker than *allegro*. [It.—L. *præstus*, ready.] [presumed.

PRESUMABLE, pre-zūm'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

PRESUMABLY, pre-zūm'a-bli, *adv.* By or according to presumption.

PRESUME, pre-zūm', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take before* being allowed: to take as true without examination or proof: to take for granted.—*v.i.* to venture beyond what one has ground for: to act forwardly:—*pr.p.* presūm'ing; *pa.p.* presūmed'. [L. *præsumo—præ*, before, *sumo, sumptum*, to take.]

PRESUMING, pre-zūm'ing, *adj.* Venturing without permission: unreasonably bold. [arrogantly.

PRESUMINGLY, pre-zūm'ing-li, *adv.* Confidently:

PRESUMPTION, pre-zum'shun, *n.* Act of presuming: supposition: strong probability: confidence grounded on something not proved: forward conduct: (*law*) assuming the truth of certain facts from circumstantial evidence.

PRESUMPTIVE, pre-zumpt'iv, *adj.* Presuming: grounded on probable evidence: (*law*) proving circumstantially: probable, as opp. to apparent.

PRESUMPTIVELY, pre-zumpt'iv-li, *adv.* By presumption.

PRESUMPTUOUS, pre-zumpt'ū-us, *adj.* Full of presumption: bold and confident: founded on presumption: wilful: foolhardy.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, pre-zumpt'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a presumptuous or insolent manner: in defiance of conscience or duty.

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PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, pre-zumpt'ū-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous.

PRESUPPOSE, prē-sup-pōz', *v.t.* To suppose before other things: to assume.

PRESUPPOSITION, pre-sup-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of presupposing: presumption: that which is presupposed. [previously formed.

PRESURMISE, prē-sur-mīz', *n.* (*Shak.*) A surmise

PRETENCE, pre-tens', *n.* Something pretended: appearance or show: pretext: assumption: claim. [Low L. *prætensus*, for L. *prætentus*, pa.p. of *prætendo*. See PRETEND.]

PRETEND, pre-tend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To stretch out before* one: to hold out as a cloak for something else: to offer something feigned: to affect to feel: (*Spenser*) to offer, to attempt.—*v.i.* to put in a claim: to profess presumptuously. [L. *prætendo—præ*, before, *tendo, tentum, tensum*, to stretch.]

PRETENDER, pre-tend'ér, *n.* One who pretends or lays claim.

PRETENSE. Same as PRETENCE.

PRETENSION, pre-ten'shun, *n.* Something pretended: false or fictitious appearance: claim.

PRETENTIOUS, pre-ten'shus, *adj.* Marked by or containing pretence: presumptuous: arrogant.

PRETENTIOUSLY, pre-ten'shus-li, *adv.* In a pretentious manner.

PRETENTIOUSNESS, pre-ten'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being pretentious.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prē-tér-im-pér'fekt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Not perfectly past:* implying that an event was happening at a certain time. [L. *præter*, beyond, and IMPERFECT.]

PRETERIT, } pret'ér-it, *adj.* *Gone by:* past:
PRETERITE, } noting the past tense.—*n.* The past tense. [L. *præteritus—præter*, beyond, and *eo, itum*, to go.] [pretermitting: omission.

PRETERMISSION, prē-tér-mish'un, *n.* The act of

PRETERMIT, prē-tér-mit', *v.t.* To permit to go past: to omit:—*pr.p.* prētermitt'ing; *pa.p.* prētermitt'ed. [L. *præter*, past, and *mitto, missum*, to permit.]

PRETERNATURAL, prē-tér-nat'ū-ral, *adj.* Beyond what is natural. [L. *præter*, beyond, and NATURAL.]

PRETERNATURALLY, prē-tér-nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* In a preternatural manner or degree.

PRETERPERFECT, prē-tér-pér'fekt, *adj.* More than perfect or completed: denoting the perfect tense. [L. *præter*, more than, and PERFECT.]

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prē-tér-plōō'pér-fekt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Beyond more than perfect:* denoting the pluperfect tense. [L. *præter*, beyond, and PLUPERFECT.]

PRETEXT, pre-tekst' or prē'-, *n.* A motive or reason *woven* or devised and put before the real reason in order to conceal it: a pretence: false appearance. [L. *prætextum—præ*, before, *texo*, to weave.]

PRETOR, prē'tor, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who goes before:* (*orig.*) the chief magistrate of Rome, but afterwards one ranking next to the consuls. [L. *prætor*, for *præitor—præ*, before, *eo, itum*, to go.]

PRETORIAL, pre-tō'ri-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to a
PRETORIAN, pre-tō'ri-an, } pretor or magistrate: authorised or exercised by the pretor: judicial.

PRETORIUM, pre-tō'ri-um, *n.* The official residence of the Roman pretor, proconsul, or governor in a province: the general's tent in a camp: the council of officers who attended the general and met in his tent. [L.]

PRETORSHIP, prē'tor-ship, *n.* The office of pretor.

PRETTILY, pret'i-li, *adv.* In a pretty manner: pleasingly: elegantly: neatly.

PRETTINESS, pret'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being pretty: beauty without dignity: neat elegance.

PRETTY, pret'i, *adj.* *Decked* or *adorned* in a pleasing manner: beautiful without dignity: tasteful: neat: small: affected: (in contempt) fine: (in irony) decent: (*Bacon*) moderately large, considerable: suitable.—*adv.* In some degree: moderately. [A.S. *prǽte*, D. *prat;* Scot. *pretty*, strong, active, well-knit; Ger. *prächtig*, fine—*pracht*, splendour.]

PRETYPIFY, prē-tip'i-fī, *v.t.* To represent beforehand in a type.

PREVAIL, pre-vāl', *v.i.* *To be very powerful:* to have influence or effect: to overcome: to gain the advantage: to be in force: to succeed. [L. *prævaleo—præ*, very, and *valeo*, to be powerful.]

PREVAILING, pre-vāl'ing, *adj.* Having great power: efficacious: most general. [ence.

PREVAILMENT, pre-vāl'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, prev'al-ens, } *n.* The state of being
PREVALENCY, prev'al-ens-i, } prevalent: preponderance: predominance: superiority: influence: efficacy.

PREVALENT, prev'al-ent, *adj.* *Prevailing:* having great power: victorious: most common. [L. *prævalens*, pr.p. of *prævaleo*. See PREVAIL.]

PREVALENTLY, prev'al-ent-li, *adv.* With superiority: powerfully.

PREVARICATE, pre-var'i-kāt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To spread the legs apart in walking:* to shift about from side to side, to evade the truth: to quibble.—*v.t.* to evade by quibbling:—*pr.p.* prevar'icāting; *pa.p.* prevar'icāted. [L. *prævaricor, -atus—præ*, before, and *varico*, to spread the legs apart—*varus*, straddling.]

PREVARICATION, pre-var-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of prevaricating or quibbling to evade the truth.

PREVARICATOR, pre-var'i-kāt-or, *n.* One who prevaricates to evade the truth: a quibbler.

PREVENIENT, pre-vēn'yent, *adj.* (*Milton*). *Going before*, preceding: preventive. [L. *prævenientis*, pr.p. of *prævenio*. See PREVENT.]

PREVENT, pre-vent', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *To come* or *go before:* to hinder: to obviate: to succour: to anticipate. [L. *prævenio—præ*, before, and *venio, ventum*, to come.]

PREVENTABILITY, pre-vent-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being preventable.

PREVENTABLE, pre-vent'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.

PREVENTER, pre-vent'ér, *n.* (*orig.*) One who goes before: one who or that which prevents or hinders: (*naut.*) an additional rope or spar for supporting the ordinary one.

PREVENTION, pre-ven'shun, *n.* Act of preventing: anticipation: obstruction.

PREVENTIVE, pre-vent'iv, *adj.* Tending to prevent or hinder: preservative.—*n.* That which prevents: a preservative.

PREVIOUS, prē'vi-us, *adj.* *On the way before:* going before: former. [L. *prævius—præ*, before, and *via*, a way.] [time preceding.

PREVIOUSLY, prē'vi-us-li, *adv.* Beforehand: in

PREVIOUSNESS, prē'vi-us-nes, *n.* Antecedence: priority in time.

PREVISION, pre-vizh'un, *n.* *Foresight:* foreknowledge. [L. *prævideo, prævisum*, to foresee—*præ*, before, and *video*, to see.]

PREWARN, pre-wawrn', *v.t.* To warn beforehand.

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PREY, prā, *n.* (*lit.*) *Property*, esp. *flocks, taken in war:* plunder: that which is or may be seized to be devoured.—*v.i.* To plunder: to seize and devour: to waste or impair gradually: to weigh heavily (followed by *on* or *upon*). [Fr. *proie;* Bret. *preiz;* L. *præda*, property taken in war: W. *praidd*, a flock.]

PREYFUL, prā'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a disposition to prey on others.

PRICE, prīs, *n.* That at which anything is *prized, valued*, or *bought:* excellence: recompense.—*v.t.* To set a value on: (*Spenser*) to pay for:—*pr.p.* prīc'ing; *pa.p.* prīced'. [O. Fr. *preis;* Prov. *pretz;* It. *prezzo*—L. *pretium*, akin to Gr. *priamai*, to buy. See PRIZE, to set a price on.]

PRICELESS, prīs'les, *adj.* Beyond price: invaluable: without value: worthless.

PRICK, prik, *n.* *Any sharp pointed instrument:* a puncture: a point: remorse: (*Spenser*) the point in the centre of a target.—*v.t.* To pierce with a prick: to erect any pointed thing: to fix by the point: to put on by puncturing: to mark or make by pricking: to incite; to pain.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to spur onward: to aim at a point or mark. [D. *prik*, a stab; Sw. *prick*, A.S. *prica*, a point; A.S. *priccian*, to pierce, to sting, conn. with Gael. and Scot. *brog.*]

PRICK-EARED, prik'-ērd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having pointed ears.

PRICKER, prik'ėr, *n.* That which pricks: a sharp pointed instrument: a light horseman.

PRICKET, prik'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A buck in his second year.

PRICKLE, prik'l, *n.* A little prick: a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.—*v.t.* To prick slightly: to pierce with fine sharp points.

PRICKLINESS, prik'li-nes, *n.* The state of being prickly or of having many prickles.

PRICKLING, prik'ling, *n.* The act of piercing with a sharp point: (*Shak.*) the sensation of being pricked.

PRICKLY, prik'li, *adj.* Full of prickles.

PRICKLY-HEAT, prik'li-hēt, *n.* A severe form of the skin disease, known as lichen, attended by intense itching and stinging sensations.

PRICKLY-PEAR, prik'li-pār, *n.* A class of plants, generally covered with clusters of strong hairs or prickles, and bearing fruit like the pear.

PRICK-SONG, prik'-song, *n.* (*Shak.*) Song set to music: music in parts. [From the *pricks* or dots with which it is noted down.]

PRIDE, prīd, *n.* *State* or feeling *of being proud:* ornament: splendour: extreme self-esteem: haughtiness: noble self-esteem: loftiness: haughty power: that of which men are proud: that which excites boasting.—*v.t.* To take pride: to value (followed by a reciprocal pron.):—*pr.p.* prīd'ing; *pa.p.* prīd'ed. [A.S. *prutian*, to be proud, to walk stately; Ice. *prydi*, Sw. *prydning*, ornament, *pryda*, Dan. *pryde*, to adorn. See PROUD.]

PRIEF, prēf, *n.* (*Spenser*). Proof, trial, experiment.

PRIEST, prēst, *n.* *A presbyter* or *elder:* one who officiates in sacred offices: one above a deacon and below a bishop: a clergyman. [A.S. *preost;* O. Fr. *prestre;* L. *presbyter.* See PRESBYTER.]

PRIESTCRAFT, prēst'kraft, *n.* The craft or schemes of priests to gain wealth, power, or influence.

PRIESTESS, prēst'es, *n.* A woman who officiated in sacred rites.

PRIESTHOOD, prēst'hood, *n.* The office or character of a priest: the priestly order.

PRIESTLINESS, prēst'li-nes, *n.* The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, prēst'li, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a priest.

PRIEST-RIDDEN, prēst'-rid'en, *adj.* Ridden or controlled entirely by priests.

PRIEVE, prēv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To prove.

PRIG, prig, *v.t.* To steal.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A thief: a pert, conceited fellow. [A form of PRICK.]

PRIGGISH, prig'ish, *adj.* Conceited and affected.

PRIGGISHLY, prig'ish-li, *adv.* In a priggish or conceited manner.

PRIGGISHNESS, prig'ish-nes, *n.* The state of being priggish or conceited.

PRIM, prim, *adj.* Exactly *trimmed:* precise: affectedly nice.—*v.t.* To deck with great nicety: to form with affected preciseness:—*pr.p.* primm'ing; *pa.p.* primmed'. [Prob. from obs. PRIME, to trim, to dress: or a contr. of PRIMITIVE.]

PRIMACY, prīm'a-si, *n.* The office or dignity of a primate or archbishop: excellence, supremacy.

PRIMA-DONNA, prīm'a-don'a, *n.* The first or leading female singer in an opera. [It. *primo*, L. *primus*, first, and *donna*, a lady.]

PRIMAGE, prīm'āj, *n.* An allowance to the captain of a vessel by the shipper or consignee of goods for loading the same.

PRIMAL, prīm'al, *adj.* *First.* [Low L. *primalis*—L. *primus.* See PRIME.]

PRIMARILY, prīm'ar-i-li, *adv.* In a primary manner: in the first place: originally.

PRIMARINESS, prīm'ar-i-nes, *n.* The state of being first in time, act, or intention.

PRIMARY, prīm'ar-i, *adj.* *First*, original: chief: primitive.—*n.* That which is highest in rank or importance. [L. *primarius—primus.* See PRIME.]

PRIMATE, prīm'āt, *n.* *The first* or highest dignitary in a church: an archbishop. [See PRIME.]

PRIMATESHIP, prīm'āt-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a primate.

PRIME, prīm, *adj.* *First*, in order of time, rank, or importance: chief: excellent: original: early: (*Shak.*) lewd.—*n.* The beginning: the dawn: the spring of the year or of life: youth: the best part: the height of perfection.—*v.t.* To do the first or preparatory act: to charge with powder, &c., as a firearm: to lay on the first coating of colour.—*v.i.* to serve for the charge of a gun:—*pr.p.* prīm'ing; *pa.p.* prīmed'. [L. *primus*, superl. of *prior*, former, comp. of obs. *pris*, akin to Gr. *prin*, *pro*, and L. *præ*, before.]

PRIME-MINISTER, prīm-min'is-tėr, *n.* The first or chief minister of state.

PRIME-NUMBER, prīm-num'bėr, *n.* A first number, *i.e.*, one divisible only by itself or unity.

PRIMER, prim'ėr or prīm'-, *n.* A first book: orig. a small prayer-book: a work of elementary religious instruction: a first reading-book.

PRIMERO, pri-mē'ro, *n.* (*Shak.*) A game at cards, in which, when the hands were shewn, if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was called *primero.* [Sp. *primero*, first—root of PRIME.]

PRIMEVAL, prīm-ē'val, *adj.* *Belonging to the first ages:* original: primitive. [L. *primævus—primus*, first, and *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, an age.]

PRIMING, prīm'ing, *n.* The first coating of colour: the powder in the nipple of a firearm.

PRIMITIÆ, pri-mish'i-ē, *n.pl.* First-fruits which were offered to the gods (*Spenser*, PRIMITIAS). [L.—*primus*, first.]

PRIMITIVE, prim'i-tiv, *adj.* *Belonging to the beginning*, or to the first times: original: ancient: imitating the supposed gravity of old times: antiquated: old-fashioned: not derived: denoting that from which others are formed.—*n.* A primitive word,

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or one not derived from another. [From root of PRIME.]

PRIMITIVELY, prim'i-tiv-li, *adv.* At first, originally: not derivatively: according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prim'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being primitive or original: antiquity.

PRIMLY, prim'li, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner: precisely.

PRIMNESS, prim'nes, *n.* The state of being prim or precise.

PRIMOGENIAL, prīm-o-jē'ni-al, *adj.* *First born* or made: primary: constituent. [L. *primus*, first, and *geno, genitum*, to beget. See GENUS.]

PRIMOGENITOR, prīm-o-jen'i-tor, *n.* The first begetter or father: a forefather.

PRIMOGENITURE, prīm-o-jen'i-tūr, *n.* State of being born first of the same parents: (*law*) the right of inheritance of the eldest born.

PRIMORDIAL, prīm-or'di-al, *adj.* First in order: original: existing from the beginning.—*n.* Origin: first principle or element. [L. *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

PRIMROSE, prim'rōz, *n.* (*lit.*) *The first rose:* an early spring flower common in woods and on banks: (*Spenser*) the principal rose.—*adj.* Pertaining to the primrose: flowery: spring-like.

PRIMY, prīm'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Blooming.

PRINCE, prins, *n.* (*lit.*) *One taking* or having *the first place:* one of highest rank: a sovereign: son of a king or emperor: the chief of any body of men.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To play the prince. [Fr.; L. *princeps*—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take.]

PRINCEDOM, prins'dum, *n.* The estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince. [prince.

PRINCELIKE, prins'līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Becoming a

PRINCELINESS, prins'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being princely: the state, manner, or dignity of a prince. [prince.

PRINCELING, prins'ling, *n.* A little or inferior

PRINCELY, prins'li, *adj.* Princelike: becoming a prince: grand: august: relating to a prince: regal.—*adv.* In a princelike manner.

PRINCE'S-METAL, prin'sez-met'al, *n.* A gold-like alloy of seventy-five parts of copper and twenty-five of zinc.

PRINCESS, prin'ses, *n.* *Fem.* of PRINCE.

PRINCIPAL, prin'si-pal, *adj.* Taking the first place: highest in character or importance: chief.—*n.* A chief person or thing: a head, as of a school: one who takes a leading part: money on which interest is paid: (*arch.*) a main beam or timber: (*law*) the perpetrator of a crime or an abettor: (*mus.*) an organ stop. [L. *principalis*—root of PRINCE.]

PRINCIPALITY, prin-si-pal'i-ti, *n.* The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to him: (*obs.*) a prince, a power.

PRINCIPALLY, prin'si-pal-li, *adv.* Chiefly: above all.

PRINCIPALNESS, prin'si-pal-nes, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPIA, prin-sip'i-a, *n.pl.* First principles: elements. [L. pl. of *principium*. See PRINCIPLE.]

PRINCIPLE, prin'si-pl, *n.* (*orig.*) A beginning or origin: a fundamental truth: a law or doctrine from which others are derived: an original faculty of the mind: a settled rule of action: (*chem.*) a constituent part.—*v.t.* To establish in principles: to impress with a doctrine:—*pr.p.* prin'cipling; *pa.p.* prin'cipled. [L. *principium*—*princeps*. See PRINCE.]

PRINCOCK, prin'kok, } *n.* (*Shak.*) A conceited
PRINCOX, prin'koks, } fellow: a coxcomb. [PRIM and COCK.]

PRINT, print, *v.t.* *To press* or *impress:* to mark by pressure: to impress letters on paper, &c.: by implication, to publish.—*v.i.* to practise the art of printing.—*n.* A mark or character made by impression: the impression of types in general: a copy: an engraving: a newspaper: a printed cloth: calico: that which impresses its form on anything: a cut, in wood or metal: (*arch.*) a plaster-cast in low relief. [From IMPRINT; Fr. *imprimer*, L. *imprimo*—*in*, into, and *premo*, to press.]

PRINTER, print'ėr, *n.* One who prints, esp. books, newspapers, &c. [impressing letters, &c.

PRINTING, print'ing, *n.* Act, art, or practice of

PRINTING-MACHINE, print'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A printing-press worked by machinery.

PRINTING-OFFICE, print'ing-of'is, *n.* An establishment where books, &c. are printed.

PRINTING-PAPER, print'ing-pā'pėr, *n.* A paper suitable for printing purposes.

PRINTING-PRESS, print'ing-pres, *n.* A machine by which impressions are taken in ink upon paper from types. [impression.

PRINTLESS, print'les, *adj.* Leaving no print or

PRINT-SHOP, print'-shop, *n.* A shop where prints are sold. [where cloth is printed.

PRINT-WORKS, print'-wurks, *n.* An establishment

PRIOR, prī'or, *adj.* *Former:* previous: coming before in time.—*n.* (*lit.*) One *before* others in rank or authority: the head of a priory. [L. *prior*, comp. of obs. *pris*. See PRIME.] [of a prior.

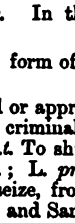
PRIORATE, prī'or-āt, *n.* The government or office

PRIORESS, prī'or-es, *n.* The lady-superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, prī-or'i-ti, *n.* State of being prior or first in time, place, or rank: preference.

PRIORSHIP, prī'or-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a prior.

PRIORY, prī'or-i, *n.* A convent of either sex, under a prior or prioress, and next below an abbey.


Prism.

PRISE, prīz, *n.* (*Spenser*). An enterprise or adventure.

PRISER, prīz'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as PRIZER.

PRISM, prizm, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything sawn:* (*geom.*) a solid whose ends are similar, equal, and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms: (*optics*) a solid, glass, triangular-shaped body. [L. and Gr. *prisma*, from *prizō*, to saw.]

PRISMATIC, -AL, priz-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Resembling or pertaining to a prism: formed by a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, priz-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or form, or by means of a prism.

PRISMOID, priz'moid, *n.* A figure in the form of a prism. [PRISM, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

PRISON, priz'n, *n.* A place for those seized or apprehended: a building for the confinement of criminals, &c.: a gaol: any place of confinement.—*v.t.* To shut up in a prison: (*Shak.*) to confine. [Fr.; L. *prehensio*, a seizing—*prehendo*, *-hensum*, to seize, from obs. *hendo*, akin to Gr. *chandanō*, to hold, and Sans. *hasta*, the hand.]

PRISON-BASE, priz'n-bās, *n.* A game among boys, in which those who are caught in a certain way are confined as prisoners. [A corruption of *prison-bars*.]

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PRISONER, priz'n-ėr, *n.* One arrested or confined in prison: a captive.

PRISONMENT, priz'n-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Confinement in a prison.

PRISTINE, pris'tīn, *adj.* As at first: former: belonging to the beginning or earliest time: ancient. [L. *pristinus*, from obs. *pris*. See PRIME.]

PRITHEE, prith'ē. A corruption of '*I pray thee.*'

PRIVACY, prīv'a-si or priv'-, *n.* State of being private or retired from company or observation: a place of seclusion: retreat: retirement: secrecy.

PRIVATE, prīv'āt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Cut off from others:* apart from the state: not invested with public office: peculiar to one's self: belonging to an individual person or company: not public: retired from observation: secret: not publicly known: not holding a commission.—*n.* Secrecy, seclusion: (*Bacon*) particular business or use: (*Shak.*) a secret message: a common soldier. [L. *privatus*, pa.p. of *privo*, to separate—*privus*, single.]

PRIVATEER, prīv-a-tēr', *n.* An armed private vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships.—*v.i.* To cruise in a privateer: to fit out privateers.

PRIVATELY, prīv'āt-li, *adv.* In a private manner: secretly: personally.

PRIVATENESS, prīv'āt-nes, *n.* The state of being private: secrecy: obscurity: the state of being of the common rank.

PRIVATION, prīv-ā'shun, *n.* Act of depriving: state of being deprived of something, esp. of what is necessary for comfort: destitution: hardship: absence of any quality. [From root of PRIVATE.]

PRIVATIVE, priv'a-tiv, *adj.* Causing privation: consisting in the absence of something.—*n.* That which is privative or depends on the absence of something else: (*logic*) a term denoting the absence of a quality: (*gram.*) a prefix denoting absence or negation.

PRIVATIVELY, priv'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a privative manner: negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, priv'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The condition of being privative.

PRIVE, prīv, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Private, secret.

PRIVET, priv'et, *n.* A half-evergreen European shrub much used for hedges.

PRIVILEGE, priv'i-lej, *n.* (*lit.*) *A law in favour of a private individual:* a peculiar advantage: favour or benefit: a right not general: liberty: prerogative.—*v.t.* To grant a privilege to: to exempt:—*pr.p.* priv'ileging; *pa.p.* priv'ileged. [Fr.; L. *privilegium*—*privus*, private, and *lex*, *legis*, a law.]

PRIVILY, priv'i-li, *adv.* Privately: secretly.

PRIVITY, priv'i-ti, *n.* Private or joint knowledge: knowledge implying concurrence:—*pl.* secret parts.

PRIVY, priv'i, *adj.* *Private:* pertaining to one person: for private uses: secret: appropriated to retirement: admitted to the knowledge of something secret.—*n.* (*law*) A person having an interest in an action: a necessary-house. [See PRIVATE.]

PRIVY-COUNCIL, the private council of a sovereign to advise in the administration of government.—PRIVY-COUNCILLOR, a member of the privy-council.—PRIVY-PURSE, the purse or money for the private or personal use of the sovereign.—PRIVY SEAL or SIGNET, the seal used by or for the king in subordinate matters, or those which are not to pass the great seal.

PRIZE, prīz, *v.t.* *To set a price on:* to value: to value highly:—*pr.p.* prīz'ing; *pa.p.* prīzed'. [Fr. *priser*; It. *prezzare*—L. *pretium*, price, value.]

PRIZE, prīz, *n.* *That which is taken* or gained by competition: anything taken from an enemy in war: a captured vessel: that which is won in a lottery: anything offered for competition: a reward. [Fr. *prise*, from *prendre*, L. *prendo*, *prehendo*, to seize. See PRISON.]

PRIZE-COURT, prīz'-kōrt, *n.* A court for judging regarding prizes made on the high seas.

PRIZE-FIGHT, prīz'-fīt, *n.* A combat in which those engaged fight for a prize or wager.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, prīz'-fīt'ėr, *n.* A boxer who fights publicly for a prize.

PRIZE-FIGHTING, prīz'-fīt'ing, *n.* Fighting in public for a reward or wager.

PRIZE-MONEY, prīz'-mun'i, *n.* Share of the money or proceeds from any prizes taken from an enemy.

PRIZER, prīz'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who values.

PROA, prō'a, *n.* A peculiarly shaped canoe, in use among the natives of the Eastern Archipelago, capable of sailing backwards or forwards without being turned. [Port. *proa*, Gr. *prōra*, the prow of a vessel.]

PROBABILITY, prob-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being probable: appearance of truth: that which is probable: chance.

PROBABLE, prob'a-bl, *adj.* (*orig.*) *That may be proved:* credible, yet leaving room for doubt: likely: rendering probable. [Fr.; L. *probabilis*—*probo*, *probatum*, to prove—*probus*, good, excellent. See PROVE.]

PROBABLY, prob'ab-li, *adv.* In a probable manner: likely.

PROBAL, prōb'al, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Used for PROBATE.

PROBATE, prōb'āt, *n.* Proof of wills before the proper court: the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved: the right or jurisdiction of proving wills. [See PROBABLE.]

PROBATION, prob-ā'shun, *n.* Act of proving: any proceeding to elicit truth, &c.: trial: time of trial: moral trial: novitiate.

PROBATIONAL, prob-ā'shun-al, **PROBATIONARY**, prob-ā'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Relating to probation or trial.

PROBATIONER, prob-ā'shun-ėr, *n.* One who is on probation or trial: (*Scot.*) one licensed to preach.

PROBATIVE, prōb'at-iv, **PROBATORY**, prōb'a-tor-i, *adj.* Serving for proof or trial: relating to proof.

PROBE, prōb, *n.* An instrument for proving or examining a wound, &c.: that which tries or probes.—*v.t.* To examine with or as with a probe: to examine thoroughly:—*pr.p.* prōb'ing; *pa.p.* prōbed'. [See PROBABLE.]

PROBITY, prob'i-ti, *n.* Proved goodness: tried virtue: uprightness: honesty. [L. *probitas*—*probus*. See PROBABLE.]

PROBLEM, prob'lem, *n.* (*lit.*) A question *thrown* or put *forward:* a matter difficult of settlement or solution: (*geom.*) a proposition in which something is required to be done. [Gr. *problēma*—*pro*, before, and *ballō*, to throw.]

PROBLEMATIC, -AL, prob-lem-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Of the nature of a problem: questionable: doubtful.

PROBLEMATICALLY, prob-lem-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a problematical manner: uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, pro-bos'is, *n.* The trunk in front of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth. [L. *proboscis*, Gr. *proboskis*, a trunk—*pro*, in front of, and *boskō*, L. *pasco*, to feed.]

PROCEDURE, pro-sēd'ūr, *n.* The act of proceeding: progress: process: conduct: (*Bacon*) that which proceeds from something.

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PROCEED, pro-sēd', *v.i.* *To go forward:* to advance: to issue: to be produced: to prosecute: (*Shak.*) to take place. [L. *procedo—pro*, forward, and *cedo, cessum*, to go.] [or makes progress.

PROCEEDER, pro-sēd'er, *n.* One who goes forward

PROCEEDING, pro-sēd'ing, *n.* A going forth or forward: progress: step: operation: transaction.

PROCEEDS, prō'sēdz, *n.pl.* The money proceeding or arising from anything: rent: produce.

PROCESS, pros'es or prō'-, *n.* A going forward: gradual progress: operation: course of law: series of measures: a projection in a bone.

PROCESSION, pro-sesh'un, *n.* The act of proceeding from: a train of persons in a formal march.

PROCESSIONAL, pro-sesh'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a procession: consisting in a procession.—*n.* A book of the processions of the Romish Church.

PROCINCT, pro-singkt', *n.* (*Milton*). Complete preparation. [L. *procinctus—pro*, before, and *cingo, cinctum*, to gird.]

PROCLAIM, pro-klām', *v.t.* *To call* or *cry out:* to publish: to announce officially. [L. *proclamo—pro*, out, and *clamo*, to cry.]

PROCLAIMER, pro-klām'er, *n.* One who proclaims or publishes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, prok-lam-ā'shun, *n.* The act of proclaiming: official notice given to the public.

PROCLIVE, pro-kliv', *adj.* *Inclining or bent to a thing:* having a natural tendency: prone. [L. *proclivis*, sloping forwards—*pro*, forwards, and *clivus*, a slope.]

PROCLIVITY, pro-kliv'i-ti, *n.* An inclining forwards: tendency: inclination: aptitude. [L. *proclivitas—proclivis.* See PROCLIVE.]

PROCONSUL, pro-kon'sul, *n.* (*orig.*) A Roman officer who acted instead of a consul: the governor of a province. [L.—*pro*, instead of, and CONSUL.]

PROCONSULAR, pro-kon'sū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or under the government of a proconsul.

PROCONSULATE, pro-kon'sū-lāt, } *n.* The office
PROCONSULSHIP, pro-kon'sul-ship, } or term of office of a proconsul.

PROCRASTINATE, pro-kras'ti-nāt, *v.t.* *To put off till the morrow* or some future time: to postpone.—*v.i.* to delay, be dilatory:—*pr.p.* procras'tināting; *pa.p.* procras'tināted. [L. *procrastino, -atum—pro*, to distant time, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow—*cras*, Sans. *çvas*, to-morrow.]

PROCRASTINATION, pro-kras-ti-nā'shun, *n.* A putting off till to-morrow or a future time: dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINATOR, pro-kras'ti-nāt-or, *n.* One who procrastinates or defers anything to a future time.

PROCREANT, prō'kre-ant, *n.* One who or that which procreates or generates.

PROCREATE, prō'kre-āt, *v.t.* *To create* or *bring forth* into being: to generate: to propagate:—*pr.p.* prō'creāting; *pa.p.* prō'creāted. [L. *pro*, forth, and CREATE.]

PROCREATION, prō-kre-ā'shun, *n.* The act of procreating: generation: production.

PROCREATIVE, prō'kre-āt-iv, *adj.* Having the power to procreate: generative: productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, prō'kre-āt-iv-nes, *n.* The power of procreating or generating.

PROCREATOR, prō'kre-āt-or, *n.* One who procreates: a father.

PROCRUSTEAN, pro-krus'te-an, *adj.* Reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model; from *Procrustes*, the nickname of a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who placed his captives on a bed he had, and either stretched them or cut a piece off their legs as required to suit the bed. [Gr. *prokroustēs*, the stretcher—*prokrouō*, to beat out, to stretch—*pro*, forward, out, and *krouō*, to beat.]

PROCTOR, prok'tor, *n.* *A procurator* or one who *takes care* of anything *for* another: a manager: an attorney in the spiritual courts: an officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to college regulations.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To act as a proctor for, to manage. [Contr. of PROCURATOR.]

PROCTORIAL, prok-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a proctor: magisterial. [nity of a proctor.

PROCTORSHIP, prok'tor-ship, *n.* The office or dig-

PROCUMBENT, pro-kum'bent, *adj.* *Leaning forward:* lying down or on the face: trailing. [L. *pro*, forward, and *cumbens, -entis*, pr.p. of *cumbo* for *cubo*, to lie down.]

PROCURABLE, pro-kūr'a-bl, *adj.* That may be procured. [From PROCURE.]

PROCURATION, prok-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of procuring or managing another's affairs: the instrument giving power to do this: a sum paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon on visitations.

PROCURATOR, prok'ūr-a-tor, *n.* One who takes care of or attends to a thing for another: a governor of a province under the Roman emperors.

PROCURATORSHIP, prok'ūr-ā-tor-ship, *n.* The office of a procurator.

PROCURE, pro-kūr', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take care of:* to obtain: to cause: (*Shak.*) to contrive: to attract: (*Spenser*) to arrange, prevail upon, persuade:—*pr.p.* procūr'ing; *pa.p.* procūred'. [L. *procuro—pro*, in behalf of, and *curo, -atum*, to care for.]

PROCUREMENT, pro-kūr'ment, *n.* The act of procuring: management: agency.

PROCURER, pro-kūr'er, *n.* One who procures for another, esp. for lust: a pimp: a pander.

PROCURESS, prok'ū-res, *n.* (*Shak.*) A female procurer, a bawd.

PRODIGAL, prod'i-gal, *adj.* *Driving forth* or squandering *away:* not frugal: wasteful: profuse.—*n.* A waster: a spendthrift. [L. *prodigus—prodigo*, to drive forth—*pro*, forth or away, and *ago*, to drive.]

PRODIGALITY, prod-i-gal'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being prodigal: extravagance: profusion.

PRODIGALLY, prod'i-gal-li, *adv.* In a prodigal manner: profusely: extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, pro-dij'us, *adj.* Like a prodigy: astonishing: enormous: monstrous: portentous. [From PRODIGY.]

PRODIGIOUSLY, pro-dij'us-li, *adv.* Portentously: enormously: amazingly: extremely.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, pro-dij'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being enormous: the state of having amazing qualities.

PRODIGY, prod'i-ji, *n.* *A pointing out* or *shewing beforehand:* a portent: anything extraordinary from which omens are drawn: a wonder: a monster. [L. *prodigium—pro*, beforehand, and root *dic*, akin to Gr. *deik* or *dik*, A.S. *tæcan*, Sans. *dic*, to shew.]

PRODITOR, prod'i-tor, *n.* (*Shak.*) A traitor. [L.—*prodo, proditum*, to give forth, betray—*pro*, forth, and *do*, to give.]

PRODUCE, pro-dūs', *v.t.* *To lead* or *bring forward:* to bear: to exhibit: to yield: to cause: give rise to: (*geom.*) to extend:—*pr.p.* prodūc'ing; *pa.p.* prodūced'. [L. *produco, -ductum—pro*, forward, and

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duco, akin to Sans. root *duh*, to draw out of; Ger. *ziehen*; A.S. *teohhian*, to draw, E. Tow, Tug.]

PRODUCE, prod'ūs, *n.* That which is produced: product: proceeds. [generates.

PRODUCER, pro-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who produces or who

PRODUCIBLE, pro-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* That may be produced: that may be generated or made: that may be exhibited.

PRODUCIBLENESS, pro-dūs'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being producible.

PRODUCT, prod'ukt, *n.* That which is produced: work: composition: effect: (*arith.*) the result of numbers multiplied together.

PRODUCTION, pro-duk'shun, *n.* The act of producing: that which is produced: fruit: product.

PRODUCTIVE, pro-duk'tiv, *adj.* Having the power to produce: generative: fertile: efficient.

PRODUCTIVELY, pro-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* In a productive manner: by production: with abundance.

PRODUCTIVENESS, pro-duk'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being productive.

PROEM, prō'em, *n.* *An opening* or *introduction to* a thing: a prelude: a preface. [L. *prœmium*; Gr. *prooimion*—*pro*, before, and *oimē*, way, the strain of a song.]

PROEMIAL, pro-ēm'yal, *adj.* Introductory.

PROFACE, prō'fas, *inter.* (*Shak.*) Much good may it do you—a phrase of welcome. [O. Fr. *prou fasse*—*prou*, profit, and *faire*, to do or make.]

PROFANATION, prof-a-nā'shun, *n.* The act of profaning: desecration: irreverence to what is holy.

PROFANE, pro-fān', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Forth from a temple*—as opposed to within it: unholy: impious: impure: common: relating to secular things.—*v.t.* To render profane: to abuse anything sacred: to put to a wrong use: to pollute: to debase:—*pr.p.* profān'ing; *pa.p.* profāned'. [L. *profanus*—*pro*, forth from, and *fanum*, a temple. See Fane.]

PROFANELY, pro-fān'li, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred names or things.

PROFANENESS, pro-fān'nes, *n.* The quality of being profane: irreverence to what is sacred.

PROFANER, pro-fān'ėr, *n.* One who treats sacred things with irreverence: a polluter: a violator.

PROFANITY, pro-fan'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being profane: irreverence: that which is profane: profane language.

PROFESS, pro-fes', *v.t.* *To declare publicly:* to own freely: to declare in strong terms: to announce publicly one's skill in: (*Shak.*) to present an appearance of.—*v.i.* to declare openly: to enter into a state of life by a public profession: (*Shak.*) to declare friendship. [L. *profiteor*, *professum*—*pro*, publicly, and *fateor*, to confess—*for*, *fatus*, *fari*, to speak. See Fate.] [avowed: acknowledged.

PROFESSED, pro-fest', *adj.* Openly declared:

PROFESSEDLY, pro-fes'ed-li, *adv.* According to open declaration or avowal.

PROFESSION, pro-fesh'un, *n.* The act of professing: open declaration: employment: business: the collective body of persons engaged in any profession: entrance into a religious order.

PROFESSIONAL, pro-fesh'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a profession.

PROFESSIONALLY, pro-fesh'un-al-li, *adv.* By profession or declaration: by calling.

PROFESSOR, pro-fes'or, *n.* One who professes: one who publicly practises or teaches an art: a public and authorised teacher in a university: one who is professedly religious.

PROFESSORIAL, prof-es-sō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a professor. [a professor.

PROFESSORSHIP, pro-fes'or-ship, *n.* The office of

PROFFER, prof'ėr, *v.t.* *To bring* or *bear forward:* to propose: to offer for acceptance: (*Milton*) to attempt of one's own accord, to undertake.—*n.* An offer made: a proposal: an attempt. [L. *profero*—*pro*, forward, and *fero*, to bear.]

PROFFERER, prof'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who proffers or offers anything for acceptance.

PROFICIENCE, pro-fish'ens, } *n.* State of being
PROFICIENCY, pro-fish'en-si, } proficient: improvement in anything.

PROFICIENT, pro-fish'ent, *adj.* *Before others in doing anything:* competent: thoroughly qualified: profitable.—*n.* One who is progressing: one who has made advancement in anything. [L. *proficiens*, *-entis*—*pro*, forward, and *facio*, to do, to make.]

PROFICIENTLY, pro-fish'ent-li, *adv.* In a proficient manner.

PROFILE, prō'fil or -fil, *n.* *An outline:* a head or portrait in a side-view: the side-face: the outline of any object.—*v.t.* To draw in profile:—*pr.p.* prō'filing; *pa.p.* prō'filed. [Fr. *profil*, It. *profilo*—L. *pro* or *per*, and *filum*, a thread, outline.]

PROFIT, prof'it, *n.* (*lit.*) *A making* or moving *forward:* gain: the gain resulting from the employment of capital: advantage: benefit: improvement: advancement: proficiency.—*v.t.* To benefit or be of advantage to: to improve.—*v.i.* to gain advantage: to receive profit: to make improvement: to be of advantage: to bring good. [Fr.; It. *profitto*, L. *proficio*, *profectum*, to go forward, to be of advantage—*pro*, forward, and *facio*, to make.]

PROFITABLE, prof'it-a-bl, *adj.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain: lucrative: productive: advantageous: beneficial: improving.

PROFITABLENESS, prof'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being profitable: advantageousness: usefulness.

PROFITABLY, prof'it-a-bli, *adv.* In a profitable manner: advantageously: usefully.

PROFITING, prof'it-ing, *n.* Profit, gain, or advantage: (*B.*) progress or proficiency.

PROFITLESS, prof'it-les, *adj.* Without profit, gain, or advantage.

PROFLIGACY, prof'li-gas-i, *n.* The state or quality of being profligate: a profligate or vicious course of life.

PROFLIGATE, prof'li-gāt, *adj.* *Cast down:* abandoned to vice: lost to virtue or decency: dissolute: prodigal.—*n.* One leading a profligate life: one shamelessly vicious. [L. *profligatus*, pa.p. of *profligo*, to cast down, to ruin—*pro*, and *fligo*, to dash.]

PROFLIGATELY, prof'li-gāt-li, *adv.* In a profligate manner: shamelessly: viciously.

PROFLIGATENESS, prof'li-gāt-nes, *n.* Same as Profligacy.

PROFOUND, pro-fownd', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Down to the bottom:* deep: far below the surface: low: lowly: intense: obscure: abstruse: mysterious: occult: intellectually deep: penetrating deeply into knowledge.—*n.* The sea or ocean: (*Milton*) an abyss. [Fr. *profond*, L. *profundus*—*pro*, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom.]

PROFOUNDLY, pro-fownd'li, *adv.* Deeply: with deep knowledge or insight: with deep concern.

PROFOUNDNESS, pro-fownd'nes, *n.* Same as Profundity.

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PROFUNDITY, pro-fund'it-i, *n.* The state or quality of being profound: depth of place, of knowledge.

PROFUSE, pro-fūs', *adj.* *Pouring forth* abundantly: lavish: liberal to excess: extravagant: prodigal. [L. *profusus*, pa.p. of *profundo—pro*, forth, and *fundo*, to pour.]

PROFUSELY, pro-fūs'li, *adv.* In a profuse manner: [lavishly: with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, pro-fūs'nes, } *n.* State of being
PROFUSION, pro-fū'zhun, } profuse: rich abundance: extravagance: prodigality.

PROGENITOR, pro-jen'it-or, *n.* One who begets before: a forefather: an ancestor. [L.—*pro*, before, and *gigno*, *genitum*, root *gen*, to beget.]

PROGENY, proj'en-i, *n.* That which is brought forth: descendants: race: children. [L. *progenies*. See PROGENITOR.]

PROGNOSIS, prog-nō'sis, *n.* *Foreknowledge:* (*med.*) the act or art of foreseeing the course of a disease from the symptoms: the opinion thus formed. [Gr.—*pro*, before, *gignōskō*, root *gna*, to know.]

PROGNOSTIC, prog-nos'tik, *adj.* Foreknowing: foreshewing: indicating what is to happen by signs or symptoms.—*n.* That which foreshews a future event: a sign: a presage. [Gr. *prognōstikos*. From PROGNOSIS.]

PROGNOSTICATE, prog-nos'ti-kāt, *v.t.* To foreshew: to foretell: to indicate as future by signs:—*pr.p.* prognos'ticating; *pa.p.* prognos'ticated.

PROGNOSTICATION, prog-nos-ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of prognosticating or foretelling something future by present signs: a foretoken or previous sign.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prog-nos'ti-kā-tor, *n.* A predictor of future events, esp. a weather-prophet.

PROGRAMME, } prō'gram, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is*
PROGRAM, } *written before:* a public notice in writing: an outline of the different parts or events, in order, of any proceeding. [Fr.; L. and Gr. *programma—pro*, before, and *graphō*, to write.]

PROGRESS, prog'res, *n.* *A going forward:* advance: improvement: proficiency: course: passage: procession: a journey of state: a circuit. [L. *progressus—progredior*, to go forward—*pro*, forward, and *gradior*, to go.]

PROGRESS, pro-gres', *v.i.* To go forward: to make progress: to proceed: to advance: to improve.

PROGRESS, prog'res, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To move forward.

PROGRESSION, pro-gresh'un, *n.* The act of progressing or moving forward: motion onward: progress: regular and gradual advance: (*Shak.*) course, passage: regular increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes: (*mus.*) a regular succession of chords or movement in harmony.

PROGRESSIONAL, pro-gresh'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to progression: tending or having the power to advance.

PROGRESSIONIST, pro-gresh'un-ist, } *n.* One who
PROGRESSIST, prog'res-ist, } believes in the progress of society.

PROGRESSIVE, pro-gres'iv, *adj.* Progressing or moving forward: advancing gradually: improving.

PROGRESSIVELY, pro-gres'iv-li, *adv.* In a progressive manner: with progress.

PROGRESSIVENESS, pro-gres'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being progressive: the state of advancing or improving.

PROHIBIT, pro-hib'it, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To hold before one:* to hinder: to check or repress: to prevent: to forbid: to interdict by authority. [L. *prohibeo*, *prohibitum—pro*, before, and *habeo*, to have. See HAVE.]

PROHIBITION, pro-hi-bish'un, *n.* The act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting: an interdict. [Fr.; L. *prohibitio*.]

PROHIBITIONIST, pro-hi-bish'un-ist, *n.* One who favours prohibitory duties in commerce.

PROHIBITIVE, pro-hib'it-iv, } *adj.* That pro-
PROHIBITORY, pro-hib'it-or-i, } hibits or forbids: forbidding.

PROIN, proin, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To *prune*, to trim, as the feathers. [From root of PRUNE.]

PROJECT, pro-jekt', *v.t.* *To cast* or *throw forward:* to cast forward in the mind, to contrive or devise: to exhibit: to draw: to exhibit in relief upon.—*v.i.* to shoot forward: to jut: to be prominent. [L. *projicio*, *projectum—pro*, forward, and *jaceo*, to throw.]

PROJECT, proj'ekt, *n.* That which is projected: anything devised or intended: a plan: a scheme: contrivance.

PROJECTILE, pro-jek'til, *adj.* Projecting or throwing forward: impelling or impelled forward.—*n.* A body projected by force, esp. through the air, as a ball from a cannon.

PROJECTION, pro-jek'shun, *n.* The act of projecting: that which juts out: a plan or design: a delineation: a representation of any object on a plane.

PROJECTOR, pro-jek'tor, *n.* One who projects or forms schemes. [the main line or surface.

PROJECTURE, pro-jek'tūr, *n.* A jutting out beyond

PROLAPSE, pro-laps', *n.* (*med.*) A falling down, or out, of some part of the body.—*v.i.* To fall down: to protrude. [L. *prolabor*, *prolapsus*, to fall forward—*pro*, forward, and *labor*, to glide, fall.]

PROLATE, pro-lāt' or prō'-, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Brought out:* produced: extended: elongated in the direction of the line of the poles, as a spheroid—opposed to OBLATE. [L. *prolatus*, pa.p. of *profero*, to bring forth or extend—*pro*, forth, and *fero*, to bear.]

PROLEGOMENA, pro-le-gom'e-na, *n.pl.* *Things said before:* a dissertation prefixed to any work. [Gr.—*pro*, before, and *legō*, to say.]

PROLEPSIS, pro-lep'sis, *n.* *A taking beforehand* or anticipation: (*rhet.*) a figure by which objections are anticipated and answered: the dating of an event before its proper time. [Gr. *prolambanō*, *prolēpsomai*—*pro*, before, and *lambanō*, to take.]

PROLEPTIC, -AL, pro-lep'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation: antecedent: anticipating the usual time. [of anticipation.

PROLEPTICALLY, pro-lep'tik-al-li, *adv.* By way

PROLETARIAN, pro-le-tā'ri-an, *adj.* *Producing offspring* and nothing more: belonging to the common people: plebeian: vulgar.

[L. *proletarii—proles*, offspring; the name given in the census of Servius Tullius to the lowest of the centuries, to indicate that they were of value to the state only as rearers of offspring.]

PROLIFIC, -AL, pro-lif'ik, -al, *adj.* *Producing offspring:* fruitful, productive: (*bot.*) applied to a flower from which another is produced. [Fr. *prolifique*—L. *proles*, offspring (root *ol*, as in *olesco*, to grow), and *facio*, to make.]

PROLIX, pro-liks' or prō'-, *adj.* *Extended far out*, or to a great length: long: minute: tedious. [L. *prolixus—pro*, forth, and *laxus*, loose, extended.]

PROLIXIOUS, pro-lik'shus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Prolix, dilatory, tedious.

PROLIXITY, pro-liks'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being prolix: going into minute details: tediousness. [at great length.

PROLIXLY, pro-liks'li, *adv.* In a prolix manner:

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PROLIXNESS, pro-liks'nes, *n.* Same as PROLIXITY.

PROLL, prōl, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To prowl about, to rob. [See PROWL.]

PROLOCUTOR, pro-lok'ū-tor, *n.* One who speaks for others: the chairman of a convocation. [L.—*pro*, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

PROLOGUE, prol'og or prō'-, *n.* *What is said before:* a preface: the introductory verses before a play.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To introduce formally, as with a prologue. [Fr.; Gr. *prologos*, L. *prologus*—*pro*, before, *legō*, to say.]

PROLONG, pro-long', *v.t.* *To lengthen out:* to protract: to continue: to postpone.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to put off to a distant time. [Low L. *prolongo*—L. *pro*, forth, and *longus*, long.]

PROLONGATE, pro-long'gāt, *v.t.* To lengthen:—*pr.p.* prolon'gāting; *pa.p.* prolon'gāted.

PROLONGATION, pro-long-gā'shun, *n.* The act of lengthening: delay to a longer time.

PROMENADE, prom-e-nād' or -nād', *n.* A walk for pleasure, show, or exercise: a place for walking.—*v.i.* To walk for amusement, show, or exercise:—*pr.p.* promenād'ing; *pa.p.* promenād'ed. [Fr., from (*se*) *promener*, to walk, L. *promino*, to drive forward—*pro*, forward, and *mino*, to drive.]

PROMETHEAN, pro-mē'the-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who, according to Greek mythology, stole fire from heaven for mortals: having a life-giving quality: inspiring.

PROMINENCE, prom'in-ens, } *n.* The state of
PROMINENCY, prom'in-en-si, } being prominent: conspicuousness: that which stands out: a protuberance or elevation.

PROMINENT, prom'in-ent, *adj.* *Jutting out:* projecting: conspicuous: principal: eminent: distinguished. [L. *prominens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *promineo*, to jut forth—*pro*, forth, and *mineo*, to jut.]

PROMINENTLY, prom'in-ent-li, *adv.* In a prominent manner: conspicuously: eminently.

PROMISCUOUS, pro-mis'kū-us, *adj.* *Mixed:* confused: collected together without order: indiscriminate. [L. *promiscuus*—*pro*, inten., and *misceo*, to mix.]

PROMISCUOUSLY, pro-mis'kū-us-li, *adv.* In a promiscuous manner: with confused mixture: indiscriminately.

PROMISCUOUSNESS, pro-mis'kū-us-nes, *n.* The state of being promiscuous.

PROMISE, prom'is, *n.* (*lit.*) *A sending forward:* an engagement to do or not to do something: expectation, or that which affords expectation: that which is promised, or the fulfilment of it.—*v.t.* To make an engagement to do or not to do something: to afford reason to expect: to assure: to engage to bestow.—*v.i.* to make a promise: to engage:—*pr.p.* prom'ising; *pa.p.* prom'ised. [L. *promissum*—*promitto*, to send forward—*pro*, forward, and *mitto*, *missum*, to allow to go, to send.]

PROMISE-BREACH, prom'is-brēch, *n.* (*Shak.*) Violation of promise.

PROMISE-BREAKER, prom'is-brāk'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A violator of promises.

PROMISE-CRAMMED, prom'is-kramd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Crammed or filled with promises.

PROMISER, prom'is-ėr, *n.* One who promises.

PROMISING, prom'is-ing, *adj.* Affording ground for hope or expectation: encouraging.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Act of one who promises.

PROMISINGLY, prom'is-ing-li, *adv.* In a promising manner.

PROMISSORY, prom'is-or-i, *adj.* Containing a promise of something to be done.

PROMONTORY, prom'on-tor-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mountain jutting forward:* a headland or high cape. [L. *promontorium*—*pro*, forward, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

PROMOTE, pro-mōt', *v.t.* *To move forward:* to advance: to further: to encourage: to raise to a higher position: to elevate:—*pr.p.* promōt'ing; *pa.p.* promōt'ed. [L. *promoveo*—*pro*, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.]

PROMOTER, pro-mōt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which promotes or advances: one who excites.

PROMOTION, pro-mō'shun, *n.* The act of promoting: advancement: encouragement: preferment.

PROMOTIVE, pro-mōt'iv, *adj.* Tending to promote.

PROMPT, promt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Brought forth:* prepared: ready: acting with alacrity: cheerful: unhesitating.—*v.t.* To make ready: to assist a speaker when at a loss for words: to suggest: to incite: to move to action.—*n.* The time granted for paying the price of an article of commerce, and which varies for different kinds of goods. [L. *promptus*—*promo*, to bring forth—*pro*, forth, and *emo*, to bring or take.]

PROMPTER, promt'ėr, *n.* One who prompts: esp. one who helps a public speaker by suggesting the word to him when he falters.

PROMPTING, promt'ing, *n.* The act of prompting or suggesting: that which is prompted or suggested.

PROMPTITUDE, promt'i-tūd, *n.* Quality of being prompt: readiness: quickness of decision and action.

PROMPTLY, promt'li, *adv.* In a prompt manner: readily: quickly.

PROMPTNESS, promt'nes, *n.* Same as PROMPTITUDE.

PROMPTURE, promt'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Suggestion: instigation. [From PROMPT.]

PROMULGATE, pro-mul'gāt, *v.t.* To display *before the people:* to publish:—*pr.p.* promul'gāting; *pa.p.* promul'gāted. [L. *promulgo*, *-atum*, said to be corrupted from *pro*, before, and *vulgus*, the people.]

PROMULGATION, prō-mul-gā'shun, *n.* Act of promulgating: publication: open declaration.

PROMULGATOR, prō-mul-gā'tor, *n.* One who promulgates: a publisher or teacher.

PRONATION, pro-nā'shun, *n.* The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards: that motion of the fore-arm or position of the hand in which the palm is turned downwards. [L. *prono*, *pronatum*, to lead forward—*pronus*. See PRONE.]

PRONE, prōn, *adj.* *Bending forward:* with the face downward: headlong: disposed: inclined: (*Shak.*) ready. [L. *pronus*, from *pro*, before; akin to Gr. *prēnēs*, prone.]

PRONELY, prōn'li, *adv.* In a prone manner or position.

PRONENESS, prōn'nes, *n.* The state of bending downwards: the state of lying with the face downwards: descent, declivity: propensity, disposition.

PRONG, prong, *n.* A pricking or sharp-pointed instrument: the spike of a fork or similar instrument. [Akin to Scot. *prog*, to prick, a sharp point; W. *proc*, a stab; D. *prangen*, to pinch.]

PRONOMINAL, pro-nom'in-al, *adj.* Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. [From PRONOUN.]

PRONOMINALLY, pro-nom'in-al-li, *adv.* In a pronominal manner: with the nature or office of a pronoun.

PRONOUN, prō'nown, *n.* A word used instead of a noun. [L. *pro*, for, and NOUN.]

PRONOUNCE, pro-nowns', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To announce forth* or publicly: to utter: to speak distinctly: to utter formally: to utter rhetorically: to declare.—*v.i.* to declare: to speak with confidence:—*pr.p.* pronounc'ing; *pa.p.* pronounced'. [L. *pronuncio*—*pro*, forth, and *nuncio*, to announce—*nuncius*, a messenger. See NUNCIO.]

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PRONOUNCEABLE, pro-nowns'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being pronounced.

PRONOUNCER, pro-nowns'ėr, *n.* One who pronounces, utters, or declares.

PRONOUNCING, pro-nowns'ing, *adj.* Giving pronunciation.

PRONUNCIATION, pro-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing: utterance: (*rhet.*) delivery.

PROOF, prōōf, *n.* *That which proves:* test: experiment: any process to discover or establish a truth: that which convinces: demonstration: evidence: condition of having been proved: firmness of mind: a certain strength of alcoholic spirits: (*print.*) an impression taken for correction: (*Shak.*) armour hardened till it will stand a certain test.—*adj.* (*lit.*) *Proved:* firm in resisting. [See PROVE.]

PROOFLESS, prōōf'les, *adj.* Wanting proof or evidence.

PROOF-SHEET, prōōf'-shēt, *n.* (*print.*) An impression taken on a slip of paper for correction before printing finally.

PROOF-TEXT, prōōf'-tekst, *n.* A passage of Scripture held to prove a certain doctrine.

PROP, prop, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To thrust into, to cram:* to support by something under or against: to sustain: to uphold:—*pr.p.* propp'ing; *pa.p.* propped'.—*n.* That which props or sustains a weight: a support: a stay. [Dan. *proppen*, to cram, support; Ger. *pfropfen;* Sw. *propp*, D. *prop*, a stopper.]

PROPAGANDA, prop-a-gan'da, *n.* (*lit.*) *Things to be propagated:* a society (in full, *Societas de propaganda fide*) at Rome charged with the management of the R. C. missions: a secret association for the spread of opinions and principles opposed to the existing government. [L., pl. neut. of the fut. part. pass. of *propago*. See PROPAGATE.]

PROPAGANDISM, prop-a-gand'izm, *n.* The practice of propagating tenets or principles.

PROPAGANDIST, prop-a-gand'ist, *n.* One who devotes himself to propagandism.

PROPAGATE, prop'a-gāt, *v.t.* To multiply, as plants by *fastening* twigs into the ground: to produce: to increase: to extend: to impel forward in space: to spread: to extend the knowledge of.—*v.i.* to be produced or multiplied: to have young:—*pr.p.* prop'agāting; *pa.p.* prop'agāted. [L. *propago, -atum—pro*, before, and *pango*, to fasten. See PACK.]

PROPAGATION, prop-a-gā'shun, *n.* Act of propagating: the spreading or extension of anything.

PROPAGATOR, prop-a-gā'tor, *n.* One who propagates, promotes, or spreads: one who continues by successive production.

PROPEL, pro-pel', *v.t.* *To drive forward:* to urge onward by force:—*pr.p.* propell'ing; *pa.p.* propelled'. [L. *pro*, forward, *pello, pulsum*, to drive.]

PROPELLER, pro-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which propels: a screw for propelling a steam-boat: a vessel thus propelled.

PROPEND, pro-pend', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To lean toward, have an inclination. [L. *propendeo—pro*, forward, and *pendeo, pensum*, to hang.]

PROPENSITY, pro-pens'i-ti, *n.* A hanging forward: inclination: disposition to anything, good or bad. [Low L. *propensitas*—L. *propendeo*. See PROPEND.]

PROPER, prop'ėr, *adj.* One's own: naturally or essentially belonging: peculiar: belonging to only one of a species (as a name): natural: suitable: convenient: correct: just: right: becoming: (*B.*) comely, pretty: (*Shak.*) mere, pure. [Fr. *propre*, L. *proprius*, one's own, prob. akin to *prope*, near.]

PROPERLY, prop'ėr-li, *adv.* In a proper manner: fitly: suitably: in a strict sense.

PROPERTY, prop'ėr-ti, *n.* (*orig.*) *Propriety: that which is proper* to anything: a peculiar or essential quality: a quality: that which is one's own: thing possessed: an estate: right of possessing, employing, &c.: ownership: (*Shak.*) nearness:—*pl.* articles required by actors in a play.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To invest with qualities: to seize or retain as one's own, to appropriate. [L. *proprietas*. See PROPER.]

PROPERTY-MAN, prop'ėr-ti-man, *n.* He who keeps the properties of a theatre.

PROPHECY, prof'e-si, *n.* (*lit.*) *A speaking forth* or *uttering:* a declaration of something to come: a prediction: public interpretation of Scripture: preaching: instruction: (*B.*) also, a book of prophecies. [O. Fr. *profecie;* L. *prophetia;* Gr. *prophēteia—pro*, forth, and *phēmi*, to speak.]

PROPHESY, prof'e-sī, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To speak forth* or *utter:* to foretell: to predict: to prefigure: to symbolise.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to exhort: to expound religious subjects:—*pr.p.* proph'esying; *pa.p.* proph'esied. [See PROPHECY.]

PROPHET, prof'et, *n.* One who prophesies: (*B.*) one inspired by God: a public teacher:—*pl.* the writings of the prophets.

PROPHETESS, prof'et-es, *n.* A female prophet: a woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETIC, -AL, pro-fet'ik, -al, *adj.* Containing prophecy: foreseeing or foretelling events.

PROPHETICALLY, pro-fet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a prophetical manner: by way of prophecy or prediction.

PROPINQUITY, pro-ping'kwi-ti, *n.* Nearness in time, place, or blood: proximity. [L. *propinquitas—propinquus*, near—*prope*, near.]

PROPITIABLE, pro-pish'i-a-bl, *adj.* That may be propitiated or made propitious.

PROPITIATE, pro-pish'i-āt, *v.t.* To make propitious: to render favourable.—*v.i.* to make propitiation: to atone:—*pr.p.* propi'tiāting; *pa.p.* propi'tiāted. [L. *propitio, propitiatum—propitius—prope*, near.]

PROPITIATION, pro-pish-i-ā'shun, *n.* Act of propitiating: (*theol.*) that which propitiates: atonement.

PROPITIATOR, pro-pish'i-ā-tor, *n.* One who propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, pro-pish'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* Having power to propitiate: expiatory.—*n.* The Jewish mercy-seat.

PROPITIOUS, pro-pish'us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Being near:* favourable: disposed to be gracious or merciful. [L. *propitius—prope*, near.]

PROPITIOUSLY, pro-pish'us-li, *adv.* In a propitious manner: favourably: kindly.

PROPITIOUSNESS, pro-pish'us-nes, *n.* Disposition to forgive or to treat others kindly: favourableness.

PROPORTION, pro-pōr'shun, *n.* *A comparison of parts:* the relation of one thing to another: mutual fitness of parts: symmetrical arrangement: (*math.*) the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind in respect to magnitude or value: equal or just share.—*v.t.* To adjust: to form symmetrically. [L. *proportio—pro*, in comparison with, and *portio, portionis*, part, share. See PORTION.]

PROPORTIONABLE, pro-pōr'shun-a-bl, *adj.* *That may be proportioned:* proportional.

PROPORTIONABLY, pro-pōr'shun-a-bli, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.

PROPORTIONAL, pro-pōr'shun-al, *adj.* Having a due proportion: relating to proportion: (*math.*) having the same or a constant ratio.—*n.* (*math.*) A

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number or quantity in a proportion: (*chem.*) an equivalent. [From PROPORTION.]

PROPORTIONALLY, pro-pōr'shun-al-li, *adv.* In proportion: in a stated degree: with suitable comparative relation.

PROPORTIONATE, pro-pōr'shun-āt, *adj.* Adjusted according to a proportion: proportional.—*v.t.* To adjust to something else according to settled rates: to make proportional:—*pr.p.* propor'tionāting; *pa.p.* propor'tionāted.

PROPORTIONÁTELY, pro-pōr'shun-āt-li, *adv.* In due proportion: according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

PROPORTIONATENESS, pro-pōr'shun-āt-nes, *n.* The quality of being adjusted according to settled rates or comparative relation.

PROPORTIONLESS, pro-pōr'shun-les, *adj.* Without proportion or symmetry of parts.

PROPOSAL, pro-pōz'al, *n.* Anything proposed: a scheme or design: terms or conditions proposed.

PROPOSE, pro-pōz', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To set before:* to offer for consideration, &c.—*v.i.* to make a proposal: to offer one's self in marriage: (*Shak.*) to converse, to lay schemes:—*pr.p.* propōs'ing; *pa.p.* propōsed'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Talk, discourse. [Fr. *proposer;* L. *propono, -positum—pro,* before, *pono,* to place.]

PROPOSER, pro-pōz'er, *n.* One who proposes or offers anything for consideration.

PROPOSITION, prop-o-zish'un, *n.* That which is proposed: offer of terms: (*rhet.*) anything stated as a subject: the first part of a poem, discourse, &c., in which the subject is stated: (*gram. and logic*) the assertion contained in a complete sentence: (*math.*) a theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved.

PROPOSITIONAL, prop-o-zish'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a proposition: considered as a proposition.

PROPOUND, pro-pownd', *v.t.* To propose or offer for consideration: to exhibit. [L. *propono.* See PROPOSE.]

PROPOUNDER, pro-pownd'ér, *n.* One who propounds or offers for consideration.

PROPRETOR, pro-prē'tor, *n.* A magistrate of ancient Rome, who, after acting as pretor in Rome, was appointed to a province. [L. *proprætor—pro,* for, and *prætor.* See PRETOR.]

PROPRIETARY, pro-prī'e-tar-i, *adj.* Belonging to a proprietor.—*n.* A proprietor: an owner. [From PROPRIETY, PROPER.]

PROPRIETOR, pro-prī'e-tor, *n.* One who has anything as his property: an owner.

PROPRIETORSHIP, pro-prī'e-tor-ship, *n.* The state of being proprietor.

PROPRIETRESS, pro-prī'e-tres, *n.* A female proprietor.

PROPRIETY, pro-prī'e-ti, *n.* (*orig.*) *Peculiar right of possession, property:* state of being proper or right: agreement with established principles or customs: fitness: accuracy: (*Bacon*) peculiarity. [L. *proprietas—proprius,* one's own. See PROPER.]

PROPROCTOR, pro-prok'tor, *n.* A substitute or assistant proctor.

PROPUGNATION, pro-pug-nā'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Defence. [L. *propugnatio—propugno—pro,* for, and *pugno,* to fight.]

PROPULSION, pro-pul'shun, *n.* Act of propelling. [From PROPEL.]

PROPULSIVE, pro-pul'siv, *adj.* Tending or having power to propel.

PRORE, prōr, *n.* Same as PROW.

PRORECTOR, pro-rek'tor, *n.* A substitute or assistant rector.

PROROGATION, pro-ro-gā'shun, *n.* Act of proroguing: the continuance or adjournment of parliament from one session to another.

PROROGUE, pro-rōg', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To ask forward:* to continue from one session to another: to put off, to defer: to lengthen:—*pr.p.* prorōg'uing; *pa.p.* prorōgued'. [L. *prorogo, -atum—pro,* forward, and *rogo,* to ask.]

PROSAIC, -AL, pro-zā'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling prose: dull, uninteresting. [See PROSE.]

PROSAICALLY, pro-zā'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

PROSAIST, prō'sa-ist, *n.* A writer of prose.

PROSCENIUM, pro-sē'ni-um, *n.* The front part of the stage. [Gr. *proskēnion—pro,* before, *skēnē,* the stage.]

PROSCRIBE, pro-skrīb', *v.t.* *To write* any one's name *before* or *in public:* to publish the names of persons to be punished: to banish: to prohibit: to denounce, as doctrine: to interdict, exclude:—*pr.p.* proscrīb'ing; *pa.p.* proscrībed'. [L. *proscribo—pro,* before, in front of, and *scribo, scriptum,* to write.]

PROSCRIBER, pro-skrīb'ér, *n.* One who or that which proscribes: one who denounces or who dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, pro-skrip'shun, *n.* The act of proscribing or dooming to death, or outlawry: utter rejection: denunciation, exclusion.

PROSCRIPTIVE, pro-skrip'tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription.

PROSE, prōz, *n.* The direct, *straightforward* arrangement of words, free from poetical measures: all writings not in verse.—*adj.* Pertaining to prose: not poetical: plain: dull.—*v.i.* To write prose: to speak or write tediously:—*pr.p.* prōs'ing; *pa.p.* prōsed'. [Fr.—L. *prosa,* for *prorsa—prorsus,* contr. from *proversus,* straightforward—*pro,* forward, and *verto, versum,* to turn.]

PROSECUTE, pros'e-kūt, *v.t.* *To follow onwards* or pursue, in order to reach or accomplish: to endeavour to obtain: to continue: to pursue by law.—*v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution:—*pr.p.* pros'ecūting; *pa.p.* pros'ecūted. [L. *prosequor—pro,* onwards, and *sequor, secutus,* to follow. See SEQUENCE.]

PROSECUTION, pros-e-kū'shun, *n.* The act of prosecuting: pursuit: a civil or criminal suit.

PROSECUTOR, pros'e-kūt-or, *n.* One who prosecutes or pursues any plan or business: one who carries on a criminal suit.

PROSECUTRIX, pros'e-kū-triks, *n.* A female prosecutor.

PROSELYTE, pros'e-līt, *n.* *One who has come over* to a new religion or opinion. [Fr.—L. *proselytus,* Gr. *prosēlytos—proserchomai,* to come to—*pros,* to, and *erchomai, ēlython,* to come.]

PROSELYTISE, pros-e-lit-īz', *v.i.* To make proselytes or converts:—*pr.p.* proselytīs'ing; *pa.p.* proselytīsed'.

PROSELYTISM, pros'e-līt-izm, *n.* The act of proselytising or of making converts.

PROSER, prōz'ér, *n.* A writer of prose: one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters. [From PROSE.]

PROSILY, prōz'i-li, *adv.* In a prosy manner: tediously.

PROSINESS, prōz'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being prosy.

PROSODIAL, PROSODICAL, pros-ō'di-al, pros-od'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to prosody: according to the rules of prosody. [From PROSODY.]

PROSODIAN, PROSODIST, pros-ō'di-an, pros'o-dist, *n.* One skilled in prosody.

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PROSODICALLY, pros-od'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a prosodical manner.

PROSODY, pros'o-di, *n.* A song sung *to* or with an accompanying *song:* the accent of a syllable: that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification. [L. *prosodia*, Gr. *prosōdia—pros*, to, and *odē*, a song.]

PROSOPOPŒIA, pros-o-po-pē'ya, *n.* A rhetorical figure by which inanimate objects are made to act as persons: personification. [Gr. *prosōpopoiia—prosōpon*, a person, and *poieō*, to make.]

PROSPECT, pros'pekt, *n.* *A looking forward:* a view: object of view: a place which affords an extended view: a scene: expectation. [L. *prospectus—prospicio, prospectum*, to look forward—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, to look.]

PROSPECTION, pro-spek'shun, *n.* The act of looking forward or of providing for future wants: foresight.

PROSPECTIVE, pro-spek'tiv, *adj.* Looking forward: relating to a prospect: acting with foresight: relating to the future: coming: distant.—*n.* (*Bacon*) A perspective glass.

PROSPECTIVELY, pro-spek'tiv-li, *adv.* With reference to the future.

PROSPECTIVENESS, pro-spek'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being prospective.

PROSPECTUS, pro-spek'tus, *n.* A view or plan of a literary work: a programme of arrangements.

PROSPER, pros'pėr, *v.t.* To render prosperous: to make fortunate or happy: (*B.*) to make to prosper. —*v.i.* to be successful: to succeed. [See PROSPEROUS.]

PROSPERITY, pros-per'i-ti, *n.* The state of being prosperous: success: good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, pros'pėr-us, *adj.* According to hope: in accordance with one's wishes: propitious: successful: thriving. [L. *prosper, prosperus—pro*, in accordance with, and *spero*, to hope.]

PROSPEROUSLY, pros'pėr-us-li, *adv.* In a prosperous manner: successfully.

PROSPEROUSNESS, pros'pėr-us-nes, *n.* Same as PROSPERITY.

PROSTITUTE, pros'ti-tūt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To place before* or *in front:* to expose for sale for bad ends: to sell to wickedness or lewdness: to devote to any improper purpose:—*pr.p.* pros'titūting; *pa.p.* pros'titūted.—*adj.* Openly devoted to lewdness: sold to wickedness.—*n.* A female who openly indulges in lewdness, esp. for hire: a base hireling. [L. *prostituo, -utum—pro*, before, *statuo*, to place.]

PROSTITUTION, pros-ti-tū'shun, *n.* The act or practice of prostituting: common lewdness of a female: the life of a lewd woman: the being devoted to infamous purposes.

PROSTITUTOR, pros'ti-tūt-or, *n.* One who prostitutes either himself or another.

PROSTRATE, pros'trāt, *adj.* *Thrown forward* on the ground: lying at length: lying at mercy: bent in adoration.—*v.t.* To throw forward on the ground: to lay flat: to overthrow: to sink totally: to bow in humble reverence:—*pr.p.* pros'trāting; *pa.p.* pros'trāted. [L. *pro*, forward, and *sterno, stratum*, to throw on the ground.]

PROSTRATION, pros-trā'shun, *n.* Act of throwing down or laying flat: act of falling down in adoration: dejection: complete loss of strength.

PROSY, prōz'i, *adj.* Like dull prose: dull and tedious in discourse or writing. [See PROSE.]

PROTASIS, prot'a-sis, *n.* *That which is stretched before* or presented first: (*rhet.*) the first part of a conditional sentence: the first part of a dramatic composition. [Gr.—*pro*, before, and *teinō*, to stretch.]

PROTEAN, prō'tē-an or pro-tē'an, *adj.* Readily assuming different shapes, *like Proteus*, the sea-god, fabled to have the power of changing himself into an endless variety of forms.

PROTECT, pro-tekt', *v.t.* *To cover in front:* to cover from danger or injury: to defend: to shelter. [L. *pro*, in front, and *tego, tectum*, akin to Gr. *stegō*, to cover.]

PROTECTION, pro-tek'shun, *n.* Act of protecting: state of being protected: preservation: defence: guard: refuge: security: passport.

PROTECTIONIST, pro-tek'shun-ist, *n.* One who favours the protection of trade by law.

PROTECTIVE, pro-tekt'iv, *adj.* Affording protection: defensive: sheltering.

PROTECTOR, pro-tekt'or, *n.* One who protects from injury or oppression: a guardian: a regent.

PROTECTORAL, pro-tekt'or-al, *adj.* Protectorial.

PROTECTORATE, pro-tekt'or-āt, *n.* Government by a protector or regent: the authority assumed by a superior.

PROTECTORIAL, pro-tek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a protector or regent.

PROTECTORSHIP, pro-tek'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a protector.

PROTECTRESS, pro-tek'tres, **PROTECTRIX**, pro-tek'triks, *n.* A female protector: a woman who protects.

PROTÉGÉ, pro-tā-zhā', *n.* *One under the protection* of another: a pupil: a ward. [Fr., pa.p. of *protéger*, to protect—L. *protego*. See PROTECT.]

PROTÉGÉE, pro-tā-zhā', *n.* A female protégé.

PROTEINE, prō'te-in, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which holds the first* or *chief place:* the supposed common radical of the group of bodies which form the most essential articles of food, albumen, fibrine, caseine, &c. [Gr. *proteuō*, to hold the first place—*prōtos*, first.]

PROTEND, pro-tend', *v.t.* To stretch or hold out. [L. *protendo—pro*, forth, and *tendo, tensum*, to stretch.]

PROTENSE, pro-tens', *n.* (*Spenser*). Extension. [See PROTEND.]

PROTEST, pro-test', *v.i.* *To bear witness before* others: to declare openly: to give a solemn declaration of opinion.—*v.t.* to make a solemn declaration of: to note, as a bill of exchange, from non-acceptance or non-payment. [L. *protestor, -atus—pro*, before, *testor—testis*, a witness.]

PROTEST, prō'test, *n.* A solemn or formal protesting or declaration, esp. one in writing by the minority of a body, expressing dissent: the attestation by a notary-public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill.

PROTESTANT, prot'es-tant, *adj.* Protesting: pertaining to the faith of those who protest against the Church of Rome.—*n.* (*orig.*) One who, in 1529, protested against an edict of Charles V. and the Diet of Spires: one who protests against the Church of Rome. [L. *protestans, -antis*, pr.p. of *protestor*. See PROTEST.]

PROTESTANTISM, prot'es-tant-izm, *n.* The Protestant religion.

PROTESTATION, prot-es-tā'shun, *n.* The act of protesting: a solemn declaration: a declaration of dissent: (*law*) a declaration in pleading.

PROTESTER, pro-test'ėr, *n.* One who utters a solemn declaration: one who protests a bill of exchange.

PROTHONOTARY, pro-thon'o-tar-i, *n.* *A chief notary* or clerk: one of the chief secretaries of the chancery at Rome: a chief clerk or registrar of a court, in certain of the United States. [L. *protonotarius*—Gr. *prōtos*, first, and L. *notarius*, a clerk.]

PROTHORAX, pro-thō'raks, *n.* The anterior segment

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of the thorax of insects. [Pfx. *pro*, before, and THORAX.]

PROTOCOL, prō'to-kol, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which was glued first:* the first copy of any document: the rough draught of an instrument or transaction.

[Fr. *protocole*—low L. *protocollum*—late Gr. *prōtokollon*, the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents—Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *kolla*, glue, or *kōlon*, a member.]

PROTOMARTYR, prō'to-mär-tėr, *n.* The first martyr—a term applied to St Stephen, the *first* Christian *martyr:* the first who suffers in any cause. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and MARTYR.]

PROTOPHYTE, prō'to-fīt, *n.* One of the lowest or simplest organisms in the vegetable world, corresponding to the protozoa of the animal world. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant—*phyō*, to cause to grow.]

PROTOPLASM, prō'to-plazm, *n.* A tough mucilaginous and frequently granular fluid which fills up the space in the interior of vegetable cells not occupied by the nucleus. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, form—*plassō*, to form.]

PROTOPLAST, prō'to-plast, *n.* He or that which was first formed: an original. [Gr. *prōtoplastos*, first formed—*prōtos*, first, and *plastos*, formed—*plassō*, to form.]

PROTOTYPE, prō'to-tīp, *n.* The first or original type or model after which anything is copied: an exemplar: a pattern. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and TYPE.]

PROTOXIDE, pro-toks'id, *n.* The first oxide, that is, an oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen combined with one equivalent of a base. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and OXIDE.]

PROTOZOAN, prō-to-zō'an, *n.* One of the *first* or lowest class of *animals.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.]

PROTOZOIC, prō-to-zō'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the protozoans: containing remains of the earliest life of the globe.

PROTRACT, pro-trakt', *v.t.* *To draw out* or lengthen in time: to prolong: to draw to a scale.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Tedious continuance. [L. *protraho, protractum—pro*, out, and *traho*, to draw.]

PROTRACTED, pro-trakt'ed, *p.adj.* Drawn out in time: prolonged: postponed.

PROTRACTEDLY, pro-trakt'ed-li, *adv.* In a protracted or prolonged manner: tediously.

PROTRACTION, pro-trak'shun, *n.* Act of protracting or prolonging: the delaying the termination of a thing: the laying down the dimensions of anything on paper

PROTRACTIVE, pro-trakt'iv, *adj.* Drawing out in time: prolonging: delaying. [From PROTRACT.]

PROTRACTOR, pro-trakt'or, *n.* One who or that which protracts: a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying, &c.

PROTRUDE, pro-trōōd', *v.t.* *To thrust* or push *forward:* to drive along: to put out.—*v.i.* to be thrust forward or beyond the usual limit:—*pr.p.* protrūd'ing; *pa.p.* protrūd'ed. [L. *protrudo, -trusum—pro*, forward, and *trudo*, to thrust.]

PROTRUSION, pro-trōō'zhun, *n.* The act of protruding or thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit: the state of being protruded.

PROTRUSIVE, pro-trōō'siv, *adj.* That protrudes: thrusting or impelling forward. [From PROTRUDE.]

PROTUBERANCE, pro-tūb'ėr-ans, *n.* A swelling forward or forth: a prominence: a tumour. [From PROTUBERATE.]

PROTUBERANT, pro-tūb'ėr-ant, *adj.* Swelling: [prominent.

PROTUBERANTLY, pro-tūb'ėr-ant-li, *adv.* In a protuberant manner: in the way of protuberance.

PROTUBERATE, pro-tūb'ėr-āt, *v.i.* *To swell forward* or up: to swell or bulge out:—*pr.p.* protūb'erating; *pa.p.* protūb'erated. [L. *protubero, -atum—pro*, forward, *tuber*, a swelling—*tumeo*, to swell.]

PROUD, prowd, *adj.* *Having pride:* having excessive esteem: haughty: daring: grand: ostentatious. [O. E. *prute*, D. *prat*, A.S. *prut.*]

PROUD-FLESH, prowd'-flesh, *n.* A growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound.

PROUD-HEARTED, prowd'-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a proud spirit.

PROUDISH, prowd'ish, *adj.* Somewhat proud.

PROUDLY, prowd'li, *adv.* In a proud manner: ostentatiously: arrogantly: with loftiness of mien.

PROUD-MINDED, prowd'-mīnd'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Proud in mind. [being proud: pride.

PROUDNESS, prowd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of

PROVABLE, prōōv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be proved. [From PROVE.]

PROVABLENESS, prōōv'a-bl-nes, *n.* The capability of being proved. [of being proved.

PROVABLY, prōōv'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner capable

PROVAND, prov'and, } *n.* (*B. & Fl.*) Provender,
PROVANT, prov'ant, } provision. [It. *provenda, provianda;* Ger. *proviant.* See PROVENDER.]

PROVE, prōōv, *v.t.* *To try* by experiment or by a test or standard: to make trial of: to try by suffering: to establish or ascertain as truth by argument or other evidence: to demonstrate: to ascertain the genuineness of: to experience or suffer: (*math.*) to ascertain the correctness of any result.—*v.i.* to make trial: to turn out: to be shewn afterwards: (*Bacon*) to be successful:—*pr.p.* prov'ing; *pa.p.* proved'. [Fr. *prouver;* O. Fr. *prover;* It. *provare;* L. *probo;* A.S. *profian.* See PROBABLE.]

PROVENÇAL, pro-vang-zal', *adj.* Of or pertaining to Provence, in France, or to its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or the language of Provence.

PROVENCIAL, pro-ven'shal, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Pertaining to or coming from Provence, in France.

PROVENDER, prov'en-dėr, *n.* Dry food for beasts, as hay or corn: esp. a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. [Fr. *provende*, L. *præbenda.* See PREBEND.]

PROVER, prōōv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which proves.

PROVERB, prov'ėrb, *n.* A short familiar sentence, forcibly expressing a well-known truth or moral lesson: a maxim or adage: (*B.*) a parable, figure: a by-word:—*pl.* a book of the Old Testament.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To provide with a proverb: (*Milton*) to mention in a proverb.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to utter proverbs. [Fr. *proverbe*, L. *proverbium—pro*, for, and *verbum*, a word.]

PROVERBIAL, pro-vėrb'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to proverbs: mentioned in or resembling a proverb: widely spoken of. [commonly: universally.

PROVERBIALLY, pro-vėrb'i-al-li, *adv.* In a proverb:

PROVIDE, pro-vīd', *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To foresee:* to make ready beforehand: to prepare: to supply.—*v.i.* to procure supplies or means of defence: to take measures: to bargain previously:—*pr.p.* provīd'ing; *pa.p.* provīd'ed. [L. *provideo—pro*, before, *video*, *visum*, to see.]

PROVIDED, pro-vīd'ed, *conj.* On condition: upon these terms: with the understanding.

PROVIDENCE, prov'i-dens, *n.* The act of providing: timely preparation: (*theol.*) the foresight and care of

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God over all His creatures: God, considered as the guardian of His creatures: prudence in managing one's affairs: frugality.

PROVIDENT, prov'i-dent, *adj.* Providing for the future: cautious: prudent: economical.

PROVIDENTIAL, prov-i-den'shal, *adj.* Effected by or proceeding from divine providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prov-i-den'shal-li, *adv.* In a providential manner: by providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prov'i-dent-li, *adv.* In a provident manner: with foresight or wise precaution.

PROVIDER, pro-vīd'ėr, *n.* One who provides or procures what is wanted.

PROVINCE, prov'ins, *n.* (*lit.*) *A charge to provide for*, any business or duty: a portion of an empire or state: a region: the district over which one has jurisdiction: a department of knowledge: one's business or calling. [Fr.; L. *provincia*, contr. from *providentia*, providence—*provideo*. See PROVIDE.]

PROVINCIAL, prp-vin'shal, *adj.* Relating to a province: belonging to a division of a country: characteristic of the inhabitants of a province: rude: unpolished.—*n.* An inhabitant of a province or country district.

PROVINCIALISE, pro-vin'shal-īz, *v.t.* To render provincial:—*pr.p.* provin'cialīsing; *pa.p.* provin'cialīsed.

PROVINCIALISM, pro-vin'shal-izm, *n.* Mode of speech peculiar to a province or country district: a peculiarity of dialect. [vincial manner.

PROVINCIALLY, pro-vin'shal-li, *adv.* In a pro-

PROVISION, pro-vizh'un, *n.* Act of providing: that which is provided or prepared: measures taken beforehand: preparation: previous agreement: a store of food: provender: (*Shak.*) foresight, anticipation.—*v.t.* To supply with provisions or food. [From PROVIDE.]

PROVISIONAL, pro-vizh'un-al, *adj.* Provided for an occasion: temporary.

PROVISIONALLY, pro-vizh'un-al-li, *adv.* By way of provision: for the present exigency.

PROVISO, pro-vī'zō, *n.* *A provision* or condition in a deed or other writing: the clause containing it: any condition:—*pl.* PROVISOS, provī'zōz. [L. See PROVIDE.] [manner.

PROVISORILY, pro-vī'zor-i-li, *adv.* In a provisory

PROVISORY, pro-vī'zor-i, *adj.* Containing a proviso or condition: conditional: making temporary provision: temporary.

PROVOCATION, prov-o-kā'shun, *n.* Act of provoking: that which provokes. [From PROVOKE.]

PROVOCATIVE, pro-vōk'a-tiv or pro-vok'-, *adj.* Tending to provoke or excite.—*n.* Anything provocative: a stimulant.

PROVOCATIVENESS, pro-vōk'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being provocative.

PROVOCATORY, pro-vōk'a-tor-i, *adj.* Same as PROVOCATIVE.

PROVOKE, pro-vōk', *v.t.* *To call forth:* to excite to action: to cause: to excite with anger: to offend: (*B.*) to challenge.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to produce anger:—*pr.p.* provōk'ing; *pa.p.* provōked'. [L. *provoco*, *provocatum*—*pro*, forth, and *voco*, to call.]

PROVOKEMENT, pro-vōk'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Provocation.

PROVOKER, pro-vōk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which provokes, causes, or promotes.

PROVOKINGLY, pro-vōk'ing-li, *adv.* In such a way as to provoke anger.

PROVOST, prov'ust, *n.* *One placed over* others: the chief of any body or department: the principal of a college: the chief magistrate of a Scotch city or town. [O. Fr.; It. *prevosto*; L. *præpositus*—*præ*, over, *pono*, to place.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL, a military officer who preserves discipline, &c.: a naval officer who has charge of prisoners, &c.

PROVOSTSHIP, prov'ust-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.

PROW, prow, *n.* *The forepart* of a ship. [Fr. *proue*; It. *prua*; L. and Gr. *prōra*, from *pro*, before.]

Prow of ancient Roman galley.

PROW, prow, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Brave, valiant. [Fr. *preux*, O. Fr. *prou*; from L. *probus*, good.]

PROWESS, prow'es or prō'es, *n.* (*lit.*) *Probity* or *goodness:* bravery, esp. in war: valour. [Fr. *prouesse*, from O. Fr. *prou*, It. *pro*, valiant, from L. *probus*, good.]

PROWL, prowl, *v.i.* To rove in search of *prey* or plunder. [O. Fr., as if *proieler*, from *proie*, L. *præda*, prey. See PREY.] [about for prey.

PROWLER, prowl'ėr, *n.* One who prowls or roves

PROXIMATE, proks'i-māt, *adj.* *Nearest* or *next:* having the most intimate connection: near and immediate. [L. *proximatus*, pa.p. of *proximo*, to draw near, from *proximus*, superl. of obs. *propis*, near.] [manner or position.

PROXIMATELY, proks'i-māt-li, *adv.* In a proximate

PROXIMITY, proks-im'it-i, *n.* State of being proximate or next: immediate nearness.

PROXIMO, proks'i-mo, *adj.* Next approaching, esp. the month. [L. *proximus*, next.]

PROXY, proks'i, *n.* (*lit.*) *The office of procurator:* the agency of one who acts for another: one who acts for another, or the writing by which he is deputed. [From obs. E. *procuracy*, from PROCURATOR.]

PROXY-WEDDED, proks'i-wed'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Wedded by proxy.

PRUDE, prōōd, *n.* (*lit.*) *A proved* or *virtuous woman:* a woman of affected modesty. [Fr.; O. Fr. *prod*, from L. *probus*, good, virtuous.]

PRUDENCE, prōō'dens, *n.* Quality of being prudent: wisdom applied to practice: caution.

PRUDENT, prōō'dent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Provident* or foreseeing: cautious and wise in conduct: careful: discreet: dictated by forethought: frugal. [Fr.; L. *prudens*, from *providens*, pr.p. of *provideo*, to foresee. See PROVIDE.]

PRUDENTIAL, prōō-den'shal, *adj.* Proceeding from or dictated by prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, prōō-den'shal-li, *adv.* According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prōō'dent-li, *adv.* With prudence: cautiously: discreetly: frugally.

PRUDERY, prōō'dėr-i, *n.* Manners of a prude. [From PRUDE.]

PRUDISH, prōō'dish, *adj.* Like a prude: affectedly modest or reserved. [manner.

PRUDISHLY, prōō'dish-li, *adv.* In a prudish

PRUNE, prōōn, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To propagate:* to cut off, as the superfluous branches: to trim: to divest of anything superfluous:—*pr.p.* prūn'ing; *pa.p.* prūned'. [O. E. *proigne*; Fr. *provigner*, L. *propago*, to propagate. See PROPAGATE.]

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PRUNE, prōōn, *n.* *A plum*, esp. a dried plum. [Fr.; L. *prunum*, Gr. *prounon*.]

PRUNELLA, prōō-nel'a, } *n.* A strong, woollen stuff,
PRUNELLO, prōō-nel'ō, } generally black, prob. so called from being of a *prune* colour. [Fr. *prunelle*.]

PRUNELLO, prōō-nel'ō, *n.* *A little prune:* a kind of dried plum. [Fr. *prunelle*, dim. of *prune*. See PRUNE.]

PRUNER, prōōn'ėr, *n.* One who prunes.

PRUNING, prōōn'ing, *n.* The act of pruning or trimming.

PRUNING-HOOK, prōōn'ing-hook, *n.* A hooked [bill for pruning with.

PRUNING-KNIFE, prōōn'ing-nīf, *n.* A large knife with a slightly hooked point, for pruning.

PRURIENCE, prōō'ri-ens, } *n.* State of being
PRURIENCY, prōō'ri-en-si, } prurient.

PRURIENT, prōō'ri-ent, *adj.* *Itching* or uneasy with desire. [L. *pruriens*, pr.p. of *prurio*, to itch.]

PRUSSIAN, prush'an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Prussia.

PRUSSIAN BLUE, cyanide of potassium and iron.

PRUSSIC, prus'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Prussian blue.

PRUSSIC ACID, an acid so called because first obtained from Prussian blue.

PRY, prī, *v.i.* *To peer* or peep into that which is closed: to inspect closely or officiously: to try to discover with curiosity:—*pr.p.* pry'ing; *pa.p.* pried'. [Prob. a corr. of PEER.]

PRYING, prī'ing, *p.adj.* Looking closely into: in- [quisitive: curious.

PRYSE, prīs, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as PRICE.

PRYTHEE, prith'e (*Shak.*) Same as PRITHEE.

PSALM, sām, *n.* (*lit.*) The *twanging* a stringed instrument: a song sung to one: a sacred song. [L. *psalmus*; Gr. *psalmos*, from *psallō*, to twang.]

PSALMIST, sām'ist or sal'mist, *n.* A composer of psalms—applied specially to David and the writers of the Scriptural psalms.

PSALMODIC, -AL, sal-mod'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining [to psalmody.

PSALMODIST, sal'mod-ist, *n.* A singer of psalms.

PSALMODY, sām'o-di or sal'mo-di, *n.* Practice of singing psalms: psalms collectively. [Gr. *psalmos*, a psalm, and *ōdē*, a song.]

PSALTER, sawl'tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A song sung to the psaltery:* the book of Psalms, esp. when separately printed: (*R. C. Church*) a series of 150 devout sentences: a rosary of 150 beads, according to the number of the psalms. [See PSALTERY.]

PSALTERY, sawl'tėr-i, *n.* A stringed instrument of the Jews. [L. *psalterium*, Gr. *psalterion*—*psalter*. See PSALM.]

PSEUDOMORPHOUS, sū-do-mor'fus, *adj.* *Deceptive in form:* (*min.*) noting crystals which have a form of crystallisation foreign to the species to which they belong. [Gr. *pseudēs*, lying, false—*pseudō*, to lie, and *morphē*, form.]

PSEUDONYM, sū'do-nim, *n.* *A fictitious name* assumed, as by an author. [Gr. *pseudēs*, false, and *onoma*, a name.]

PSEUDONYMOUS, sū-don'i-mus, *adj.* *Bearing a* [*false name* or signature.

PSEUDOSCOPE, sū'do-skōp, *n.* A species of stereoscope which causes the parts of bodies in relief to appear hollow, and *vice versâ*. [Gr. *pseudēs*, lying, false, and *skopeō*, to see.]

PSHAW, shaw, *int.* An exclamation of contempt or dislike. [From the sound.]

PSYCHICAL, sīk'ik-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the soul.* [L. *psychicus*, Gr. *psychikos*—*psychē*, the soul—*psychō*, to breathe.]

PSYCHISM, sīk'izm, *n.* The doctrine that there is a universal soul animating all living beings, the difference of their actions being due to the difference of individual organisations. [Gr. *psychē*, soul.]

PSYCHOLOGIC, -AL, sī-ko-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to psychology. [psychological manner.

PSYCHOLOGICALLY, sī-ko-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a

PSYCHOLOGIST, sī-kol'o-jist, *n.* One who studies psychology.

PSYCHOLOGY, sī-kol'o-ji, *n.* A treatise on the soul: the science of the mind and its faculties. [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, and *logos*, a treatise.]

PTARMIGAN, tär'mi-gan, *n.* A species of grouse with feathered toes inhabiting the tops of mountains. [Gael. *tarmachan*; Ir. *tarmochan*.]

PTERICHTHYS, ter-ik'this, *n.* (*lit.*) *Wing-fish:* a genus of fossil ganoid fishes peculiar to the rocks of the Old Red Sandstone strata, and so called from the wing-like appearance of the pectoral fins. [Gr. *pteron*, wing, and *ichthys*, fish.]

PTERODACTYL, ter-o-dak'til, *n.* A genus of fossil lizards, peculiar to the Secondary strata, possessed of the power of flight by means of *a wing-like membrane* stretched over the fifth *finger*, the others being free and short. [Gr. *pteron*, wing, and *dactyl*, finger.]

PTEROPOD, ter'o-pod, *n.* One of a class of molluscs having for their organs of locomotion *wing-like appendages* attached to the sides of the head, which are not, however, homologous to the foot of other molluscs:—*pl.* PTEROP'ODA. [Gr. *pteron*, wing, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

PTISAN, tiz'an, *n.* A medicinal drink made from *barley* with other ingredients. [Gr. *ptisanē*, peeled barley, barley-water—*ptissō*, to peel.]

PTOLEMAIC, tol-e-mā'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Ptolemy the astronomer (of the second century).

PUBERTY, pūb'ėr-ti, *n.* The age at which the generative organs are developed: manhood. [L. *pubertas*—*puber*, *pubes*, of ripe age.]

PUBESCENCE, pūb-es'ens, *n.* State of one arrived at puberty: (*bot.*) the soft, short hair on plants.

PUBESCENT, pūb-es'ent, *adj.* Arriving at puberty: (*bot.* and *zool.*) covered with soft, short hair. [L. *pubescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *pubesco*, to arrive at puberty.]

PUBLIC, pub'lik, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the people:* pertaining to a community or a nation: general: common to all: open for general entertainment: generally known.—*n.* The people indefinitely: the general body of mankind. [L. *publicus*, contr. for *populicus*—*populus*, the people.]

PUBLICAN, pub'lik-an, *n.* (*orig.*) A farmer-general of the Roman public revenue: a tax-collector: the keeper of an inn or public-house.

PUBLICATION, pub-li-kā'shun, *n.* *The act of publishing* or making public: a proclamation: the act of printing and sending forth to the public, as a book: that which is published as a book, &c. [From PUBLISH, PUBLIC.]

PUBLIC-HOUSE, pub'lik-hows, *n.* An inn or house [of public entertainment.

PUBLICIST, pub'li-sist, *n.* One who writes on or is skilled in public law.

PUBLICITY, pub-lis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being public or open to the knowledge of all: notoriety.

PUBLICLY, pub'lik-li, *adv.* In the name of the community: openly: without concealment.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED, pub'lik-spir'it-ed, *adj.* Having a spirit actuated by regard to the public interest: with a regard to the public interest.

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PUBLIC-SPIRITEDLY, pub'lik-spir'it-ed-li, *adv.* With public spirit.

PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS, pub'lik-spir'it-ed-nes, *n.* Regard to the public or general advantage above private good.

PUBLISH, pub'lish, *v.t.* *To make public:* to divulge or reveal: to announce: to proclaim: to send forth to the public: to print and offer for sale: to put into circulation. [L. *publico.* See PUBLIC.]

PUBLISHER, pub'lish-ėr, *n.* One who makes public or proclaims: one who publishes books.

PUCE, pūs, *adj.* *Flea*-coloured: brownish-purple. [Fr. *puce*, It. *pulce*, L. *pulex, pulicis*, a flea.]

PUCK, puk, *n.* A goblin or mischievous sprite: a celebrated fairy. [O. E. *pouke*, Ice. *puki*, an evil spirit, the devil, from root of BUG.]

PUCKER, puk'ėr, *v.t.* *To gather into pokes* or small bags: to gather in folds: to wrinkle.—*n.* A fold or wrinkle. [From POKE.]

PUDDER, pud'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A pother*, a bustle, a tumult.—*v.i.* To make a tumult or bustle.—*v.t.* to disturb: to perplex or confound. [See POTHER.]

PUDDING, pood'ing, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which bulges out:* an intestine filled with meat: a soft kind of food, of flour, milk, eggs, and other ingredients. [W. *poten*, Ger. *pudding*, Fr. *boudin*, It. *boldone*, L. *botulus:* from root *bod*, something projecting, akin to POUT.]

PUDDING-STONE, pood'ing-stōn, *n.* A conglomerate of pebbles held together by a hard mineral substance of a silicious or calcareous substance.

PUDDLE, pud'l, *n.* A small *pool* of muddy water: a mixture of clay and sand: (*Spenser*) a small stream.—*v.t.* To make muddy: to make impervious to water with clay: to convert into bar or wrought iron.—*v.i.* to make a dirty stir: to be in a confused state:—*pr.p.* pudd'ling; *pa.p.* pudd'led. [D. *pudel*, L. *palus, paludis*, akin to POOL.]

PUDDLER, pud'lėr, *n.* One who turns cast iron into wrought iron by puddling.

PUDDLING, pud'ling, *n.* The act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay: the process of converting cast into bar or wrought iron. [From PUDDLE.]

PUDENCY, pū'dens-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Shamefacedness, modesty. [L., as if *pudentia—pudens*, pr.p. of *pudeo*, to be ashamed.]

PUERILE, pū'ėr-īl, *adj.* *Pertaining to children:* childish: trifling: silly. [L. *puerilis—puer*, a child, akin to Sans. *push*, to nourish, *putra*, a son.]

PUERILELY, pū'ėr-il-li, *adv.* In a puerile manner: boyishly: triflingly.

PUERILITY, pū-ėr-il'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being puerile: that which is puerile: a childish expression.

PUERPERAL, pū-ėr'pėr-al, *adj.* *Relating to childbirth.* [L. *puerperus*, bearing children—*puer*, a child, and *pario*, to bear.]

PUFF, puf, *n.* A sudden, forcible breath: a sudden or violent blast of wind: a gust or whiff: anything filled with air: a fungous ball containing dust: anything light and porous, or swollen and light: a kind of light pastry: an exaggerated expression of praise.—*v.i.* To blow in puffs or whiffs: to swell the cheeks with air: to fill with air: to breathe with vehemence: to blow at, in contempt: to bustle about.—*v.t.* to drive with a puff: to swell with a wind: to praise in exaggerated terms: to inflate with pride. [Ger. *puff*, Dan. *puf*, D. *pof:* from the sound.]

PUFF UP (*B.*), to inflate.

PUFF-BALL, puf'-bawl, *n.* A dried fungus, ball-shaped and full of dust.

PUFFER, puf'ėr, *n.* One who puffs: one employed by the owner of goods being sold at auction to bid for them so as to raise the price.

PUFFERY, puf'ėr-i, *n.* Puffing or extravagant praise.

PUFFILY, puf'i-li, *adv.* In a puffy manner.

PUFFIN, puf'in, *n.* A water-fowl having a short, thick, *puffed* or projecting beak like that of a parrot.

PUFFINESS, puf'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being puffy. [matter: tumid: bombastic.

PUFFY, puf'i, *adj.* Puffed out with air or any soft

PUG, pug, *n.* (*lit.*) *A Puck* or *goblin:* a monkey: a small kind of dog: any small animal (in familiarity or contempt). [A corruption of PUCK.]

PUG-DOG, pug'-dog, *n.* A small dog, with a face like a monkey.

PUG-FACED, pug'-fāsd, *adj.* Monkey-faced.

PUGGING, pug'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Thieving. [Prob. from *pug*, a monkey.]

PUGGING, pug'ing, *n.* Beating or punching, esp. the working of clay for making bricks: (*arch.*) coarse plaster put between the ceiling of a room and the floor of a room above to deaden sound. [Perhaps connected with PUGILISM.]

PUGH, pōō, *int.* An expression of contempt or disdain. [From the sound.]

PUGILISM, pū'jil-izm, *n.* The art of boxing or fighting *with the fists.* [From L. *pugil*, a boxer, from root *pug*, whence *pugnus*, a fist, *pungo*, to prick, &c.] [ism, or fights with his fists.

PUGILIST, pū'jil-ist, *n.* One who practises pugil-

PUGNACIOUS, pug-nā'shus, *adj.* Fond of fighting: combative: quarrelsome. [L. *pugnax, pugnacis*—root of PUGILISM.] [nacious manner.

PUGNACIOUSLY, pug-nā'shus-li, *adv.* In a pug-

PUGNACITY, pug-nas'i-ti, *n.* Inclination to fight: quarrelsomeness. [See PUGNACIOUS.]

PUG-NOSE, pug'-nōz, *n.* A monkey-nose: a short, thick nose.

PUISNE, pū'ni, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Born after:* inferior in rank—applied to certain judges in England. [O. Fr., Fr. *puiné*, from *puis*, L. *post*, after, and *né*, pa.p. of *naître*, L. *nascor, natus*, to be born.]

PUISSANCE, pū'is-ans, *n.* Power: strength: force. [Fr. *puissant.* See PUISSANT.]

PUISSANT, pū'is-ant, *adj.* *Potent* or *powerful:* strong: forcible. [Fr.; It. *possente*, L. *potens—possum*, to be able.] [cibly.

PUISSANTLY, pū'is-ant-li, *adv.* Powerfully: for-

PUKE, pūk, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To vomit. [Allied to Ger. *spucken*, to spit.] [and russet.

PUKE, pūk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of a colour between black

PUKE-STOCKING, pūk'-stok'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dark-coloured stocking.

PULE, pūl, *v.i.* *To pipe* or chirp: to cry, whimper, or whine, like a child:—*pr.p.* pūl'ing; *pa.p.* pūled'. [Fr. *piauler*, It. *pigolare*, L. *pipilo*, from *pipio*, to pipe: from the sound.] [plains: a weak person.

PULER, pūl'ėr, *n.* One who pules, whines, or com-

PULING, pūl'ing, *n.* The cry as of a chicken: a kind of whine.

PULL, pool, *v.t.* To draw or try to draw: to draw forcibly: to move by drawing or pulling: to tear: to pluck.—*v.i.* to give a pull: to draw.—*n.* The act of pulling: a struggle or contest: (*Shak.*) violence suffered. [A.S. *pullian*, prob. another form of PILL, to strip bare.]

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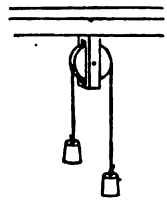
PULLET, pool'et, *n.* *A young hen.* [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, L. *pullus*, a young animal, from *puellus*, dim. of *puer*, a child, and akin to Gr. *pōlos*, a young animal.]

PULLEY, pool'i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A colt:* a wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a cord runs, used for raising weights. [O. E. *poleyn*, Fr. *poulain*, a colt, any contrivance for moving heavy weights, *poulie*, a pulley, Prov. *poli*, a colt.]



Simple fixed pulley.

PULMONARY, pul'mon-ar-i, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or affecting *the lungs.* [L. *pulmonarius — pulmo*, Gr. *pleumōn*, *pneumōn*, the lungs—*pneō*, to breathe.]

PULMONIC, pul-mon'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs.—*n.* A medicine for disease of the lungs: one affected by disease of the lungs. [See PULMONARY.]

PULP, pulp, *n.* The soft, fleshy part of bodies: marrow: the soft part of plants, esp. of fruits: any soft mass.—*v.t.* To reduce to pulp: to deprive of pulp: to separate the pulp. [Fr. *pulpe*, L. *pulpa.*]

PULPINESS, pulp'i-nes, *n.* The state of being pulpy.

PULPIT, pool'pit, *n.* (*orig.*) *The stage* for the actors in the Roman theatre: a platform for speaking from: an elevated or enclosed place in a church where the sermon is delivered: a desk.—*adj.* Belonging to the pulpit. [L. *pulpitum.*]

PULPITEER, pool-pit-ēr', } *n.* One who speaks from
PULPITER, pool'pit-ėr, } a pulpit: a preacher.

PULPOUS, pulp'us, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling pulp: soft. [From PULP.]

PULPOUSNESS, pulp'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being pulpous: softness.

PULPY, pulp'i, *adj.* Like pulp: soft.

PULSATE, pul'sāt, *v.i.* *To push* or *beat:* to throb: —*pr.p.* pul'sāting; *pa.p.* pul'sāted. [L. *pulso*, *pulsatum*, inten. of *pello*, *pulsum*, to beat, perhaps akin to Sans. *pad*, to cause to go.]

PULSATILE, pul'sat-il, *adj.* That may be beaten: played by beating: acting by pulsation. [From PULSATE.]

PULSATION, pul-sā'shun, *n.* A beating or throbbing: a motion of the pulse: any measured beat: a vibration. [From PULSATE.]

PULSATIVE, pul'sa-tiv, } *adj.* Beating or throb-
PULSATORY, pul'sa-tor-i, } bing.

PULSE, puls, *n.* Grain or seed, as beans, pease, &c., contained *in a bag* or pod. [Sp. *polsa*, a bag; Dan. *pölse*, Ice. *pylsa*, a sausage, meat stuffed in a case; Sw. *pylsa*, a sack.]

PULSE, puls, *n.* *A beating:* a throb: a vibration: the beating of the heart and the arteries. [Fr. *pouls*, L. *pulsus—pello*, *pulsum.* See PULSATE.]

PULSELESS, puls'les, *adj.* Having no pulsation.

PULVERABLE, pul'vėr-a-bl, } *adj.* Capable
PULVERISABLE, pul'vėr-iz-a-bl, } of being pulverised or reduced to fine powder. [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, powder.]

PULVERISATION, pul'vėr-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of [reducing to dust or powder.

PULVERISE, pul'vėr-iz, *v.t.* *To reduce to* fine *powder* or dust:—*pr.p.* pul'vėrising; *pa.p.* pul'vėrised. [L. *pulverizo—pulvis*, powder.]

PULVEROUS, pul'vėr-us, *adj.* Consisting of or like dust or powder. [L. *pulvereus—pulvis*, powder.]

PULVERULENT, pul-vėr'ū-lent, *adj.* Consisting of fine powder: powdery: dusty.

PUMA, pū'ma, *n.* A carnivorous animal, of the cat species, of a reddish-brown colour without spots, called also the American lion. [Peruvian.]

PUMICE, pūm'is, *n.* *That which is spit* or thrown *out* of a volcano: spume, foam: a hard, light, spongy volcanic mineral. [L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, orig. *spumex —spumo*, to foam—*spuo*, Gr. *ptuō*, to spit.]

PUMICEOUS, pū-mish'us, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling pumice.

PUMICE-STONE, pūm'is-stōn, *n.* Same as PUMICE.

PUMMEL, the same as POMMEL.

PUMP, pump, *n.* A machine for raising water and other fluids.—*v.t.* To raise with a pump: to draw out information by artful questions.—*v.i.* to work a pump: to raise water by pumping. [Fr. *pompe*, Ger. *pumpe*, Ice. *pumpa;* prob. from the sound.]

PUMP, pump, *n.* A thin-soled shoe used in dancing. [Prob. from the sound of the feet in dancing.]

PUMPER, pump'ėr, *n.* One who or that which pumps.

PUMPION, pump'yun, } *n.* A plant of the gourd
PUMPKIN, pump'kin, } species and its fruit. [O. Fr. *pompon*, *pepon*, L. *pepō*, Gr. *pepōn*, ripe, mellow.]

PUMP-ROOM, pump'-rōōm, *n.* A room at a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk.

PUMY, pūm'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as PUMICE.

PUN, pun, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pound.

PUN, pun, *n.* A play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning.—*v.i.* To make puns: to quibble:—*pr.p.* punn'ing; *pa.p.* punned'. [Prob. from O. E. *pun*, A.S. *punian*, to knock about: or from Fr. *pointe*, L. *punctum*, a point.]

PUNCH, same as PUNCHINELLO.

PUNCH, punsh, *n.* A beverage *of five* ingredients, spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spice. [Hind. *pantsch*—Sans. *pancha*, five.]

PUNCH, punsh, *v.t.* *To prick* or pierce with something sharp: to perforate with a steel tool: to thrust against.—*n.* A puncheon or tool: a blow or thrust. [Sp. *punchar*, *punzar*, to prick—L. *pungo*, to prick.] [punch in.

PUNCH-BOWL, punsh'-bōl, *n.* A bowl for making

PUNCHEON, punsh'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A punching* or pricking: a steel tool with one end for stamping or perforating metal plates. [Fr. *poinçon;* Sp. *punzon.* See PUNCH, to prick.]

PUNCHEON, punsh'un, *n.* *A cask:* a liquid measure of 84 gallons. [Bav. *punzen*, a cask.]

PUNCHINELLO, pun-shi-nel'o, *n.* The short, hump-backed figure of a puppet-show: a buffoon: a title of endearment.

[It. *pollice*, L. *pollex*, the thumb, and so = Tom Thumb: or from Fr. *polichinelle*, It. *pulcinella*, dim. of *pulcina*, L. *pullicenus*, *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken.]

PUNCTATE, pungk'tāt, } *adj.* *Pointed:* (*bot.*)
PUNCTATED, pungk'tāt-ed, } punctured: full of small holes. [L. *punctum*, a point—*pungo*, *punctum*, to prick.]

PUNCTILIO, pungk-til'yo, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little point:* a nice point in behaviour or ceremony: nicety in forms. [It. *puntiglio*—L. *punctum*, point. See PUNCTATE.]

PUNCTILIOUS, pungk-til'yus, *adj.* Attending to little points or matters: very nice or exact in behaviour or ceremony: exact or punctual to excess.

PUNCTILIOUSLY, pungk-til'yus-li, *adv.* In a punctilious manner: with great nicety or exactness.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pungk-til'yus-nes, *n.* The quality of being punctilious: nicety: exactness of behaviour.

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PUNCTO, pungk'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) *The point,* in fencing: a nice point of ceremony. [See PUNTO.]

PUNCTUAL, pungk'tū-al, *adj.* (*Milton*) Comprised or consisting in a point: observant of nice points, punctilious: exact in keeping time and appointments: done at the exact time. [Fr. *ponctuel*, Prov. *punctal*—L. *punctum*, a point. See PUNCTATE.]

PUNCTUALIST, pungk'tū-al-ist, *n.* A punctilious person.

PUNCTUALITY, pungk-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being punctual: the keeping the exact time of an appointment.

PUNCTUALLY, pungk'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a punctual manner: nicely: exactly: scrupulously.

PUNCTUATE, pungk'tū-āt, *v.t.* *To mark with points:* to divide sentences by certain marks:—*pr.p.* punc'tūāting; *pa.p.* punc'tūāted. [As if L. *punctuo, -atum—punctum*, a point. See PUNCTATE.]

PUNCTUATION, pungk-tū-ā'shun, *n.* The act or art of dividing sentences by points or marks.

PUNCTURE, pungk'tūr, *n.* *A pricking:* a small hole made with a sharp point.—*v.t.* To prick: to pierce with a pointed instrument:—*pr.p.* punc'tūring; *pa.p.* punc'tūred. [L. *punctura—pungo*, to prick.]

PUNDIT, pun'dit, *n.* Same as PANDIT.

PUNGENCY, pun'jen-si, *n.* The state of being pungent: power of pricking: acridness: acrimoniousness: keenness.

PUNGENT, pun'jent, *adj.* *Pricking* or acrid to taste or smell: keen: sarcastic: severe. [L. *pungens, -entis*, pr.p. of *pungo*, to prick.]

PUNGENTLY, pun'jent-li, *adv.* In a pungent manner: sharply.

PUNIC, pū'nik, *adj.* Pertaining to or like the ancient Carthaginians: faithless, treacherous, deceitful.—*n.* The language of ancient Carthage. [L. *Punicus—Puni*, the Carthaginians.]

PUNINESS, pū'ni-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being puny: smallness: pettiness.

PUNISH, pun'ish, *v.t.* *To exact a penalty:* to cause loss or pain for a fault or crime: to chasten. [Fr. *punir*, L. *punire—pœna*, the purifying or acquitting thing, penalty—Sans. *pu*, to purify.]

PUNISHABLE, pun'ish-a-bl, *adj.* That may be punished.

PUNISHER, pun'ish-ėr, *n.* One who inflicts punishment.

PUNISHMENT, pun'ish-ment, *n.* Pain or suffering inflicted on one who has committed a crime or fault: a penalty. [From PUNISH.]

PUNITIVE, pū'ni-tiv, *adj.* Awarding, inflicting, or involving punishment. [to punishment.

PUNITORY, pū'ni-to-ri, *adj.* Punishing: tending

PUNK, pungk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A strumpet, a prostitute.

PUNKA, PUNKAH, pung'ka, *n.* A gigantic fan consisting of a light framework covered with cloth, and suspended from the ceiling of a room. [Hind. *punkhā*, a fan.]

PUNSTER, pun'stėr, *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning. [From PUN.]

PUNT, punt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bridge* of boats: a ferry-boat: a flat-bottomed boat.—*v.t.* To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river. [A.S.; L. *ponto—pons, pontis*, a bridge.]

PUNTO, pun'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) A point or hit. [It. *punto*—L. *punctum*, a point.]

PUNY, pū'ni, *adj.* (*comp.* PU'NIER, *superl.* PU'NIEST). (*lit.*) *Born after* or late: small: feeble: inferior in size or strength. [Fr. *puiné*. See PUISNE.]

PUP, pup, *v.i.* To bring forth puppies, as a bitch:—*pr.p.* pupp'ing; *pa.p.* pupped'.—*n.* A whelp. [See PUPPET.]

PUPA, PUPE, pū'pa, pūp, *n.* (*lit.*) *A baby, a child:* an insect enclosed in a case before its full development, a chrysalis:—*pl.* PU'PÆ, PUPES'. [L.—*pupa*, a girl, a doll, fem. of *pupus*, a boy, a child.]

PUPIL, pū'pil, *n.* *A little boy* or *girl:* one under the care of a tutor: a scholar: a ward: (*law*) one under puberty: (*anat.*) the apple of the eye, so called from the baby-like figures seen on it. [Fr. *pupille*, L. *pupillus, pupilla*, dims. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.]

PUPILAGE, PUPILARITY, pū'pil-āj, pū-pil-ar'i-ti, *n.* State of being a pupil.

PUPILARY, PUPILLARY, pū'pil-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.

PUPPET, pup'et, *n.* *A* small *doll* or image moved by wires in a show: one entirely under the control of another. [Fr. *poupée*, a doll—L. *pupa*, a doll, a girl.]

PUPPET-SHOW, pup'et-shō, *n.* A mock-drama performed by puppets moved by wires.

PUPPET-VALVE, pup'et-valv, *n.* A valve like a pot-lid attached to a rod, and used in steam-engines for covering an opening.

PUPPY, pup'i, *n.* A doll: a conceited young man: a whelp. [See PUPPET.] [conceit.

PUPPYISM, pup'i-izm, *n.* Extreme affectation or

PUR, pur, *v.i.* To utter a murmuring sound, as a cat:—*pr.p.* purr'ing; *pa.p.* purred'.—*n.* The low, murmuring sound of a cat. [From the sound.]

PURBLIND, pur'blīnd, *adj.* *So blind* as to need *to pore* over or look closely: near-sighted. [*Pur*, prob. corr. of PORE, to look closely, and BLIND: or a compound of PART and BLIND, like PARBOIL.]

PURBLINDLY, pur'blīnd-li, *adv.* In a purblind manner.

PURBLINDNESS, pur'blīnd-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being purblind: near-sightedness.

PURCHASABLE, pur'chas-a-bl, *adj.* That may be purchased.

PURCHASE, pur'chas, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To chase* or *seek for:* to acquire: to obtain by paying: to obtain by labour, danger, &c.: (*law*) to sue out or procure:—*pr.p.* pur'chasing; *pa.p.* pur'chased.—*n.* Act of purchasing: that which is purchased: any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving bodies. [Fr. *pourchasser*, to seek eagerly, pursue—*pour*, for, *chasser*, to chase. See CHASE.]

PURCHASER, pur'chas-ėr, *n.* A buyer: one who purchases, or gains anything for a price.

PURE, pūr, *adj.* *Clean, unsoiled:* unmixed: not adulterated: real: free from guilt or defilement: chaste: modest: mere: that and that only. [A.S. *pur*, L. *purus*—Sans. *pu*, to make clean.]

PUREE, pū-rā', *n.* A soup, such as pea-soup, in which there are no pieces of solids. [Fr.—*pur*, pure; that is, pure soup.]

PURELY, pūr'li, *adv.* In a pure manner: with no mixture or impurity: genuinely, innocently: merely, entirely.

PURENESS, pūr'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pure: freedom from mixture or impurity: simplicity: innocence, guilelessness: chasteness, as of language.

PURFLE, pur'fl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To decorate with a wrought or flowered border, to embroider: (*arch.*) to decorate with rich sculpture: (*her.*) to ornament with a bordure of ermines, furs, &c. [O. Fr. *pourfiler—pour*, for, and *fil*, L. *filum*, a thread.]

PURFLE, PURFLEW, pur'fl, pur'floo, *n.* A border of embroidery: (*her.*) a bordure of ermines, furs, &c.

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PURGATION, pur-gā'shun, *n.* A purging: (*law*) the clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, pur'ga-tiv, *adj.* Cleansing: having the power of evacuating the intestines.—*n.* A medicine that evacuates. [L. *purgativus—purgo.* See PURGE.]

PURGATORIAL, pur-ga-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to [purgatory.

PURGATORY, pur'ga-tor-i, *adj.* Purging or cleansing: expiatory.—*n.* According to R. C. and some eastern religions, a place or state in which souls are purified after death from venial sins. [L. *purgatorius—purgo*, to make pure.]

PURGE, purj, *v.t.* *To make pure:* to carry off whatever is impure or superfluous: to clear from guilt: to evacuate, as the bowels: to clarify, as liquors.—*v.i.* to become pure by clarifying: to have frequent evacuations:—*pr.p.* purg'ing; *pa.p.* purged'. [L. *purgo—purus*, pure.]

PURGING, purj'ing, *n.* Act of cleansing or clearing. [From PURGE.]

PURIFICATION, pūr-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of purifying: (*B.*) the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing defilement. [purify or cleanse.

PURIFICATORY, pū-rif'i-ka-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to

PURIFIER, pūr'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which purifies or cleanses: a cleanser.

PURIFY, pūr'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make pure:* to free from guilt or uncleanness: to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language.—*v.i.* to become pure:—*pr.p.* pūr'ifying; *pa.p.* pūr'ified. [L. *purifico—purus* pure, *facio*, to make.]

PURIM, pūr'im, *n.* The feast of *lots*, in which the Jews commemorated their deliverance from the wiles of Haman (Esther ix. 26). [Heb. pl. of *pur*, lot.]

PURISM, pūr'izm, *n.* Pure or immaculate conduct or style: the doctrine of a purist.

PURIST, pūr'ist, *n.* One who is pure or excessively nice in the choice of words.

PURITAN, pūr'i-tan, *n.* One pretending to great purity in religious life: a dissenter in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Puritans. [From PURE.]

PURITANIC, -AL, pūr-i-tan'ik, -al, *adj.* Like a Puritan: rigid: exact.

PURITANICALLY, pūr-i-tan'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a puritanical manner: after the exact and rigid manner of the Puritans. [practice of Puritans.

PURITANISM, pūr'i-tan-izm, *n.* The notions or

PURITY, pūr'i-ti, *n.* Condition of being pure.

PURL, purl, *n.* A soft murmuring sound, as of a stream among stones: an eddy or ripple: a ripple-like edging, as of lace: in knitting, a waved arrangement of stitches, two rounds: beer or ale warmed and spiced.—*v.i.* To flow with a murmuring sound: to ripple.—*v.t.* to fringe with a waved edging. [Sw. *porla*, D. *borrelen*, Ger. *perlen*, to bubble; from the sound.]

PURLIEU, pur'lōō, *n.* (*orig.*) The grounds on the borders of a forest free from the forest laws: the borders or environs of any place. [Acc. to Wedgwood from Fr. *pourallée*, O. Fr. *puralée*, land severed from a royal forest by perambulation—*pour*, forward, and *aller*, to go.]

PURLIN, PURLINE, pur'lin, *n.* (*arch.*) A piece of timber stretching across the rafters underneath to support them in the middle, and extending from end to end of a roof. [Perhaps from Fr. *pour*, for, or *par*, through, and *ligne*, a line.]

PURLING, purl'ing, *n.* The act of flowing with a gentle, murmuring sound: the murmuring sound of a small stream.

PURLOIN, pur-loin', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To carry away to a long distance:* to steal: to plagiarise.—*v.i.* to practise theft. [O. Fr. *purloignier—pur*, *pour*, for, *éloigner*, to carry off, remove—*loin*, L. *longus*, far.]

PURLOINER, pur-loin'ėr, *n.* One who purloins or steals.

PURPLE, pur'pl, *n.* A very dark-red colour: a purple dress or robe, orig. worn only by royalty: a robe of honour: (*Shak.*) a species of orchis.—*adj.* Red tinged with blue: blood-red: bloody.—*v.t.* To dye purple: to clothe with purple:—*pr.p.* pur'pling; *pa.p.* pur'pled. [A.S. *purble*, *purpur*; L. *purpura*, Gr. *porphura*, the purple-fish.]

PURPLE-FROSTY, pur'pl-fros'ti, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Purple with frost or cold. [purple hue.

PURPLE-HUED, pur'pl-hūd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a

PURPLE-SPIKED, pur'pl-spīkd, *adj.* Having purple spikes.

PURPLISH, pur'plish, *adj.* Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pur'pōrt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is carried* or conveyed: design: signification: (*Spenser*) disguise.—*v.t.* To mean: to tend to shew something. [O. Fr.—*pur*, *pour*, for, and *porter*, L. *porto*, to carry.]

PURPOSE, pur'pos, *n.* *That which a person sets before* himself as an end: aim: intention: effect: (*Spenser*) conversation, discourse.—*v.t.* To intend.—*v.i.* to have an intention: (*Spenser*) to converse, to discourse:—*pr.p.* pur'posing; *pa.p.* pur'posed. [O. Fr. *purpos*, *propos*—L. *propositum—pro*, before, and *pono*, *positum*, to place, to set. See PROPOSE.]

PURPOSELESS, pur'pos-les, *adj.* Without purpose or effect: aimless. [design: intentionally.

PURPOSELY, pur'pos-li, *adv.* With purpose or

PURPRISE, pur'prīz, *n.* (*Bacon*). An enclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor. [Low L. *purprisum*, O. Fr. *pourpris*, from *pour*, for, and *prendre*, L. *prehendere*, to take.] [purple colour.

PURPUREAL, pur-pū're-al, *adj.* Purple: of a

PURRING, pur'ing, *n.* Same as PUR.

PURSE, purs, *n.* A small bag for money, orig. made of *skin:* a sum of money: a treasury.—*v.t.* To put into a purse: to contract, as the mouth of a purse: to contract into folds:—*pr.p.* purs'ing; *pa.p.* pursed'. [Fr. *bourse;* O. Fr. *borse;* low L. *bursa*, *byrsa*—Gr. *byrsa*, a skin, a hide.]

PURSEFUL, purs'fool, *n.* As much as a purse can hold: enough to fill a purse. [up mouth.

PURSE-MOUTH, purs'-mowth, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A pursed-

PURSE-PRIDE, purs'-prīd, *n.* Pride or insolence from the possession of wealth.

PURSE-PROUD, purs'-prowd, *adj.* Proud of one's purse or wealth: insolent from wealth.

PURSER, purs'ėr, *n.* In the Royal Navy, an officer who has charge of the purse or money, &c. of a man-of-war.

PURSERSHIP, purs'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of purser.

PURSINESS, purs'i-nes, *n.* The state of being pursy or fat and inflated: shortness of breath.

PURSLAIN, PURSLANE, purs'lān, *n.* An annual plant, frequently used in salads. [O. Fr. *porcelaine;* It. *porcellana;* L. *portulaca.*]

PURSUANCE, pur-sū'ans, *n.* The act of pursuing or following out: process: consequence. [From PURSUE.]

PURSUANT, pur-sū'ant, *adj.* Done pursuing or seeking any purpose: hence, agreeable.

PURSUANTLY, pur-sū'ant-li, *adv.* Agreeably: conformably.

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PURSUE, pur-sū', *v.t.* *To follow onwards* in order to overtake: to chase: to prosecute: to seek: to imitate: to continue:—*pr.p.* pursū'ing; *pa.p.* pur-sūed'. [Fr. *poursuivre*, L. *prosequor*, *-secutum*—*pro*, onwards, *sequor*, to follow.]

PURSUER, pur-sū'ėr, *n.* One who follows in hostility: one who endeavours to attain an object: (*Scot. law*) a plaintiff.

PURSUIT, pur-sūt', *n.* The act of pursuing, following, or going after: endeavour to attain: occupation.

PURSUIVANT, pur'swi-vant, *n.* A pursuer or follower: a state messenger: an attendant on the heralds: one of four junior officers in the Heralds' College. [Fr. *poursuivant*, from root of PURSUE.]

PURSY, purs'i, *adj.* *Pushed* out: puffy: fat and short: short-breathed. [Fr. *poussif*, O. Fr. *pourcif*, broken-winded—*pousser*, O. Fr. *pourcer*, to push. See PUSH.]

PURTENANCE, pur'ten-ans, *n.* That which pertains or belongs to: (*B.*) the intestines of an animal. [See APPURTENANCE.]

PURULENCE, pū'rōō-lens, } *n.* *The forming of pus*
PURULENCY, pū'rōō-len-si, } or matter.

PURULENT, pū'rōō-lent, *adj.* Consisting of, full of, or resembling pus or matter. [L. *purulentus*—*pus*. See PUS.]

PURULENTLY, pū'rōō-lent-li, *adv.* In a purulent manner.

PURVEY, pur-vā', *v.t.* *To provide*, esp. with conveniences: to procure.—*v.i.* to provide: to buy in provisions. [Fr. *pourvoir*; O. Fr. *proveoir*—L. *provideo*. See PROVIDE.]

PURVEYANCE, pur-vā'ans, *n.* The act of purveying: procuring of victuals: the royal prerogative of pre-emption, now abolished.

PURVEYOR, pur-vā'or, *n.* One who purveys, or provides victuals: an officer who formerly exacted provisions for the use of the king's household: a procurer: a pimp.

PUS, pus, *n.* *That which has become putrid:* white matter of a sore. [L. *pus*, *puris*, matter; akin to Gr. *pyos*, and Sans. root *puy*, to become putrid.]

PUSEYISM, pūz'i-izm, *n.* The principles of Dr Pusey, one of the chief promoters of the High Church movement in the Church of England.

PUSEYITE, pūz'i-īt, *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism.

PUSH, push, *n.* (*Bacon*). A pustule, a pimple, an eruption. [Prob. a corr. of L. *pustula*.]

PUSH, poosh, *v.t.* *To thrust* or *beat against:* to drive by pressure: to press forward: to urge.—*v.i.* to make a thrust: to make an effort: to press against: to burst out.—*n.* A thrust: an impulse: assault: effort: exigence. [Fr. *pousser*; Prov. *polsar*—L. *pulso*, inten. of *pello*, *pulsum*, to beat.]

PUSHING, poosh'ing, *adj.* Pressing forward in business: enterprising: vigorous. [From PUSH.]

PUSH-PIN, push'-pin, *n.* (*Shak.*) A children's game in which pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, pū-sil-a-nim'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being pusillanimous: cowardice: meanness of spirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS, pū-sil-an'i-mus, *adj.* *Having a little mind:* mean-spirited: cowardly. [L. *pusillanimis*—*pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, the mind.]

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, pū-sil-an'i-mus-li, *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pū-sil-an'i-mus-nes, *n.* Same as PUSILLANIMITY.

PUSS, poos, *n.* A familiar name for a cat: a hare, in sportsman's language. [D. *poes*, puss; Ir. and Gael. *pus*, a cat.]

PUSSY, poos'i, *n.* A dim. of PUSS.

PUSTULAR, pus'tū-lar, *adj.* Covered with pustules.

PUSTULATE, pus'tū-lāt, *v.t.* To form into pustules: —*pr.p.* pus'tūlāting; *pa.p.* pus'tūlāted.

PUSTULE, pus'tūl, *n.* A small pimple containing *pus*. [Fr.—L. *pustula*—L. *pus*. See PUS.]

PUSTULOUS, pus'tū-lus, *adj.* Same as PUSTULAR.

PUT, poot, *v.t.* *To push* or *thrust:* to drive into action: to throw suddenly, as a word: to set, lay, or deposit: to bring into any state: to offer: to propose: to apply: to oblige: to incite: to add.—*v.i.* to place: to turn:—*pr.p.* putting (poot'-); *pa.p.* put. [Dan. *putte*, to put, to put into; W. *pwtian*, to poke, to thrust; Fr. *bouter*, It. *buttare*, to thrust: a form of BUTT, to strike.]

PUT AWAY, to renounce, to divorce.—PUT BY, to lay aside.—PUT DOWN (*Spenser*), to degrade: (*Shak.*) to baffle, to crush, to confute.—PUT FORTH, to extend, to propose, to publish, to exert.—PUT IN, to introduce, to insert, to conduct a ship into a harbour.—PUT OFF, to lay aside, to baffle or frustrate, to defer or delay, to push from shore: (*Shak.*) to discard.—PUT ON or UPON, to invest, to impute, to assume, to promote, to inflict.—PUT OUT, to expel, to extinguish, to place at interest, to extend, to publish, to disconcert.—PUT OVER (*Shak.*) to refer, to send.—PUT THE HAND TO, to take hold of, to take or seize.—PUT TO IT, to press hard, to distress.—PUT TO or ON TRIAL, to test, to try.

PUTATIVE, pū'ta-tiv, *adj.* *Supposed:* reputed. [L. *putativus*—*puto*, *putatum*, to suppose.]

PUT-OFF, poot'-of, *n.* A makeshift: an evasion.

PUTREFACTION, pū-tre-fak'shun, *n.* The act or process of putrefying: rottenness: corruption. [From PUTREFY.]

PUTREFACTIVE, pū-tre-fak'tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to or causing putrefaction.

PUTREFACTIVENESS, pū-tre-fak'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being putrefactive.

PUTREFY, pū'tre-fī, *v.t.* To make putrid or rotten: to corrupt.—*v.i.* to become putrid: to rot:—*pr.p.* pū'trefying; *pa.p.* pū'trefied. [PUTRID, and L. *facio*, *factum*, to make.]

PUTRESCENCE, pū-tres'ens, *n.* The state of being putrescent.

PUTRESCENT, pū-tres'ent, *adj.* Becoming putrid: pertaining to putrefaction.

PUTRID, pū'trid, *adj.* *Stinking:* rotten: corrupt. [L. *putridus*—*puter*, *putris*, rotten—*puteo*, akin to Gr. *puthō*, Sans. *puy*, to stink. See PUS.]

PUTRIDITY, pū-trid'i-ti, } *n.* The state of being
PUTRIDNESS, pū'trid-nes, } putrid: rottenness.

PUTTER-ON, poot'ėr-on, *n.* (*Shak.*) An inciter, an instigator.

PUTTING, put'ing, *n.* The act of hurling a heavy stone from the hand by a sudden push from the shoulder. [From PUT.]

PUTTOCK, poot'ok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kite, a buzzard.

PUTTY, put'i, *n.* An oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used in polishing glass, &c., prob. so called from the *pot* used in melting it: a cement, of whiting and linseed-oil, used in glazing windows.—*v.t.* To fix or fill up with putty:—*pr.p.* putt'ying; *pa.p.* putt'ied. [Fr. *potée*, *pottée*, brass, &c. burnt or calcined.]

PUZZEL, puz'l, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dirty drab.

PUZZLE, puz'l, *v.t.* *To pose:* to perplex.—*v.i.* to be bewildered:—*pr.p.* puzz'ling; *pa.p.* puzz'led.—*n.* Perplexity: something to try the ingenuity, as a toy or riddle. [Dim. of POSE.]

PUZZLE-HEADED, puz'l-hed'ed, *adj.* Having the head full of confused notions.

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PUZZLER, puz'lėr, *n.* One who or that which puzzles or perplexes. [PUZZLE.]

PUZZLING, puz'ling, *adj.* Posing: perplexing. [From

PYÆMIA, pī-ē'mi-a, *n.* A disease caused by the introduction into the circulation of decomposing animal matter, from pus or other unhealthy secretions. [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *haima*, blood.]

PYEBALD. Same as PIEBALD.

PYGARG, pī'gärg, *n.* (*lit.*) *White-rumped:* a kind of antelope. [Gr. *pygargos—pygē*, rump, *argos*, white.]

PYGMEAN, pig-mē'an, } *adj.* Pertaining to or like a
PYGMY, pig'mi, } pygmy: dwarfish: diminutive.

PYGMY, pig'mi, *n.* (*lit.*) *A being the size of a fist:* one of a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity: a dwarf: any diminutive person or thing. [Fr. *pygmée;* L. *Pygmæi*, Gr. *Pygmaioi*, the Pygmies—*pygmē*, the fist, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles = 13½ inches.]

PYLORIC, pi-lor'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

PYLORUS, pi-lō'rus, *n.* The inferior opening of the stomach *guarding*, as it were, the *entrance* to the bowels. [Gr. *pylē*, an entrance, and *ouros*, a guardian.]

PYRAMID, pir'a-mid, *n.* A solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point:—*pl.* 'the pyramids' or great monuments of Egypt.

[Fr. *pyramide;* Gr. *pyramis, pyramidos*, derived by the ancients from *pyr*, a flame, because of its pointed shape: but probably an Egyptian word.]

PYRAMIDAL, pir-am'i-dal,
PYRAMIDIC, pir-a-mid'ik,
PYRAMIDICAL, pir-a-mid'ik-al, } *adj.* Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDALLY, pir-am'i-dal-li, *adv.* Like a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pir'a-mis (*pl.* PYRAM'IDES), *n.* (*Shak.*) A pyramid.

PYRE, pīr, *n.* A pile of wood, &c., to be set on *fire* at a funeral. [L. *pyra*, Gr. *pyra—pyr*, fire.]

PYRENEAN, pir-e-nē'an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, the range of mountains between France and Spain.

PYRITES, pir-ī'tēz, *n.* A native compound of sulphur with other metals, so called because it strikes *fire* when struck against steel. [Gr.—*pyr*, fire.]

PYRITIC, pir-it'ik,
PYRITICAL, pir-it'ik-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of pyrites.

PYROGENOUS, pir-oj'en-us, *adj.* *Produced by fire.* [Gr. *pyrogenēs—pyr*, fire, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to produce.]

PYROLATRY, pir-ol'a-tri, *n.* Fire-worship. [Gr. *pyr, pyros*, fire, and *latreia*, worship.]

PYROLIGNEOUS, pir-o-lig'ne-us, *adj.* Procured by the distillation of wood—applied to a kind of acetic acid. [Gr. *pyr, pyros*, fire, and LIGNEOUS.]

PYROLOGY, pir-ol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of heat:* a treatise on heat. [Gr. *pyr, pyros*, fire, and *logos*, discourse.]

PYROMANCY, pir'o-man-si, *n.* *Divination by fire.* [Gr. *pyr, pyros*, fire, and *manteia*, divination.]

PYROMETER, pir-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* intense degrees of *heat.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *metron*, a measure.]

PYROMETRIC, -AL, pir-o-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a pyrometer.

PYROMETRY, pir-om'e-tri, *n.* The art of measuring degrees of heat.

PYROMORPHOUS, pir-o-mor'fus, *adj.* That assumes a crystallised form after fusion by heat. [Gr. *pyr, pyros*, fire, and *morphē*, form.]

PYROPE, pir'ōp, *n.* A gem nearly allied to garnet, of a deep red colour and translucent, generally occurring in roundish grains. [Gr. *pyrōpos*, fiery-eyed—*pyr, pyros*, fire, and *ōps, opos*, the eye, face.]

PYROSCOPE, pir'o-skōp, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat. [Gr. *pyr, pyros*, fire, and *skopeō*, to view.]

PYROTECHNIC, -AL, pir-o-tek'nik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to fireworks, or the art of making them. [See next word.]

PYROTECHNICS, pir-o-tek'niks, *n.* *The art of making fireworks.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *technē*, art.]

PYROTECHNIST, pir'o-tek-nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny. [TECHNICS.

PYROTECHNY, pir'o-tek-ni, *n.* Same as PYRO-

PYROTIC, pi-rot'ik, *adj.* *Burning:* caustic. [Gr. *pyrōtikos—pyroō*, to burn—*pyr, pyros*, fire.]

PYRRHIC, pir'ik, *n.* A kind of war-dance among the ancient Greeks: a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables.—*adj.* Pertaining to the dance or to the poetical foot. [Gr. *pyrrhichē* (*orchesis*), a kind of war-dance, so called from *Pyrrhichos*, the inventor.]

PYTHAGOREAN, pi-thag-o-rē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to Pythagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy.—*n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGORISM, pi-thag'o-rism, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

PYTHIAN, pith'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Pythoness: noting one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated in honour of Apollo.

PYTHON, pī'thon, *n.* A genus of serpents of the boa family, all natives of the Old World, and differing from the true boas by having the plates on the under surface of the tail double. [Gr. *Pythōn*, the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.]

PYTHONESS, pī'thon-es, *n.* The priestess of the oracle of Apollo at *Pytho*, the oldest name of Delphi, in Greece: a witch.

PYTHONIC, pi-thon'ik, *adj.* Pretending to foretell future events like the Pythoness.

PYTHONISM, pith'on-izm, *n.* The art of predicting events by divination. [THONESS.

PYTHONIST, pith'o-nist, *n.* A conjurer. See PY-

PYX, piks, *n.* In the R. C. Church, the sacred *box* in which the host is kept after consecration: a box containing sample coins of every coinage made at the mint, the weight and fineness of which are tested at intervals.—*v.t.* To test the weight and fineness of, as the coin deposited in the pyx. [L., Gr. *pyxis*, a box—*pyxus*, L. *buxus*, the box-tree.]

Q

QUACK, kwak, *v.i.* *To cry like a duck:* to boast: to practise quackery.—*v.t.* to doctor by quackery.—*n.* The cry of a duck: a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp. medical skill: a mountebank.—*adj.* Pertaining to quackery: used by quacks. [Ger. *quaken*, D. *kwakken*, to croak like a frog, duck, &c., from the sound, like the Gr. *koax*, a croak, L. *coaxo*, to croak.]

QUACKERY, kwak'ėr-i, *n.* The pretensions or practice of a quack, especially in medicine: false pretensions. [ful: trickish.

QUACKISH, kwak'ish, *adj.* Like a quack: boast-

QUADRAGESIMA, kwod-ra-jes'i-ma, *n.* (*lit.*) *The fortieth* day), that is, before Easter: the season of

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Lent. [L.—*quadragesimus*, fortieth—*quadraginta*, forty—*quatuor*, four. See FOUR.]

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, the first Sunday in Lent, forty or about forty days before Easter.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwod-ra-jes'i-mal, *adj.* Belonging to or used in Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwod'rang-gl, *n.* (*geom.*) A plane figure having *four* sides and *angles:* a square surrounded by buildings. [L. *quadrangulum—quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.]

QUADRANGULAR, kwod-rang'gū-lar, *adj.* Of the form of a quadrangle.

QUADRANGULARLY, kwod-rang'gū-lar-li, *adv.* With four sides and four angles.

QUADRANT, kwod'rant, *n.* (*geom.*) The fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90°; an instrument consisting of the quadrant of a circle graduated in degrees, used for taking altitudes. [L. *quadrans—quatuor*, four.]

QUADRANTAL, kwod-rant'al, *adj.* Pertaining to, equal to, or included in a quadrant.

QUADRATE, kwod'rāt, *adj.* Squared: having four equal sides and four right angles: divisible into four equal parts: (*fig.*) balanced: exact: suited.—*n.* A square or quadrate figure.—*v.i.* To square or agree with: to correspond. [L. *quadratus*, pa.p. of *quadro*, to square—*quatuor*, four.]

QUADRATIC, kwod-rat'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or denoting a square.

QUADRATURE, kwod'ra-tūr, *n.* A squaring: (*geom.*) the finding of the side of a square which shall be equal in area to a curvilinear figure: the position of a heavenly body when 90° distant from another. [L. *quadratura*. See QUADRATE.]

QUADRENNIAL, kwod-ren'yal, *adj.* Comprising four years: once in four years. [L. *quadrennis—quatuor*, four, *annus*, a year.]

QUADRENNIALLY, kwod-ren'yal-li, *adv.* Once in [four years.

QUADRIGA, kwod-ri'ga, *n.* A car drawn by four horses abreast. [L., a contraction of *quadrijugæ—quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke.]

QUADRILATERAL, kwod-ri-lat'ér-al, *adj.* Having four sides.—*n.* (*geom.*) A plane figure having four sides. [L. *quadrilaterus—quatuor*, four, and *latus, lateris*, a side.]

QUADRILITERAL, kwod-ri-lit'ér-al, *adj.* Of four letters. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter.]

QUADRILLE, kwa-dril' or ka-dril', *n.* (*lit.*) *A little square:* a dance made up of sets of dancers containing four couples each: a game at cards played by four persons. [Fr.; L. *quadrula*, dim. of *quadra*, a square—*quatuor*, four.]

QUADRILLION, kwod-ril'yun, *n.* Acc. to the English notation, a million raised to the fourth power, represented by a unit with 24 ciphers: acc. to the French notation, a number represented by a unit with 15 ciphers. [Fr.,—L. *quater*, four times, and low L. *millio*, a million.]

QUADRINOMIAL, kwod-ri-nō'mi-al, *adj.* (*math.*) Consisting of four divisions or terms.—*n.* An expression of four terms. [From L. *quatuor*, four, and Gr. *nomē*, a division—*nemō*, to distribute.]

QUADRIPARTITE, kwod-rip'ar-tīt, *adj.* Divided into four parts: (*bot.*) deeply cleft into four parts, as a leaf. [L. *quadripartitus—quatuor*, four, and *partio, partitum*, to divide.]

QUADRIREME, kwod'ri-rēm, *n.* A galley with *four benches of oars.* [L. *quadriremis—quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar.]

QUADRISYLLABIC, -AL, kwod-ri-sil-lab'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of *four syllables:* pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwod-ri-sil'la-bl, *n.* A word consisting of four syllables. [L. *quatuor*, four, and SYLLABLE.]

QUADROON, kwod-rōōn', *n.* A person quarter-blooded: the offspring of a mulatto and a white person. [Fr. *quarteron*—L. *quatuor*, four.]

QUADRUMANE, kwod'rōō-mān, *n.* One of an order of mammalia having *four hands*, or four feet with an opposable thumb:—*pl.* QUADRU'MANA. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand.]

QUADRUMANOUS, kwod-rōō'ma-nus, *adj.* Having [four hands.

QUADRUPED, kwod'rōō-ped, *adj.* Having *four feet.*—*n.* A four-footed animal. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

QUADRUPEDAL, kwod-rōō'pe-dal, *adj.* Having [four feet.

QUADRUPLE, kwod'rōō-pl, *adj. Fourfold.*—*n.* Four times the quantity or number.—*v.t.* To increase fourfold:—*pr.p.* quad'rūpling; *pa.p.* quad'rūpled. [Fr.; L. *quadruplus—quatuor*, four.]

QUADRUPLICATE, kwod-rōō'pli-kāt, *adj.* Made fourfold.—*v.t.* To make fourfold: to double twice:—*pr.p.* quadrū'plicāting; *pa.p.* quadrū'plicated. [L. *quadruplicatus—quatuor*, four, and *plico, plicatus*, to fold.]

QUADRUPLICATION, kwod-rōō-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of making fourfold: the taking of a thing four times.

QUAFF, kwaf, *v.t. To drink from a cup:* to swallow in large draughts.—*v.i.* to drink largely. [Scot. *queff, quaich*, a small drinking-cup; Ir., Gael. *cuach*, a cup: probably from the sound.]

QUAFFER, kwaf'ér, *n.* One who quaffs or drinks [deeply.

QUAGGA, kwag'a, *n.* A quadruped of South Africa, like the ass in form and the zebra in colour. [Hottentot *quagga, guacha.*]

QUAGGY, kwag'i, *adj.* Of the nature of a quagmire: shaking or yielding under the feet. [See QUAGMIRE.]

QUAGMIRE, kwag'mīr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mire* that *quakes* or shakes: wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet. [Obs. QUAG, same as QUAKE, and MIRE.]

QUAID, kwād, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Quelled, crushed.

QUAIL, kwāl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cast down, to defeat.—*v.i.* to perish. [A.S. *cwellan*, to kill. See QUELL.]

QUAIL, kwāl, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To have one's blood curdled*, as from fear: to cower: to fail in spirit: to languish: (*Shak.*) to relax. [Obs. E. *quail*, It. *quagliare*, Fr. *cailler*, L. *coagulo*, to curdle. See COAGULATE.]

QUAIL, kwāl, *n.* A migratory bird like the partridge, common in Asia, Africa, and S. Europe: (*Shak.*) a courtesan. [O. Fr. *quaille;* It. *quaglia;* D. *quackel;* low L. *quaquila;* from the sound the bird makes.]

QUAILING, kwāl'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Act of one who quails, a failing in courage.

QUAINT, kwānt, *adj.* Neat: unusual: odd: whimsical: (*Spenser*) nice, fastidious, exact: (*Shak.*) ingenious, artful. [L. *comptus*, trimmed—*como*, to trim.]

QUAINTLY, kwānt'li, *adv.* In a quaint manner: exactly: nicely: artfully: ingeniously: fancifully.

QUAINTNESS, kwānt'nes, *n.* The quality of being quaint: nicety: petty elegance: oddity.

QUAKE, kwāk, *v.i. To shake:* to tremble, esp. with cold or fear.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to frighten, to throw into trepidation:—*pr.p.* quāk'ing; *pa.p.* quāked'.—*n.* A shake: a shudder. [A.S. *cwacian;* Ger. *quackeln;* D. *kwakkeln;* from the sound.]

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QUAKER, kwāk'ėr, *n.* One who quakes: one of the Society of Friends, a religious sect founded by George Fox, born in 1624, so called from the enthusiastic shakings and convulsions of their preachers.

QUAKERISM, kwāk'ėr-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Quakers.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwāk'ing-gras, *n.* A native grass of the genus *Briza*, so called from the tremulous motion of its spikelets. [trembling manner.

QUAKINGLY, kwāk'ing-li, *adv.* In a quaking or

QUALIFICATION, kwol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* That which qualifies: a quality that fits a person for a place, &c.: abatement: extenuating circumstance. [From QUALIFY.]

QUALIFICATIVE, kwol'i-fi-kā-tiv, *n.* That which qualifies, modifies, or restricts: a qualifying term or statement. [modified: limited.

QUALIFIED, kwol'i-fid, *p.adj.* Fitted: competent:

QUALIFIER, kwol'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which qualifies: that which limits or modifies.

QUALIFY, kwol'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make of the quality* or kind required: to render capable or suitable: to furnish with legal power: to limit by modifications: to soften: to abate: to reduce the strength of: to vary:—*pr.p.* qual'ifying; *pa.p.* qual'ified. [Fr. *qualifier*, from L. *qualis*, of such a sort, and *facio*, to make.]

QUALITATIVE, kwol'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* Relating to quality: (*chem.*) determining the nature of components.

QUALITY, kwol'i-ti, *n.* That which makes a thing what it is: property: peculiar power: acquisition: character: (*Shak.*) profession, occupation, esp. the profession of an actor: rank: nobility: superior birth or character. [L. *qualitas*, *qualitatis*—*qualis*, of such a sort.]

THE QUALITY, persons of high rank, collectively.

QUALM, kwäm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A choking: a disposition to vomit:* a sudden attack of illness: a scruple, as of conscience. [A.S. *cwealm*, pestilence, death; Ger. *qualm*, a disposition to vomit, smoke; Sw. *qvalm*, a suffocating heat; Dan. *quæle*, to choke.]

QUALMISH, kwäm'ish, *adj.* Affected with qualm, or a disposition to vomit, or with slight sickness: squeamish.

QUANDARY, kwon'da-ri or -dā'ri, *n.* Doubt: uncertainty: a state of difficulty or perplexity. [A corruption of Fr. *qu'en dirai-je?* What shall I say of it?]

QUANTIFICATION, kwon-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The art, process, or form by which anything is quantified.

QUANTIFY, kwon'ti-fī, *v.t.* To determine with respect to quantity: to fix or express the quantity of. [L. *quantus*, how great, and *facio*, to make.]

QUANTITATIVE, kwon'ti-tā-tiv, *adj.* Relating to quantity: measurable in quantity: (*chem.*) determining the relative proportions of components.

QUANTITY, kwon'ti-ti, *n.* *The amount* of anything: bulk: size: a determinate amount: a sum or bulk: part: a large portion: (*logic*) the extent of a conception: (*gram.*) the measure of a syllable: (*mus.*) the relative duration of a tone: (*math.*) anything which can be increased, divided, or measured. [L. *quantitas*, *quantitatis*—*quantus*, how much—*quam*, how.]

QUANTUM, kwon'tum, *n.* Quantity: amount. [L. *quantum*, neut. of *quantus*, how great, how much.]

QUARANTINE, kwor'an-tēn or -tēn', *n.* The time, orig. *forty days*, during which a ship suspected to be infected with a contagious disease is obliged to forbear intercourse with the shore.—*v.t.* To prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection:—*pr.p.* quar'antining; *pa.p.* quar'antined. [It. *quarantina*; low L. *quadragintana*—L. *quadraginta*, forty—*quatuor*, four.] [arrow.

QUARLE, kworl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as QUARREL, an

QUARREL, kwor'rel, *n.* *A square* of glass placed diagonally: a diamond pane of glass: a square-headed arrow for a cross-bow. [Low L. *quadrellus*, dim. of *quadrum*, something square, neut. of *quadrus*, square—*quatuor*, four.]

QUARREL, kwor'rel, *n.* (*Bacon*). A reason why or wherefore. [L. *quare*, wherefore.]

QUARREL, kwor'rel, *n.* (*lit.*) *A complaint:* an angry dispute: a breach of friendship: a brawl.—*v.i.* To dispute violently: to fight: to disagree:—*pr.p.* quar'relling; *pa.p.* quar'relled. [O. E. and Fr. *querele*; It. and L. *querela*—*queror*, to complain.]

QUARRELLER, kwor'rel-lėr, *n.* One who quarrels.

QUARRELLING, kwor'rel-ling, *n.* Strife: dissension: brawling.

QUARRELLOUS, kwor'rel-lus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Quarrelsome: easily provoked to strife: petulant.

QUARRELSOME, kwor'rel-sum, *adj.* Disposed to quarrel: brawling: easily provoked.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwor'rel-sum-nes, *n.* Disposition to brawl and fight: petulance.

QUARRIER, kwor'ri-ėr, *n.* One who works in a quarry.

QUARRY, kwor'ri, *n.* *The entrails of the game* given to the dogs after the chase: the object of the chase: the game a hawk is pursuing or has killed: a heap of dead game. [Fr. *curée*, O. Fr. *corée*, Prov. *corada*, the hound's fee, from L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

QUARRY, kwor'ri, *n.* (*lit.*) A place where stones are hewn or *squared:* a place where stones are dug for building or other purposes.—*v.t.* To dig or take from a quarry:—*pr.p.* quar'rying; *pa.p.* quar'ried. [O. Fr. *quarière*; low L. *quadraria*—*quadrus*, square—*quatuor*, four.] [in a quarry.

QUARRYMAN, kwor'ri-man, *n.* A man who works

QUART, kwort or kwawrt, *n.* *The fourth part* of a gallon, or two pints: a vessel containing two pints: (*Spenser*) a quarter, a region of the earth. [L. *quartus*, fourth—*quatuor*, four.]

QUARTAN, kwor'tan, *adj.* Of or belonging to the fourth: occurring every fourth day, as an intermittent fever or ague. [L. *quartanus*. See QUART.]

QUARTER, kwor'tėr, *n.* *A fourth part:* the fourth part of a cwt. = 28 lbs.:—of a chaldron of coal: a measure of grain = 8 bushels: the fourth part of the year:—of the moon's period:—of a carcass including a limb:—of the horizon: a cardinal point: a region of a hemisphere: a division of a town, &c.: place of lodging, esp. for soldiers: (*Milton*) proper station, assigned position: mercy granted to a disabled antagonist, from the idea of the captor sending the prisoner to his quarter or lodging: (*Shak.*) friendship, concord: (*naut.*) the part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern.—*v.t.* To divide into four equal parts: to divide into parts or compartments: to furnish with quarters: to lodge: to allot: to furnish with entertainment: (*her.*) to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. [Fr. *quartier*; L. *quartarius*—*quartus*.]

QUARTER-DAY, kwor'tėr-dā, *n.* The last day of a quarter on which payment of rent or interest is made.

QUARTER-DECK, kwor'tėr-dek, *n.* The part of the deck of a ship at the quarter or between the stern and the mainmast.

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QUARTERFOIL, kwor'tėr-foil, *n.* (*arch.*) An ornamental carving disposed in four segments of circles like an expanded flower. [QUARTER and FOIL; for Fr. *quatre-feuille*, four-leaved.]

QUARTERING, kwor'tėr-ing, *adj.* Sailing nearly before the wind: striking on the quarter of a ship, as a wind.—*n.* Assignment of quarters to soldiers: (*arch.*) a series of quarters or small upright posts: (*her.*) the bearing of two or more coats of arms on a shield divided by horizontal and perpendicular lines: also, one of the divisions thus formed.

QUARTERLY, kwor'tėr-li, *adj.* Relating to a quarter: consisting of or containing a fourth part: once a quarter of a year.—*adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.—*n.* A periodical published every quarter of a year.

QUARTER-MASTER, kwor'tėr-mas-tėr, *n.* An officer who looks after the quarters of the soldiers, and attends to the supplies: (*naut.*) a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, &c. [gill.

QUARTERN, kwor'tėrn, *n.* The fourth of a pint: a

QUARTER-SESSIONS, kwor'tėr-sesh'unz, *n.* A court or meeting of justices of the peace, who assemble every quarter of the year, for judicial as well as miscellaneous business.

QUARTER-STAFF, kwor'tėr-staf, *n.* A long staff or weapon of defence, grasped at a quarter of its length from the end and at the middle.

QUARTETTE, } kwor-tet', *n.* Anything in fours: a
QUARTET, } musical composition of four parts, for voices or instruments: a stanza of four lines.

QUARTO, kwor'to, *adj.* Having the sheet folded into four leaves.—*n.* A book of a quarto size:—*pl.* QUARTOS (quor'tōz).

QUART-POT, kwort'-pot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pot or drinking-vessel to contain a quart.

QUARTZ, kworts, *n.* A mineral composed of pure silica: rock-crystal. [Prov. Ger. *quarz*.]

QUARTZOSE, kwort-zōs', }
QUARTZOUS, kwort'zus, } *adj.* Containing or resembling quartz.
QUARTZY, kwort'zi, }

QUASH, kwosh, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To shake violently:* to crush: to subdue or extinguish suddenly and completely: to make void. [A.S. *cwysan*, Fr. *casser*, O. Fr. *quasser*, L. *quasso*, inten. of *quatio*, to shake: probably from the sound.]

QUASHEE, kwosh'e, *n.* A negro. [Said to be from *Quassy*, the negro who first made known the virtues of the quassia plant.]

QUASI, kwā'sī, *conj.* (*Shak.*) As if: in a certain manner, sense, or degree. [L.]

QUASIMODO, kwas-i-mō'do, *adj.* Noting the first Sunday after Easter. [From the first words of the introit of the mass of the day, 1 Peter, ii. 2; L. *Quasi modo geniti infantes*, as new-born babes, &c.]

QUASS, kwas, *n.* A kind of beer much used in Russia, made by fermenting rye or barley meal in warm water. [Russ. *kvass*.]

QUASSATION, kwas-sā'shun, *n.* The act of shaking: the state of being shaken: concussion. [L. *quassatio—quasso*, to shake. See QUASH.]

QUASSIA, kwash'i-a, *n.* A South American tree, the bitter wood and bark of which are used as a tonic, so called from a negro named *Quassy* who first discovered its properties.

QUASSINE, kwas'sin, } *n.* The bitter principle of
QUASSITE, kwas'sīt, } quassia-wood, the Bitter-wood of the West Indies.

QUAT, kwot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pimple, a pustule, also an insignificant, troublesome person.

QUATCH, kwoch, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Squat, flat.

QUATCH-BUTTOCK, kwoch'-but'ok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A squat or flat buttock.

QUATERNARY, kwa-tėr'nar-i, *adj.* Consisting of four: by fours.—*n.* The number four. [L. *quaternarius—quatuor*, four.]

QUATERNATE, kwa-tėr'nāt, *adj.* Composed of or arranged in sets of four: (*bot.*) having whorled appendages in fours.

QUATERNION, kwa-tėr'ni-on, *n.* The number four: a file of four soldiers: any group of four:—*pl.* (*math.*) a new method of calculation invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton. [L. *quaternio—quatuor*, four.]

QUATORZE, kwa-torz', *n.* The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in the game of piquet. [Fr. *quatorze*, fourteen; so called because each set counts fourteen towards the game.]

QUATRAIN, kwot'rān or kā'trāu, *n.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. [Fr.—*quatre*, L. *quatuor*, four.]

QUATRE-FEUILLE, kat'ėr-foo-il, } *n.* Same as
QUATRE-FOIL, kat'ėr-foil, } QUARTERFOIL.

QUAVER, kwā'vėr, *v.i.* *To shake:* to sing or play with tremulous modulations.—*n.* A vibration of the voice: a note in music, 𝅘𝅥𝅯 = ½ a crotchet or ¼ of a semibreve. [From the sound, allied to QUIVER.]

QUAY, kē, *n.* A wharf for the loading or delivering of vessels.

[Fr. *quai*, Sp. *cayo*, Port. *caes*, a quay, a bank, D. *kae*, a dike, W. *cae*, an enclosure: also given from KEY, thus meaning orig. a space compacted together by beams and planks as it were by *keys*.]

QUAYAGE, kē'āj, *n.* Payment for use of a quay.

QUAYD, kwād, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as QUELLED.

QUEAN, kwēn, *n.* A woman, a girl: a low woman, a strumpet. [O. E. *queyne*, A.S. *cwene*, a woman, a harlot; akin to Gr. *gynē*, a woman.]

QUEASILY, kwē'zi-li, *adv.* In a queasy manner: squeamishly: fastidiously.

QUEASINESS, kwē'zi-nes, *n.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kwē'zi, *adj.* Sick at the stomach: inclined to vomit: causing nausea: squeamish: fastidious: requiring delicate handling. [Norw. *queis*, sickness after a debauch, Ice. *queisa*, pains in the stomach.]

QUECH, kwech, } *v.i.* (*Bacon*). To stir, to move.
QUECK, kwek, } [See QUICH.]

QUEEN, kwēn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A woman:* the wife of a king: a female sovereign: the chief of her kind.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To act the part or character of a queen.—*v.t.* to make a queen of in playing at chess, as a pawn when moved to the eighth square. [A.S. *cwen*, Celt. *coinne*, Ice. *quinna*, a woman, *quæn*, a wife, O. Ger. *quena*, Gr. *gynē*.]

QUEEN-APPLE, kwēn'-ap'pl, *n.* (*Spenser*). A summer apple.

QUEEN-CRAFT, kwēn'-kraft, *n.* Craft or policy on the part of a queen. [being a queen.

QUEENHOOD, kwēn'hood, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The state of

QUEEN-LIKE, kwēn'-lik, } *adj.* Like a queen:
QUEENLY, kwēn'li, } becoming or suitable to a queen.

QUEEN-MOTHER, kwēn-muth'ėr, *n.* A queen-dowager, the mother of the reigning king or queen.

QUEEN-POST, kwēn'-pōst, *n.* (*arch.*) One of two upright posts in a trussed roof, resting upon the tie-beam, and supporting the principal rafters.

QUEEN'S BENCH. Same as KING'S BENCH.

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QUEENSHIP, kwēn'ship, *n.* The state, condition, or dignity of a queen.

QUEER, kwēr, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Oblique:* odd: singular: quaint. [A.S. *thwer*, Ger. *quer*, oblique.]

QUEERISH, kwēr'ish, *adj.* Rather queer: somewhat singular. [manner: oddly.

QUEERLY, kwēr'li, *adv.* In a queer or singular

QUEERNESS, kwēr'nes, *n.* Singularity: oddity.

QUEINT, kwānt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as QUAINT.

QUEINT, kwent (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of QUENCH.

QUELL, kwel, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To kill:* to crush, subdue: to allay.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to die: also, to abate.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Murder. [A.S. *cwellan*. See KILL.]

QUELLER, kwel'ér, *n.* One who quells, subdues, or crushes.

QUEME, kwēm, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To please, suit, fit. [A.S. *cweman—cwiman*, *cuman*, to come, become, suit.]

QUENCH, kwensh, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To waste away:* to put out: to destroy: to check: to allay.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to cool, to become cool. [A.S. *cwencan*, to quench, *cwincan*, O. Ger. *kwinka*, to waste away; akin to WANE.] [quenched or extinguished.

QUENCHABLE, kwensh'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

QUENCHER, kwensh'ér, *n.* One who or that which quenches.

QUENCHLESS, kwenah'les, *adj.* That cannot be quenched or extinguished: irrepressible.

QUENOUILLE-TRAINING, ke-nōō'il-trān'ing, *n.* The training of trees in a conical or *distaff-like* shape with the branches bent downwards. [Fr. *quenouille*, a distaff.]

QUERIMONIOUS, kwer-i-mōn'yus, *adj.* Complaining: discontented. [L. *querimonia*, a complaining—*queror*, to complain.]

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwer-i-mōn'yus-li, *adv.* In a querimonious or complaining manner: querulously.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwer-i-mōn'yus-nes, *n.* The state of being querimonious: a complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwē'rist, *n.* One who inquires or asks questions. [From QUERY.]

QUERN, kwérn, *n.* A handmill for grinding grain. [A.S. *cwyrn*, *cweorn*, Ice. *quörn*, O. Ger. *quirn*, Goth. *quairnus;* Sans. *churn*, to grind; prob. connected with CHURN.]

QUERULOUS, kwer'ū-lus, *adj.* Complaining: discontented: mourning. [L. *querulus—queror*, to complain.] [or complaining manner.

QUERULOUSLY, kwer'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a querulous

QUERULOUSNESS, kwer'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The state of being querulous: the habit of complaining or murmuring.

QUERY, kwē'ri, *n.* *An inquiry* or *question:* the mark of interrogation.—*v.t.* To inquire into: to question: to doubt of: to mark with a query.—*v.i.* to question: —*pr.p.* quē'rying; *pa.p.* quē'ried. [L. *quære*, imperative of *quæro*, *quæsitum*, to inquire.]

QUEST, kwest, *n.* The act of seeking: search: pursuit: request or desire: (*Spenser*) pursuit, expedition: (*Shak.*) an inquest, impannelled jury, a searcher. —*v.t.* To search or seek for.—*v.i.* to go in search of something. [From root of QUERY.]

QUESTANT, kwest'ant, } *n.* (*Shak.*) One who seeks
QUESTER, kwest'ér, } or endeavours after: a candidate.

QUESTION, kwest'yun, *n.* A seeking: an inquiry: an examination: an investigation: dispute: doubt: a subject of discussion: (*Shak.*) endeavour.—*v.t.* To ask questions of: to examine by questions: to inquire of: to regard as doubtful: to have no confidence in.—*v.i.* to ask questions: to inquire: (*Shak.*) to debate by interrogatories. [Fr.; L. *quæstio—quæro*, *quæsitum*, to inquire.]

QUESTIONABLE, kwest'yun-a-bl, *adj.* That may be questioned: doubtful: uncertain: suspicious.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwest'yun-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being questionable: doubtfulness: suspiciousness.

QUESTIONABLY, kwest'yun-a-bli, *adv.* In a questionable manner: doubtfully.

QUESTIONARY, kwest'yun-ar-i, *adj.* Asking questions.

QUESTIONER, kwest'yun-ér, } *n.* One who asks
QUESTIONIST, kwest'yun-ist, } questions: an inquirer. [tion or doubt: certainly.

QUESTIONLESS, kwest'yun-les, *adj.* Beyond ques-

QUESTOR, kwest'or, *n.* (*lit.*) *A seeker:* a Roman magistrate who had charge of the monetary affairs of the state: a treasurer. [L. *quæstor*, contr. of *quæsitor—quæro*, to seek.]

QUESTORSHIP, kwest'or-ship, *n.* The office of a questor: the term of a questor's office.

QUESTRIST, kwest'rist, *n.* (*Shak.*) A seeker, a pursuer. [See QUEST.]

QUEUE, kū, *n.* A tail-like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head. [See CUE.]

QUIB, kwib. Same as QUIP.

QUIBBLE, kwib'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A what you please:* a turning away from the point in question: an evasion, a pun: a petty conceit.—*v.i.* To evade a question by a play upon words: to cavil: to trifle in argument: to pun:—*pr.p.* quibb'ling; *pa.p.* quibb'led. [L. *quidlibet*, what you please—*quid*, what, and *libeo*, to please.]

QUIBBLER, kwib'lér, *n.* One who quibbles: a punster.

QUICH, kwich, } *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To stir, to move.
QUICK, kwik, } [Allied either to QUICK or to QUAKE.]

QUICK, kwik, *adj.* (*Spenser*) *Living, moving:* animated: lively: brisk: speedy: rapid: nimble: ready: (*Shak.*) pregnant.—*adv.* Without delay: rapidly: soon.—*n.* A living animal or plant: the living: the living flesh: the sensitive parts. [A.S. *cwic*, Ice. *quikr* (*quika*, to move), Ger. *queck*, Goth. *qvius*, living, allied to L. *vivo*, *victum*, Gr. *bioō*, Sans. *jiv*, to live.]

SOME QUICK (*Spenser*), something alive.

QUICK-ANSWERED, kwik'-an'sèrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Quick at giving an answer.

QUICK-CONCEIVING, kwik'-kon-sēv'ing, *adj.* Quick at conceiving or understanding.

QUICKEN, kwik'n, *v.t.* To make quick or alive: to revive: to reinvigorate: to cheer: to excite: to sharpen: to hasten.—*v.i.* to become alive: to move with activity. [A.S. *cwician*. See QUICK.]

QUICKENER, kwik'n-ér, *n.* One who or that which quickens, makes alive, or accelerates.

QUICKEN-TREE, kwik'n-trē, *n.* The mountain-ash.

QUICKLIME, kwik'līm, *n.* Lime in a quick or active state: carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid.

QUICKLY, kwik'li, *adv.* Speedily: without delay: soon.

QUICKNESS, kwik'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being quick or living: life: rapidity of motion, speed: activity: acuteness of perception: pungency.

QUICKSAND, kwik'sand, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure: unsolid ground: (*fig.*) anything treacherous.

QUICKSET, kwik'set, *n.* A living plant set for a

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hedge: the hawthorn.—*adj.* Consisting of living plants.—*v.t.* To plant with quickset.

QUICK-SIGHTED, kwik'-sīt-ed, *adj.* Having quick or sharp sight: quick in discernment.

QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS, kwik'-sīt'ed-nes, *n.* Sharpness of sight or discernment.

QUICKSILVER, kwik'sil-vėr, *n.* A fluid metal like liquid silver, so called from its moving as if quick or living: mercury.

QUICKSILVERING, kwik'sil-vėr-ing, *n.* The mercury on the back of a mirror.

QUICKSTEP, kwik'step, *n.* A quick march.

QUICK-WITTED, kwik'-wit'ed, *adj.* Having ready wit.

QUID, kwid, *n.* Something chewed. [A corr. of CUD.]

QUIDDIT, kwid'it, *n.* An equivocation: a subtilty or quibble. [A corr. of L. *quidlibet*, what you please.]

QUIDDITY, kwid'i-ti, *n.* The essence of anything, comprehending both substance and qualities: any trifling nicety: a cavil: a captious question. [Fr. *quidditė*, low L. *quidditas*—L. *quid*, what.]

QUIDNUNC, kwid'nungk, *n.* One who is continually asking 'what news?' a newsmonger: one who pretends to know all occurrences. [L. *quid nunc*, what now?]

QUIESCENCE, kwī-es'ens, *n.* State of being quiescent or at rest: rest of mind: silence.

QUIESCENT, kwī-es'ent, *adj.* Being quiet, resting: still: unagitated: silent. [Fr.; L. *quiescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *quiesco, quietum*, to rest, from *quies*, rest, akin to L. *cubo*, Gr. *keimai*, to lie.]

QUIESCENTLY, kwī-es'ent-li, *adv.* In a quiescent manner: calmly: quietly.

QUIET, kwī'et, *adj.* At rest: calm: tranquil: smooth: peaceable: gentle, mild, inoffensive.—*n.* The state of being at rest: repose: calm: stillness: peace: security.—*v.t.* To bring to rest: to stop motion: to calm or pacify: to lull: to allay. [L. *quietus—quiesco.* See QUIESCENT.]

QUIETAGE, kwī'et-āj, *n.* (*Spenser*). Quietness.

QUIETER, kwī'et-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwī'et-izm, *n.* Rest of the mind: mental tranquillity: apathy: the doctrine that religion consists in repose of the mind and passive contemplation of the Deity. [doctrine of quietism.

QUIETIST, kwī'et-ist, *n.* One who believes in the

QUIETISTIC, kwī-et-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to quietism.

QUIETLY, kwī'et-li, *adv.* In a quiet manner: without motion or alarm: calmly: silently: patiently.

QUIETNESS, kwī'et-nes, *n.* A state of being quiet or at rest: repose: freedom from agitation or alarm: stillness: peace: silence. [undisturbed.

QUIETSOME, kwī'et-sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Calm, still,

QUIETUDE, kwī'et-ūd, *n.* Same as QUIETNESS.

QUIETUS, kwī-ē'tus, *n.* (*law* and *Shak.*) A final discharge or acquittance of all claim. [Prob. so called from the first word, L. *quietus*. See QUIET.]

QUIGHT, kwīt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To quit or set free: also to requite.

QUILL, kwil, *n.* (*lit.*) *A reed:* a reed-pen: the feather of a goose or other bird used as a pen: a pen: anything like a quill: the spine, as of a porcupine: the reed on which weavers wind their thread: the instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments: the tube of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* To plait with small ridges like quills: to wind on a quill. [Ger. *kiel* (O. Ger. *kil*, a stalk), Dan. *kiol*, allied to L. *calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed; prob. akin to L. *caulis*, a stalk, Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

QUILL-DRIVER, kwil'-drīv'ėr, *n.* One who works with a quill or pen, a clerk.

QUILLED, kwild, *adj.* Furnished with quills—used in composition.

QUILLET, kwil'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as QUIDDIT.

QUILLING, kwil'ing, *n.* A narrow border to a garment, plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

QUILT, kwilt, *n.* (*orig.*) A sack or case filled with feathers, &c., for lying on: a bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them: a thick coverlet.—*v.t.* To make into a quilt: to stitch together with something soft between: to sew like a quilt.

[Fr. *coultre*, It. *coltra*, L. *culcita, culcitra*, a bed, a cushion: also given from W. *cylch*, a circle, *cylched*, what surrounds, bed-clothes, Gael. *coilce*, bed-clothes, Bret. *golched*, a feather-bed.]

QUILTED, kwilt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Padded: stitched together as a quilt.

QUILTING, kwilt'ing, *n.* The act of making a quilt: that which is quilted.

QUINARY, kwī'nar-i, *adj.* Consisting of or arranged in fives: containing five. [L. *quinarius—quinque*, five.]

QUINATE, kwī'nāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Digitate, with five leaflets on a petiole. [L. *quini*, five each—*quinque*, five.]

QUINCE, kwins, *n.* A fruit with an acid taste and pleasant flavour, much used in making tarts, &c. [Fr. *coing*, It. *cotogna*, L. *cotonia—Cydonia*, a town in Crete, where it abounds.]

QUINCH, kwinsh, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as QUICH.

QUINCUNX, kwin'kungks, *n.* An arrangement of five things, so as to occupy each corner and the centre of a square: any number of trees or plants so arranged in lines that the members of each succeeding line stand opposite the spaces of the preceding one, or of which every five form a square with one in the middle. [L. *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce—a five-ounce weight being marked with five spots or balls.]

Quincunx.

QUINDECEMVIR, kwin-de-sem'vir, *n.* One of a college of fifteen men in ancient Rome who had the charge of the Sibylline books:—*pl.* QUINDECEM'VIRI. [L.—*quindecem*, fifteen—*quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.]

QUININE, kwin-īn', *n.* An alkaline substance, obtained from the bark of the *Cinchona*-tree, much used in medicine. [Derivation the same as CINCHONA.]

QUINQUAGESIMA, kwin-kwa-jes'i-ma, *adj.* Fiftieth, applied specially to the Sunday (called also Shrove Sunday) fifty days before Easter. [L. *quinquagesima—quinquaginta*, fifty—*quinque*, five.]

QUINQUANGULAR, kwin-kwang'gū-lar, *adj.* Having five angles. [L. *quinque*, five, and ANGULAR.]

QUINQUEDENTATE, kwin-kwe-den'tāt, } *adj.*
QUINQUEDENTATED, kwin-kwe-den'tāt-ed, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Five-toothed. [L. *quinque*, five, and DENTATE.]

QUINQUEFOLIATE, kwin-kwe-fō'li-āt, } *adj.*
QUINQUEFOLIATED, kwin-kwe-fō'li-āt-ed, } (*bot.*) Having five leaves or leaflets. [L. *quinque*, five, and FOLIATE.]

QUINQUENNIAD, kwin-kwen'ni-ad, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The number five: five of anything. [L. *quinque*, and the Gr. term. in imitation of such a word as CHILIAD.]

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QUINQUENNIAL, kwin-kwen'yal, *adj.* Occurring once in five years: lasting five years. [L. *quinquennalis—quinque*, five, and *annus*, a year.]

QUINQUENNIUM, kwin-kwen'ni-um, *n.* A period of five years. [L.—*quinquennis* = *quinquennalis*. See QUINQUENNIAL.]

QUINQUINA, kwin-kwī'na, *n.* Peruvian bark. [Fr.; Sp. *quina*, *quinaquina*, from Indian *quina*, bark.]

QUINSY, kwin'zi, *n.* (*lit.*) *A dog throttling:* inflammatory sore throat. [O. E. *squinancy*, Fr. *esquinancie*, Gr. *kynanchē—kyōn*, a dog, and *anchō*, to throttle.]

QUINT, kwint, *n.* A set of five. [Fr. *quinte*, from L. *quintus*, fifth—*quinque*, five.]

QUINTAIN, kwin'tān, *n.* A machine used in the ancient practice of tilting, consisting of an upright post surmounted by a cross-bar turning on a pivot, at the one end of which was a flat board, and at the other a bag of sand or other heavy weight. [Written also *quintel*, a corr. of Fr. *quintal*, a weight of a hundred lbs.—L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred—*centeni*, a hundred each—*centum*, a hundred.]

QUINTAL, kwin'tal, *n.* A hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds according to the scale. [Fr.; low L. *centenarius—centum*, a hundred.]

QUINTESSENCE, kwin-tes'ens, *n.* (*orig.*) *The fifth* or highest *essence* in a natural body: the pure essence of anything: a solution of an essential oil in spirit of wine. [Fr.; from L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence, orig. applied to ether, which was supposed to be purer than fire, the highest of the four ancient elements. See ESSENCE.]

QUINTET, kwin-tet', *n.* A musical composition for five voices or instruments. [It. *quintetto*, dim. of *quinto*, a fifth part—L. *quintus*, fifth—*quinque*, five.]

QUINTILLION, kwin-til'yun, *n.* The fifth power of a million, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed. [L. *quintus*, fifth, and MILLION.]

QUINTROON, kwin-troon', *n.* A person *in the fifth remove* from a negro, having thus a thirty-second part of negro blood. [Sp. *quinteron*—L. *quintus*, fifth—*quinque*, five.]

QUINTUPLE, kwin'tū-pl, *adj.* Fivefold: (*mus.*) having five crotchets in a bar, a species of time now seldom used.—*v.t.* To make fivefold:—*pr.p.* quin'tūpling; *pa.p.* quin'tūpled. [L. *quintuplex—quintus*, fifth, *plico*, to fold.]

QUINZAINE, kwin'zān, *n.* The fifteenth day onward from a feast day, counting itself. [Fr.—*quinze*, fifteen, from L. *quindecem—quinque*, five, and *decem*, ten.]

QUIP, kwip, *n.* A sharp, sarcastic jest: a taunt: a sarcasm.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To sneer at, to taunt:—*pr.p.* quipp'ing; *pa.p.* quipped'. [Prob. a corr. and abbreviation of QUIBBLE.]

QUIRE, kwīr, *n.* A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold. [O. Fr. *quaier*; D. *quatern*, a few sheets stitched together; low L. *quaternio*, a quarto sheet, from *quatuor*, four.]

QUIRE, kwīr, *n.* A choir: (*Spenser*) any company or assembly.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To sing in concert. [O. E. *quere*, *quier*, Fr. *chœur*. See CHOIR.]

QUIRISTER, kwīr'ist-ėr, *n.* A chorister.

QUIRK, kwėrk, *n.* *A twist* or *turn* from the point or line: an artful evasion: a quibble: a smart saying: a taunt: a slight conceit: (*Shak.*) a sharp stroke, a flight of fancy. [Obs. E. *quirk*, to turn; Ger. *quer*, *zwerch*, across, aslant.]

QUIRKISH, kwėrk'ish, *adj.* Consisting of quirks or [artful distinctions.

QUIT, kwit, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To set at quiet* or *rest:* to release from obligation, accusation, &c.: to acquit: to depart from: to give up: to perform completely: to repay, requite: (*Spenser*) to return, as a salute:—*pr.p.* quitt'ing; *pa.p.* quitt'ed.—*adj.* (*B.*) Set free: acquitted: released from obligation. [Fr. *quitter*, It. *quitare*, low L. *quietare*, from L. *quietus*, quiet. See QUIET.]

To BE QUITS, to be even with one.—To QUIT ONE'S SELF (*B.*), to behave.

QUITCH, kwich, } *n.* Couch-grass.
QUITCH-GRASS, kwich'-gras, } [Properly QUICK-GRASS, from the difficulty in rooting it out.]

QUITE, kwīt, *v.t.* and *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as QUIT.

QUITE, kwīt, *adv.* (*lit.*) *In a way that quits* or sets one free: completely: wholly: entirely: in a great degree. [From QUIT.]

QUIT-RENT, kwit'-rent, *n.* (*law*). A rent on manors by which the tenants are quit from other service.

QUITTAL, kwit'al, *n.* (*Shak.*) REQUITAL.

QUITTANCE, kwit'ans, *n.* A quitting or discharge from a debt or obligation: recompense: acquittance.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To repay, to recompense.

QUIVER, kwiv'ėr, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Nimble, active.

QUIVER, kwiv'ėr, *v.i.* *To shake* with slight and tremulous motion: to tremble: to shiver. [D. *kuyveren:* akin to L. *vibro*, to vibrate; from the sound.]

QUIVER, kwiv'ėr, *n.* A case for arrows. [O. Fr. *cuivre*; O. Ger. *kohhar*; A.S. *cocer*; Ger. *köcher*; Ice. *kogur*.]

QUIVERED, kwiv'ėrd, *adj.* Furnished with a quiver: sheathed, as in a quiver.

QUIXOTIC, kwiks-ot'ik, *adj.* *Like Don Quixote*, the knight-errant in the novel of Cervantes: romantic to absurdity. [mantic or absurd manner.

QUIXOTICALLY, kwiks-ot'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a ro-

QUIXOTISM, kwiks'ot-izm, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions, schemes, or actions like those of Quixote.

QUIZ, kwiz, *n.* A riddle or enigma: one who quizzes another: an odd fellow.—*v.t.* To puzzle: to banter or make sport of: to examine narrowly and with an air of mockery.—*v.i.* to practise derisive joking:—*pr.p.* quizz'ing; *pa.p.* quizzed'.

[Said to have originated in a wager that a new word of no meaning would be the talk and puzzle of Dublin in twenty-four hours, when the wagerer chalked the letters *q u i z* all over the town with the desired effect.]

QUODLIN, kwod'lin, *n.* (*Bacon*). Same as CODLIN.

QUOIF, kwoif, *n.* A coif: a cap or hood.—*v.t.* To cover or dress with a quoif. [Same as COIF.]

QUOIN, kwoin, *n.* (*lit.*) *A coin:* (*arch.*) a wedge used to support and steady a stone: an external angle, esp. of a building: (*gun.*) a wedge of wood put under the breech of a cannon to raise it to the proper level: (*print.*) a wedge used to fasten the types in the forms. [Same as COIN.]

QUOIT, kwoit, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything thrown violently:* a ring of iron for throwing at a distant point in play.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To throw. [W. *coitan*, *coeten*; Scot. *coit*, to butt, jostle; Ice. *kueita*, to throw violently.]

QUONDAM, kwon'dam, *adj.* That was formerly: former. [L., formerly.]

QUOOK, kwook (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of QUAKE.

QUOP, kwop, *v.i.* (*Spenser*) To move: to throb, as the heart. [Ice. *quapa*, to shake with loose fat; Ger. *quabbeln*, to shake.]

QUORUM, kwō'rum, *n.* (*lit.*) *Of whom:* a number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business. [The first word of a commission formerly issued to certain justices, *of whom* (quorum) a certain

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number had always to be present when the commission met.]

QUOTA, kwō'ta, *n.* (*lit.*) *The how much* or *how many:* the part or share assigned to each. [It.—L. *quotus*, of what number—*quot*, how many.]

QUOTABLE, kwōt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be quoted.

QUOTATION, kwo-tā'shun, *n.* Act of quoting: that which is quoted: the current price of anything.

QUOTE, kwōt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To mark how much:* (*Shak.*) to note, observe: to repeat the words of any one: to give the current price of:—*pr.p.* quōt'ing; *pa.p.* quōt'ed. [Fr. *quoter*, to mark; It. *quotare*, to set in order—L. *quotus*.]

QUOTER, kwōt'ėr, *n.* One who quotes the words of a speaker or writer.

QUOTH, kwuth, *v.t.* *Say, says,* or *said:*—used only in the 1st and 3d persons present and past, and always followed by its subject. [A.S. *cwæthan*, to say: akin to L. *in-quit*, says he.]

QUOTHA, kwuth'a, *int.* (*lit.*) *Said he:* forsooth, indeed. [For *quoth 'a*, said he—*'a* being a corr. of *he*.]

QUOTIDIAN, kwo-tid'i-an, *adj.* Every day: occurring daily.—*n.* Anything returning daily: (*med.*) a kind of ague that returns daily. [L. *quotidianus*—*quot*, as many as, and *dies*, a day.]

QUOTIENT, kwō'shent, *n.* (*math.*) The number which shews how often one number is contained in another. [Fr.; from L. *quotiens*, *quoties*, how often—*quot*.]

QUOTUM, kwō'tum, *n.* Quota: share: part or proportion. [L., neut. of *quotus*. See QUOTA.]

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RABATO, ra-bā'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of *turned-down* collar or ruff. [Fr. *rabat*, a band—*rabattre*, to beat or turn down—*re*, again, and *abattre*—L. *ad*, to, and *batuere*, to beat.]

RABBET, rab'et, *n.* A rectangular piece cut out of the end or edge of a piece of timber, generally to about half its thickness, so as to receive a corresponding projection formed on the edge of another piece: a joint formed by uniting two pieces of timber in this way.—*v.t.* To cut a rectangular recess in, as a board: to unite by a rabbet-joint. [Fr. *raboter*, to plane—*rabot*, a plane; akin to *rabattre*. See RABATO.]

Rabbet.

RABBET-JOINT, rab'et-joint, *n.* A joint formed by fitting two pieces of timber together with rabbets.

RABBI, rab'i or rab'ī, *n.* (*lit.*) *My master:* lord: sir: a Jewish title of a doctor or expounder of the law:—*pl.* RABBIS (-īz). [Gr.; Heb. *rabi*, from *rabh*, great, a chief.]

RABBIN, rab'in, *n.* Same as RABBI.

RABBINIC, -AL, rab-bin'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the rabbis or to their opinions, learning, and language.

RABBINISM, rab'in-izm, *n.* The doctrine or teaching of the rabbis: a rabbinic expression.

RABBINIST, rab'in-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the Talmud and traditions of the rabbis.

RABBIT, rab'it, *n.* A small rodent quadruped resembling the hare, which burrows in the ground. [D. *robbe*, *robbeken*.]

RABBIT-SUCKER, rab'it-suk'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sucking rabbit.

RABBLE, rab'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A raving* crowd: a disorderly, noisy crowd: a mob: the lowest class of people.—*v.t.* To mob.—*adj.* Pertaining or suited to a rabble: tumultuous and disorderly. [D. *rabbelen*, to gabble; low L. *rabulo*, to make a noise—*rabo*, to rave.]

RABBLEMENT, rab'l-ment, *n.* (*Shak., Spenser*). A tumultuous crowd of low people.

RABDOMANCY. Same as RHABDOMANCY.

RABID, rab'id, *adj.* *Raving:* furious: mad: pertaining to rabies. [L. *rabidus*—*rabies*, rage.]

RABIDLY, rab'id-li, *adv.* In a rabid manner: madly: furiously.

RABIDNESS, rab'id-nes, *n.* State of being rabid: madness: fierceness: furiousness.

RABIES, rā'bi-ēz, *n.* *Madness:* a disease affecting dogs and other animals, whose bite when affected with it causes hydrophobia in human beings. [L.]

RACA, rā'ka, *adj.* *Empty*, worthless — a term of reproach used by the Jews. [Chaldee *reyka*, allied to *ruk*, to empty.]

RACCOON, rak-ōōn', *n.* A carnivorous animal of N. America, valuable for its fur. [Fr. *raton*, for *ratillon*, dim. of *rat*, a rat.]

RACE, rās, *n.* *A line:* the descendants of a common ancestor: family: a breed or variety: a herd: peculiar flavour or strength, as of wine, shewing its kind: (*Shak.*) characteristic quality or disposition, a root. [Fr.; It. *razza;* O. Ger. *reiza*, line: also given from L. *radix*, a root.]

RACE, rās, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To raze, to cut.

RACE, rās, *n.* *A running:* rapid motion: trial of speed: progress: movement of any kind: course of action: the more rapid part of a river, &c.: a canal to a water-wheel.—*v.i.* To run swiftly: to contend in running.—*v.t.* to cause to run:—*pr.p.* rāc'ing; *pa.p.* rāced'. [A.S. *raes*, race, stream, rush; Ice. *ras*, a rapid course, *rasa*, to run.]

RACE-COURSE, rās'-kōrs, *n.* The course or path over which races are run.

RACED, rāsd, *adj.* Erased.

RACE-HORSE, rās'-hors, *n.* A horse bred for racing.

RACEME, ra-sēm', *n.* (*lit.*) *A cluster of grapes:* (*bot.*) a flower-cluster, as in the currant. [L. *racemus*, akin to Gr. *rax*, *ragos*, a berry or grape.]

RACEMED, ra-sēmd', *adj.* Having racemes.

RACEMIC, ra-sēm'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from grapes, as an acid obtained from a certain kind of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, ras-em-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Bearing racemes. [RACEME, and L. *fero*, to bear.]

RACEMOSE, ras'em-ōz, **RACEMOUS**, ra-sēm'us, ras'-, *adj.* Growing in, or resembling a raceme.

RACEMULOSE, ras-em'ū-lōs, *adj.* Bearing small racemes. [L. *racemulus*, dim. of *racemus*.]

RACER, rās'ėr, *n.* One who contends in a race: a race-horse.

RACHIS, rā'kis, *n.* *The spine:* (*bot.*) a branch or axis of inflorescence which proceeds in nearly a straight line from the base to the apex. [Gr. *rachis*, the spine.]

RACHITIS, rak-ī'tis, *n.* A disease of childhood, characterised by the imperfect development, softness, and consequent distortion of the bones, esp. *the backbone:* (*bot.*) a disease which produces abortion in the fruit. [Gr. *rachis*, the backbone.]

RACILY, rās'i-li, *adv.* In a racy manner.

RACINESS, rās'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being racy.

RACK, rak, *n.* *Moisture*, dampness: (*Bacon*) thin vapours in the air: a thin cloud.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To fly,

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as vapour or broken clouds before the wind. [A.S. *racu*, rain, Ice. *rak*, moisture.]

RACK, rak, *v.t.* *To stretch* forcibly: (*Shak.*) to exaggerate: to strain: to stretch on the rack or wheel: to torture: to exhaust.—*n.* An instrument for racking or extending: an engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession: a framework on which articles are arranged: the grating above a manger for hay: (*mech.*) a straight bar with teeth to work with those of a wheel: (*fig.*) extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt. [Ger. *recken*; Goth. *rakyan*; A.S. *ræcan*, to stretch out the arm: akin to REACH.]

RACK, rak, *n.* The neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton. [A.S. *hracca*, the neck.]

RACK, rak, *n.* Same as ARRACK.

RACK, rak, *n.* Same as WRECK.

RACKER, rak'ėr, *n.* One who racks, tortures, or torments.

RACKET, rak'et, *n.* A thin strip of wood with the ends brought together, covered with *net*-work, and furnished with a handle—used in tennis: a snow-shoe:—*pl.* a game, which is a modern variety of the old game of tennis.—*v.t.* To strike, as with a racket. [Fr. *raquette*; It. *racchetta*, for *retichetta*, from L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.]

RACKET, rak'et, *n.* A confused clattering noise.—*v.i.* To make a confused noise or clamour: to live or move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure, to frolic. [From RACKET, above.]

RACKET-COURT, rak'et-kōrt, *n.* A court in which the game of rackets is played.

RACKETY, rak'et-i, *adj.* Making a tumultuous noise: frolicsome. [From RACKET.]

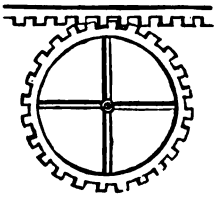
RACKING, rak'ing, *adj.* Tormenting, excruciating. [From RACK, to stretch.]

RACK-RENT, rak'-rent, *n.* An annual rent extended to the full value of the thing rented, or nearly so. [From RACK, to stretch.]

RACK-RENTED, rak'-rent'ed, *adj.* Obliged to pay [a rack-rent.

RACK-SAW, rak'-saw, *n.* A saw with wide teeth, like a rack or framework.

RACK-WORK, rak'-wurk, *n.* A strong bar with cogs or teeth to correspond to similar cogs or teeth on a wheel, which either moves or is moved by the bar. [From RACK, a framework.]



Rack-work.

RACOON. Same as RACCOON.

RACY, rās'i, *adj.* Having a peculiar flavour or strength, shewing its origin, as wine: rich: exciting to the mind by thought or language: spirited. [From RACE, a line.]

RAD, rad (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of READ and RIDE.

RADE, rād, *n.* Same as RAID.

RADE, rād. Old form of RODE.

RADIAL, rād'i-al, *adj.* Shooting out like a ray or radius: pertaining to the radius of the forearm. [From RADIUS.]

RADIALLY, rād'i-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a [radius or of rays.

RADIANCE, rād'i-ans, } *n.* Quality of being radi-
RADIANCY, rād'i-an-si, } ant: brilliancy: splendour.

RADIANT, rād'i-ant, *adj.* *Emitting rays* of light or heat: issuing in rays: beaming with light: shining.—*n.* (*optics*) The luminous point from which light emanates: (*geom.*) a straight line from a point about which it is conceived to revolve. [L. *radians, -antis*, pr.p. of *radio*, to radiate—*radius*, a ray.]

RADIANTLY, rād'i-ant-li, *adv.* In a radiant manner: with glitter: with sparkling lustre.

RADIATA, rād-i-ā'ta, *n.pl.* The lowest of Cuvier's four great divisions of the animal kingdom, so called from having their organs of sense and motion disposed *as rays* round a centre. [See RADIATE.]

RADIATE, rād'i-āt, *v.i.* *To emit rays* of light: to shine: to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface.—*v.t.* to send out in rays:—*pr.p.* rād'iāting; *pa.p.* rād'iāted. [L. *radio, -atum—radius*, a ray.]

RADIATE, rād'i-āt, } *adj.* Formed of rays di-
RADIATED, rād'i-āt-ed, } verging from a centre: (*bot.*) consisting of a disc in which the florets are tubular: (*min.*) having crystals diverging from a centre: belonging to the Radiata.

RADIATELY, rād'i-āt-li, *adv.* In a radiate manner: with radiation from a centre.

RADIATION, rād-i-ā'shun, *n.* Act of radiating: the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat.

RADIATOR, rād'i-āt-or, *n.* A body which radiates or emits rays of light or heat.

RADICAL, rad'i-kal, *adj.* *Pertaining to the radix, root*, or origin: original: reaching to the principles: implanted by nature: not derived: serving to originate: (*bot.*) proceeding immediately from the root: in politics, ultra-liberal, democratic.—*n.* A root: a primitive word or letter: one who advocates radical reform, a democrat: (*chem.*) the base of a compound. [L. *radix, radicis*, a root. See ROOT.]

RADICALISM, rad'i-kal-izm, *n.* The principles or spirit of a radical or democrat.

RADICALLY, rad'i-kal-li, *adv.* At the root or origin: fundamentally: originally. [From RADICAL.]

RADICALNESS, rad'i-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being radical or fundamental.

RADICANT, rad'i-kant, *adj.* (*bot.*) Sending out *roots* from the stem above the ground. [L. *radicans, -antis*, pr.p. of *radicor*. See RADICATE.]

RADICATE, rad'i-kāt, *adj.* Deeply *rooted*: firmly established.—*v.t.* To root: to plant or fix deeply and firmly:—*pr.p.* rad'icāting; *pa.p.* rad'icāted. [L. *radicor, radicatus*, to take root—*radix, radicis*, a root.]

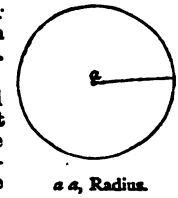
RADICATION, rad-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act or process of radicating or taking root deeply: (*bot.*) the disposition of the root with respect to the ascending or descending stem.

RADICEL, rad'i-sel, } *n.* *A little root*: the part of a
RADICLE, rad'i-kl, } seed which in growing becomes the root. [Dim. of L. *radix, radicis*, a root.]

RADICULE, rad'i-kūl, *n.* (*bot.*) That end of the embryo which is opposite to the cotyledons. [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix, radicis*, a root.]

RADIOLITE, rād'i-o-līt, *n.* A genus of fossil shells, found only in cretaceous rocks, having the upper valve convex, and the lower one in the shape of an elongated cone. [L. *radius*, a ray, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

RADISH, rad'ish, *n.* (*lit.*) *A root*: an annual the root of which is eaten raw as a salad. [L. *radix, radicis*, a root.]



a a, Radius.

RADIUS, rād'i-us, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rod* or *ray*: (*geom.*) a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle: anything like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel: (*anat.*) the exterior bone of the arm: (*bot.*) the ray of a flower:—*pl.* RADII, rād'i-ī. [L.]

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RADIX, rād'iks, *n.* *A root:* a primitive word: the base of a system of logarithms. [L. *radix, radicis*, a root.]

RAFF, raf, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To rob, to deprive, to snatch, to seize, to sweep off suddenly.—*n.* The sweepings of society, the rabble: (*Tenn.*) a low fellow. [A.S. *reafian*, to seize.]

RAFFLE, raf'l, *n.* A kind of lottery in which all the stakes are *seized* or taken by the winner.—*v.i.* To try a raffle:—*pr.p.* raffling; *pa.p.* raffled. [Obs. E. *raff*, Fr. *rafler*, to sweep away, Ger. *raffel*, an iron rake—*raffen*, A.S. *reafian*, to seize.]

RAFFLER, raf'lėr, *n.* One who raffles.

RAFT, raft (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of RAFF.

RAFT, raft, *n.* A collection of planks fastened together for a support on the water: planks conveyed by water.—*v.t.* To carry on a raft. [From root of RAFTER.] [on rafts.

RAFT-BRIDGE, raft'-brij, *n.* A bridge supported

RAFTER, raft'ėr, *n.* A beam supporting the roof of a house.—*v.t.* To furnish with rafters. [A.S. *ræfter*, a beam, prob. from *ræfnian*, to bear; Ice. *raftr*, a beam; Dan. *raft*, a pole.] [raft.

RAFTSMAN, rafts'man, *n.* A man who manages a

RAG, rag, *n.* *That which is torn:* a fragment of cloth: anything rent or worn out: (*Shak.*) a shabby fellow:—*pl.* mean attire. [A.S. *hracod*, ragged—*racian*, to rake, to tear; Gael. *rag;* akin to Gr. *rakos*, a ragged garment.]

RAGAMUFFIN, rag-a-muf'in, *n.* A low fellow: a blackguard. [*Ragamofin*, the name of a demon in some of the old mystery-plays.]

RAGE, rāj, *n.* *Violent excitement:* enthusiasm, rapture: anger excited to fury: (*Bacon*) vehemence of anything painful.—*v.i.* To be furious with anger: to exercise fury, to ravage: to prevail fatally, as a disease: to be violently agitated, as the waves:—*pr.p.* rāg'ing; *pa.p.* rāged'. [Fr.; Sp. *rabia*, L. *rabies—rabo*, to rave; akin to Sans. *rabh*, to be agitated, enraged.]

RAGEFUL, rāj'fool, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Full of rage, furious.

RAG-FAIR, rag'-fār, *n.* A fair or market for rags, old clothes, &c.

RAGG, rag, *n.* (*geol.*) Same as RAGSTONE.

RAGGED, rag'ed, *adj.* *Torn* or worn into rags: having a rough edge: wearing ragged clothes: intended for the very poor: (*B.*) rugged: (*Shak.*) rough to the ear, not musical, base.

RAGGED-SCHOOL, a voluntary agency for providing education for destitute children, so called because the children at first attended in their common clothing.

RAGGEDLY, rag'ed-li, *adv.* In a ragged state.

RAGGEDNESS, rag'ed-nes, *n.* The condition of being dressed in ragged clothes: the state of being broken irregularly.

RAGGEE, rag'ē, *n.* A species of grass which forms the chief food of the poorer classes in Mysore and on the Neilgherries. [or fury.

RAGING, rāj'ing, *adj.* Acting with rage, violence,

RAGMAN, rag'man, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.

RAGMAN'S-ROLL, rag'manz-rōl, *n.* A collection of the deeds by which the Scotch subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296.

RAGOUT, ra-gōō', *n.* A dish of meat highly seasoned *to excite the appetite:* something agreeable. [Fr. *ragoûter*, to restore the appetite—L., as if *re-ad-gustus—re*, again, *ad*, to, *gustus*, taste.]

RAGSTONE, rag'stōn, *n.* An impure limestone, so called from its ragged fracture.

RAGULED, rag'ūld, *adj.* (*her.*) Ragged or notched at the edges. [Perhaps a corruption of RAGGED.]

RAGWHEEL, rag-hwēl, *n.* A wheel with teeth or cogs on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain or into rack-work, which see.

RAGWORK, rag'wurk, *n.* Mason-work built of small stones about the size of bricks.

RAGWORT, rag'wurt, *n.* A large coarse weed with a yellow flower, so called from its ragged leaves. [RAG, and A.S. *wyrt*, a plant.]

RAID, rād, *n.* (*lit.*) *A riding* into an enemy's country: a hostile or predatory invasion. [Scot.; A.S. *rad*, a riding—*ridan*, to ride.]

RAIL, rāl, *n.* (*lit.*) A *straight* piece of timber: a bar used in enclosing fields, &c.: a narrow plank on a ship's upper works: one of the iron bars on which railway carriages run: (*arch.*) one of the horizontal bars, in panelled stone or wood work, which enclose the panels, also one of the level pieces over balusters or between posts.—*v.t.* To enclose with rails. [Ger. *riegel*, L. *regula—rego*, to rule, guide, keep straight.]

RAIL, rāl, *v.i.* To make a *rattling noise*, to brawl: to use insolent language.—*n.* A genus of wading birds, whose cry has a scraping or rattling sound. [Fr. *râler*, to have a noise in the throat; Sp. *rallar*, to grate, to scrape, E. *rattle;* Fr. *railler*, Port. *ralhar*, to bluster, to scold.]

RAIL, rāl, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To course, to flow or pour down. [Prob. conn. with RILL.]

RAILER, rāl'ėr, *n.* One who rails: one who insults or defames by opprobrious language. [From RAIL, *v.i.*]

RAILING, rāl'ing, *adj.* Reproachful, insulting.—*n.* Reproachful and insulting language.

RAILING, rāl'ing, *n.* A fence of posts and rails: material for rails. [scoffingly: insultingly.

RAILINGLY, rāl'ing-li, *adv.* In a railing manner:

RAILLERY, rāl'ėr-i, *n.* Railing or mockery: banter: good-humoured irony. [From RAIL, *v.i.*]

RAILROAD, rāl'rōd, } *n.* A road or way laid with
RAILWAY, rāl'wā, } iron rails on which carriages run.

RAIMENT, rā'ment, *n.* That in which one is *arrayed* or dressed: clothing in general. [Contr. of obs. ARRAYMENT—ARRAY.] [*ser*) Kingdom.

RAIN, rān, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as REIGN.—*n.* (*Spen-*

RAIN, rān, *n.* *That which wets:* water from the clouds.—*v.i.* To fall from the clouds: to drop like rain.—*v.t.* to pour down like rain. [A.S. *regen*, *ren*, rain; *rignan*, *rinan*, Ger. *regnen*, Gr. *hrainō*, to rain: akin to L. *rigo*, Gr. *brechō*, to wet.]

RAINBOW, rān'bō, *n.* The brilliant-coloured bow or arch seen opposite the sun when rain is falling.

RAINBOWED, rān'bōd, *adj.* Formed with or like a rainbow.

RAINBOW-TINTED, rān'bō-tint'ed, *adj.* Having tints like those of a rainbow: iridescent.

RAINDEER, same as REINDEER.

RAINFALL, rān'fawl, *n.* A fall of rain: the amount of water that falls in the form of rain.

RAIN-GAGE, -GAUGE, rān'-gāj, *n.* A gauge or instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

RAININESS, rān'i-nes, *n.* The state of being rainy.

RAINLESS, rān'les, *adj.* Without rain.

RAIN-PRINT, rān'-print, *n.* One of the small pits seen on the surfaces of some argillaceous rocks, and believed to be the impressions of rain-drops.

RAIN-WATER, rān'-waw'tėr, *n.* Water which falls in rain from the clouds.

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RAINY, rān'i, *adj.* Abounding with rain: showery.

RAISE, rāz, *v.t.* *To cause to rise:* to lift up: to set upright: to erect, build: to originate or produce: to bring together: to levy: to cause to grow or breed: to produce: to give rise to: to exalt: to increase the strength of: to augment: to excite: to recall from death: to cause to swell, as dough: to relinquish or abandon, or cause to be abandoned, as a blockade or siege:—*pr.p.* rais'ing; *pa.p.* raised'. [A.S. *ræran, ræsian—risan*, to rise. See RISE.]

RAISER, rāz'ėr, *n.* One who or that which raises: (*arch.*) the upright board on the front of a step in a flight of steps.

RAISIN, rā'zn, *n.* *A berry:* a dried grape. [Fr.; Prov. *razain, razim;* L. *racemus*, the stalk of a bunch of berries—Gr. *rax, ragos*, a berry, akin to *radix*, a branch or stalk.]

RAISING, rāz'ing, *n.* The act of lifting, setting up, producing, or restoring to life.

RAJAH, rā'ja or rä'ja, *n.* (*lit.*) *A ruler:* a native prince or king in Hindustan. [Hind. *roya*, Sans. *rajan—raj*, to govern; L. *rex*, Gael. *righ*, a king.]

RAJAHSHIP, rā'ja-ship, or rā'-, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

RAJPOOT, RAJPUT, rāj-poot', *n.* (*lit.*) *Son of a king:* a member of various tribes in India, descended either from the old royal races of the Hindus, or from the warrior caste. [Sans. *rajan*, king, and *putra*, son.]

RAKE, rāk, *v.t.* *To scrape* with something toothed: to draw together: to gather with difficulty: to level with a rake: to search diligently over: to pass over violently: (*Shak.*) to cover: (*naut.*) to fire into, as a ship, lengthwise.—*v.i.* to scrape, as with a rake: to search minutely: to pass with violence:—*pr.p.* rāk'ing; *pa.p.* rāked'.—*n.* An instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, &c. [A.S. *racian—race*, a rake; Ger. *rechen*, Ice. *reka*, a rake—*raka*, to scrape, collect: acc. to Wedgwood, from the sound of scraping or scratching.]

RAKE, rāk, *n.* A rascal, contracted from RAKEHELL.

RAKE, rāk, *n.* The *projection* of the stem and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel: the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular.—*v.i.* To incline from the perpendicular:—*pr.p.* rāk'ing; *pa.p.* rāked'. [A.S. *ræcan*, to reach, extend, Ger. *ragen*, to project: akin to Gr. *oregō*, Sans. *rij*, to reach or stretch.]

RAKEHELL, rāk'hel, *n.* A rascal or villain: a debauchee.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Dissolute, lewd. [O. E. *rakel, rakle;* Ger. *rakel, rekel*, a cur, a rascal; or from Fr. *racaille*. See RASCAL.]

RAKER, rāk'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rakes.

RAKESHAME, rāk'shām, *n.* (*Milton*). A base dissolute wretch.

RAKING, rāk'ing, *n.* The act or operation of using a rake: the space raked at once: the quantity collected at once with a rake. [of the masts.

RAKISH, rāk'ish, *adj.* Having a rake or inclination

RAKISH, rāk'ish, *adj.* Like a rake: dissolute: debauched. [dissolutely.

RAKISHLY, rāk'ish-li, *adv.* In a rakish manner:

RAKISHNESS, rāk'ish-nes, *n.* The state of being rakish or dissolute: dissolute practices.

RALLIER, ral'i-ėr, *n.* One who rallies.

RALLY, ral'i, *v.t.* *To re-ally* or gather again: to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion: to bring back to order.—*v.i.* to reassemble, esp. after confusion: to recover wasted strength:—*pr.p.* rall'ying; *pa.p.* rall'ied (-id).—*n.* Act of rallying: recovery of order. [Fr. *rallier*—L. *re*, again, *alligo*, to bind. See ALLY.]

RALLY, ral'i, *v.t.* *To attack with raillery:* to banter.—*v.i.* to exercise raillery:—*pr.p.* rall'ying; *pa.p.* rall'ied. [Fr. *railler*. See RAIL, *v.i.*]

RAM, ram, *n.* A male sheep: (*astron.*) Aries (L., the ram), one of the signs of the zodiac: an engine of war for battering, with a head like that of a ram: a hydraulic engine—called *water-ram:* a ship of war armed with a heavy iron beak for the purpose of running down a hostile vessel.—*v.t.* To thrust with violence, as a ram with its head: to force together: to drive hard down:—*pr.p.* ramm'ing; *pa.p.* rammed'. [A.S. *ram, ramm;* Ger. *ramm—rammen, rammeln*, to cover the female, said of sheep, cats, &c.: or akin to Ice. *ramr*, strong.]

RAMADAN, ram'a-dan or -dan', *n.* The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, in which Mohammed received his first revelation, and throughout which the faithful are required to fast during the day. [Ar., the hot month—*ramida*, to be hot.]

RAMBLE, ram'bl, *v.i.* To go about loosely and irregularly: in an excited state: to go from place to place without object: to visit many places: to be desultory, as in discourse:—*pr.p.* ram'bling; *pa.p.* ram'bled.—*n.* A roving from place to place: an irregular excursion. [Conn. with ROAM, or with RAMP, ROMP.] [derer.

RAMBLER, ram'blėr, *n.* One who rambles: a wan-

RAMBLING, ram'bling, *adj.* Moving about irregularly: unsettled: desultory. [From RAMBLE.]

RAMBLINGLY, ram'bling-li, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

RAMEAL, rām'e-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a branch. [L. *ramus*, a branch.]

RAMENT, ram'ent, *n.* (*lit.*) *A shaving, scraping:* (*bot.*) a bristle-shaped leaflet in the angle of a petiole:—*pl.* RAMEN'TA, loose foliaceous scales on plants, esp. on the petioles and leaves of ferns. [L. *ramenta*, scrapings, pl. of *ramentum*, what is scraped off.]

RAMENTACEOUS, ram-en-tā'shus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Covered with ramenta.

RAMEOUS, rām'e-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Belonging to* or growing on *a branch.* [L. *rameus—ramus*, a branch.]

RAMIFICATION, ram-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Division or separation into branches: a branch: a division or subdivision: (*bot.*) manner of producing branches. [From RAMIFY.]

RAMIFORM, ram'i-form, *adj.* (*bot.*) Resembling a branch. [L. *ramus*, a branch, and *forma*, form.]

RAMIFY, ram'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make* or divide *into branches.*—*v.i.* to shoot into branches: to be divided or spread out:—*pr.p.* ram'ifying; *pa.p.* ram'ified. [L. *ramus*, a branch, *facio*, to make.]

RAMMER, ram'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rams or drives.

RAMOSE, ram-ōs', } *adj.* *Branchy:* (*bot.*) branched,
RAMOUS, ram'us, } as a stem or root. [From L. *ramus*, a branch.]

RAMP, ramp, *v.i.* *To scramble, climb,* or *creep,* as a plant: to leap or bound: (*Spenser*) to leap with violence, to rage, also *v.t.* to tear, to attack.—*n.* A leap or bound. [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, It. *rampare*, to clamber, to creep, conn. with RAP, to seize.]

RAMPAGE, ramp'āj, *n.* A state of passion or excitement. [A corr. of RAMP.]

RAMPALLIAN, ram-pal'yan, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mean wretch. [Prob. from *ramp*, to be violent or disorderly.]

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RAMPANCY, ramp'an-si, *n.* The state or quality of being rampant: excessive prevalence: extravagance.

Rampant.

RAMPANT, ramp'ant, *adj.* *Ramping* or overgrowing usual bounds: overleaping restraint: (*her.*) standing on the hind-legs. [Fr., pr.p. of *ramper*. See RAMP.]

RAMPANTLY, ramp'ant-li, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

RAMPART, ram'part, *n.* *That which defends from* assault or danger: (*fort.*) a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place.—*v.t.* To furnish or fortify with ramparts. [Fr. *rempart*, a rampart, *se remparer*, to intrench one's self—L. *paro*, to prepare, keep off.]

RAMPION, ram'pi-on, *n.* A perennial plant, cultivated for its esculent root, which resembles a small turnip. [From L. *rapum*, *rapa*, a turnip.]

RAMPIRE, ram'pīr, *n.* Same as RAMPART.

RAMROD, ram'rod, *n.* A rod used in ramming or charging a gun.

RAMSHORNS, ramz'hornz, *n.pl.* (*fort.*) Semicircular works of low profile in the ditch, which they sweep, being themselves commanded by the main works.

RAMSKIN, ram'skin, *n.* A species of cake made of dough mixed with grated cheese.

RAN, *pa.t.* of RUN.

RANCH, ransh, *v.t.* (*Dryden*). Same as WRENCH.

RANCID, rans'id, *adj.* *Having a rank* or *putrid smell*, as old oil: sour. [L. *rancidus—rancens*, pr.p. of obs. *ranceo*, to be putrid.]

RANCIDITY, rans-id'i-ti, } *n.* The quality of being
RANCIDNESS, rans'id-nes, } rancid: a musty smell, as of oil.

RANCK, rangk, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as RANK, luxuriant, also fierce.

RANCOROUS, rang'kor-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as RANCOROUS.

RANCOR, rang'kor, *n.* American spelling of RANCOUR.

RANCOROUS, rang'kor-us, *adj.* Full of or shewing rancour: spiteful: malicious.

RANCOROUSLY, rang'kor-us-li, *adv.* In a rancorous manner: malignantly.

RANCOUR, rang'kor, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rancid smell* or flavour: an old grudge: spite: deep-seated enmity. [L. *rancor*, rancidness, an old grudge—*ranceo*, to be putrid.]

RANDOM, ran'dum, *adj.* *Done with urgency* or *vehemence:* done or uttered at hazard: left to chance. [O. E. *randon*, A.S. *randun*; O. Fr. *à randon*, at random, *randon*, urgency, haste; Prov. *randa*, extremity—O. Ger. *rand*, Ice. *rond*, margin, extremity.]

AT RANDOM, with urgency or haste: without direction: without rule or method: by chance.

RANDON, ran'don, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as RANDOM.

RANG, rang, *pa.t.* of RING.

RANGE, rānj, *v.t.* *To rank* or *set in a row:* to place in proper order: to rove or pass over: to sail in a direction parallel to.—*v.i.* to be placed in order: to lie in a particular direction: to rove at large: to sail or pass near:—*pr.p.* rāng'ing; *pa.p.* rānged'.—*n.* A row or rank: a class or order: a wandering: room for passing to and fro: space occupied by anything moving: natural or acquired power to comprehend knowledge: the horizontal distance to which a shot is carried: the long cooking-stove of a kitchen: (*B.*) a chimney-rack. [Fr. *ranger*, to range—*rang*, a rank.]

RANGER, rānj'ér, *n.* One who ranges, a rover: a dog that beats the ground: an officer who superintends a forest or park: (*Spenser*) a robber, a highwayman.

RANGERSHIP, rānj'ér-ship, *n.* The office of a keeper of a park or forest.

RANINE, rān'īn, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or like a *frog.* [L. *rana*, a frog.]

RANK, rangk, *n.* A row or line, esp. of soldiers: class or order: grade or degree: station: high social position.—*v.t.* To place in a line: to range in a particular class: to place methodically.—*v.i.* to be placed in a rank: to have a certain degree of elevation or distinction. [Fr. *ranger—rang*, a rank.]

THE RANKS, the order of common soldiers.—RANK AND FILE, the whole body of common soldiers.

RANK, rangk, *adj.* *Growing high* and luxuriantly: coarse from excessive growth: raised to a high degree: excessive: causing strong growth: very fertile: strong-scented: strong-tasted: rancid: strong: (*Shak.*) inflamed with venereal appetite. [A.S. *ranc*, fruitful, rank; Dan. *rank*, upright; Ger. *rank*, slender, lank; L. *rancidus*, strong-smelling.]

RANK, rangk, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Rankly, fiercely.

RANKER, rangk'ér, *n.* One who arranges or disposes in ranks.

RANKLE, rangk'l, *v.i.* *To grow more rank* or strong: to be inflamed: to fester: to be a source of disquietude or excitement: to rage:—*pr.p.* rank'ling; *pa.p.* rank'led. [See RANK, *adj.*]

RANKLY, rangk'li, *adv.* Luxuriantly: abundantly: (*Shak.*) grossly, coarsely: with a rancid smell.

RANKNESS, rangk'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being rank: luxuriance: excess: rancid smell.

RANK-SCENTED, rangk'-sent'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Strong-scented, rancid.

RANSACK, ran'sak, *v.t.* *To seek* or search for plunder: to search thoroughly: to plunder: (*Spenser*) to violate, to ravish. [A.S. *ran*, plunder, and *secan*, to seek; Ice. *ransaka*, to explore, to examine—*rannr*, Goth. *razns*, a house, and *säkia*, to seek.]

RANSOM, ran'sum, *n.* (*lit.*) *Redemption* or *a buying back:* price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment: release from captivity.—*v.t.* To redeem from captivity, punishment, or ownership. [Fr. *rançon*; It. *redenzione*—L. *redemptio—re*, back, *emo*, *emptum*, to buy.]

RANSOMER, ran'sum-ér, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

RANSOMLESS, ran'sum-les, *adj.* Without ransom: incapable of being ransomed.

RANT, rant, *v.i.* *To rave* in violent or extravagant language: to be noisy in words.—*n.* Boisterous, empty declamation. [Low Ger. *rant*, Gael., Ir. *ran*, a noise.]

RANTER, rant'ér, *n.* One who rants: a noisy talker: a boisterous preacher.

RANUNCULACEOUS, ra-nung-kū-lā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling plants of the order of which the ranunculus is the typical genus.

RANUNCULUS, ra-nung'kū-lus or ra-nun'-, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little frog:* a genus of plants, including the crowfoot, buttercup, &c., so called by Pliny because the aquatic species grow where frogs abound. [L. dim. of *ranula*, a little frog—*rana*, a frog.]

RAP, rap, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *To strike* with a quick blow: to knock:—*pr.p.* rapp'ing; *pa.p.* rapped'.—*n.* A sharp blow: a knock. [Sw. *rappa*, to strike; Gr. *rapis*, a rod: imitative of the sound.]

RAP, rap, *v.t.* *To seize and carry off:* to transport out of one's self: to affect with rapture:—*pr.p.* rapp'ing; *pa.p.* rapped' or rapt. [Dan. *rappe*, to

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snatch away; O. Ger. *rapen*, to snatch up; akin to L. *rapio*, Gr. *harpazō*, Sans. *rabh*, to seize.]

RAPACIOUS, ra-pā'shus, *adj.* *Seizing* by violence: given to plunder: ravenous: greedy of gain. [L. *rapax, rapacis—rapio, raptum*, to seize and carry off; akin to Gr. *harpazō*, Sans. *rabh*, to seize.]

RAPACIOUSLY, ra-pā'shus-li, *adv.* In a rapacious manner: by rapine or violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, ra-pā'shus-nes, } *n.* The quality
RAPACITY, ra-pas'i-ti, } of being rapacious: ravenousness: extortion.

RAPE, rāp, *n.* *The act of seizing* by force: something taken away: violation of the chastity of a female. [From L. *rapio*, to seize. See RAPACIOUS.]

RAPE, rāp, *n.* A division of a county greater than a hundred, peculiar to the county of Sussex. [A.S. *ræp*, a rope, a cord, probably connected with measurement.]

RAPE, rāp, *n.* A plant nearly allied to the *turnip*, cultivated for its herbage and oil-producing seeds. [L. *rapa, rapum*, Gr. *rapys*, the turnip.]

RAPE-CAKE, rāp'-kāk, *n.* Cake made of the refuse after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed.

RAPEFUL, rāp'fool, *adj.* Given to violence or lust. [From RAPE, act of seizing.]

RAPE-OIL, rāp'-oil, *n.* Oil obtained from rape-seed.

RAPE-ROOT, rāp'-rōōt, *n.* RAPE, the plant.

RAPE-SEED, rāp'-sēd, *n.* The seed of rape, from which oil is obtained.

RAPHAELISM, raf'a-el-izm, *n.* The principles of painting introduced by *Raphael*, the great Italian painter, 1483–1520.

RAPHAELITE, raf'a-el-it, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Raphael.

RAPHIDES, raf'i-dēz, *n.pl.* (*lit.*) Crystals of a *needle-like* form: crystals found in the interior of the cells of plants. [Gr. *raphis, raphidos*, a needle—*raptō*, to sew.]

RAPID, rap'id, *adj.* *Seizing:* hurrying along: very swift: speedy.—*n.* The part of a river where the current is more rapid than usual—generally in *pl.* [L. *rapidus—rapio*, to seize.]

RAPIDITY, ra-pid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being rapid: swiftness: velocity.

RAPIDLY, rap'id-li, *adv.* With rapidity or quick motion: with great speed: quickly.

RAPIDNESS, rap'id-nes, *n.* Same as RAPIDITY.

RAPIER, rā'pi-ėr, *n.* A light sword with a very narrow blade used only in thrusting. [Fr. *rapière*, Sp. *raspadera*, a rasper, as we would say a poker, in contempt.]

RAPINE, rap'in or 'īn, *n.* *Act of seizing* and *carrying away* forcibly: plunder: violence. [From L. *rapio*, to seize.]

RAPPAREE, rap-pa-rē', *n.* A wild Irish plunderer, so called because armed with a *rapary* or half-pike. [*Rapary*, prob. a corr. of RAPIER.]

RAPPEE, rap-pē', *n.* A kind of snuff, manufactured from the veins and fibres of dried tobacco, separated from the thin parts of the leaf by the *rasp*. [Fr. *râpé—râper*, to rasp. See RASP.]

RAPPEL, rap'pel, *n.* The beat of the drum to call the soldiers to arms.

RAPPER, rap'ėr, *n.* One who raps: a door-knocker.

RAPT, rapt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Carried away:* raised to rapture: transported: ravished. [L. *raptus—rapio*, to seize.]

RAPT, rapt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of RAP.

RAPTORES, rap-tōr'ēz, *n.pl.* An order of birds of prey distinguished by a hooked bill and sharp claws, and including the vultures, falcons, and owls. [L. *raptor*, a plunderer—*rapio*, to seize.]

RAPTORIAL, rap-tōr'i-al, } *adj.* Belonging to the
RAPTORIOUS, rap-tōr'i-us, } order Raptores: seizing by violence, as a bird of prey. [See RAPTORES.]

RAPTURE, rap'tūr, *n.* *A seizing and carrying away:* violent seizure: extreme delight: transport: ecstasy.—*v.t.* To enrapture: to ravish. [From L. *rapio, raptum*, to seize.]

RAPTURIST, rap'tūr-ist, *n.* (*Spenser*). One filled with rapture, an enthusiast.

RAPTUROUS, rap'tūr-us, *adj.* Seizing and carrying away: ecstatic: transporting. [From RAPTURE.]

RAPTUROUSLY, rap'tūr-us-li, *adv.* With rapture: ecstatically.

RARE, rār, *adj.* *Thin:* of a loose texture: not dense: uncommon: excellent: extraordinary: — *comp.* RAR'ER, *superl.* RAR'EST. [Fr.; D. *raar;* Ger. *rar* —L. *rarus*, rare, thin.]

RAREE-SHOW, rār'ē-shō, *n.* A show carried about in a box: a peep-show. [A corr. of *rarity-show.*]

RAREFACTION, rar-e-fak'shun or rā-re-fak'shun, *n.* Act of rarefying: expansion of aëriform bodies.

RAREFIABLE, rar'e-fī-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being rarefied.

RAREFY, rar'e-fī or rā're-fī, *v.t.* *To make rare*, thin, or less dense.—*v.i.* to become thin and porous:—*pr.p.* rar'efying; *pa.p.* rar'efied. [L. *rarus*, rare, *facio*, to make.]

RARELY, rār'li, *adv.* In a rare manner or degree: seldom: finely: happily: (*Shak.*) uncommonly.

RARENESS, rār'nes, *n.* The state of being rare: thinness: uncommonness: value arising from scarcity.

RARITY, rar'i-ti or rār'-, *n.* State of being rare: thinness: subtilty: something valued for its scarcity: uncommonness.

RASCAL, ras'kal, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lean beast, esp. a lean deer: a mean or dishonest fellow: a knave: a villain.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Low, mean. [A.S. *rascal*, a lean deer; Fr. *racaille*, D. *racalie, raepalie*, the scum of the people—Fr. *racler*, D. *raepen*, to scrape.]

RASCALITY, ras-kal'i-ti, *n.* Act or practice of a rascal: villainy: the mob.

RASCALLIEST, ras'kal-i-est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Superl. of RASCALLY.

RASCAL-LIKE, ras'kal-līk, *adj.* Same as RASCALLY.

RASCALLION, ras-kal'yun, *n.* A rascal: one of the lowest people: a low, mean wretch. [A corr. of RASCAL.]

RASCALLY, ras'kal-i, *adj.* Like a rascal: mean: vile: worthless: base.

RASE, rāz, *v.t.* *To scrape:* to scratch or blot out: to efface: to cancel: to level with the ground: to demolish: to ruin: to destroy completely (see RAZE):—*pr.p.* rās'ing; *pa.p.* rāsed'. [Fr. *raser*—L. *rado, rasum*, to scrape.]

RASH, rash, *adj.* *Rushing:* hasty: sudden: headstrong: incautious: (*Spenser*) quick.—*n.* A slight eruption on the body.—*v.t.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) To tear violently, to hack, to cut into pieces: to slice: to prepare with haste. [D., Ger. *rasch*, rapid; D. *raschen*, to hasten; A.S. *hrysan*, to rush.]

RASH-EMBRACED, rash'-em-brāsd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Rashly embraced or undertaken.

RASHER, rash'ėr, *n.* A thin *slice* of broiled bacon. [W. *rhasg*, a slice.]

RASHLING, rash'ling, *n.* A rash person.

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RASHLY, rash'li, *adv.* Hastily, suddenly: violently: without due consideration.

RASHNESS, rash'nes, *n.* State of being rash: overhaste in resolving on or undertaking a matter: precipitation: foolish contempt of danger.

RASKALL, ras'kal, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as RASCAL.

RASORIAL, ra-zōr'i-al, *adj.* Belonging to an order of birds (*Rasores*) which *scrape* the ground for their food, as the hen. [Low L. *rasor*, a scraper—L. *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape.]

RASP, rasp, *n.* A coarse file, used in *scraping* a surface.—*v.t.* To rub with a rasp. [O. E., O. Fr. *raspe—rasper*, It. *raspare*, to grate—O. Ger. *raspon*, D. *raspen*, to scrape together: or from L. *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape.]

RASP, rasp, *n.* Same as RASPBERRY.

RASPBERRY, ras'ber-i or raz'-, *n.* A kind of bramble, so called from its *rasping* prickles: its fruit.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR, a preparation consisting of raspberry juice, vinegar, and sugar.

RASPER, rasp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rasps.

RASURE, rā'zhūr, *n.* Act of scraping, shaving, or erasing: obliteration: an erasure. [From RASE.]

RAT, rat, *n.* (*lit.*) *The gnawing animal:* an animal of the mouse kind, but larger and more destructive.—*v.i.* To desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or power, as rats are said to leave a falling house:—*pr.p.* ratt'ing; *pa.p.* ratt'ed. [A.S. *ræt*; Ger. *ratze*; It. *ratto*; low L. *ratus*, a rat, prob. allied to L. *rodo*, to gnaw.]

SMELL A RAT, to have a suspicion.

RATABILITY, rāt'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being ratable or liable to be rated.

RATABLE, rāt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be rated or set at a certain value: subject to taxation.

RATABLENESS, rāt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as RATABILITY.

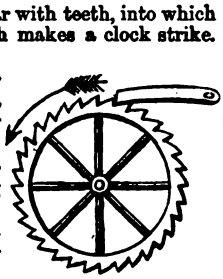
RATABLY, rāt'a-bli, *adv.* By rate or proportion: proportionally.

RATAFIA, rat-a-fē'a, *n.* The generic name of a series of cordials, prepared usually by mixing an alcoholic liquor with the juice of some fruit or flavouring material, and sugar or syrup. [Sp.—Malay, *arak*, arrack, and *tafia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.]

RATAN, ra-tan', *n.* Same as RATTAN.

RATCH, rach, *n.* A rack or bar with teeth, into which a click drops: a wheel which makes a clock strike. [Prob. allied to RACK.]

RATCHET, rach'et, *n.* A bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel: a click or pall.



Ratchet-wheel.

RATCHET-WHEEL, rach'-et-hwēl, *n.* A wheel having teeth for a ratchet.

RATE, rāt, *n.* A *ratio* or proportion *fixed by calculation:* allowance: standard: value: price: the class of a ship: movement, as fast or slow: a tax: (*Spenser*) order, state.—*v.t.* To calculate: to estimate: to settle the relative rank, scale, or position of: to tax one with a thing: to scold: to chide.—*v.i.* to make an estimate: to be placed in a certain class:—*pr.p.* rāt'ing; *pa.p.* rāt'ed. [O. Fr.; It., low L. *rata*—L. *reor*, *ratus*, to calculate, to think—*res*, a thing.]

RATEL, rā'tel, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds of the bear family, nearly allied to the gluttons, and very like the badgers, but heavier and clumsier.

RATEPAYER, rāt'pā-ėr, *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.

RATH, rath, *n.* (*Spenser*). A hill, a fortress. [Irish.]

RATH, RATHE, rath, *adj.* (*Milton, Tenn.*) Early: coming before others or before the usual time.—*adv.* (*Spenser, Tenn.*) Soon: early: betimes. [A.S. *hrathe*, quickly, soon.]

RATHER, rä*th*'ėr, *adv.* (*lit.*) *Earlier:* quicker: more willingly: in preference: especially: chiefly: more so than otherwise: on the contrary: somewhat. [A.S. *rathor*, comp. of *rath*, early.]

RATHEREST, rä*th*'ėr-est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Superl. of RATH.

RATIFICATION, rat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of ratifying or confirming: confirmation: (*Scots law*) the acknowledgment made by a married woman, before a justice of the peace, that a deed was executed by her voluntarily, and with full knowledge of its import.

RATIFIER, rat'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who or that which ratifies or sanctions.

RATIFY, rat'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make firm:* to approve and sanction: to settle:—*pr.p.* rat'ifying; *pa.p.* rat'ified. [L. *ratus*, fixed by calculation—*reor*, *ratus*, to calculate, and *facio*, to make. See RATE.]

RATIO, rā'shi-o, *n.* (*lit.*) *Calculation:* the relation of one thing to another. [L. *ratio*, calculation, reason, the faculty which calculates—*reor*, *ratus*, to calculate. See RATE.]

RATIOCINATE, rash-i-os'i-nāt, *v.i.* *To reason:* to argue:—*pr.p.* ratioc'inating; *pa.p.* ratioc'inated. [L. *ratiocinor*, *ratiocinatus—ratio*, reason.]

RATIOCINATION, rash-i-os-i-nā'shun or rat-, *n.* *The act* or *process of reasoning:* deducing conclusions from premises. [L. *ratiocinatio—ratiocinor*, *-atus*, to calculate, to reason.]

RATIOCINATIVE, rash-i-os'i-nā-tiv, *adj.* Characterised by, addicted to, or consisting in ratiocination: argumentative.

RATION, rā'shun, *n.* The *rate* of provisions distributed to a soldier or sailor daily: an allowance.

RATIONAL, rash'un-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the reason:* endowed with or agreeable to reason: sane: intelligent: judicious: (*arith.* and *alg.*) noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers: (*geog.*) noting the plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre.—*n.* A rational being. [L. *ratio*, *rationis*. See REASON.]

RATIONALE, rash-i-o-nā'le or rā-, *n.* An account of with reasons: an account of the principles of some opinion. [From RATIONAL.]

RATIONALISE, rash'un-al-īz, *v.t.* To convert to rationalism: to interpret like a rationalist.—*v.i.* to rely entirely or unduly on reason:—*pr.p.* ra'tionalīsing; *pa.p.* ra'tionalised.

RATIONALISM, rash'un-al-izm, *n.* The religious system or doctrines of a rationalist.

RATIONALIST, rash'un-al-ist, *n.* One guided in his opinions solely by reason: especially one so guided in regard to religion.

RATIONALISTIC, -AL, rash-un-al-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism.

RATIONALISTICALLY, rash-un-al-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

RATIONALITY, rash-un-al'i-ti, } *n.* Quality of
RATIONALNESS, rash'un-al-nes, } being rational: possession or due exercise of reason: reasonableness.

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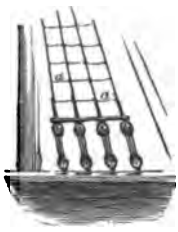
RATLINE, RATLIN, rat'lin, } *n.* One of the small
RATTLING, rat'ling, } lines or ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships.



a, a, Ratlines.

RAT'S-BANE, ratz'-bān, *n.* Poison for rats: arsenious acid.

RAT-TAIL, rat'-tāl, *adj.* Like a rat's tail in form, as a round, thin file.

RATTAN, rat-tan', *n.* A genus of palms having a smooth, reed-like stem several hundreds of feet in length: a walking-stick made of rattan: stems of this palm used as a raft. [Fr. *ratan, rotin, rotang;* Malay *rotan.*]

RATTEEN, rat-tēn', *n.* A thick tweeled woollen stuff. [Fr. *ratine*—O. Fr. *ratin,* fern; Fr. *ratiner,* to nap cloth.]

RATTEN, rat'n, *v.t.* To take away a workman's tools for not paying his contribution to the trades-union, or for having in any way offended the union.

RATTINET, rat-ti-net', *n.* A thin variety of ratteen.

RATTING, rat'ing, *n.* See RAT, *v.i.*

RATTLE, rat'l, *v.i.* To produce rapidly the sound *rat:* to clatter: to speak eagerly and noisily.—*v.t.* to cause to make a rattle or clatter: to stun with noise: to scold:—*pr.p.* ratt'ling; *pa.p.* ratt'led.—*n.* A sharp noise rapidly repeated: a clatter: loud empty talk: a toy or instrument for rattling. [O. Ger. *ratteln,* D. *ratelen;* Gr. *krotalon.*]

RATTLE-BRAINED, rat'l-brānd, } *adj.* Noisy:
RATTLE-HEADED, rat'l-hed'ed, } giddy: unsteady.

RATTLESNAKE, rat'l-snāk, *n.* A poisonous snake having a number of hard, bony rings loosely jointed at the end of the tail, which make a rattling noise.

RATTLING, rat'ling, *n.* Same as RATLINE.

RAUCITY, raws'i-ti, *n.* Hoarseness: roughness or harshness of sound.

RAUCOUS, rawk'us, *adj.* Hoarse: harsh or rough. [L. *raucus* = *ravicus—ravus,* gray-yellow, hoarse.]

RAUGHT, rawt (*Spenser*). *Reached,* extended, snatched away. [An obs. pa.t. and pa.p. of REACH.]

RAVAGE, rav'āj, *v.t.* *To carry off by violence:* to pillage: to destroy:—*pr.p.* rav'āging; *pa.p.* rav'āged.—*n.* Plunder: devastation: ruin. [Fr. *ravir;* Prov. *rapar*—L. *rapio,* to carry off by force.]

RAVAGER, rav'āj-ėr, *n.* *One who ravages:* a plunderer: he or that which lays waste.

RAVE, rāv, *v.i.* *To be rabid* or *mad:* to be wild or raging, like a madman: to talk irrationally: to utter wild exclamations:—*pr.p.* rāv'ing; *pa.p.* rāved'. [Fr. *rêver,* to dream, to be delirious; L. *rabies,* madness—obs. *rabo,* to be mad, akin to Sans. root *rabh,* to be exasperated; Gael. *rabha,* idle talk.]

RAVEL, rav'el, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To speak confusedly:* (*orig.*) *to entangle:* to untwist or unweave.—*v.i.* to be untwisted or unwoven: (*Milton*) to fall into perplexity or confusion:—*pr.p.* rav'elling; *pa.p.* rav'elled. [D. *ravelen,* to ravel, to talk confusedly.]

RAVELIN, rav'lin, *n.* A detached work with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. [Fr.; It. *rivellino,* prob. from L. *vallum,* a rampart.]

RAVEN, rāv'n, *n.* A kind of crow, noted for its croak and plundering habits.—*adj.* Black, like a raven. [A.S. *hrefen;* Ice. *hrafn;* Dan. *ravn;* D. *raven,* to croak; L. *corvus,* Gr. *korōnē,* a crow, from its cry.]

RAVEN, rav'n, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To plunder *like a raven:* to obtain by violence: to devour with great eagerness or voracity.—*v.i.* to prey with rapacity.—*n.* Prey: plunder.

RAVEN-COLOURED, rāv'n-kul'urd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Black, like a raven.

RAVENER, rav'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which ravens or plunders.

RAVENING, rav'n-ing, *n.* (*B.*) Eagerness for plunder.—*p.adj.* Preying with violence: rapacious.

RAVENOUS, rav'n-us, *adj.* Voracious, like a raven: devouring with rapacity: eager for prey or gratification. [See RAVEN.]

RAVENOUSLY, rav'n-us-li, *adv.* In a ravenous manner: with raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, rav'n-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ravenous: furious voracity: rage for prey.

RAVER, rāv'ėr, *n.* One who raves or is furious.

RAVIN, rav'in, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as RAVEN, plunder.—*adj.* Ravenous: greedy.

RAVINE, ra-vēn', *n.* A long, deep hollow, *worn away* by a torrent: a deep, narrow mountain-pass. [Fr.—from *ravir,* L. *rapio,* to tear away.]

RAVINGLY, rāv'ing-li, *adv.* In a raving manner: with frenzy: with distraction.

RAVISH, rav'ish, *v.t.* *To seize* or *carry away* by violence: to have sexual intercourse with by force: to fill with ecstasy. [Fr. *ravir*—L. *rapio,* to seize.]

RAVISHER, rav'ish-ėr, *n.* One who takes anything by violence: one who forces a woman: one who transports with delight.

RAVISHING, rav'ish-ing, *p.adj.* Delighting to rapture: transporting: ecstatic.

RAVISHINGLY, rav'ish-ing-li, *adv.* In a raviahing manner: with rapture.

RAVISHMENT, rav'ish-ment, *n.* Act of ravishing: abduction: rape: ecstatic delight: rapture.

RAW, raw, *adj.* Not altered from its *natural state:* not cooked or dressed: not prepared or manufactured: not mixed: not covered: (*Spenser*) bare of flesh: sore: unfinished: untried: cold and damp, bleak.—*n.* A raw or sore place. [A.S. *hreaw,* D. *rouw,* Ice. *hrar;* Ger. *roh,* akin to L. *crudus,* raw.]

RAWBONE, raw'bōn, } *adj.* With little flesh on
RAWBONED, raw'bōnd, } the bones.

RAW-COLD, raw'-kōld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Damp and cold.

RAWHEAD, raw'hed, *n.* A spectre mentioned to frighten children.

RAWHIDE, raw'hīd, *n.* A whip made of twisted, [untanned leather.

RAWLY, raw'li, *adv.* Unskilfully, without experience: (*Shak.*) hastily, without provision.

RAWNESS, raw'nes, *n.* The state of being raw or uncooked: unskilfulness: (*Shak.*) hasty manner: damp chilliness.

RAY, rā, *n.* and *v.* Same as ARRAY.

RAY, rā, *v.t.* Same as BEWRAY.

RAY, rā, *n.* A line of light or heat proceeding from a point: intellectual light: apprehension.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To streak, to defile, to soil. [O. Fr. *rai;* Sp. *rayo;* L. *radius.*]

RAY, rā, *n.* A class of fishes including the skate, thornback, and torpedo. [Fr. *raie;* Sp. *raya;* L. *raia.*]

RAYAH, rā'yah, *n.* A non-Mohammedan subject of Turkey who pays the capitation tax. [Ar. *raiyah,* a herd, a peasant—*raya,* to pasture, to feed.]

RAYLE, rāl, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as RAIL.

RAYLESS, rā'les, *adj.* Without rays: destitute of light: dark.

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RAYNE, rān, *v.i.* and *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as RAIN.

RAYON, rā'on, *n.* (*Spenser*). A ray. [Fr. See RAY.]

RAYONNANT, rā'on-nant, *adj.* (*her.*) Sending forth rays. [Fr., pr.p. of *rayonner*, to emit rays—*rayon*, a ray. See RAY.]

RAZE, rāz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as RACE, a root.

RAZE, rāz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To scrape, to shave:* to lay level with the ground: to overthrow: to destroy: —*pr.p.* rāz'ing; *pa.p.* rāzed'. [See RASE.]

RAZOR, rā'zor, *n.* A knife for shaving. [From RAZE.]

RAZORABLE, rā'zor-a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Fit to be shaved.

RAZOR-BACK, rā'zor-bak, *n.* A species of whale of the genus Rorqual, which is distinguished by having a dorsal fin, the Great Northern Rorqual. [So called from a pretty sharp ridge on its back.]

RAZOR-BILL, rā'zor-bil, *n.* A species of auk, common on the coasts of all the northern parts of the Atlantic, and valued for its eggs, its flesh, and its feathers. [So called from its broad, thin bill.]

RAZOR-FISH, rā'zor-fish, } *n.* The solen, a genus
RAZOR-SHELL, rā'zor-shel, } of bivalve molluscs. [So called from its elongated, narrow shell.]

RAZOR-STROP, rā'zor-strop, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.

RAZURE, rā'zhōōr, *n.* Same as ERASURE.

REABSORB, rē-ab-sorb', *v.t.* To absorb, suck in, or swallow up again.

REABSORPTION, rē-ab-sorp'shun, *n.* The act or process of reabsorbing: the state of being reabsorbed.

REACCUSE, rē-ak-kūz', *v.t.* To accuse again.

REACH, rēch, *v.t.* *To stretch* or *extend:* to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand: to hand over: to extend to: to touch or strike from a distance: to arrive at: to gain: to include.—*v.i.* to be extended so as to touch: to extend in time: to stretch out the hand: to try to obtain.—*n.* Act or power of reaching: power of attainment: capability: extent: extent of force: penetration: artifice: contrivance: a straight portion of a stream. [A.S. *rǽcan*. See RACK.]

REACHABLE, rēch'a-bl, *adj.* Within reach.

REACHER, rēch'ėr, *n.* One who reaches.

REACT, re-akt', *v.i.* To act again: to return an impulse: to act mutually upon each other.—*v.t.* to act, perform, or do over again.

REACTION, re-ak'shun, *n.* Action back upon or resisting other action: mutual action: backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.

REACTIONARY, re-ak'shun-ar-i, *adj.* For or implying reaction.—*n.* One who favours reaction.

REACTIONIST, re-ak'shun-ist, *n.* Same as REACTIONARY.

REACTIVE, re-ak'tiv, *adj.* Having power or tending to react.

REACTIVELY, re-ak'tiv-li, *adv.* By reaction.

REACTIVENESS, re-ak'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being reactive.

READ, rēd, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To speak, to interpret:* to utter aloud written or printed words: to peruse: to comprehend: to discover by signs or marks: (*Spenser*) to declare, explain, discover, suppose: to study.—*v.i.* to perform the act of reading: to practise much reading: to appear in reading: (*Spenser*) to declare, tell:—*pr.p.* read'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* read' (red).—*n.* (*Spenser*) Advice, motto, proverb, prophecy. [A.S. *rǽdan*; Ger. *reden*, to speak.]

READ, red, *adj.* Versed in books: learned.

READABLE, rēd'a-bl, *adj.* *That may be read:* worth reading. [being readable.

READABLENESS, rēd'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of

READABLY, rēd'a-bli, *adv.* In a readable manner.

READDRESS, rē-ad-dres', *v.t.* To address again or a second time.

READEPTION, rē-a-dep'shun, *n.* (*Bacon*). The act of regaining, recovery. [L. *re*, again, and *adipiscor*, *adeptus*, to obtain.]

READER, rēd'ėr, *n.* One who reads: one who reads prayers in a church, or lectures on scientific subjects: one who corrects proofs: one who reads much: a reading-book.

READERSHIP, rēd'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of reading prayers in church: the office of a lecturer in a university.

READILY, red'i-li, *adv.* Without delay, hinderance, or objection: easily: promptly: quickly: cheerfully.

READINESS, red'i-nes, *n.* The state of being ready or fit: the state of being willing or prepared: freedom from hinderance or obstruction: quickness: promptitude: willingness.

READING, rēd'ing, *adj.* Addicted to reading.—*n.* Act of reading: perusal: study of books: public or formal recital: the way in which a passage reads: an interpretation of a passage or work.

READING-BOOK, rēd'ing-book, *n.* A book of exercises in reading.

READING-DESK, rēd'ing-desk, *n.* A desk in which the service is read in a church.

READING-ROOM, rēd'ing-rōōm, *n.* A room with papers, &c., resorted to for reading.

READJOURN, rē-ad-jurn', *v.t.* To adjourn again or a second time. [order again.

READJUST, rē-ad-just', *v.t.* To adjust or put in

READJUSTMENT, rē-ad-just'ment, *n.* The putting in order again what had been discomposed.

READMISSION, rē-ad-mish'un, *n.* Act of readmitting: state of being readmitted.

READMIT, rē-ad-mit', *v.t.* To admit again.

READMITTANCE, rē-ad-mit'tans, *n.* Admittance or allowance to enter again. [again or anew.

READORN, re-a-dorn', *v.t.* To adorn or decorate

READY, red'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Arranged, set in order:* prepared at the moment: prepared in mind: willing: not slow or awkward: dexterous: prompt: quick: present in hand: at hand: near: easy: on the point of.—*adv.* In a state of readiness or preparation. [A.S. *rad*, *rǽd*; D. *gereed*; Dan. *rede*, ready, prepared; Sw. *reda*, Scot. *red*, to set to rights, to put in order.] [for use: not made to order.

READY-MADE, red'i-mād, *adj.* Made and ready

READY-WITTED, red'i-wit'ed, *adj.* Having ready wit. [EDIFY.

REÆDIFY, rē-ed'i-fī, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as RE-

REAFFIRM, rē-af-fėrm', *v.t.* To affirm again.

REAGENT, rē-ā'jent, *n.* A substance that reacts on and detects the presence of other bodies: a test.

REAK, rēk, *n.* (*B. and Fl.*) A freak, a prank.

REAL, rē'al, *n.* A silver coin current in Spain and the Spanish possessions, the $\frac{1}{100}$th part of a piastre, and worth from 2½d. to 3d. sterling. [Sp.—*real*, royal—L. *regalis*. See REGAL.]

REAL, rē'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Relating to the thing* as it is (opposed to *feigned*): actually existing: not counterfeit or assumed: true: genuine: (*Bacon*) pertaining to things, not to persons: (*law*) pertaining to

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things fixed, as lands or houses. [Low L. *realis—res*, a thing.]

REALGAR, re-al'gar, *n.* Native sulphuret of arsenic, a mineral consisting of about 70 parts of arsenic and 30 of sulphur, and of a brilliant red colour. [Fr.; It. *risigallo;* low L. *risigallum.*]

REALISABLE, rē'al-īz-a-bl, *adj.* That may be realised.

REALISATION, rē-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* Act of realising or state of being realised.

REALISE, rē'al-īz, *v.t.* To make real: to bring into being or act: to accomplish: to convert into real property: to obtain: to impress strongly upon the mind: to feel strongly: to bring home to one's own experience:—*pr.p.* rē'alising; *pa.p.* rē'alised.

REALISER, rē-al-īz'ér, *n.* One who realises.

REALISING, rē'al-īz-ing, *p.adj.* Serving to make real or bring home to one as a reality.

REALISM, rē'al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that our general conceptions represent real existences—opposed to *nominalism.* [of realism.

REALIST, rē'al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine

REALISTIC, rē-al-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of realism or the realists.

REALITY, rē-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being real: that which is real and not imaginary: truth: verity: (*law*) the fixed, permanent nature of real property.

REALLEGE, rē-al-lej', *v.t.* To allege again.

REALLIANCE, rē-al-lī'ans, *n.* A renewed alliance.

REALLY, rē-al-lī', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bring together again, to reform.

REALLY, rē'al-li, *adv.* In a real manner: with reality: actually: in truth.

REALM, relm, *n.* A regal or royal jurisdiction: kingdom: province: country. [O. Fr. *realme*, from a L. form *regalimen—regalis*, royal. See REGAL.]

REALNESS, rē'al-nes, *n.* The condition of being real. [or of relating to real estate.

REALTY, rē'al-ti, *n.* (*law*). The quality of being real,

REALTY, rē'al-ti, *n.* (*Milton*). Royalty.

REAM, rēm, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something tied with a strap:* a quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires. [D. *riem*, a strap or thong; Fr. *rame;* It. *risma.*]

REAM, rēm, *v.i.* (*Scott*). To cream, to froth. [See CREAM.]

REAME, rēm, *n.* (*Spenser*). A realm.

REANIMATE, re-an'i-māt, *v.t.* To animate again: to restore to life: to infuse new life or spirit into: to revive.

REANIMATION, re-an-i-mā'shun, *n.* The act or operation of reanimating: the state of being reanimated.

REANNEX, rē-an-neks', *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To annex again, to reunite.

REANNEXATION, rē-an-neks-ā'shun, *n.* The act of annexing again: state of being reannexed.

REANSWER, rē-an'sér, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To answer back, to react.

REAP, rēp, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pluck:* to cut, as grain: to clear a crop off: to gather: to receive as a reward.—*v.i.* to cut grain, &c.: to receive the fruit of labour or works. [A.S. *ripan;* Goth. *raupjan*, Ger. *raufen*, D. *roopen*, to pluck; akin to L. *rapio*, to seize.]

REAPER, rēp'ér, *n.* One who reaps: a machine for cutting grain.

REAPING-HOOK, rēp'ing-hook, *n.* A hook-shaped instrument, with a handle, for cutting grain: a sickle.

REAPPAREL, rē-ap-par'el, *v.t.* To clothe again.

REAPPEAR, rē-ap-pēr', *v.i.* To appear again or a second time. [appearance.

REAPPEARANCE, rē-ap-pēr'ans, *n.* A second

REAPPLICATION, re-ap-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of applying again: the state of being applied again.

REAPPLY, rē-ap-plī', *v.t.* or *v.i.* To apply again.

REAPPOINT, rē-ap-point', *v.t.* To appoint again.

REAPPOINTMENT, rē-ap-point'ment, *n.* A second appointment.

REAPPORTION, rē-ap-pōr'shun, *v.t.* To apportion again. [second apportionment.

REAPPORTIONMENT, rē-ap-pōr'shun-ment, *n.* A

REAPPROACH, rē-ap-prōch', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To approach again.

REAR, rēr, *n.* *That which is behind:* the back part: the last part of an army or fleet. [O. Fr. *rière*, Prov. *reire*, It. and L. *retro*, behind, from *re*, back, and suffix *tro*, denoting motion.]

REAR, rēr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To raise:* to bring up to maturity: to educate: to stir up: (*Spenser*) to take away, to steal.—*v.i.* to rise on the hind legs, as a horse. [A form of RAISE; A.S. *rœran*, to raise.]

REAR, rēr, *adj.* *Early:* underdone in cooking, raw. [See RARE.]

REAR, same as RERE.

REAR-ADMIRAL, rēr-ad'mi-ral, *n.* An admiral of the third rank, who commands the rear division of a fleet.

REARER, rēr'ér, *n.* One who rears or raises.

REAR-FRONT, rēr'-frunt, *n.* The rear-rank of a body of troops when faced about.

REAR-GUARD, rēr'-gārd, *n.* The portion of a body of troops which marches in the rear, to cover and protect the main body.

REARGUE, re-ar'gū, *v.t.* To argue over again.

REAR-LINE, rēr'-līn, *n.* The last rank of a battalion, &c., drawn up in open order.

REARMOUSE, rēr'mows, *n.* Same as RERMOUSE.

REAR-RANK, rēr'-rangk, *n.* The hindermost rank of a body of troops.

REARWARD, rēr'wawrd, *n.* (*B.*) The rear-guard: the last troop: (*Shak.*) a train behind, the tail, the latter part. [REAR, and WARD, guard.]

REARWARD, rēr'wawrd, *adv.* At or towards the rear. [REAR, and afx. *ward*, towards.]

REASCEND, rē-as-send', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To ascend, mount, or climb again.

REASCENSION, rē-as-sen'shun, *n.* The act of re-ascending or remounting.

REASCENT, rē-as-sent', *n.* The act of reascending: an acclivity.

REASON, rē'zn or rē'zun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A calculation:* that which supports or justifies an act, &c.: the cause of occurrences or phenomena: a motive: proof: excuse: cause: the faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth: the exercise of reason: just view of things: right: right conduct: propriety: justice: (*Spenser*) ratio, proportion.—*v.i.* To exercise the faculty of reason: to deduce inferences from premises: to argue: to debate: to converse.—*v.t.* to examine or discuss: to debate: to persuade by reasoning: (*Shak.*) to plead for.—*adj.* (*Bacon*) Reasonable. [Fr. *raison;* Sp. *razon;* L. *ratio, rationis—reor, ratus*, to calculate—*res*, a thing.]

BY REASON OF, on account of: in consequence.

REASONABLE, rē'zn-a-bl, *adj.* Endowed with reason: rational: acting according to reason: agreeable to reason: just: not excessive: moderate.

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REASONABLENESS, rē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being reasonable: conformity to reason or to rational principles: moderation.

REASONABLY, rē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In a reasonable manner: in conformity with reason: in a moderate degree: tolerably.

REASONER, rē'zn-ėr, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

REASONING, rē'zn-ing, *n.* Act of exercising reason: that which is offered in argument: course of argument. [son, insane, unreasonable.

REASONLESS, rē'zn-les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Void of rea-

REASSEMBLAGE, rē-as-sem'blāj, *n.* The state of being again brought together. [or collect again.

REASSEMBLE, rē-as-sem'bl, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To assemble

REASSERT, rē-as-sėrt', *v.t.* To assert again.

REASSERTION, rē-as-sėr'shun, *n.* A second or repeated assertion. [new assessment.

REASSESSMENT, rē-as-ses'ment, *n.* A second or

REASSIGN, rē-as-sīn', *v.t.* To assign again: to transfer back what has been assigned.

REASSIGNMENT, rē-as-sīn'ment, *n.* A new or repeated assignment. [again.

REASSOCIATE, rē-as-sō'shi-āt, *v.i.* To associate

REASSUME, rē-as-sūm', *v.t.* To assume or take again.

REASSUMPTION, rē-as-sum'shun, *n.* A repeated assumption: a resuming.

REASSURANCE, rē-a-shōōr'ans, *n.* Repeated assurance: a second assurance against loss.

REASSURE, rē-a-shōōr', *v.t.* To assure anew: to give confidence to. [insures again or anew.

REASSURER, rē-a-shōōr'ėr, *n.* One who assures or

REATTACH, rē-at-tach', *v.t.* To attach again.

REATTACHMENT, rē-at-tach'ment, *n.* A second or renewed attachment.

REATTAIN, rē-at-tān', *v.t.* To attain again.

REATTEMPT, rē-at-temt', *v.t.* To attempt again.

REAVE, rēv, *v.t.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) To bereave, to take away by violence or stealth:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* reft, raft. [A.S. *reſian*, to seize, to spoil—*reaf*, a garment, spoil: conn. with L. *rapio*. See ROB.]

REAVER, rēv'ėr, *n.* One who reaves: a robber.

REAWAKE, rē-a-wāk', *v.i.* To awake again.

REBAPTISE, rē-bap-tīz', *v.t.* To baptise again or a second time.

REBATE, re-bāt', *n.* Same as RABBET.—*v.t.* To rabbet: (*Shak.*) to beat to obtuseness, to blunt. [Fr. *rebattre*. See RABBET.]

REBATE, re-bāt', } *n.* A beating back:
REBATEMENT, re-bāt'ment, } abatement, deduction: (*her.*) abatement or diminution of the bearings of a coat of arms. [Fr. *rebattre*—L. *re*, back, and *battuo*, to beat. See RABBET.]

REBEC, rē'bek, *n.* A musical instrument of the violin kind, with three strings played with a bow, introduced by the Moors into Spain. [Fr. *rebec*, Sp. *rabel*—Ar. *rabab*, a certain musical instrument.]

REBEL, re-bel', *v.i.* To shake off subjection: to renounce authority, or to take up arms against it: to oppose any lawful authority:—*pr.p.* rebell'ing; *pa.p.* rebelled'. [L. *rebello—re*, off, away, and *bello*, to fight, to make war—*bellum*, war, orig. *duellum*, a contest between two—*duo*, two.]

REBEL, reb'el, *n.* One who rebels.—*adj.* Rebellious.

REBELLER, re-bel'ėr, *n.* One who rebels: a rebel.

REBEL-LIKE, reb'el-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a rebel.

REBELLION, re-bel'yun, *n.* Act of rebelling: open opposition to lawful authority: revolt.

REBELLIOUS, re-bel'yus, *adj.* Engaged in rebellion: resisting lawful authority: insubordinate.

REBELLIOUSLY, re-bel'yus-li, *adv.* In a rebellious manner: in opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, re-bel'yus-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being rebellious.

REBELLOW, re-bel'lō, *v.i.* To bellow in return: to echo back a loud noise.

REBLOOM, re-blōōm', *v.i.* To bloom again or anew.

REBLOSSOM, re-blos'sum, *v.i.* To blossom again.

REBOANT, re-bō'ant, *adj.* Rebellowing: loudly resounding. [L. *reboans, -antis*, pr.p. of *reboo—re*, again, back, and *boo*, to cry aloud.]

REBOUND, re-bownd', *v.i.* To bound or start back: to be reverberated.—*v.t.* to drive back: to reverberate.—*n.* Act of rebounding.

REBUFF, re-buf', *n.* *A beating back:* sudden resistance: sudden check: defeat: unexpected refusal.—*v.t.* To beat back: to check: to repel violently: to refuse. [L. *re*, back, and O. Fr. *buff*, a blow, from the sound. See BUFFET.]

REBUFFET, re-buf'fet, *v.t.* To buffet again or in return: to beat back.

REBUILD, re-bild', *v.t.* To build again: to renew.

REBUKABLE, re-būk'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Deserving rebuke.

REBUKE, re-būk', *v.t.* To chide or reprove: to check: to chasten:—*pr.p.* rebūk'ing; *pa.p.* rebūked'.—*n.* Reproof for faults: reprimand: (*B.*) chastisement: reproach: persecution. [Perh. from Fr. *reboucher—boucher*, to stop or stuff—*bouche*, L. *bucca*, the cheek.] [or restrains: a chider.

REBUKER, re-būk'ėr, *n.* One who rebukes, chastises,

REBUKINGLY, re-būk'ing-li, *adv.* In a rebuking manner: by way of rebuke.

REBUS, rē'bus, *n.* An enigmatical representation of a word or phrase *by* pictures of *things:* (*her.*) a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the person.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To give a rebus or riddle to, to play a trick upon. [L., from *res*, a thing.]

REBUT, re-but', *v.t.* *To butt* or drive *back:* (*law*) to oppose by argument or proof.—*v.i.* (*law*) to return an answer: (*Spenser*) to retire:—*pr.p.* rebutt'ing; *pa.p.* rebutt'ed. [Fr. *rebuter—re*, back, and O. Fr. *bouter*. See BUTT.]

REBUTTER, re-but'ėr, *n.* That which rebuts: a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder.

RECALCITRANT, re-kal'si-trant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Kicking back:* shewing repugnance or opposition. [L. *recalcitrans, -antis*, pr.p. of *recalcitro*. See RECALCITRATE.]

RECALCITRATE, re-kal'si-trāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To kick or strike with the heel: to kick against anything: to express repugnance to:—*pr.p.* recal'citrāting; *pa.p.* recal'citrāted. [L. *recalcitro, recalcitratum*, to kick back or against—*re*, back, and *calcitro*, to kick—*calx, calcis*, the heel.]

RECALCITRATION, re-kal-si-trā'shun, *n.* The act of kicking back again: repugnance.

RECALL, re-kawl', *v.t.* To call back: to command to return: to revoke: to call back to mind: to remember.—*n.* Act or power of recalling or revoking.

RECANT, re-kant', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To sound* or *sing back:* to contradict, as a former declaration: to retract.—*v.i.* to revoke a former declaration: to unsay what has been said. [L. *re*, back, and CANT.]

RECANTATION, rē-kan-tā'shun, *n.* Act of recanting: a declaration contradicting a former one.

RECANTER, re-kant'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who recants.

RECAPITULATE, rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To repeat the*

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heads or chief points of anything. [L. *recapitulo, -atum—re*, again, and *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]

RECAPITULATION, rē-ka-pit-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of recapitulating: a summary of main points.

RECAPITULATORY, rē-ka-pit'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Repeating again: containing recapitulation.

RECAPTURE, re-kap'tūr, *v.t.* To capture back or retake, esp. a prize from a captor.—*n.* Act of retaking: a prize retaken.

RECARBONISE, re-kär'bon-īz, *v.t.* To carbonise again or anew: to restore carbon to.

RECARRY, re-kar'ri, *v.t.* To carry back.

RECAST, re-kast', *v.t.* To cast or throw again: to cast or mould anew: to compute a second time.

RECEDE, re-sēd', *v.i.* *To go* or *fall back:* to retreat: to give up a claim: to desist.—*v.t.* to cede back, as to a former possessor. [L. *recedo, recessus—re*, back, and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.]

RECEIPT, re-sēt', *n.* Act of receiving: place of receiving: power of holding: a written acknowledgment of anything received: that which is received: a recipe: (*Shak.*) a receptacle.—*v.t.* To give a receipt for: to sign. [From RECEIVE.]

RECEIVABILITY, re-sēv-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being receivable: capability of being received.

RECEIVABLE, re-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be received.

RECEIVABLENESS, re-sēv'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as RECEIVABILITY.

RECEIVE, re-sēv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To get back:* to take what is offered: to accept: to embrace with the mind: to assent to: to allow: to give acceptance to: to give admittance to: to welcome or entertain as a guest: to hold or contain: to bear with, to believe in: (*law*) to take goods knowing them to be stolen:—*pr.p.* recēiv'ing; *pa.p.* recēived'. [Fr. *recevoir;* It. *ricevere;* L. *recipio, receptum—re*, back, and *capio*, to take.]

RECEIVEDNESS, re-sēv'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being received or current.

RECEIVER, re-sēv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which receives: (*chem.*) a vessel for receiving and condensing in distillation, or for containing gases: the glass vessel of an air-pump in which the vacuum is formed.

RECENCY, rē'sen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being recent: newness: freshness. [From RECENT.]

RECENSION, re-sen'shun, *n.* The act of reviewing or revising: review, esp. the critical revisal of a text: a text established by critical revision. [L. *recensio—recenseo—re*, again, and *censeo*, to value, to estimate.]

RECENT, rē'sent, *adj.* *New:* of late origin or occurrence: not long parted from: fresh: modern: (*geol.*) subsequent to the existence of man. [L. *recens, recentis.*]

RECENTLY, rē'sent-li, *adv.* Not long since: lately: [freshly.

RECENTNESS, rē'sent-nes, *n.* The quality of being recent or new: newness: freshness.

RECEPTACLE, re-sep'ta-kl or res'-, *n.* That into which anything is received or contained: (*bot.*) the basis of a flower.

RECEPTACULAR, re-sep-tak'ū-lar, *adj.* (*bot.*) Pertaining to or growing on the receptacle.

RECEPTIBILITY, re-sep-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* Possibility of receiving or of being received.

RECEPTIBLE, re-sep'ti-bl, *adj.* Same as RECEIVABLE. [L. *receptibilis—recipio.* See RECEIVE.]

RECEPTION, re-sep'shun, *n.* Act of receiving: (*Milton*) power of receiving: admission: state of being received: a receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment: welcome: (*Bacon*) act of regaining, recovery. Sometimes used *adjectively*, as 'reception room.' [From RECEIVE.]

RECEPTIVE, re-sep'tiv, *adj.* Having the quality of receiving or containing: (*phil.*) capable of receiving impressions. [ity of being receptive.

RECEPTIVITY, re-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state or qual-

RECESS, re-ses', *n.* A going back or withdrawing: retirement: state of being withdrawn: seclusion: remission of business: part of a room formed by a receding of the wall: private abode: secret part. [From RECEDE.] [or giving back.

RECESSION, re-sesh'un, *n.* Act of receding: a ceding

RECHABITE, rē'kab-īt, *n.* One of the descendants of Jehonadab, the son of Rechab (2 Kings, x. 15), who abstained from drinking wine, in obedience to the injunction of their ancestor (Jer. xxxv. 6): an advocate of the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

RECHANGE, re-chānj', *v.t.* To change again.—*v.i.* to make a second change.

RECHARGE, re-chärj', *v.t.* To accuse in return: to attack again or in return.—*v.i.* to make a second charge.

RECHEAT, re-chēt', *n.* (*Shak.*) A recall on the horn when the hounds have lost the scent. [Fr. *requêté*, a recall; *requêter*, to hunt anew—*requérir.* See REQUEST.]

RECHERCHÉ, re-shär'shā, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Sought out with care:* extremely nice: peculiar and refined: rare. [Fr., pa.p. of *rechercher*, to seek again—*re*, again, and *chercher*, to seek.]

RECHLESS, rek'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as RECKLESS.

RECIPE, res'i-pē, *n.* (*lit.*) *Take*, the first word of a medical prescription: the prescription itself: any formula for the preparation of a compound:—*pl.* RECIPES, res'i-pēz. [L., imperative of *recipio.* See RECEIVE.]

RECIPIENCY, re-sip'i-en-si, *n.* The state or quality of being recipient: a receiving.

RECIPIENT, re-sip'i-ent, *n.* One who receives.—*adj.* Receiving. [L. *recipiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *recipio.* See RECEIVE.]

RECIPROCAL, re-sip'ro-kal, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Backward and forward:* acting in return: mutual: given and received.—*n.* That which is reciprocal: (*math.*) unity divided by any quantity. [L. *reciprocus*, prob. from *reque proque*, backward and forward—*re*, back, *pro*, forward, *que*, and.]

RECIPROCALITY, re-sip-ro-kal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being reciprocal: mutual return.

RECIPROCALLY, re-sip'ro-kal-li, *adv.* In a reciprocal or mutual manner. [RECIPROCALITY.

RECIPROCALNESS, re-sip'ro-kal-nes, *n.* Same as

RECIPROCATE, re-sip'ro-kāt, *v.t.* To give and receive mutually: to interchange: to requite.—*v.i.* to act interchangeably: to alternate: to move alternately in any direction, manner, or position:—*pr.p.* recip'rocāting; *pa.p.* recip'rocāted. [L. *reciprocо, reciprocatum.* See RECIPROCAL.]

RECIPROCATION, re-sip-ro-kā'shun, *n.* Act of reciprocating: interchange of acts: alternation.

RECIPROCITY, res-i-pros'i-ti, *n.* State of being reciprocal: mutual obligations: action and reaction.

RECIPROK, } res'i-prok, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Recip-
RECIPROQUE, } rocal.

RECITAL, re-sīt'al, *n.* Act of reciting: rehearsal: that which is recited: a narration. [From RECITE.]

RECITATION, res-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act of reciting: a public reading: rehearsal.

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RECITATIVE, res-i-ta-tēv', *adj.* Pertaining to musical recitation: in the style of recitation.—*n.* Language delivered in the sounds of the musical scale: a piece of music for recitation.

RECITATIVELY, res-i-ta-tēv'li, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

RECITATIVO, res-i-ta-tē'vo, *n.* (*mus.*) Recitative. [It.]

RECITE, re-sīt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To call* or *cry out again*, as something already learned: to repeat aloud: to rehearse: to narrate: to recapitulate:—*pr.p.* recīt'ing; *pa.p.* recīt'ed. [L. *re*, again, and *cito*, *citatum*, to call, from *cieo*, to move.]

RECITER, re-sīt'ėr, *n.* One who recites or rehearses.

RECK, rek, *v.t.* *To care for:* to regard.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*, *Spenser*) to care, to heed, to mind. [A.S. *recan*, from *rec*, care; *D. roecken;* Ice. *raekja.*]

RECKLESS, rek'les, *adj.* Careless: heedless of consequences: indifferent.

RECKLESSLY, rek'les-li, *adv.* In a reckless manner: heedlessly: carelessly.

RECKLESSNESS, rek'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reckless: heedlessness: negligence.

RECKLING, rek'ling, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A reckless person.

RECKON, rek'n, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To say* or *tell:* to count: to place in the number or rank of: to account: to esteem.—*v.i.* to calculate: to charge to account: to state an account (fol. by *with*): to make up accounts: to settle: to pay a penalty. [A.S. *recan*, *recnan*, to say, tell; O. Ger. *rechen*, to say; Goth. *rahnjan;* Ger. *rechnen.*]

RECKONER, rek'n-er, *n.* One who or that which reckons or computes.

RECKONING, rek'n-ing, *n.* An account of time: account taken: settlement of accounts, &c.: charges for entertainment: estimation: (*naut.*) a calculation of the ship's position.

RECLAIM, re-klām', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To call back*, to recall: to demand the return of: to regain: to bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice: to bring into a state of cultivation: to bring into the desired condition: to make tame or gentle: to reform.—*v.i.* to cry out or exclaim: (*Spenser*) to draw back. [L. *re*, back, again, and *clamo*, to cry out.]

RECLAIMABLE, re-klām'a-bl, *adj.* That may be reclaimed, tamed, or reformed.

RECLAIMANT, re-klām'ant, *n.* One who reclaims.

RECLAMATION, rek-la-mā'shun, *n.* Act of reclaiming: state of being reclaimed: demand: recovery.

RECLASP, re-klasp', *v.t.* To clasp again.

RECLINATE, rek'li-nāt, *adj.* Reclined: (*bot.*) bent downward, so as to have the point lower than the base, as a leaf. [L. *reclinatus*, pa.p. of *reclino*. See RECLINE.]

RECLINATION, rek-li-nā'shun, *n.* The act of reclining or leaning: the angle which the plane of a dial makes with a vertical plane, the intersection being a horizontal line.

RECLINE, re-klīn', *v.t.* *To lean* or *bend away* (from the perpendicular): to lean to or on one side.—*v.i.* to lean: to rest or repose:—*pr.p.* reclīn'ing; *pa.p.* reclīned'.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Reclining, in a leaning posture. [L. *reclino*—*re*, back, away, and *clino*, to bend.]

RECLINED, re-klīnd', *adj.* (*bot.*) Same as RECLINATE.

RECLINER, re-klīn'ėr, *n.* One who or that which reclines.

RECLINING, re-klīn'ing, *adj.* (*bot.*) Bending away from the perpendicular: recumbent.

RECLOSE, re-klōz', *v.t.* To close again.

RECLUSE, re-klōōs', *adj.* *Closed* or *shut off:* secluded: retired: solitary.—*n.* One shut up or secluded: one who lives retired from the world: a religious devotee living in a single cell generally attached to a monastery. [L. *reclusus*, pa.p. of *recludo*—*re*, away, off, and *claudo*, to shut.]

RECLUSELY, re-klōōs'li, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion from society. [society: retirement.

RECLUSENESS, re-klōōs'nes, *n.* Seclusion from

RECLUSION, re-klōō'zhun, *n.* Religious retirement or seclusion: the life of a recluse.

RECLUSIVE, re-klōō'siv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Affording retirement or seclusion.

RECOGNISABLE, rek'og-nīz-a-bl or re-kog'ni-za-bl, *adj.* That may be recognised or acknowledged.

RECOGNISABLY, rek'og-nīz-a-bli or re-kog'-, *adv.* In a recognisable manner.

RECOGNISANCE, re-kog'ni-zans or re-kon'i-zans, *n.* A recognition: an avowal: a profession: a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do or not to do some particular act: (*Shak.*) a badge. [Fr. *reconnaissance.* See RECOGNISE.]

RECOGNISE, rek'og-nīz or rek'o-nīz, *v.t.* *To know again:* to recollect: to acknowledge:—*pr.p.* rec'ognising; *pa.p.* rec'ognised. [L. *recognosco*—*re*, again, and *cognosco*, to know. See KNOW.]

RECOGNISER, rek'og-nīz-ėr, *n.* One who recognises.

RECOGNITION, rek-og-nish'un, *n.* Act of recognising: state of being recognised: recollection: avowal.

RECOIL, re-koil', *v.i.* *To go* or *fall back:* to start back: to rebound: to return: to shrink from.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to cause to recoil, to drive back.—*n.* A starting or springing back: a falling back: rebound. [O. E. *recule*, Fr. *reculer*—L. *re*, back, and *culus*, the posteriors.]

RECOILER, re-koil'ėr, *n.* One who recoils.

RECOILMENT, re-koil'ment, *n.* The act of recoiling.

RECOIN, re-koin', *v.t.* To coin over again.

RE-COLLECT, rē-kol-lekt', *v.t.* To collect again.

RECOLLECT, rek-ol-lekt', *v.t.* To collect again or remember: to cause to be resolute or collected. [L. *re*, again, and COLLECT.]

RECOLLECTION, rek-ol-lek'shun, *n.* Act of recollecting or remembering: the power of recollecting: memory: that which is recollected.

RECOLLECTIVE, rek-ol-lek'tiv, *adj.* Having the power of recollecting.

RECOMFORT, re-kum'furt, *v.t.* To comfort or console again: (*Bacon*) to give new strength. [L. *re*, again, and COMFORT.]

RECOMFORTLESS, re-kum'furt-les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Comfortless.

RECOMFORTURE, re-kum'furt-ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Restoration of comfort. [again.

RECOMMENCE, rē-kom-mens', *v.t.* To commence

RECOMMENCEMENT, rē-kom-mens'ment, *n.* A commencement anew.

RECOMMEND, rek-om-mend', *v.t.* To commend again or much: to commend to another: to bestow praise on: to introduce favourably: to render acceptable: to give in charge: to advise. [L. *re*, again, and COMMEND.]

RECOMMENDABLE, rek-om-mend'a-bl, *adj.* That may be recommended: worthy of praise.

RECOMMENDABLENESS, rek-om-mend'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being recommendable.

RECOMMENDABLY, rek-om-mend'a-bli, *adv.* So as to deserve recommendation.

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RECOMMENDATION, rek-om-men-dā'shun, *n.* Act of recommending: act of introducing with commendation.

RECOMMENDATORY, rek-om-mend'a-tor-i, *adj.* That recommends: commendatory.

RECOMMENDER, rek-om-mend'ėr, *n.* One who recommends.

RECOMMIT, rē-kom-mit', *v.t.* To commit again: particularly, to send back to a committee.

RECOMMITMENT, rē-kom-mit'ment, } *n.* A second
RECOMMITTAL, rē-kom-mit'tal, } or renewed commitment: a renewed reference to a committee.

RECOMMUNICATE, rē-kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To communicate again.

RECOMPENSE, rek'om-pens, *v.t.* *To weigh out in return:* to return an equivalent for anything: to repay or requite: to reward: to compensate: to remunerate:—*pr.p.* rec'ompensing; *pa.p.* rec'ompensed.—*n.* That which is returned as an equivalent: repayment: reward: compensation: remuneration: retribution. [Low L. *recompenso—re*, in return, *con*, inten., and *penso*, to weigh. See COMPENSATE.]

RECOMPILATION, rē-kom-pi-lā'shun, *n.* A new compilation.

RECOMPILE, rē-kom-pīl', *v.t.* To compile anew.

RECOMPILEMENT, rē-kom-pīl'ment, *n.* (*Bacon*). RECOMPILATION.

RECOMPOSE, rē-kom-pōz', *v.t.* To compose again or anew: to form anew: to soothe or quiet.

RECONCILABLE, rek-on-sīl'a-bl, *adj.* That may be reconciled: that may be made to agree: consistent. [From RECONCILE.]

RECONCILABLENESS, rek-on-sīl'a-bl-nes, *n.* Possibility of being reconciled: consistency.

RECONCILABLY, rek-on-sīl'a-bli, *adv.* In a reconcilable manner.

RECONCILE, rek'on-sīl, *v.t.* *To call* or *bring together again:* to reunite: to restore to friendship or union: to bring to agreement: to bring to contentment: to pacify: to make consistent: to adjust or compose: (*Spenser*) to reconfirm:—*pr.p.* rec'onciling; *pa.p.* rec'onciled. [L. *re*, again, and *concilio*, *-atum*, to call together—*con*, together, *calo*, Gr. *kaleō*, to call.]

RECONCILEMENT, rek-on-sīl'ment, *n.* (*Milton*). RECONCILIATION.

RECONCILER, rek-on-sīl'ėr, *n.* One who reconciles.

RECONCILIATION, rek-on-sil-i-ā'shun, *n.* Act of reconciling: state of being reconciled: renewal of friendship: atonement: the bringing to agreement things inconsistent or at variance.

RECONCILIATORY, rek-on-sil'i-a-to-ri, *adj.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

RECONDITE, re-kon'dit or rek'on-dīt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Put together out of the way:* secret: profound. [L. *reconditus*, pa.p. of *recondo*, to put away together—*re*, and *condo*, to put together—*con*, together, and *do*, to put.]

RECONDUCT, rē-kon-dukt', *v.t.* To conduct back [or anew.

RECONFIRM, rē-kon-fėrm', *v.t.* To confirm or establish again.

RECONNAISSANCE, re-kon'ā-sans, or -sāns, *n.* The act of reconnoitring: a survey or examination: the examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations. [Fr.—*reconnaître*. See RECONNOITRE.]

RECONNOITRE, rek-on-noi'tėr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To recognise:* to survey or examine: to survey with a view to military operations:—*pr.p.* reconnoi'tring; *pa.p.* reconnoi'tred. [Fr. *reconnaître*—L. *recognosco*. See RECOGNISE.]

RECONQUER, re-kong'kėr, *v.t.* To conquer again: to recover: to regain. [anew.

RECONSECRATE, re-kon'se-krāt, *v.t.* To consecrate

RECONSIDER, rē-kon-sid'ėr, *v.t.* To consider again: to take up for renewed consideration something that has been previously acted upon, as a vote.

RECONSIDERATION, rē-kon-sid-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of reconsidering: the state of being reconsidered: a renewed consideration. [again: to rebuild.

RECONSTRUCT, rē-kon-strukt', *v.t.* To construct

RECONSTRUCTION, rē-kon-struk'shun, *n.* The act of reconstructing.

RECONSTRUCTIVE, rē-kon-struk'tiv, *adj.* Able or tending to reconstruct.

RECONVENE, rē-kon-vēn', *v.t.* To convene or call together again.—*v.i.* to come together again.

RECONVERSION, rē-kon-vėr'shun, *n.* A second or renewed conversion.

RECONVERT, rē-kon-vėrt', *v.t.* To convert again.

RECONVEY, rē-kon-vā', *v.t.* To convey back: to transfer back to a former owner.

RECORD, re-kord', *v.t.* To call *back to the heart* or mind: to imprint deeply in the mind: to write anything formally, to preserve evidence of it: to register or enrol: to celebrate: to repeat, recite.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to sing or play a tune. [L. *recordo—re*, back, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

RECORD, rek'ord, *n.* That in which anything is recorded: a register: a formal writing of any fact or proceeding: a book of such writings: (*New Test.*) a witness. [membrance.

RECORDATION, re-kor-dā'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Re-

RECORDER, re-kord'ėr, *n.* One who records or registers: the chief judicial officer of some towns: (*Shak.*) a kind of musical instrument.

RECORDERSHIP, re-kord'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a recorder.

RECOUNT, rē-kownt', *v.t.* To count again.

RECOUNT, re-kownt', *v.t.* *To tell over again:* to narrate the particulars of: to detail: to enumerate. [Fr. *reconter—re*, and *conter*, to tell, akin to *compter*, to count. See COUNT.]

RECOUNTMENT, re-kownt'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Relation in detail, recital.

RECOUP, } re-kōōp', *v.t.* To cut or divide again:
RECOUPE, } to redistribute: to reimburse (one's self): (*law*) to diminish damages by keeping back or out a part. [Fr. *recouper—re*, again, and *couper*, to cut.]

RECOUPMENT, re-kōōp'ment, *n.* Reimbursement: (*law*) reduction of the plaintiff's damages by keeping out a part.

RECOURE, re-kōōr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To recover.

RECOURSE, re-kōrs', *n.* (*lit.*) *A running back:* a going to for aid or protection: (*Shak.*) frequent course or passage.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To recur, to return. [Fr. *recours*, L. *recursus—re*, back, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

RECOVER, re-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* To cover again. [L. *re*, again, and COVER.]

RECOVER, re-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* *To take or obtain again:* to get possession of again: to make up for: to retrieve: to cure: to revive: to bring back to any former state: to obtain as compensation: to obtain by judicial decision: to release, free: (*Shak.*) reach, attain.—*v.i.* to regain health: to regain any former state: (*law*) to obtain a judgment. [Fr. *recouvrer*, L. *recuperare—re*, again, and *capio*, to take.]

RECOVERABLE, re-kuv'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be

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recovered or regained: capable of being brought to a former condition: that may be obtained from a debtor.

RECOVERABLENESS, re-kuv'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being recoverable: capability of being recovered.

RECOVERER, re-kuv'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who recovers.

RECOVERY, re-kuv'ėr-i, *n.* The act of recovering: the act of regaining anything lost: restoration to health or to any former state: the power of recovering anything.

RECOWER, re-kow'ėr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To recover.

RECREANCY, rek're-an-si, *n.* The quality of a recreant: a yielding, mean, cowardly spirit.

RECREANT, rek're-ant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Going back from* or changing one's belief: (*orig.*) crying for mercy, as in combat: yielding: cowardly: false: apostate: renegade.—*n.* One who yields or cries for mercy: a mean-spirited wretch: an apostate: a renegade. [O. Fr.; low L. *recreditus*, one vanquished in judicial combat, and forced to confess himself wrong—L. *recredo*, to retract—*re*, back, *credo*, to believe.]

RECREATE, rē-kre-āt', *v.t.* To create again or anew. [L. *re*, again, and CREATE.]

RECREATE, rek're-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To create anew*, as one's strength: to revive: to reanimate: to cheer or amuse: to refresh: to delight.—*v.i.* to take recreation:—*pr.p.* rec'reāting; *pa.p.* rec'reāted.

RECREATION, rek-re-ā'shun, *n.* The act of recreating or state of being recreated: refreshment after toil, sorrow, &c.: diversion: amusement: sport.

RECREATION, rē-kre-ā'shun, *n.* A new creation: a forming anew.

RECREATIVE, rek're-ā-tiv, *adj.* Serving to recreate or refresh: giving relief in weariness, &c.: amusing.

RECREATIVELY, rek're-ā-tiv-li, *adv.* So as to afford recreation or diversion.

RECREATIVENESS, rek're-ā-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being refreshing or amusing.

RECRIMINATE, re-krim'in-āt, *v.t.* To criminate or accuse in return.—*v.i.* to charge an accuser with a similar crime.

RECRIMINATION, re-krim-in-ā'shun, *n.* The act of recriminating or returning one accusation by another: a counter-charge or accusation.

RECRIMINATIVE, re-krim'in-ā-tiv, *adj.* Recriminating or retorting accusations or charges.

RECRIMINATOR, re-krim'in-ā-tor, *n.* One who recriminates.

RECRIMINATORY, re-krim'in-a-tor-i, *adj.* Recriminative.

RECROSS, re-kros', *v.t.* To cross again.

RECRUDENCY, re-krōō'den-si, *n.* (*Bacon*). RECRUDESCENCY.

RECRUDESCENCE, re-krōō-des'ens, } *n.* The state
RECRUDESCENCY, re-krōō-des'en-si, } of becoming sore again: a state of relapse. [From RECRUDESCENT.]

RECRUDESCENT, re-krōō-des'ent, *adj.* Growing sore or painful again. [L. *recrudescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *recrudesco*, to become raw again—*re*, again, and *crudesco*, to become raw, bloody—*crudis*. See CRUDE.]

RECRUIT, re-krōōt', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To grow again:* to obtain fresh supplies: to recover in health, &c.: to enlist new soldiers.—*v.t.* to repair: to supply: to supply with recruits.—*n.* The supply of any want: a newly enlisted soldier. [Fr. *recruter*, O. Fr. *recroistre*, L. *recresco—re*, again, and *cresco*, to grow.]

RECRUITER, re-krōōt'ėr, *n.* One who recruits.

RECRUITING, re-krōōt'ing, *adj.* Obtaining new supplies: enlisting recruits.

RECRUITING, re-krōōt'ing, } *n.* The act, busi-
RECRUITMENT, re-krōōt'ment, } ness, or employment of raising new supplies of men for an army.

RECRYSTALLISATION, re-kris-tal-iz-ā'shun, *n.* The process of crystallising again.

RECRYSTALLISE, re-kris'tal-iz, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To crystallise again.

RECTANGLE, rek'tang-gl, *n.* A four-sided figure with *right angles*. [L. *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle.]

RECTANGLED, rek'tang-gld, *adj.* Having right angles.

RECTANGULAR, rek-tang'gū-lar, *adj.* Right-angled.

RECTANGULARITY, rek-tang-gū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being right-angled.

RECTANGULARLY, rek-tang'gū-lar-li, *adv.* With or at right angles.

RECTANGULARNESS, rek-tang'gū-lar-nes, *n.* Same as RECTANGULARITY.

RECTIFIABLE, rek'ti-fī-a-bl, *adj.* That may be rectified or set right.

RECTIFICATION, rek-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of rectifying or setting right: the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation.

RECTIFIER, rek'ti-fī-ėr, *n.* One who rectifies or corrects: one who refines a substance by repeated distillation.

RECTIFY, rek'ti-fī, *v.t.* *To make straight* or *right:* to adjust: to correct or redress: to refine by distillation:—*pr.p.* rec'tifying; *pa.p.* rec'tified. [L. *rectus*, straight, right, and *facio*, to make.]

RECTILINEAL, rek-ti-lin'e-al, } *adj.* Bounded by
RECTILINEAR, rek-ti-lin'e-ar, } straight lines: straight. [L. *rectus*, straight, right, and *linea*, a line.]

RECTILINEARITY, rek-ti-lin-e-ar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being right-lined.

RECTILINEARLY, rek-ti-lin'e-ar-li, *adv.* In a right line.

RECTITUDE, rek'ti-tūd, *n.* Rightness or straightness: correctness of principle or practice: integrity. [L. *rectitudo—rego*, *rectum*, to lead straight.]

RECTO, rek'to, *n.* (*print.*) The right-hand page: (*law*) a writ of right. [L. *rectus*, right.]

RECTOR, rek'tor, *n.* *A ruler:* the parson of an unimpropriated parish who receives the tithes: the head master of a public school: the chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland: the head of a religious house. [L.—*rego*, *rectum*, to rule; akin to Sans. *raj*, to govern.]

RECTORATE, rek'to-rāt, *n.* The office or rank of a rector.

RECTORESS, rek'tor-es, *n.* A female rector: a governess.

RECTORIAL, rek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a rector, or to a rectory.

RECTORSHIP, rek'tor-ship, *n.* The office or rank of a rector.

RECTORY, rek'tor-i, *n.* The province or mansion of a rector.

RECTRIX, rek'triks, *n.* Same as RECTORESS: one of the long tail-feathers of a bird, so called because used in steering the bird in its flight:—*pl.* RECTRICES (rek'tri-sēz). [L., fem. of RECTOR.]

RECTUM, rek'tum, *n.* The terminal portion of the intestinal canal, named from its comparatively straight course. [L. *rectum* (*intestinum*, intestine), straight.]

RECUIL, } re-kūl' (*Spenser*). Same as RECOIL.
RECULE, }

RECULTIVATE, re-kul'ti-vāt, *v.t.* To cultivate again.

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RECUMBENCE, re-kum'bens, **RECUMBENCY**, re-kum'ben-si, *n.* The state of being recumbent: the act of reposing or resting in confidence.

RECUMBENT, re-kum'bent, *adj.* *Lying back:* reclining: idle. [L. *recumbo—re*, back, and *cumbo, cubo*, to lie down.]

RECUMBENTLY, re-kum'bent-li, *adv.* In a recumbent posture.

RECUPERATE, re-kū'pėr-āt, *v.t.* To recover. [L. *recupero.* See RECOVER.]

RECUPERATION, re-kū-pėr-ā'shun, *n.* Recovery, as of something lost.

RECUPERATIVE, re-kū'pėr-a-tiv, **RECUPERATORY**, re-kū'pėr-a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to recovery: restorative.

RECUR, re-kur', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To run back:* to return to the mind: to have recourse: to resort: to happen at a stated interval:—*pr.p.* recurr'ing; *pa.p.* recurred'. [L. *recurro—re*, back, and *curro*, to run.]

RECURE, re-kūr', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cure again: (*Spenser*) to recover.

RECURRENCE, re-kur'ens, **RECURRENCY**, re-kur'en-si, *n.* The act of recurring: the state of being recurrent: return.

RECURRENT, re-kur'ent, *adj.* Returning at intervals.

RECURSANT, re-kur'sant, *adj.* (*her.*) Moving backwards, said of an animal with its back toward the spectator. [L. *re*, back, and *cursans, -antis*, pr.p. of *curso*, to run.]

RECURVATE, re-kur'vāt, *v.t.* To curve or bend back:—*pr.p.* recur'vāting; *pa.p.* recur'vāted.—*adj.* (*bot.*) Curved or bent back or downwards. [L. *recurvo, recurvatum—re*, back, and *curvo*, to bend.]

RECURVATION, re-kur-vā'shun, *n.* The act of recurving: the state of being recurved: a bending backwards.

RECURVE, re-kurv', *v.t.* Same as RECURVATE.

RECURVED, re-kurvd', *adj.* Same as RECURVATE.

RECUSANCY, re-kūz'an-si, *n.* State of being a recusant: nonconformity.

RECUSANT, re-kūz'ant or rek'-, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Turning back from a cause* or opinion: refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters.—*n.* One who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters: a nonconformist. [L. *recuso, recusatum—re*, against, and *causa*, a cause. See CAUSE.]

RECUSSION, re-kush'un, *n.* The act of beating or striking back. [L. *recutio, recussum*, to beat back—*re*, back, and *quatio*, to shake.]

RED, red, *adj.* Of a colour like *blood.*—*n.* One of the primary colours, of several shades, as scarlet, pink, &c. [A.S. *red;* Ice. *raudur;* L. *rutilus, ruber;* Gr. *erythros;* Ice. *rioda*, to make bloody, Sans. *rohita*, red, *rudhria*, blood.]

RED, **REDD**, red (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of READ, declared, described, perceived, saw.

REDACTION, re-dak'shun, *n.* The act of digesting or reducing to order: a digest. [L. *redigo, redactum—re*, again, and *ago*, to drive.]

REDAN, red'an or re-dan', *n.* The simplest work in field fortification, consisting of two faces which form a salient angle towards the enemy, and resemble the *tooth* of a saw. [Fr., for O. Fr. *redent.* See REDENTED.]

RED-BIRD, red'-bėrd, *n.* One of the finest song-birds of America, of several species, belonging to the family of the finches, and named from the general colour of the male.

RED-BOOK, red'-book, *n.* A book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state, named from the colour of its cover.

REDBREAST, red'brest, *n.* A favourite song-bird, so called from the red colour of its breast, the robin.

RED-CAP, red'-kap, *n.* A species of goldfinch, having a conical crest of red feathers on the top of the head.

RED-CHALK, red'-chawk, *n.* A reddish iron ore, chiefly imported from the continent, and used as a drawing material.

RED-COAT, red'-kōt, *n.* A soldier, so called contemptuously from generally wearing a red coat.

RED-CROSS, red'-kros, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Wearing or distinguished by a cross of a red colour.

RED-DEER, red'-dēr, *n.* A species of deer which is reddish-brown in summer: the common stag.

REDDEN, red'n, *v.t.* To make red.—*v.i.* to grow red: to blush.

REDDENDUM, red-den'dum, *n.* (*lit.*) *What is to be returned:* (*law*) the clause by which the rent is reserved in a lease. [L., fut. part. pass. of *reddo.* See REDDITION.]

REDDISH, red'ish, *adj.* Somewhat red: moderately red.

REDDISHNESS, red'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reddish: a slight degree of redness.

REDDITION, red-dish'un, *n.* *A returning* of anything: surrender: a rendering of the sense: explanation. [L. *redditio—reddo—re*, again, and *do, datum*, to give.]

REDDITIVE, red'di-tiv, *adj.* Returning an answer.

REDDLE, red'l, *n.* Same as RED-CHALK. [Ger. *röthel—roth*, red.]

REDE, rēd, *v.t.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) To counsel or advise.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Advice: (*Spenser*) a phrase, a motto. [See READ.]

REDECORATE, re-dek'o-rāt, *v.t.* To decorate again.

REDEDICATION, re-ded-i-kā'shun, *n.* A second or renewed dedication.

REDEEM, re-dēm', *v.t.* *To buy back:* to ransom: to relieve from captivity or forfeiture by a price: to rescue: to recover: to pay the penalty of: to make amends for: to atone for: to perform, as a promise: to save or improve, as time. [L. *redimo—re*, back, and *emo, emptum*, to buy.]

REDEEMABLE, re-dēm'a-bl, *adj.* That may be redeemed.

REDEEMABLENESS, re-dēm'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, re-dēm'ėr, *n.* One who redeems or ransoms: Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world.

REDELIBERATE, rē-de-lib'ėr-āt, *v.i.* To deliberate again.

REDELIVER, rē-de-liv'ėr, *v.t.* To deliver back or again: to liberate a second time.

REDELIVERANCE, rē-de-liv'ėr-ans, **REDELIVERY**, rē-de-liv'ėr-i, *n.* The act of delivering back: a second delivery or liberation.

REDEMAND, rē-de-mand', *v.t.* To demand back or again.

REDEMPTION, re-dem'shun, *n.* *Act of redeeming* or buying back: ransom: release: the deliverance of mankind from sin and misery by Christ: (*law*) the right of redeeming property which has been pledged to secure a debt.

REDEMPTIONIST, re-dem'shun-ist, *n.* One of an order of monks devoted to the redemption of Christian captives from slavery.

REDEMPTIVE, re-demp'tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to redemption: serving or tending to redeem.

REDEMPTORIST, re-demp'tor-ist, *n.* One of a

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congregation of R. C. missionary priests, founded by Alfonzo Liguori in 1732, whose object is the religious instruction of the people and the reform of public morality, by periodically visiting, preaching, and hearing confessions. [L. *redemptor*, a redeemer —*redimo*. See REDEEM.]

REDEMPTORY, re-demp'tor-i, *adj.* Serving to redeem: paid for ransom.

REDENTED, re-dent'ed, *adj.* Formed like the teeth of a saw. [O. Fr. *redent*, a double notching or jagging —L. *re*, again, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.]

RED-EYE, red'-ī, *n.* A fresh-water fish of the carp family, and the same genus as the roach, named from the colour of the iris. [face.

RED-FACED, red'-fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a red

RED-GUM, red'-gum, *n.* Strophulus, a skin disease usually occurring in infants about the time of teething, and consisting of minute red pimples with occasional red patches.

RED-HAND, red'-hand, *n.* A bloody hand.—*adv.* In the very act, as if with red or bloody hands.

RED-HEAT, red'-hēt, *n.* Heat amounting to redness.

RED-HOT, red'-hot, *adj.* Heated to redness.

REDINTEGRATE, re-din'te-grāt, *v.t.* To restore to integrity again: to renew:—*pr.p.* redin'tegrāting; *pa.p.* redin'tegrāted. [L. *redintegro, redintegratum* —*re*, again, and *integro*, to make whole—*integer*. See INTEGRITY.]

REDINTEGRATION, re-din-te-grā'shun, *n.* Restoration to integrity or to a whole or sound state: renovation: (*chem.*) restoration of a compound, whose elements have been separated, to its former constitution. [or refund.

REDISBURSE, re-dis-burs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To repay

REDISCOVER, re-dis-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* To discover again.

REDISPOSE, re-dis-pōz', *v.t.* To dispose or adjust again.

REDISSOLVE, re-diz-zolv', *v.t.* To dissolve again.

REDISTRIBUTE, re-dis-trib'ūt, *v.t.* To distribute again. [or renewed distribution.

REDISTRIBUTION, re-dis-tri-bū'shun, *n.* A second

REDIVIDE, re-di-vīd', *v.t.* To divide again or anew.

RED-LATTICE, red'-lat'is, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Indicating an alehouse, belonging to an alehouse—a red lattice being at one time the usual distinction of an alehouse.

RED-LEAD, red'-led, *n.* A preparation of lead of a fine red colour used in painting, &c.

RED-LETTER, red'-let'ėr, *adj.* Having red letters: auspicious or fortunate, as a day, so called from the holidays or saints-days being indicated by *red letters* in the old calendars.

RED-LIQUOR, red'-lik'ur, *n.* A crude acetate of alumina much used by dyers.

REDLY, red'li, *adv.* With redness.

REDNESS, red'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being red: red colour.

RED-NOSE, red'-nōz, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a red nose.

REDOLENCE, red'o-lens, } *n.* The quality of being
REDOLENCY, red'o-len-si, } redolent: sweetness of scent.

REDOLENT, red'o-lent, *adj.* *Diffusing odour* or fragrance: scented. [L. *redolens—red, re*, inten., and *oleo*, to emit an odour. See ODOUR.]

REDOUBLE, re-dub'l, *v.t.* To double again or repeatedly: to increase greatly: to multiply.—*v.i.* to become greatly increased: to become twice as much.

REDOUBT, re-dowt', *n.* A central or *retired* work within any other work, to afford the garrison a last *retreat*. [Fr. *redoute, reduit*, a redoubt, retreat; low L. *reductus*, a retreat — L. *reductus*, retired. See REDUCE.]

REDOUBT, re-dowt', *v.t.* To fear, to dread. [O. Fr. *redoubter*—L. *re*, back, and *dubito*, to doubt.]

REDOUBTABLE, re-dowt'a-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Throwing back doubt* or fear: terrible to foes: valiant. [Fr. *redoutable*, to be feared—*redouter*. See REDOUBT, to fear.] [able.

REDOUBTED, re-dowt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Redoubt-

REDOUND, re-downd', *v.i.* *To roll back, as a wave:* to be sent back by reaction: to result: (*Spenser*) to overflow, to flow, to be redundant.—*n.* (*Tenn.*) A coming back, return. [O. Fr. *redonder*—L. *redundo* —*re*, back, and *unda*, a wave.]

RED-POLL, red'-pōl, *n.* The linnet, named from having the crown of the head and the breast of a bright crimson.

RE-DRAFT, rē-draft', *n.* A second draft or copy: a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges.—*v.t.* To draft or draw again or anew. [second copy.

RE-DRAW, rē-draw', *v.t.* To draw again: to draw a

REDRESS, re-dres', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make direct* or *straight again:* to set right: to amend: to relieve from: to make amends to: (*Spenser*) to reunite, to remake.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to rest.—*n.* Relief: reparation. [L. *re*, again, and DRESS.]

REDRESSER, re-dres'ėr, *n.* One who gives redress.

REDRESSIBLE, re-dres'i-bl, *adj.* That may be redressed.

REDRESSIVE, re-dres'iv, *adj.* Affording redress.

RED-RIBBED, red'-ribd, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having red ribs.

REDSHANK, red'shank, *n.* An aquatic bird of the snipe family, so named from the bright red colour of its legs.

REDSTART, red'start, *n.* A bird belonging to the family of the warblers, appearing in Britain as a summer bird of passage, and named from reddish feathers in the wings and tail.

RED-TAILED, red'-tāld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a red tail.

RED-TAPE, red-tāp', *n.* The red tape used in public, and esp. government offices, for tying up documents, &c., applied satirically to the intricate system of routine in vogue there: official formality.—*adj.* Pertaining to official formality.

RED-TAPISM, red-tāp'izm, *n.* The system of routine in government and other public offices.

RED-TAPIST, red-tāp'ist, *n.* One employed in a public office: a great stickler for routine.

REDUCE, re-dūs', *v.t.* *To lead* or *bring back:* (*Milton*) to restore: to bring into a lower state: to lessen: to impoverish: to subdue: to arrange: (*arith.* and *alg.*) to change numbers or quantities from one denomination into another:—*pr.p.* redūc'ing; *pa.p.* redūced'. [L. *reduco, reductum—re*, back, and *duco*, to lead.]

REDUCER, re-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who reduces.

REDUCIBLE, re-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* That may be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, re-dūs'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, re-duk'shun, *n.* Act of reducing or state of being reduced: diminution: subjugation: a rule for changing numbers or quantities from one denomination to another without changing their value. [reduce.

REDUCTIVE, re-duk'tiv, *adj.* Having the power to

REDUIT, rā-wē', *n.* (*fort.*) A central or retired work within any other works, intended to afford the garrison a last retreat. [Fr., = *redoute*. See REDOUBT.]

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REDUNDANCE, re-dun'dans, } *n.* Quality of being
REDUNDANCY, re-dun'dan-si, } redundant or superfluous: diffuseness: that which is redundant.

REDUNDANT, re-dun'dant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Overflowing like waves:* exceeding what is necessary: superfluous, in words or images. [L. *redundans, -antis*, pr.p. of *redundo*. See REDOUND.]

REDUNDANTLY, re-dun'dant-li, *adv.* In a redundant manner.

REDUPLICATE, re-dū'plik-āt, *v.t.* To duplicate or double again: to multiply: to repeat.—*adj.* Doubled.

REDUPLICATION, re-dū-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of doubling: the state of being doubled: (*Gr. gram.*) a prefix to a verb in certain tenses, consisting of the first consonant of the root, with the vowel *e*.

RED-WATER, red'-waw'ter, *n.* A disease of cattle, named from the urine being reddened with the red globules of the blood.

RED-WING, red'-wing, *n.* A species of thrush which comes to Britain as a winter bird of passage, about the size of the mavis, and named from certain of the wing-feathers being of a reddish-orange.

RE-ECHO, rē-ek'o, *v.t.* To echo back.—*v.i.* to give back echoes: to resound.—*n.* The echo of an echo.

REECHY, rēch'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Smoky, sooty, tanned.

REED, rēd, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To deem.

REED, rēd, *n.* The common name of certain tall grasses having jointed stems: a musical pipe anciently made of a reed: the mouth-tube of a musical instrument: the part of a loom by which the threads are separated. [A.S. *hread, hreod*; D. *riet*; Ir. *readan*.]

REEDE, rēd, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as REDE.

REEDED, rēd'ed, *adj.* Covered with reeds: formed with reed-like ridges or channels.

REEDEN, rēd'n, *adj.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.

RE-EDIFICATION, rē-ed-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of rebuilding: the state of being rebuilt.

RE-EDIFY, rē-ed'i-fī, *v.t.* To rebuild. [L. *re*, again, and EDIFY.]

REED-MACE, rēd'-mās, *n.* Two species of plants, also called Cat's-tail, the most common of which grows to a height of five or six feet, and is sometimes called Bulrush.

REED-WARBLER, rēd'-wawr'blėr, *n.* A species of the warblers, frequenting marshy places, and building its nest on the reeds which grow there.

REEDY, rēd'i, *adj.* Abounding with reeds: resembling or sounding as a reed.

REEF, rēf, *n.* A portion of a sail that can be pulled or drawn together.—*v.t.* To reduce the exposed surface of, as a sail. [Perh. from A.S. *reafian*, akin to L. *rapio*, to seize, to pull.]

REEF, rēf, *n.* A chain of rocks projecting above the water in a jagged ridge. [Ger. *raufe*, a flax-heckle; Ice. *hrifa*, a rake, from the likeness.]

REEFY, rēf'i, *adj.* Full of reefs.

REEK, rēk, *n.* Smoke: vapour.—*v.i.* To emit smoke or vapour: to steam. [A.S. *rec*, Ice. *reykr*, Ger. *rauch*, D. *rook*, smoke.]

REEKY, rēk'i, *adj.* Full of reek: smoky: soiled with steam or smoke: foul.

REEL, rēl, *n.* A rolling or turning frame for winding yarn, &c.: a lively Scotch dance.—*v.t.* To wind on a reel.—*v.i.* to roll about: to stagger: to vacillate. [A.S. *reol, hreol*. See ROLL.]

RE-ELECT, rē-e-lekt', *v.t.* To elect again.

RE-ELECTION, rē-e-lek'shun, *n.* Election a second time or again.

RE-ELEVATE, re-el'e-vāt, *v.t.* To elevate again or anew. [L. *re*, again, and ELEVATE.]

RE-EMBARK, rē-em-bärk', *v.t.* To embark or put on board again.

RE-EMBARKATION, rē-em-bärk-ā'shun, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.

RE-EMBATTLE, rē-em-bat'l, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To range again in order of battle.

RE-EMBODY, rē-em-bod'i, *v.t.* To embody again.

RE-EMBRACE, rē-em-brās', *v.t.* or *v.i.* To embrace again.

RE-EMERGE, rē-e-mėrj', *v.i.* To emerge again.

RE-EMERGENCE, rē-e-mėrj'ens, *n.* The act of emerging a second time or again.

REEMING, rēm'ing, *n.* The act of opening the seams between the planks of a vessel with a caulking-iron. [*Ream*, to work out a hole; perh. akin to Ger. *räumen*, to remove, to empty—*raum*, room.]

RE-ENACT, rē-en-akt', *v.t.* To enact again.

RE-ENACTMENT, rē-en-akt'ment, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time.

RE-ENCOURAGEMENT, rē-en-kur'āj-ment, *n.* Renewed or repeated encouragement.

RE-ENDOW, rē-en-dow', *v.t.* To endow again or anew.

RE-ENFIERCE, rē-en-fērs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make fierce again, to make fiercer. [L. *re*, again, A.S. *en*, to make, and FIERCE.]

RE-ENFORCE, rē-en-fōrs', *v.t.* To enforce again: to strengthen with new force or support. [L. *re*, again, and ENFORCE.]

RE-ENFORCEMENT, rē-en-fōrs'ment, *n.* The act of re-enforcing: additional force, assistance, or support.

RE-ENGAGE, rē-en-gāj', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To engage again or a second time.

RE-ENGAGEMENT, rē-en-gāj'ment, *n.* A renewed or repeated engagement.

RE-ENGRAVE, rē-en-grāv', *v.t.* To engrave again or anew.

RE-ENJOY, rē-en-joi', *v.t.* To enjoy anew or a second time.

RE-ENLIST, rē-en-list', *v.t.* or *v.i.* To enlist again.

RE-ENTER, rē-en'tėr, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To enter again or anew.

RE-ENTERING, rē-en'tėr-ing, *p.adj.* Entering again: turning inwards.

RE-ENTRANCE, rē-en'trans, *n.* The act of entering again.

RE-ENTRANT, rē-en'trant, *adj.* Same as RE-ENTERING.

RE-ENTRY, rē-en'tri, *n.* *An entering again:* the resuming a possession lately lost: (*law*) the right of the landlord to re-enter the premises on the non-fulfilment of certain conditions stipulated in a lease.

RE-ERECT, rē-e-rekt', *v.t.* To erect again.

REERMOUSE. See RERE-MOUSE.

RE-ESTABLISH, rē-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* To establish again.

RE-ESTABLISHER, rē-es-tab'lish-ėr, *n.* One who re-establishes.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of establishing again: the state of being established again: restoration.

REEVE, rēv, *v.t.* To pass, as a rope, through any hole through which it is intended to run. [Prob. conn. with REEF.]

REEVE, rēv, *n.* A steward, a governor. [O. E. *reve*, A.S. *gerefa*, a steward, an agent (as in *scir-gerefa* = sheriff).]

RE-EXAMINATION, rē-egz-am-in-ā'shun, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.

RE-EXAMINE, rē-egz-am'in, *v.t.* To examine again or anew.

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RE-EXCHANGE, rē-eks-chānj', *v.t.* To exchange again or anew.—*n.* A renewed exchange.

RE-EXHIBIT, rē-egz-ib'it, *v.t.* To exhibit again.

RE-EXPEL, rē-eks-pel', *v.t.* To expel again.

RE-EXPORT, rē-eks-pōrt', *v.t.* To export again, as what has been imported.

RE-EXPORTATION, rē-eks-por-tā'shun, *n.* The act of exporting what has first been imported.

REFASHION, re-fash'un, *v.t.* To fashion or mould again.

REFASTEN, re-fas'n, *v.t.* To fasten again.

REFECTION, re-fek'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which makes* or strengthens *again:* refreshment: a meal or repast. [L. *refectio—reficio, refectum—re*, again, and *facio*, to make.]

REFECTORY, re-fek'tor-i, *n.* The place where refections or meals are taken: (*orig.*) a hall in convents or monasteries where meals were taken.

REFEL, re-fel', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To refute, to disprove. [L. *refello—re*, back, again, and *fallo*, to deceive.]

REFER, re-fėr', *v.t.* *To bear*, bring, or give *back:* to submit to another person or authority: to assign: to reduce.—*v.i.* to have reference or recourse: to relate: to allude: to direct the attention:—*pr.p.* referr'ing; *pa.p.* referred'. [Fr. *référer*, L. *refero, referre—re*, back, and *fero*, to bear.]

REFERABLE, ref'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be referred or considered in connection with something else: that may be assigned or considered as belonging or related to.

REFEREE, ref-ėr-ē', *n.* One to whom some matter in dispute is referred: an arbitrator, umpire, or judge.

REFERENCE, ref'ėr-ens, *n.* The act of referring: a submitting for information or decision: relation: allusion: one who or that which is referred to: (*law*) the act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision.

REFERENDARY, ref-ėr-end'a-ri, *n.* One to whose decision a cause is referred: a referee: a public officer, under the early kingdoms of Europe, whose duty was to procure, execute, and despatch diplomas and charters. [Low L. *referendarius—referendare*—L. *refero*. See REFER.]

REFERENTIAL, ref-ėr-en'shal, *adj.* Containing a reference: pointing or referring to something else.

REFERENTIALLY, ref-ėr-en'shal-li, *adv.* In the way of reference.

REFERRIBLE, re-fėr'i-bl, *adj.* Same as REFERABLE.

REFILL, re-fil', *v.t.* To fill again.

REFIND, re-find', *v.t.* To find or experience again.

REFINE, re-fin', *v.t.* To make fine or finished by repeated efforts: to separate from extraneous matter: to reduce to a fine or pure state: to purify: to clarify: to polish: to make elegant: to purify the manners, morals, &c.—*v.i.* to become fine or pure: to improve in any kind of excellence:—*pr.p.* refin'ing; *pa.p.* refined'. [L. *re*, again, and FINE, *v.t.*]

REFINED, re-find', *p.adj.* Made fine: polished: highly cultivated.

REFINEDLY, re-fin'ed-li, *adv.* In a refined manner: with affected elegance.

REFINEDNESS, re-fin'ed-nes, *n.* Same as REFINEMENT.

REFINEMENT, re-fin'ment, *n.* Act of refining or state of being refined: purification: separation from what is impure, &c.: cultivation: elegance: polish: purity: an excessive nicety.

REFINER, re-fin'ėr, *n.* A purifier: an improver in elegance: an inventor of superfluous subtleties.

REFINERY, re-fin'ėr-i, *n.* A place where anything is refined.

REFINING, re-fin'ing, *n.* The act or process of refining or purifying, particularly metals.

REFIT, re-fit', *v.t.* To fit or prepare again.—*v.i.* to repair damages.

REFITMENT, re-fit'ment, *n.* A second fitting out.

REFLECT, re-flekt', *v.t.* *To bend back:* to throw back after striking upon any surface, as light, &c.—*v.i.* to be thrown back, as light, heat, &c.: to revolve in the mind: to consider attentively or deeply: to ponder: to cast reproach or censure. [L. *reflecto, reflexum—re*, and *flecto*, to bend or turn.]

REFLECTED, re-flekt'ed, *p.adj.* (*bot.*) Bent or curved away from the axis.

REFLECTIBLE, re-flekt'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

REFLECTING, re-flekt'ing, *adj.* Throwing back light, heat, &c.: given to reflection: thoughtful, considerate.

REFLECTINGLY, re-flekt'ing-li, *adv.* With reflection or with censure.

REFLECTION, re-flek'shun, *n.* The act of reflecting: the sending back of light, heat, &c.: the state of being reflected: that which is reflected: the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations: attentive consideration: contemplation: censure or reproach.

REFLECTIVE, re-flekt'iv, *adj.* Reflecting: considering the operations of the mind: exercising thought or reflection: (*gram.*) reciprocal.

REFLECTIVELY, re-flekt'iv-li, *adv.* By reflexion: in a reflexive manner.

REFLECTIVENESS, re-flekt'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reflective.

REFLECTOR, re-flekt'or, *n.* One who or that which reflects: a mirror or polished reflecting surface.

REFLEX, rē'fleks, *adj.* Bent or turned back: reflected: (*paint.*) illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.—*n.* Reflection: light reflected from an illuminated surface.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To reflect. [See REFLECT.]

REFLEXED, re-flekst', *p.adj.* (*bot.*) Bent backward or downward.

REFLEXIBILITY, re-fleks-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being reflexible: capability of being reflected.

REFLEXIBLE, re-fleks'i-bl, *adj.* That may be reflected or thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, re-fleks'iv, *adj.* Turned backward: reflective: respecting the past: (*gram.*) reciprocal.

REFLEXIVELY, re-fleks'iv-li, *adv.* In a reflexive manner: after the manner of a reflexive verb.

REFLEXIVENESS, re-fleks'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

REFLUENT, refloō-ent, *adj.* Flowing back: ebbing. [L. *refluens, -entis*, pr.p. of *refluo—re*, back, and *fluo, fluxum*, to flow.]

REFLUX, rē'fluks, *adj.* Flowing or returning back: reflex.—*n.* A flowing back: ebb. [See REFLUENT.]

REFOLD, re-fōld', *v.t.* To fold again.

REFOMENT, rē-fo-ment', *v.t.* To warm or cherish again: to excite anew. [L. *re*, again, and FOMENT.]

REFORGE, re-fōrj', *v.t.* To forge again or anew: to make over again. [L. *re*, again, and FORGE.]

REFORM, re-form', *v.t.* *To form again* or *anew:* to shape anew: to transform: to make better: to remove that which is objectionable from: to repair or improve: to reclaim.—*v.i.* to become better: to abandon evil: to be corrected or improved.—*n.* A forming anew: change, amendment, improvement.

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—*adj.* Supporting or legalising reform. [Fr. *réformer*, L. *reformo—re*, again, and *formo*, to figure or shape, from *forma*. See FORM.]

REFORMATION, ref-or-mā'shun, *n.* The act of reforming: reform: amendment: improvement: the great religious change of the 16th century, when the Protestants separated from the Roman Catholic Church. [forming again or anew.

REFORMATION, rē-for-mā'shun, *n.* The act of

REFORMATIVE, re-form'a-tiv, *adj.* Forming again or anew: tending to produce reform.

REFORMATORY, re-form'a-tor-i, *adj.* Reforming: tending to produce reform.—*n.* An institution for the reformation of criminals, particularly young ones.

REFORMED, re-formd', *adj.* Formed again or anew: changed: amended: improved: denoting the churches formed after the Reformation, more particularly those that separated from Luther on matters of doctrine and discipline, esp. the Calvinistic churches of the continent: Protestant.

REFORMER, re-form'ér, *n.* One who reforms: one who advocates political reform: one of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th century.

REFORTIFY, rē-for'ti-fi, *v.t.* To fortify again or anew. [L. *re*, again, and FORTIFY.]

REFRACT, re-frakt', *v.t.* *To break back* or open: to break the natural course, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, &c. [L. *refringo*, *refractum—re*, back, and *frango*, to break. See FRACTION.]

REFRACTED, re-frakt'ed, *p.adj.* Turned out of its straight course, as a ray of light: (*bot.*, *&c.*) bent back at an acute angle.

REFRACTING, re-frakt'ing, *p.adj.* Serving or tending to refract: refractive.

REFRACTION, re-frak'shun, *n.* The act of refracting: the change in the direction of a ray of light, &c., when it enters a different medium.

REFRACTIVE, re-frakt'iv, *adj.* Refracting: pertaining to refraction. [or quality of being refractive.

REFRACTIVENESS, re-frakt'iv-nes, *n.* The state

REFRACTORILY, re-frak'tor-i-li, *adv.* In a refractory manner: obstinately.

REFRACTORINESS, re-frak'tor-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being refractory: unmanageableness: difficulty of fusion.

REFRACTORY, re-frak'tor-i, *adj.* Breaking through rules: unruly: unmanageable: obstinate: perverse: difficult of fusion, as metals, &c.

REFRAGABLE, ref'ra-ga-bl, *adj.* That may be resisted: capable of refutation. [L. *refragor*, to resist—*re*, again, and *frango*, to break.]

REFRAIN, re-frān', *n.* (*lit.*) *That which breaks* a poem and goes *back* to something already said: a phrase or verse recurring at the end of each division of a poem: the burden of a song. [Fr.; Prov. *refranh*, from O. Fr. *refraindre*, Prov. *refranher*, L. *refringo*. See REFRACT.]

REFRAIN, re-frān', *v.t.* *To hold back with a bridle:* to restrain.—*v.i.* to keep from action: to forbear. [Fr. *refréner*, L. *refreno—re*, and *frenum*, a bridle.]

REFRAME, rē-frām', *v.t.* To frame again.

REFRANGIBILITY, re-fran-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being refrangible: disposition to be refracted: the degree of refraction.

REFRANGIBLE, re-fran'ji-bl, *adj.* That may be refracted or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, &c. [From REFRACT.]

REFRANGIBLENESS, re-fran'ji-bl-nes, *n.* Same as REFRANGIBILITY.

REFRESH, re-fresh', *v.t.* To make fresh again: to allay heat: to give new strength, spirit, &c. to: to revive after exhaustion: to enliven: to restore.

REFRESHER, re-fresh'ér, *n.* One who or that which refreshes. [to refresh: refreshing.

REFRESHFUL, re-fresh'fool, *adj.* Full of power

REFRESHING, re-fresh'ing, *p.adj.* Reviving: invigorating. [ing manner: so as to revive.

REFRESHINGLY, re-fresh'ing-li, *adv.* In a refresh-

REFRESHMENT, re-fresh'ment, *n.* The act of refreshing: new strength or spirit after exhaustion: that which refreshes, as food or rest.

REFRIGERANT, re-frij'ér-ant, *adj.* Cooling: refreshing.—*n.* That which cools. [L. *refrigerans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *refrigero*. See REFRIGERATE.]

REFRIGERATE, re-frij'ér-āt, *v.t.* To cool: to allay the heat of: to refresh:—*pr.p.* refrig'eráting; *pa.p.* refrigerāt'ed. [L. *re*, back, and *frigero*, *-atum*, to cool, from *frigus*, cold. See FRIGID.]

REFRIGERATION, re-frij-ér-ā'shun, *n.* The act or operation of cooling: the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, re-frij'er-a-tiv, *adj.* Cooling.—*n.* A cooling medicine.

REFRIGERATOR, re-frij'ér-ā-tor, *n.* A cooler: an air-tight ice-box or closet for provisions: a cooling apparatus attached to a still.

REFRIGERATORY, re-frij'ér-a-to-ri, *adj.* Cooling: refreshing.—*n.* A cooler: an apparatus by which hot liquids are cooled or vapours condensed.

REFT, reft, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of REAVE.

REFUGE, ref'ūj, *n.* *A fleeing back:* that which affords shelter or protection: an asylum or retreat: a resource or expedient.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To shelter, to protect. [Fr.; L. *refugium—re*, back, and *fugio*, to flee.] [another country.

REFUGEE, ref-ū-jē', *n.* One who flees for refuge to

REFULGENCE, re-ful'jens, } *n.* State of being

REFULGENCY, re-ful'jen-si, } refulgent: brightness: brilliance.

REFULGENT, re-ful'jent, *adj.* Flashing back: casting a flood of light: shining: brilliant. [L. *refulgens*, *-entis—re*, back, *fulgeo*, to shine.]

REFULGENTLY, re-ful'jent-li, *adv.* With a flood of light: with great brightness.

REFUND, re-fund', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pour back:* to repay: to restore: to return what has been taken. [L. *refundo*, *refusum—re*, back, and *fundo*, to pour.]

REFURBISH, rē-fur'bish, *v.t.* To furbish again.

REFURNISH, rē-fur'nish, *v.t.* To furnish again: to supply or provide anew. [refused.

REFUSABLE, re-fūz'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

REFUSAL, re-fūz'al, *n.* The act of refusing: denial of anything requested: rejection: the right of taking in preference to others. [From REFUSE.]

REFUSE, re-fūz', *v.t.* To reject: to deny, as a request, &c.—*v.i.* to decline acceptance: not to comply:—*pr.p.* refūs'ing; *pa.p.* refūsed'. [Fr. *refuser*, from L. *refundo*, *refusum*: or a mixture of *refuto*, to drive back or repel, and *recuso*, to make an objection against, to refuse. See REFUTE.]

REFUSE, ref'ūs, *adj.* Refused: worthless.—*n.* That which is rejected or left as worthless: dross.

REFUSION, re-fū'zhun, *n.* Repeated fusion or melting, as of metals: restoration. [or disproved.

REFUTABLE, re-fūt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be refuted

REFUTABLY, re-fūt'a-bli, *adv.* In a refutable manner: so as to be proved false.

REFUTATION, ref-ū-tā'shun, *n.* The act of refuting or disproving. [refute: refuting.

REFUTATORY, re-fūt'a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to

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REFUTE, re-fūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pour back:* to repel: to oppose: to disprove:—*pr.p.* refūt'ing; *pa.p.* refūt'ed. [Fr. *réfuter*, L. *refuto—re*, back, and *futis*, a water-vessel, from *fundo*, to pour.]

REFUTER, re-fūt'er, *n.* One who or that which refutes.

REGAIN, re-gān', *v.t.* To gain back or again: to recover.

REGAL, rē'gal, *n.* A small portable finger-organ in use in the 16th and 17th centuries. [Perh. *rigabello*, an instrument once used in the churches of Italy.]

REGAL, rē'gal, *adj.* *Belonging to a king:* kingly: royal. [L. *regalis—rex*, a king—*rego*, to rule.]

REGALE, re-gāl', *v.t.* To entertain in a regal or sumptuous manner: to refresh: to gratify.—*v.i.* to feast:—*pr.p.* regāl'ing; *pa.p.* regāled'.—*n.* A regal or magnificent feast. [Fr. *régaler*—L. *regalis:* or from Fr. and It. *gala*, good-cheer. See GALA.]

REGALEMENT, re-gāl'ment, *n.* The act of regaling: entertainment: refreshment.

REGALIA, re-gā'li-a, *n.pl.* Things that belong to a king: the insignia of a king, the crown, sceptre, &c.: the rights and privileges of kings. [Neuter pl. of *regalis*. See REGAL, *adj.*]

REGALITY, re-gal'i-ti, *n.* State of being regal: royalty: sovereignty: (*Spenser*) rights of royalty.

REGALLY, rē'gal-li, *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

REGARD, re-gärd', *v.t.* *To look at* or *on:* to observe particularly: to hold in respect or affection: to pay attention to: to keep or observe: to esteem: to consider.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to consider or care.—*n.* (*orig.*) Look, gaze: attention with interest: observation: respect: affection: repute: relation: reference. [Fr. *regarder—re*, and *garder*, to keep, look after. See GUARD.]

REGARDANT, re-gärd'ant, *adj.* Looking behind: (*her.*) looking behind or backward. [Fr., pr.p. of *regarder*. See REGARD.]

REGARDER, re-gärd'er, *n.* One who regards: (*law*) an official inspector of a forest.

REGARDFUL, re-gärd'fool, *adj.* Full of regard: taking notice: heedful: attentive.

REGARDFULLY, re-gärd'fool-li, *adv.* Attentively: (*Shak.*) respectfully.

REGARDLESS, re-gärd'les, *adj.* Without regard: not attending: negligent: heedless.

REGARDLESSLY, re-gärd'les-li, *adv.* In a regardless manner: heedlessly: carelessly.

REGARDLESSNESS, re-gärd'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being regardless: negligence.

REGATHER, re-gath'er, *v.t.* To gather a second time or again. [L. *re*, again, and GATHER.]

REGATTA, re-gat'a, *n.* A rowing or sailing *match* between a number of boats or yachts. [It., from *rigattare*, to contend, dispute.]

REGELATION, rē-je-lā'shun, *n.* The act or process of freezing anew: the adhesion of two pieces of ice brought into contact either in air or immersed in water. [L. *re*, again, and *gelatio*, a freezing—*gelo*. See GELATINE.]

REGENCY, rē'jen-si, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent: a body intrusted with vicarious government. [From REGENT.]

REGENERACY, re-jen'ér-a-si, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

REGENERATE, re-jen'ér-āt, *v.t.* *To generate* or produce *anew:* (*theol.*) to renew the heart and turn it to the love of God.—*adj.* Created or produced anew: renewed. [L. *regenero*, *-atum*, to bring forth again—*re*, again, *genero*, to beget, bring forth. See GENERATE.]

REGENERATENESS, re-jen'ér-āt-nes, *n.* Same as REGENERACY.

REGENERATION, re-jen-ér-ā'shun, *n.* Act of regenerating: state of being regenerated.

REGENERATIVE, re-jen'ér-ā-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to regeneration.

REGENERATIVELY, re-jen'ér-a-tiv-li, *adv.* In the [way of regeneration.

REGENT, rē'jent, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Ruling:* invested with interim authority.—*n.* One invested with interim authority: one who rules for the sovereign. [Fr.; L. *regens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *rego*, to rule.]

REGENTSHIP, rē'jent-ship, *n.* The state or office of a regent.

REGERMINATE, re-jér'min-āt, *v.i.* To germinate [or bud again.

REGET, re-get', *v.t.* To get or obtain again.

REGICIDAL, rej-i-sīd'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a regicide.

REGICIDE, rej'i-sīd, *n.* *The murderer of a king:* the murder of a king. [Fr.; from L. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *cædo*, to kill.]

REGILD, re-gild', *v.t.* To gild again or anew.

REGIME, rā-zhēm', *n.* Form of government: administration. [Fr.]

REGIMEN, rej'i-men, *n.* Rule prescribed: orderly government: (*med.*) rule of diet: (*gram.*) the government of one word by another: words governed. [L. *—rego*, to rule.]

REGIMENT, rej'i-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Rule, government: a body of soldiers ruled or commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies. [L. *regimentum—rego*, to rule.]

REGIMENTAL, rej-i-ment'al, *adj.* Relating to a regiment.—*pl.* The uniform of a regiment.

REGION, rē'jun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A direction, boundary-line:* a portion of land: a portion or tract of space: country: district: part near: (*Shak.*) place, rank. [L. *regio*, *regionis—rego*, to rule, direct, mark a boundary.]

REGISTER, rej'is-tèr, *n.* A written record, regularly kept: the book containing the register: that which registers or records: that which regulates, as the damper of a furnace or stove, the air-stop of an organ, &c.: the inner part of a type-mould.—*v.t.* To enter in a register: to record.—*v.i.* (*print.*) to meet exactly or correspond, as the columns or pages of a printed sheet or the lines on opposite pages. [Fr. *registre;* L. *regesta—regero*, *regestus*, to record—*re*, back, and *gero*, to carry.]

REGISTRAR, rej'is-trar, *n.* One who keeps a register.

REGISTRARSHIP, rej'is-trar-ship, *n.* The office of a registrar.

REGISTRATION, rej-is-trā'shun, *n.* Act of registering.

REGISTRY, rej'is-tri, *n.* Act of registering: place where a register is kept: facts recorded.

REGLEMENT, reg'l-ment, *n.* (*Bacon*). Regulation. [Fr.]

REGLET, reg'let, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little rule:* a flat, narrow moulding, used to separate panels, &c., a fillet: (*print.*) a ledge of wood thicker than a lead, and used for a like purpose. [Fr., dim. of *règle*, L. *regula*. See RULE.]

REGNANCY, reg'nan-si, *n.* Condition of being regnant: act of reigning: reign: predominance.

REGNANT, reg'nant, *adj.* *Reigning* or *ruling:* predominant: exercising regal authority. [L. *regnans*, *regnantis*, pr.p. of *regno—rego*, to rule.]

REGORGE, re-gorj', *v.t.* To swallow again: (*Milton*) to swallow eagerly: to vomit, to throw back.

REGRAFT, re-graft', *v.t.* To graft again.

REGRANT, re-grant', *v.t.* To grant back.—*n.* A fresh grant.

REGREET, re-grēt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To greet or salute again.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Return or exchange of salutation.

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REGRESS, rē'gres, *n.* *A going* or passage *back:* return: power of returning. [L. *regressus—re*, back, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to step, go.]

REGRESS, re-gres', *v.i.* To go back: to return to a former place or state. [returning.

REGRESSION, re-gresh'un, *n.* Act of going back or

REGRESSIVE, re-gres'iv, *adj.* Going back: returning.

REGRESSIVELY, re-gres'iv-li, *adv.* In a regressive manner: by return.

REGRET, re-gret', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To weep for, to bewail:* to grieve at: to remember with sorrow:—*pr.p.* regrett'ing; *pa.p.* regrett'ed.—*n.* Sorrow for anything past: concern: remorse. [Fr. *regretter;* Ice. *gratr*, weeping; Scot. *greet*, to weep.]

REGRETFUL, re-gret'fool, *adj.* Full of regret.

REGRETFULLY, re-gret'fool-li, *adv.* With regret.

REGUERDON, re-gėr'dun, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To reward.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A reward, a recompense. [Fr. *reguerdonner—re*, back, and GUERDON.]

REGULA, reg'ū-la, *n.* (*arch.*) In the Doric style, one of the bands under a triglyph or between the canals of the triglyphs. [L. *regula*, a rule.]

REGULAR, reg'ū-lar, *adj.* *According to rule* or established custom: governed by rule: uniform: orderly: instituted according to established forms: having all the sides and angles equal: belonging to the permanent army.—*n.* A soldier belonging to the permanent army: (*Rom. Cath.*) one who professes to follow a certain rule of life, and who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. [L. *regularis—regula*, a rule—*rego*, to rule.]

REGULARITY, reg-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being regular: conformity to rule: method: uniformity.

REGULARLY, reg'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a regular manner: according to rule or established mode: in uniform order: exactly.

REGULATE, reg'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To make regular: to adjust by rule: to subject to rules or restrictions: to direct: to put in good order:—*pr.p.* reg'ūlāting; *pa.p.* reg'ūlāted. [L. *regulo, -atum.* See REGULAR.]

REGULATION, reg-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of regulating: state of being regulated: a rule or order prescribed: precept: law.

REGULATIVE, reg'ū-lā-tiv, *adj.* Tending to regulate.

REGULATOR, reg'ū-lā-tor, *n.* One who or that which regulates: a lever which regulates the motion of a watch: anything that renders motion uniform.

REGULUS, reg'ū-lus, *n.* *A petty king* or ruler: the name given by the mystical alchemists to pure metal obtained by fusion. [L., dim. of *rex, regis*, a king.]

REGURGITATE, re-gur'ji-tāt, *v.t.* To throw or pour back from a deep place.—*v.i.* to be thrown or poured back:—*pr.p.* regur'gitāting; *pa.p.* regur'gitāted. [Low L. *regurgito, regurgitatum—re*, back, and *gurges, gurgitis*, a gulf.]

REGURGITATION, re-gur-ji-tā'shun, *n.* The act of pouring or flowing back.

REHABILITATE, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To reclothe:* (*law*) to reinstate, to restore to former rank or privileges.

REHABILITATION, rē-ha-bil-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of restoring to forfeited rights or privileges.

REHASH, re-hash', *v.t.* To hash over again.—*n.* Something made up of materials formerly used.

REHEAR, re-hēr', *v.t.* To hear again: to try over again, as a lawsuit.

REHEARSAL, re-hėrs'al, *n.* Act of rehearsing: recital: recital before public representation.

REHEARSE, re-hėrs', *v.t.* To go over anything a second time: to repeat what has already been said: to narrate: to recite before a public representation: —*pr.p.* rehears'ing; *pa.p.* rehearsed'. [O. Fr. *rehercer—re*, again, *herce*, a harrow.]

REHEARSER, re-hėrs'ėr, *n.* One who rehearses.

REIGN, rān, *n.* *Rule:* dominion: royal authority: supreme power: influence: time during which a sovereign rules.—*v.t.* To rule: to exercise sovereign power: to be predominant: to obtain dominion. [L. *regnum—rego*, to rule.]

RE-ILLUMINATE, rē-il-lū'min-āt, *v.t.* To illuminate or enlighten again.

REIMBURSABLE, rē-im-burs'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being repaid: intended to be repaid.

REIMBURSE, rē-im-burs', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To put back into the purse:* to refund: to pay an equivalent to for loss or expense:—*pr.p.* rēimburs'ing; *pa.p.* rēimbursed'. [Fr. *rembourser—re*, back, and *embourser*, to put in a purse, from *bourse*, a purse. See PURSE.]

REIMBURSEMENT, rē-im-burs'ment, *n.* Act of reimbursing or repaying.

RE-IMMERGE, rē-im-mėrj', *v.t.* To immerge again.

RE-IMPRESS, rē-im-pres', *v.t.* To impress anew.

RE-IMPRESSION, rē-im-presh'un, *n.* A second or repeated impression.

REIN, rān, *n.* *That which retains* or *holds back:* the strap of a bridle: an instrument for curbing or governing: government.—*v.t.* To govern with the rein or bridle: to restrain or control.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be guided or controlled by reins. [Fr. *rêne;* O. Fr. *resgne;* It. *redina;* L. *retinacula—retineo—re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.]

GIVE THE REINS TO, to give license, to leave unchecked.—TAKE THE REINS, to take the control.

RE-INAUGURATE, rē-in-aw'gū-rāt, *v.t.* To inaugurate again or anew.

RE-INCORPORATE, rē-in-kor'po-rāt, *v.t.* To incorporate or embody again or anew.

REINDEER, rān'dēr, *n.* A kind of deer in the north, valuable for the chase and for domestic uses. [A.S. *hran*, Ice. *hrein*, Finn. *raingo*, an animal, and DEER.]

RE-INFORCE, RE-INFORCEMENT. Same as RE-ENFORCE, RE-ENFORCEMENT. [unchecked.

REINLESS, rān'les, *adj.* Without rein or restraint:

REINS, rānz, *n.pl.* *The kidneys:* the lower part of the back over the kidneys: the inward parts considered as the seat of the affections: the heart. [Fr.; L. *renes;* Gr. *phrēn*, the midriff.]

RE-INSERT, rē-in-sėrt', *v.t.* To insert a second time.

RE-INSTALL, rē-in-stawl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put again in possession: (*Milton*) to seat again.

RE-INSTATE, rē-in-stāt', *v.t.* To instate again: to place in a former state.

RE-INSTATEMENT, rē-in-stāt'ment, *n.* Act of reinstating: re-establishment.

RE-INSTRUCT, rē-in-strukt', *v.t.* To instruct again.

RE-INSURE, rē-in-shōōr', *v.t.* To insure a second time by other underwriters. [second time.

RE-INVEST, rē-in-vest', *v.t.* To invest again or a

RE-INVESTMENT, rē-in-vest'ment, *n.* The act of reinvesting: a second investment. [again.

RE-INVIGORATE, rē-in-vig'or-āt, *v.t.* To invigorate

RE-ISSUE, re-ish'ōō, *v.t.* To issue again.—*n.* A second issue.

REITERATE, re-it'ėr-āt, *v.t.* To iterate or repeat again: to repeat again and again.

REITERATION, re-it-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of reiterating.

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REITERATIVE, re-it'ér-āt-iv, *n.* A word or part of a word that is reiterated or repeated: a word that expresses repeated action.

REJECT, re-jekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To throw back:* to throw away: to refuse to receive: to repudiate: to renounce. [L. *rejicio, rejectum—re*, back, and *jacio*, to throw.] [fusal.

REJECTION, re-jek'shun, *n.* Act of rejecting: re-

REJOICE, re-jois', *v.i.* To feel and express joy again and again: to be glad: to exult or triumph.—*v.t.* to make joyful: to gladden:—*pr.p.* rejoic'ing; *pa.p.* rejoiced'. [Fr. *réjouir—re*, again, and *jouir*, to enjoy—*joie*, joy. See JOY.]

REJOICEMENT, re-jois'ment, *n.* Rejoicing.

REJOICING, re-jois'ing, *n.* Act of being joyful: expression, subject, or experience of joy.

REJOICINGLY, re-jois'ing-li, *adv.* With joy or exultation. [is separated: to meet again.

REJOIN, re-join', *v.t.* To join again: to unite what

REJOIN, re-join', *v.i.* To answer to a reply.

REJOINDER, re-join'dėr, *n.* An answer joined on to another, an answer to a reply: (*law*) the defendant's answer to a plaintiff. [again.

REJOINDURE, re-join'dūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A joining

REJOURN, re-jurn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To adjourn or postpone, to defer. [Fr. *réajourner*. See ADJOURN.]

REKE, rek, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To reck, care. [See RECK.]

REKINDLE, re-kin'dl, *v.t.* To kindle again: to set on fire or arouse anew.

RELAPSE, re-laps', *v.i.* *To slide*, sink, or fall *back:* to return to a former state or practice:—*pr.p.* relaps'ing; *pa.p.* relapsed'.—*n.* A falling back into a former bad state. [L. *relabor, relapsus—re*, back or again, *labor*, to slip or slide.]

RELATE, re-lāt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To bring back:* to carry the mind back to the past: to describe: to tell: to ally by connection or kindred.—*v.i.* to have reference: to refer:—*pr.p.* relāt'ing; *pa.p.* relāt'ed. [L. *refero, relatum—re*, back, *fero*, to carry.]

RELATED, re-lāt'ed, *adj.* Allied or connected by kindred or blood.

RELATION, re-lā'shun, *n.* Act of relating or telling: recital: that which is related: mutual connection between two things: reference: resemblance: connection by birth or marriage: a person related to others by birth or marriage. [having kindred.

RELATIONAL, re-lā'shun-al, *adj.* Having relation:

RELATIONSHIP, re-lā'shun-ship, *n.* State of being related, either by blood or by marriage.

RELATIVE, rel'a-tiv, *adj.* Having relation: not existing by itself: not absolute: considered as belonging to something else: (*gram.*) expressing relation.—*n.* That which has relation to something else: a relation: (*gram.*) a pronoun which relates to something before called its antecedent. [L. *relativus*. See RELATE.]

RELATIVELY, rel'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In relation to something else: not absolutely.

RELATIVENESS, rel'a-tiv-nes, } *n.* State of being
RELATIVITY, rel-a-tiv'i-ti, } relative or having relation.

RELATOR, re-lā'tor, *n.* One who relates: (*law*) an informant on whose behalf certain writs are issued.

RELAX, re-laks', *v.t.* *To loosen* one thing *away from another:* to slacken: to make less close or firm: to make less severe: to relieve from attention or effort: to divert: to make languid.—*v.i.* to become less close: to become less severe: to attend less: to unbend.—*adj.* (*Bacon*) Relaxed, loose. [L. *relaxo, -atum—re*, away from, *laxo*, to loosen—*laxus*, loose, slack.]

RELAXATION, re-laks-ā'shun, *n.* Act of relaxing: state of being relaxed: remission of application: indulgence in recreation.

RELAY, re-lā', *n.* (*orig.*) A number of fresh dogs *to relieve* others: a supply of horses to relieve others on a journey: a supply of anything laid up in store. [Fr. *relais, relayer*, O. Fr. *relaisser*, to relieve; It. *relasciare*—L. *relaxo*, to release or relieve. See RELAX.]

RELAY, re-lā', *v.t.* To lay again. [new lease of.

RELEASE, re-lēs', *v.t.* To lease again: to grant a

RELEASE, re-lēs', *v.t.* *To let loose from:* to set free: to discharge from: to relieve: to let go, as a claim: to give up a right to: to relax:—*pr.p.* releas'ing; *pa.p.* released'.—*n.* A setting free: discharge: the giving up of a right or claim. [O. Fr. *relaisser*, L. *relaxo*, to relieve.]

RELEASEMENT, re-lēs'ment, *n.* (*Milton*). Act of releasing or discharging: release.

RELEGATE, rel'e-gāt, *v.t.* *To send away:* to consign: to transfer: to exile:—*pr.p.* rel'egāting; *pa.p.* rel'egāted. [L. *relego, -atum—re*, away, *lego*, to send. See LEGATE.] [ing: banishment.

RELEGATION, rel-e-gā'shun, *n.* The act of relegat-

RELENT, re-lent', *v.i.* *To slacken, to soften:* to dissolve: to grow tender: to feel compassion: (*Shak.*) to repent.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to slacken, soften.—*adj.* Dissolved: melted.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Remission, stay. [Fr. *se ralentir*, It. *rallentare*—L. *relentesco—re*, away from, *lentesco*, to slacken—*lentus*, embracing, pliant, soft.]

RELENTLESS, re-lent'les, *adj.* Without relenting: without tenderness or compassion: merciless.

RELENTLESSLY, re-lent'les-li, *adv.* In a relentless manner: without pity or compassion.

RELENTLESSNESS, re-lent'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being relentless.

RELENTMENT, re-lent'ment, *n.* The state of relenting: relaxation: compassion.

RELET, re-let', *v.t.* To let again, as a house.

RELEVANCE, rel'e-vans, } *n.* State of being rele-
RELEVANCY, rel'e-van-si, } vant: pertinence: applicability: (*Scots law*) sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

RELEVANT, rel'e-vant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Raising: relieving:* lending aid: bearing upon or applying to the purpose: applicable: related. [Fr., pr.p. of *relever*, to raise again, relieve. See RELIEVE.]

RELIABILITY, re-lī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being reliable.

RELIABLE, re-lī'a-bl, *adj.* That may be relied upon. [From RELY.]

RELIABLENESS, re-lī'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being reliable or trustworthy.

RELIABLY, re-lī'a-bli, *adv.* In a reliable manner.

RELIANCE, re-lī'ans, *n.* Trust: confidence: ground of trust.

RELIC, rel'ik, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is left after* loss or decay: a corpse: in R. C. Church, the body or other memorials of saints: a memorial. [Fr. *relique*, L. *reliquiæ—relinquo, relictum*, to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.]

RELICT, rel'ikt, *n.* A woman whose husband is dead: a widow. [L. *relicta—relinquo*. See RELIC.]

RELIEF, re-lēf', *n.* Act of relieving: the removal of any evil: alleviation of pain: release from a post or duty: that which relieves or mitigates: aid: (*sculp.*) the projection of a figure beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed: (*paint.*) the apparent projection of a figure. [From RELIEVE.]

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RELIEVE, re-lēv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lift* or *raise up:* to remove from that which weighs down or depresses: to lessen: to ease: to help: to release: to put in relief, as a figure in painting: to set off: (*law*) to redress:—*pr.p.* relieving; *pa.p.* relieved'. [Fr. *relever*, to raise again; L. *relevo—re*, again, *levo*, to raise—*levis*, light.]

RELIEVER, re-lēv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which relieves. [RELIEF. [It.]

RELIEVO, re-lē'vo, *n.* (*sculp.* and *paint.*) Same as

RELIGHT, re-līt', *v.t.* To light anew.

RELIGION, re-lij'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which binds one back from* doing something: restraint: the feeling of reverence and love towards God, and consequent obedience to Him: piety: any system of faith and worship: (*Milton*) a religious rite. [L. *religio, -onis —re*, back, and *ligo*, to bind.] [religion.

RELIGIONIST, re-lij'un-ist, *n.* One attached to a

RELIGIOUS, re-lij'us, *adj.* Pertaining to religion: inculcating religion: concerned with or set apart to religion: pious: godly: in R. C. Church, bound to a monastic life: strict.—*n.* One bound by a vow to monastic life: a monk or nun.

RELIGIOUSLY, re-lij'us-li, *adv.* In a religious manner: piously: exactly: scrupulously.

RELIGIOUSNESS, re-lij'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being religious.

RELINQUENT, re-ling'kwent, *adj.* Relinquishing. [L. *relinquens, -entis*, pr.p. of *relinquo*. See RELINQUISH.]

RELINQUISH, re-ling'kwish, *v.t.* *To leave behind:* to abandon: to give up: to renounce a claim to:—*pr.p.* relin'quishing; *pa.p.* relin'quished (-kwisht). [O. Fr. *relinquir;* L. *relinquo, relictum—re*, away from, *linquo*, to leave.]

RELINQUISHMENT, re-ling'kwish-ment, *n.* The act of relinquishing: renunciation.

RELIQUARY, rel'i-kwar-i, *n.* A small chest or casket for holding relics. [Fr. *reliquaire;* low L. *reliquiarium*—L. *reliquiæ*, relics—*relinquo*. See RELINQUISH.]

RELIQUE, re-lēk', *n.* A relic.

RELISH, rel'ish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lick up* or again: to like the taste of: to be pleased with.—*v.i.* to have an agreeable taste: to give pleasure.—*n.* An agreeable taste: peculiar taste or quality: enjoyable quality: power of pleasing: inclination or taste for: appetite: just enough to give a flavour: (*Shak.*) a small quantity: a sauce. [O. Fr. *relecher*, to lick or taste again. See LECHER, LICK.]

RELISHABLE, rel'ish-a-bl, *adj.* That may be relished: pleasing to the taste.

RELISTEN, re-lis'n, *v.i.* (*Tenn.*) To listen again.

RELIVE, re-liv', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To live again.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to bring back to life.

RELOAD, re-lōd', *v.t.* To load again.

RELUCTANCE, re-luk'tans, } *n.* State of being
RELUCTANCY, re-luk'tan-si, } reluctant: unwillingness.

RELUCTANT, re-luk'tant, *adj.* *Struggling* to get *away from:* striving against: unwilling, loath. [L. *reluctans, -antis*, pr.p. of *reluctor—re*, away from, *luctor*, to struggle.] [tance.

RELUCTANTLY, re-luk'tant-li, *adv.* With reluc-

RELUME, re-lūm', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To light anew, to rekindle:—*pr.p.* relūm'ing; *pa.p.* relūmed'. [Fr. *relumer*—L. *re*, again, and *lumen*, light.]

RELUMINE, re-lūm'in, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To relume, light anew. [See RELUME.]

RELY, re-lī', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To look to one for relief:* to rest or repose: to have full confidence:—*pr.p.* rely'ing; *pa.p.* relied'. [Fr. *relayer*, to relieve, *se relayer*, to relieve one another. See RELAY.]

REMADE, re-mād', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of REMAKE.

REMAIN, re-mān', *v.i.* *To stay back* or *behind:* to stay or be left behind: to continue in the same place: to continue in an unchanged form or condition: to last.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to be left to.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Stay, abode:—*pl.* that which is left, as of the human body when life is gone, a corpse: the literary productions of one dead. [L. *remaneo—re*, back, behind, *maneo*, akin to Gr. *menō*, to stay.]

REMAINDER, re-mān'dėr, *n.* That which remains or is left behind after the removal of a part.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Remaining.

REMAKE, re-māk', *v.t.* To make anew.

REMAND, re-mand', *v.t.* To order or send back. [L. *remando—re*, back, *mando*, to order. See COMMAND.]

REMARK, re-märk', *v.t.* *To mark* or take notice of: to express what one thinks or sees: to say: (*Milton*) to distinguish.—*n.* Words regarding anything: notice. [Fr. *remarquer—re*, inten., *marquer*, to mark. See MARK.]

REMARKABLE, re-märk'a-bl, *adj.* Deserving remark or notice: distinguished: famous: that may excite admiration or wonder: strange: extraordinary.

REMARKABLENESS, re-märk'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being remarkable: worthiness of observation.

REMARKABLY, re-märk'a-bli, *adv.* In a remarkable manner: uncommonly: singularly.

REMARRY, re-mar'i, *v.t.* To marry again.

REMEASURE, re-mezh'ūr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To measure anew.

REMEDIABLE, re-mē'di-a-bl, *adj.* That may be remedied: curable. [From REMEDY.]

REMEDIABLY, re-mē'di-a-bli, *adv.* In a remediable manner: so as to be remedied.

REMEDIAL, re-mē'di-al, *adj.* Tending to remedy or remove.

REMEDIALLY, re-mē'di-al-li, *adv.* In a remedial manner: by way of remedy.

REMEDIATE, re-mē'di-āt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Remedial.

REMEDILESS, rem'e-di-les or re-med'-, *adj.* Without remedy: incurable.

REMEDY, rem'e-di, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which restores again:* that which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss: reparation: restoration.—*v.t.* To remove, counteract, or repair:—*pr.p.* rem'edying; *pa.p.* rem'edied. [L. *remedium—re*, back, again, *medeor*, to restore, cure.]

REMEMBER, re-mem'bėr, *v.t.* *To call back to the memory:* to put in mind: to keep in mind: to meditate on: to bear in mind with gratitude and reverence: to attend to: (*Shak.*) to mention. [O. Fr. *remembrer*, Fr. *remémorer*, L. *rememoro—re*, again, *memoro*, to call to mind—*memor*, mindful. See MEMOIR.]

REMEMBERABLE, re-mem'bėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be remembered or kept in mind.

REMEMBRANCE, re-mem'brans, *n.* The act of remembering: memory: that which serves to bring to or keep in mind: a memorial: a souvenir: a record: the power of remembering: the length of time during which a thing can be remembered: (*Shak.*) state of being remembered, also, caution, admonition.

REMEMBRANCER, re-mem'brans-ėr, *n.* That which reminds: a recorder: an officer of exchequer.

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REMERCIE, REMERCY, re-mėr'si, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To thank. [Fr. *remercier;* L. *re*, and MERCY.]

REMERGE, re-mėrj', *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To merge again.

REMIFORM, rem'i-form, *adj.* Shaped like an oar. [L. *remus*, an oar, and *forma*, form.]

REMIND, re-mīnd', *v.t.* To bring to the mind of again: to bring under the notice or consideration of.

REMINDER, re-mīnd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which reminds. [calling to mind.

REMINDFUL, re-mīnd'fool, *adj.* Tending to remind:

REMINISCENCE, rem-i-nis'ens, *n.* That which is recalled to mind: recollection: an account of what is remembered: the recurrence to the mind of the past. [Fr.—L. *reminiscentiæ*, recollections—*reminiscor*, to recall to mind—*re*, and root *men*, whence *mens*, the mind. See MENTAL.]

REMINISCENT, rem-i-nis'ent, *n.* One who calls past events to mind.—*adj.* Capable of calling to mind.

REMIPED, rem'i-ped, *adj.* Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars.—*n.* One of an order of insects having feet adapted for swimming. [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

REMISE, re-mīz', *v.t.* To send or give back: to release, as a claim.—*n.* (*law*) Return or surrender, as of a claim. [Fr. *remiser*—L. *remitto*. See REMIT.]

REMISS, re-mis', *adj.* Remitting in attention, &c.: negligent: inattentive: not punctual: slow: not vigorous. [From REMIT.] [forgive: lenient.

REMISSFUL, re-mis'fool, *adj.* Tending to remit or

REMISSIBILITY, re-mis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being remissible.

REMISSIBLE, re-mis'i-bl, *adj.* That may be remitted or pardoned.

REMISSION, re-mish'un, *n.* The act of remitting: abatement: relinquishment of a claim: release: pardon: the sending of money to a distance.

REMISSIVE, re-mis'iv, *adj.* Remitting: forgiving.

REMISSLY, re-mis'li, *adv.* In a remiss manner: carelessly.

REMISSNESS, re-mis'nes, *n.* The state of being remiss: want of attention or punctuality: carelessness.

REMIT, re-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To send back:* to slacken: to pardon: to commit: (*Bacon*) to refer: to transmit, as money, &c.—*v.i.* to abate in force: to become moderated:—*pr.p.* remitt'ing; *pa.p.* remitt'ed. [L. *remitto, remissum—re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.]

REMITTAL, re-mit'al, *n.* A remitting: surrender.

REMITTANCE, re-mit'ans, *n.* The act of remitting: that which is remitted.

REMITTENT, re-mit'ent, *adj.* Increasing and remitting or abating alternately, as a disease.

REMITTER, re-mit'ėr, *n.* One who remits: (*law*) restitution of a right of possession under a valid title, to a person who comes into possession through a defect of title in the previous possessor.

REMITTOR, re-mit'or, *n.* (*law*). One who makes a remittance.

REMNANT, rem'nant, *n.* That which remains: a fragment: remainder.—*adj.* Remaining. [Contr. of *remanent*—L. *remaneo*. See REMAIN.]

REMODEL, re-mod'el, *v.t.* To model or fashion again.

REMODIFICATION, re-mod-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of modifying again.

REMONSTRANCE, re-mon'strans, *n.* The act of remonstrating: strong speaking against an act: reasons in opposition: expostulation: (*Shak.*) demonstration. [From REMONSTRATE.]

REMONSTRANT, re-mon'strant, *adj.* Inclined to remonstrate: expostulatory.—*n.* One who remonstrates.

REMONSTRATE, re-mon'strāt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To point out again and again:* ,to set forth strong reasons against a measure: to expostulate:—*pr.p.* remon'strāting; *pa.p.* remon'strāted. [Low L. *remonstro, -atum*—L. *re*, again, and *monstro*, to point out.]

REMORSE, re-mors', *n.* (*lit.*) *A biting again and again:* the gnawing pain or anguish of guilt: (*Spenser*) commiseration: (*Shak.*) an act of compassion. [Low L. *remorsus*—L. *remordeo, remorsum*, to bite—*re*, again, and *mordeo*, to bite.]

REMORSEFUL, re-mors'fool, *adj.* Full of remorse: (*Shak.*) compassionate, tender.

REMORSEFULLY, re-mors'fool-i, *adv.* In a remorseful manner. [of being remorseful.

REMORSEFULNESS, re-mors'fool-nes, *n.* The state

REMORSELESS, re-mors'les, *adj.* Without remorse: cruel. [remorse.

REMORSELESSLY, re-mors'les-li, *adv.* Without

REMORSELESSNESS, re-mors'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being remorseless, savageness.

REMOTE, re-mōt', *adj.* Moved back to a distance: far: distant: primary, as a cause: not agreeing with: not related: slight. [L. *remotus—removeo.* See REMOVE.] [tance: slightly.

REMOTELY, re-mōt'li, *adv.* Not nearly: at a dis-

REMOTENESS, re-mōt'nes, *n.* The state of being remote. [ing: remoteness.

REMOTION, re-mō'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Act of remov-

REMOULD, re-mōld', *v.t.* To mould or shape again.

REMOUNT, re-mownt', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To mount again.

REMOVABLE, re-mōōv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be removed.

REMOVAL, re-mōōv'al, *n.* The act of removing: the act of taking away: change of place.

REMOVE, re-mōōv', *v.t.* *To move* away: to put from its place: to take away: to withdraw.—*v.i.* to change place: to go from one place to another:—*pr.p.* remov'ing; *pa.p.* removed'.—*n.* Change of place: departure: any indefinite distance: a step in any scale of gradation: interval: a dish to be changed while the rest remain. [L. *removeo, remotum—re*, back, *moveo*, to move. See MOVE.]

REMOVED, re-mōōvd', *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Separate, remote, secluded.

REMOVEDNESS, re-mōōv'ed-nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) The state of being removed: remoteness.

REMOVER, re-mōōv'ėr, *n.* One who removes: (*Bacon*) an agitator.

REMUNERABLE, re-mū'nėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be remunerated: worthy of being rewarded.

REMUNERATE, re-mū'nėr-āt, *v.t.* *To do a service in return:* to recompense:—*pr.p.* remū'nerāting; *pa.p.* remū'nerāted. [L. *remunero, -atum—re*, in return, *munero*, to perform a duty—*munus, muneris*, a service, a gift.]

REMUNERATION, re-mū-nėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of remunerating: reward: recompense.

REMUNERATIVE, re-mū'nėr-a-tiv, *adj.* Intended or fitted to remunerate: lucrative.

REMURMUR, re-mur'mur, *v.t.* To murmur again: to repeat in low sounds.—*v.i.* to murmur back.

RENAISSANCE, re-nā'songz, *n.* A new birth, a renewal: a peculiar style of decorative art revived by Raphael in the time of Leo X. [Fr.—L. *renascor*. See RENASCENT.]

RENAL, rē'nal, *adj.* Pertaining to the reins or kidneys. [L. *renalis—ren*, pl. *renes*. See REINS.]

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RENARD, ren'ard, *n.* A fox, so called in fables and in poetry—written also *Reynard.* [Fr.—O. Ger. *Reinhard, Reginhart,* strong in counsel, cunning, the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem.]

RENASCENCE, re-nas'ens, } *n.* The state of being
RENASCENCY, re-nas'en-si, } renascent: reproduction.

RENASCENT, re-nas'ent, *adj.* Being born or springing up again: reproduced. [L. *renascens,* pr.p. of *renascor,* to be born again—*re,* again, and *nascor,* to be born.]

RENCONTRE, ron-kōng'tr, } *n.* A running *counter*
RENCOUNTER, ren-kownt'ér, } *to* or *against:* a casual combat: a collision.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To attack, encounter.—*v.i.* to come in collision: to clash. [Fr. *rencontre*—L. *re,* against, and root of ENCOUNTER.]

REND, rend, *v.t.* *To tear asunder* with force: to split.—*v.i.* to be disunited:—*pr.p.* rend'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rent. [A.S. *rendan,* to tear; Ice. *rœndi,* to seize violently.]

RENDER, ren'dér, *v.t.* *To give away:* to give up: to assign: to make up: to deliver: to cause to be: to translate into another language: to perform: (*Shak.*) to represent.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to explain, confess.—*n.* A surrender: a payment of rent: (*Shak.*) a confession, avowal. [Fr. *rendre,* low L. *rendo*—L. *reddo—re,* away, and *do,* to give.]

RENDERING, ren'dér-ing, *n.* The act of one who renders: version: translation.

RENDEZVOUS, ren'de-vōō, *n.* (*lit.*) *Render* or assemble *yourselves:* an appointed place of meeting, particularly for troops or ships: a place for enlistment.—*v.i.* To assemble at any appointed place.—*v.t.* to bring together to the place appointed. [Fr. *rendez vous,* render yourselves, repair—*rendre.* See RENDER.]

RENDITION, ren-dish'un, *n.* The act of surrendering: translation. [From RENDER.]

RENEGADE, ren'e-gād, } *n.* *One who denies* or re-
RENEGADO, ren-e-gā'do, } nounces his principle or party: an apostate: a deserter: a vagabond. [Sp. *renegado*—low L. *renegatus*—L. *re,* back, and *nego,* to deny.]

RENEGE, re-nēj', *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To deny, disown. [L. *re,* and *nego,* to deny.]

RENERVE, re-nérv', *v.t.* To nerve again.

RENEW, re-nū', *v.t.* To make new again: to renovate: to transform to new life: to revive: to begin again: to make again: to invigorate: (*Spenser*) to repeat.—*v.i.* to be made new: to begin again.

RENEWABLE, re-nū'a-bl, *adj.* That may be renewed.

RENEWAL, re-nū'al, *n.* Act of renewing: renovation: regeneration: restoration.

RENFIERCE, ren-fērs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To reinforce.

RENFORST, ren-forst' (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of RE-INFORCE.

RENIFORM, ren'i-form, *adj.* (*bot.*) Kidney-shaped. [L. *renes,* the kidneys, and *forma,* form.]

RENNE, ren, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To run.

RENNET, ren'et, *n.* The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk *run* together or coagulate. [A.S. *rennan,* to run; O. Ger. *girinnan,* to curdle; O. D. *rennen,* to coagulate.]

RENNET, ren'et, *n.* A sweet kind of apple.

[Acc. to Diez, Fr. *reinette,* dim. of *reine,* L. *regina,* a queen, and so = queen of apples; but Mahn gives it from *raine,* a green or tree frog—L. *rana,* a frog, because the apple is spotted like this frog.]

RENOUNCE, re-nowns', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To bring* or *carry back word:* to speak against: to disown: to reject: to forsake.—*v.i.* not to follow suit at cards:—*pr.p.* renounc'ing; *pa.p.* renounced'.—*n.* The act of renouncing at cards. [L. *renuncio—re,* back, and *nuncio, -atum,* to announce—*nuncius,* a messenger.]

RENOUNCEMENT, re-nowns'ment, *n.* Act of renouncing, disclaiming, or rejecting.

RENOVATE, ren'o-vāt, *v.t.* *To renew* or *make new again:* to restore to the original state: to resuscitate:—*pr.p.* ren'ovāting; *pa.p.* ren'ovāted. [L. *re,* again, and *novo, -atum,* to make new—*novus,* new. See NEW.]

RENOVATION, ren-o-vā'shun, *n.* Act of renovating: renewal: state of being renewed.

RENOVATOR, ren'o-vāt-or, *n.* One who or that which renovates or renews.

RENOWN, re-nown', *n.* Great *name* or reputation: celebrity: distinction.—*v.t.* To make famous. [Fr. *renom*—L. *re,* again, *nomen,* a name.]

RENOWNED, re-nownd', *adj.* Having renown: celebrated: illustrious: famous: wonderful.

RENT, rent, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of REND.

RENT, rent, *n.* An opening made by rending: fissure: break: tear.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To rend. [From REND.]

RENT, rent, *n.* *Something rendered* or given in return for lands, &c., held of another: annual payment.—*v.t.* To hold or occupy by paying rent: to let for a rent.—*v.i.* to be let for rent. [From RENDER.]

RENTAL, rent'al, *n.* A schedule or account of rents, with the tenants' names, &c.: a rent-roll: rent.

RENT-DAY, rent'-dā, *n.* The day on which rents are paid.

RENTER, rent'ér, *n.* One who holds by paying rent [for.

RENT-ROLL, rent'-rōl, *n.* A roll or account of rents: a rental or schedule of rents.

RENUNCIATION, re-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* Act of renouncing: disavowal: abandonment: abjuration.

RENVERSE, ren-vérs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To reverse.—*adj.* Reversed.

REOPEN, re-ō'pn, *v.t.* To open again.

REORDAIN, rē-or-dān', *v.t.* To ordain again.

REORGANISATION, rē-or-gan-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of reorganising.

REORGANISE, re-or'gan-iz, *v.t.* To organise anew: [to rearrange.

REP, rep, *adj.* Formed with a finely corded surface: having a cord-like appearance.—*n.* A kind of cloth having a finely corded surface. [Prob. a corruption of RIB.]

REPAID, re-pād', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of REPAY.

REPAIR, re-pār', *v.i.* To betake one's self as to one's *native country:* to go: to resort.—*n.* A retreat or abode: a place of resort. [Fr. *repairer,* to haunt—L. *repatrio,* to return to one's country—*re,* back, and *patria,* native country.]

REPAIR, re-pār', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To prepare again:* to restore: to fill up anew: to make amends for: (*Spenser*) to recover.—*n.* Restoration after injury or decay: supply of loss. [L. *reparo, reparatum—re,* again, and *paro,* to prepare.]

REPAIRER, re-pār'ér, *n.* One who repairs or restores.

REPAND, re-pand', *adj.* Bent or curved backward or upward: (*bot.*) denoting leaves having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin. [L. *repandus—re,* back, and *pandus,* bent, curved.]

REPARABLE, rep'ar-a-bl, *adj.* That may be repaired.

REPARABLY, rep'ar-ab-li, *adv.* In a reparable manner.

REPARATION, rep-ar-ā'shun, *n.* Act of repairing:

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state of being repaired: supply of what is wasted: amends. [From REPAIR.]

REPARATIVE, re-par'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending to repair or make good.—*n.* That which restores to a good state: that which makes amends.

REPARTEE, rep-ar-tē', *n.* A smart, ready, and witty reply. [Fr. *repartie—repartir*, to reply—*re*, again, *partir*, to divide—L. *pars, partis*, a part.]

REPARTITION, rē-par-tish'un, *n.* A second partition: a division into smaller parts.

REPASS, re-pas', *v.t.* To pass again: to travel back. —*v.i.* to pass or move back.

REPAST, re-past', *n.* (*lit.*) *A feeding again:* act of taking food: the food taken: victuals: (*Spenser*) refreshment by sleep.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To feed.—*v.i.* to take food. [Low L. *repastus—repasco—re*, again, and *pasco*, to feed.]

REPASTURE, re-past'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Food, entertainment. [From REPAST.]

REPAY, re-pā', *v.t.* To pay back: to make return for: to recompense: to pay again or a second time.

REPAYABLE, re-pā'a-bl, *adj.* That is to be repaid.

REPAYMENT, re-pā'ment, *n.* Act of repaying: the money or thing repaid.

REPEAL, re-pēl', *v.t.* *To recall* or revoke by authority: to abrogate.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Recall from exile: abrogation, as of a law. [Fr. *rappeler—re*, back, and *appeler*, L. *appello*, to call. See APPEAL.]

REPEALABLE, re-pēl'a-bl, *adj.* That may be repealed.

REPEALER, re-pēl'ėr, *n.* One who repeals: one who seeks for a repeal.

REPEAT, re-pēt', *v.t.* To do again: to quote from memory: to rehearse.—*v.i.* to strike the hours, as a watch: to recur.—*n.* A repetition: (*mus.*) a mark directing a part to be repeated. [L. *repeto, repetitum—re*, again, and *peto*, to attack, seek; akin to Sans. *pat*, to fly, to fall.]

REPEATED, re-pēt'ed, *adj.* Done again: frequent.

REPEATEDLY, re-pēt'ed-li, *adv.* Many times repeated: again and again: frequently.

REPEATER, re-pēt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which repeats: a decimal in which the same figure or figures are continually repeated: a watch that strikes the hour on touching a spring.

REPEL, re-pel', *v.t.* *To drive back:* to repulse: to check the advance of.—*v.i.* to act with opposing force: (*med.*) to check or drive inwards:—*pr.p.* repell'ing; *pa.p.* repelled'. [L. *repello—re*, back, and *pello*, to drive.]

REPELLENT, re-pel'ent, *adj.* Repelling or driving back: able or tending to repel.—*n.* That which repels.

REPELLER, re-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which repels.

REPENT, re-pent', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To feel penitent:* to feel regret or sorrow for what one has done or left undone: to change from past evil: (*theol.*) to feel such sorrow for sin as produces newness of life.—*v.t.* to remember with sorrow.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Repentance. [Fr. *repentir;* low L. *repœniteo—re*, and *pœniteo*, to cause regret or pain, from *pœnio, punio*, to punish. See PUNISH.]

REPENTANCE, re-pent'ans, *n.* State of being repentant: contrition for sin.

REPENTANT, re-pent'ant, *adj.* Repenting or sorrowing for past conduct: shewing sorrow for sin. —*n.* One who repents.

REPEOPLE, re-pē'pl, *v.t.* To people anew.

REPERCUSSION, rē-pėr-kush'un, *n.* A striking or driving back: reverberation: (*mus.*) frequent repetition of the same sound. [L. *repercussio—re*, back, *percutio—per*, through, *quatio*, to strike.]

REPERCUSSIVE, rē-pėr-kus'iv, *adj.* Driving back: causing to reverberate: (*Baçon*) repellent.—*n.* A repellent.

REPERTORY, rep'ėr-tor-i, *n.* A place where things are kept to be brought forth again: a treasury: a magazine. [L. *repertorium—reperio*, to find—*re*, again, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

REPERUSE, rē-pėr-ūz', *v.t.* To peruse again.

REPETITION, rep-e-tish'un, *n.* Act of repeating: recital from memory. [From REPEAT.]

REPINE, re-pīn', *v.i.* To continue to pine: to fret one's self: to feel discontent: to murmur: to envy. —*n.* (*Shak.*) A repining.

REPINER, re-pīn'ėr, *n.* One who repines.

REPINING, re-pīn'ing, *n.* The act of one who repines: (*Spenser*) a failing, as of courage.

REPININGLY, re-pīn'ing-li, *adv.* In a repining manner: with murmuring.

REPLACE, re-plās', *v.t.* To place back: to put again in a former place, condition, &c.: to repay: to provide a substitute for: to take the place of.

REPLACEMENT, re-plās'ment, *n.* Act of replacing.

REPLANT, re-plant', *v.t.* To plant anew.

REPLENISH, re-plen'ish, *v.t.* *To fill again:* to fill completely: to stock abundantly. [O. Fr. *replenir*, from *replein*, full—L. *re*, again, and *plenus*, full, from *pleo*, Sans. *pri*, to fill.]

REPLENISHED, re-plen'isht, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Complete, consummate.

REPLENISHMENT, re-plen'ish-ment, *n.* State of replenishing or of being replenished.

REPLETE, re-plēt', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Filled* again: full: completely filled. [L. *repletus*, pa.p. of *repleo—re*, again, and *pleo*, to fill.]

REPLETENESS, re-plēt'nes, } *n.* State of being re-
REPLETION, re-plē'shun, } plete: superabundant fulness: (*med.*) fulness of blood.

REPLEVIN, re-plev'in, *n.* An action for replevying goods: the act of, or a writ for replevying.

REPLEVY, re-plev'i, *v.t.* (*law*). To recover goods wrongfully detained upon giving *a pledge* or security to try the right to them at law: to bail:—*pr.p.* replev'ying; *pa.p.* replev'ied. [O. Fr. *replevir—re*, back, and *plevir*, to pledge. See PLEDGE.]

REPLICA, rep'li-ka, *n.* (*paint.*) A copy of a picture done by the same hand that did the original. [It.—L. *replico*. See REPLY.]

REPLICATION, rep-li-kā'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) A folding or rolling back, also, a reply: (*law*) the plaintiff's answer to a plea. [From REPLY.]

REPLIER, re-plī'ėr, *n.* One who replies or answers.

REPLY, re-plī', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fold back:* to return for an answer.—*v.i.* to make a return in words or writing: to answer:—*pr.p.* reply'ing; *pa.p.* replied'.—*n.* Anything said or written in answer. [Fr. *répliquer;* L. *replico, -atum—re*, back, and *plico*, to fold.]

REPORT, re-pōrt', *v.t.* *To bring back*, as an answer or account of anything: to give an account of: to relate: to circulate publicly: to write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper: (*Spenser*) to carry off.—*v.i.* to make a statement: to write an account of occurrences.—*n.* A statement of facts: description: an official statement, esp. of a judicial opinion or decision: rumour: sound: noise. [L. *reporto—re*, back, and *porto*, to carry.]

TO BE REPORTED OF, to be spoken well or ill of.

REPORTER, re-pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who reports, esp. for a newspaper.

REPORTINGLY, re-pōrt'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) By common report.

REPOSAL, re-pōz'al, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of reposing: that on which one reposes.

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REPOSE, re-pōz', *v.t.* *To lay back in its place:* to lay at rest: to compose: to place in trust.—*v.i.* to rest: to sleep: to rest in confidence: to lie:—*pr.p.* repōs'ing; *pa.p.* repōsed'.—*n.* A lying at rest: sleep: quiet: rest of mind: (*fine arts*) that harmony which gives rest to the eye. [Fr. *reposer;* L. *repono, repositum—re*, back, and *pono*, to place.]

REPOSIT, re-poz'it, *v.t.* To lay up: to lodge, as for safety. [thing is reposited or laid up.

REPOSITORY, re-poz'i-tor-i, *n.* That in which any-

REPOSSESS, rē-poz-zes', *v.t.* To possess again.

REPREHEND, rep-re-hend', *v.t.* To blame: to reprove: (*Bacon*) to accuse or charge with, as a fault. [L. *reprehendo, -hensum—re*, back, and *prehendo*, to lay hold of. See HAND.]

REPREHENSIBLE, rep-re-hen'si-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being reprehended or blamed.

REPREHENSIBLY, rep-re-hen'si-bli, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner: culpably.

REPREHENSION, rep-re-hen'shun, *n.* Act of reprehending or reproving: reproof: censure.

REPREHENSIVE, rep-re-hen'siv, *adj.* Reprehending: containing reproof: given in reproof.

REPRESENT, rep-re-zent', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To present again:* to exhibit the image of: to serve as a sign of: to act the part of: to stand in the place of: to bring before the mind: to describe. [L. *repræsento, -atum—re*, again, and *præsento*, to place before. See PRESENT.] [may be represented.

REPRESENTABLE, rep-re-zent'a-bl, *adj.* That

REPRESENTATION, rep-re-zen-tā'shun, *n.* Act of representing or exhibiting: that which represents: an image: picture: dramatic performance: part performed by a representative: statement.

REPRESENTATIVE, rep-re-zent'a-tiv, *adj.* Representing: shewing a likeness: bearing the character or power of others: presenting the full character of a class.—*n.* One who stands for another: (*law*) an heir. [restrain.

REPRESS, re-pres', *v.t.* To press back.: to check or

REPRESSIBLE, re-pres'i-bl, *adj.* That may be repressed or restrained.

REPRESSION, re-presh'un, *n.* Act of repressing: restraint. [repress.

REPRESSIVE, re-pres'iv, *adj.* Tending or able to

REPRESSIVELY, re-pres'iv-li, *adv.* So as to repress.

REPRIEF, re-prēf', *n.* (*Spenser*). Reproof.

REPRIEVE, re-prēv', *v.t.* To suspend or delay the execution of a criminal: to give a respite to:—*pr.p.* reprieving; *pa.p.* reprieved'.—*n.* Delay in the execution of capital punishment: respite. [Prob. from Fr. *reprendre*, L. *reprehendo*. See REPREHEND.]

REPRIMAND, rep'ri-mand or -mand', *n.* (*lit.*) *A pressing back* or checking: severe reproof or rebuke.—*v.t.* To chide: to reprove severely: to administer reproof publicly or officially. [L. *reprimendum*, from *reprimo, repressum*, to press back—*re*, back, and *primo*, to press.] [new impression of.

REPRINT, re-print', *v.t.* To print again: to print a

REPRINT, rē'print, *n.* Another impression or edition, as of a book.

REPRISAL, re-prīz'al, *n.* Anything seized or done in retaliation: that which is seized for injury inflicted. [Fr. *représaille*, O. Fr. *reprehensaille*, low L. *reprensalia*, reprisals, from *reprehendo*. See REPREHEND.]

REPRISE, re-prīz', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To take again, retake. [Fr. *reprise—reprendre*, L. *reprehendo*. See REPREHEND.] [away.

REPRIVE, re-prīv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To deprive, take

REPROACH, re-prōch', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To bring* (some offence) *back* or *near* to one: to cast in one's teeth: to censure severely: to upbraid: to revile: to treat with contempt.—*n.* The act of reproaching: reproof: censure: blame in opprobrious language: disgrace: shame: an object of scorn. [Fr. *reprocher*, It. *rimproverare*, from a supposed L. *repropiare—re*, back, and *prope*, near.] [reproach: opprobrious.

REPROACHABLE, re-prōch'a-bl, *adj.* Deserving

REPROACHABLY, re-prōch'a-bli, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

REPROACHFUL, re-prōch'fool, *adj.* Full of reproach or blame: abusive: scurrilous: bringing reproach: shameful: disgraceful.

REPROACHFULLY, re-prōch'fool-li, *adv.* With reproach: upbraidingly: disgracefully.

REPROACHLESS, re-prōch'les, *adj.* Without reproach. [tion.

REPROBANCE, rep'ro-bans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Reproba-

REPROBATE, rep'ro-bāt, *adj.* (*B.*) That will not stand *proof* or trial: deserving reproof: condemned: base: given over to sin: depraved: vile.—*n.* An abandoned or profligate person.—*v.t.* To disapprove: to censure: to disown: to abandon to destruction:—*pr.p.* rep'robāting; *pa.p.* rep'robāted. [L. *reprobo*. See REPROVE.]

REPROBATION, rep-ro-bā'shun, *n.* The act of reprobating: rejection: the act of abandoning to destruction: state of being so abandoned.

REPRODUCE, rē-pro-dūs', *v.t.* To produce again: to form anew.

REPRODUCTION, rē-pro-duk'shun, *n.* The act of reproducing: that which is reproduced.

REPRODUCTIVE, rē-pro-dukt'iv, *adj.* Tending to reproduce.

REPROOF, re-prōōf', *n.* A reproving or blaming: rebuke: censure: reprehension: (*Shak.*) refutation. [From REPROVE.]

REPROVABLE, re-prōōv'a-bl, *adj.* Deserving reproof, blame, or censure. [reproof.

REPROVAL, re-prōōv'al, *n.* The act of reproving:

REPROVE, re-prōōv', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To disprove* or refute: to condemn: to chide: to censure. [Fr. *réprouver*, O. Fr. *reprover*, L. *reprobo, -atum—re*, back, and *probo*, to try or prove. See PROVE.]

REPROVER, re-prōōv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which reproves.

REPTILE, rep'til or -tīl, *adj.* *Creeping:* moving or crawling on the belly or with very short legs: grovelling: low.—*n.* An animal that moves or crawls on its belly or with short legs: a grovelling, low person. [L. *reptilis—repo, serpo*, Gr. *herpō*, Sans. *srip*, to creep.]

REPTILIAN, rep-til'yan, *adj.* Belonging to reptiles.

REPUBLIC, re-pub'lik, *n.* *The public affair* or interest: a commonwealth: a form of government by which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people. [Fr. *république*, L. *respublica—res*, an affair, and *publicus*, belonging to the people. See PUBLIC.]

REPUBLICAN, re-pub'lik-an, *adj.* Belonging to a republic: agreeable to the principles of a republic.—*n.* One who advocates a republican form of government: a democrat.

REPUBLICANISM, re-pub'lik-an-izm, *n.* The principles of republican government: attachment to republican government.

REPUBLICATION, re-pub-li-kā'shun, *n.* A second or new publication of something published before.

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REPUBLISH, rē-pub'lish, *v.t.* To publish again or anew.

REPUDIABLE, re-pūd'i-a-bl, *adj.* That may be repudiated: fit to be rejected.

REPUDIATE, re-pūd'i-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To kick away with the foot:* to reject: to disclaim: to disavow: to divorce:—*pr.p.* repūd'iāting; *pa.p.* repūd'iāted. [L. *repudio, -iatum—repudium*, a putting away—*re*, away, and *pud*, conn. with *pes, pedis*, the foot.]

REPUDIATION, re-pūd-i-ā'shun, *n.* The act of repudiating: rejection: the state of being repudiated: (*law*) divorce.

REPUDIATOR, re-pūd'i-āt-or, *n.* One who repudiates.

REPUGN, re-pūn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To fight against*, to oppose. [L. *repugno—re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight.]

REPUGNANCE, re-pug'nans, *n.* The state of being repugnant: resistance: aversion: reluctance.

REPUGNANT, re-pug'nant, *adj.* *Fighting against:* hostile: adverse: contrary: distasteful: (*Shak.*) disobedient. [L. *repugnans, -antis*, pr.p. of *repugno—re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight.]

REPUGNANTLY, re-pug'nant-li, *adv.* With repugnance.

REPULSE, re-puls', *v.t.* *To drive back:* to repel: to beat off:—*pr.p.* repuls'ing; *pa.p.* repulsed'.—*n.* The state of being repulsed or driven back: the act of repelling: refusal. [L. *repello, repulsum—re*, back, and *pello*, to drive. See PULSATE.]

REPULSION, re-pul'shun, *n.* Act of repulsing or driving back: state of being repelled: power by which bodies or their particles repel each other.

REPULSIVE, re-puls'iv, *adj.* That repulses or drives off: repelling: forbidding in manners.

REPULSIVELY, re-puls'iv-li, *adv.* In a repulsive manner.

REPULSIVENESS, re-puls'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being repulsive.

REPURCHASE, rē-pur'chās, *v.t.* To purchase or buy back or again.—*n.* The act of buying again: that which is bought again. [L. *re*, back, again, and PURCHASE.]

REPUTABLE, rep'ūt-a-bl, *adj.* In good repute or esteem: respectable: honourable: consistent with reputation. [From REPUTE.]

REPUTABLY, rep'ūt-a-bli, *adv.* In a reputable manner: creditably.

REPUTATION, rep-ū-tā'shun, *n.* State of being held in repute: estimation: character as established in public opinion: credit: fame.

REPUTATIVE, re-pūt'a-tiv, *adj.* Reputed: putative.

REPUTATIVELY, re-pūt'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By repute.

REPUTE, re-pūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To count again* or *over:* to account or estimate: to consider: to hold: (*Shak.*) to boast:—*pr.p.* repūt'ing; *pa.p.* repūt'ed.—*n.* Reputation: estimate: established opinion: character. [L. *reputo, -atum—re*, again, and *puto*, to count.]

REPUTEDLY, re-pūt'ed-li, *adv.* In common repute or estimation.

REPUTELESS, re-pūt'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without good repute, disreputable.

REQUERE, re-kwēr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To require.

REQUEST, re-kwest', *v.t.* *To seek again:* to ask for earnestly: to entreat: to desire.—*n.* The act of seeking again: petition: prayer: desire: demand: that which is requested: a want: the state of being desired. [L. *requiro, requisitum—re*, again, and *quæro*, to seek.]

REQUICKEN, rē-kwik'n, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To quicken anew, to give new life to.

REQUIEM, rē'kwi-em or rek'-, *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the *quiet* or rest of the soul of the dead: a grand musical composition in honour of the dead.

[L., acc. of *requies* (*re*, inten., and *quies*, rest)—the first word of the hymn '*Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*,' 'Give eternal rest to them, O Lord!']

REQUIRABLE, re-kwīr'a-bl, *adj.* That may be required: fit or proper to be required.

REQUIRE, re-kwīr', *v.t.* *To seek again:* to ask: to demand: to need: to exact: to direct:—*pr.p.* requīr'ing; *pa.p.* requīred'. [L. *requiro*. See REQUEST.]

REQUIREMENT, re-kwīr'ment, *n.* The act of requiring: that which is required: claim: demand.

REQUISITE, rek'wi-zit, *adj.* *Required:* needful: indispensable.—*n.* That which is required: anything necessary or indispensable. [L. *requisitus*, pa.p. of *requiro*, to seek again. See REQUEST.]

REQUISITION, rek-wi-zish'un, *n.* The act of requiring: an application: a demand: a written request or invitation: in war, a levying of necessaries by the enemy.—*v.t.* To levy necessaries, as an enemy in war. [L. *requisitio*. See REQUEST.]

REQUISITIONIST, rek-wi-zish'un-ist, *n.* One who makes a requisition.

REQUIT, re-kwit', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Requited, returned.

REQUITAL, re-kwīt'al, *n.* The act of requiting: payment in return: recompense: reward: in a bad sense, retaliation.

REQUITE, re-kwīt', *v.t.* To give *back* so as to be *quits:* to repay: to pay in return:—*pr.p.* requīt'ing; *pa.p.* requīt'ed. [L. *re*, back, and QUIT.]

REREDOS, rēr'dos, *n.* A screen at the back of an altar: the open hearth upon which fires were lighted in the centre of ancient halls. [Fr. *arrière*, behind, *dos*, the back.]

RE-REITERATED, rē-re-it'ér-āt-ed, *p.adj.* (*Tenn.*) Reiterated or repeated again.

REREMOUSE, rēr'mows, *n.* (*lit.*) *The mouse that moves* or agitates the air with its wings: a bat—written also REARMOUSE. [A.S. *hreremus—hreran*, to move, and *mus*, a mouse.]

REREWARD. Same as REARWARD.

RESALUTE, rē-sal-ūt', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To salute anew or in return.

RESCIND, re-sind', *v.t.* *To cut away* or off: to annul: to repeal: to reverse. [L. *rescindo, rescissum—re*, and *scindo*, to cut. See SCISSORS.]

RESCISSION, re-sizh'un, *n.* The act of rescinding: the act of annulling or repealing.

RESCISSORY, re-siz'or-i, *adj.* Tending or having power to rescind.

RESCRIPT, rē'skript, *n.* *That which is written in return:* the official answer of a pope or an emperor to any legal question: an edict or decree. [L. *rescriptum—re*, back, *scribo, scriptum*, to write.]

RESCUE, res'kū, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To shake away* or *off:* to free from danger or violence: to save: to preserve: to deliver: to liberate:—*pr.p.* res'cūing; *pa.p.* res'cūed.—*n.* The act of rescuing: deliverance from violence or danger: release. [O. Fr. *rescourre*, Prov. *rescodre*, It. *riscuotere*—L. *re*, away, and *excutere*, to shake out, *ex*, out, and *quatio*, to shake.]

RESEARCH, re-sērch', *n.* A searching again: a careful search: diligent examination or investigation: scrutiny.—*v.t.* To search again: to examine with care. [L. *re*, again, and SEARCH.]

RESEAT, rē-sēt', *v.t.* To seat again.

RESECTION, re-sek'shun, *n.* The act of cutting off.

RESEIZE, rē-sēz', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To seize again.

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RESEMBLANCE, re-zem'blans, *n.* The state of resembling: likeness: that which is similar.

RESEMBLE, re-zem'bl, *v.t.* *To be similar to:* to have the likeness of: to possess similar qualities or appearance: (*Spenser*) to compare:—*pr.p.* resem'bling; *pa.p.* resem'bled. [Fr. *ressembler*—*re*, and *sembler*, to seem, L. *simulo*, to make like—*similis*, like.]

RESEND, rē-send', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To send again or back.

RESENT, re-zent', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To feel in return:* (*orig.*) to take well: to take ill: to consider as an injury or affront: to be indignant at: to express indignation. [Fr. *ressentir*, from L. *re*, in return, and *sentio*, to perceive, to feel.]

RESENTFUL, re-zent'fool, *adj.* Full of or prone to [resentment.

RESENTFULLY, re-zent'fool-li, *adv.* In a resentful manner.

RESENTMENT, re-zent'ment, *n.* The act of resenting: displeasure: indignation: wrath.

RESERVATION, rez-ėrv-ā'shun, *n.* The act of reserving or keeping back: mental concealment: something withheld: the state of being reserved or kept back: a clause, proviso, or limitation by which something is reserved. [From RESERVE.]

RESERVE, re-zėrv', *v.t.* *To keep back:* to keep for future or other use: to retain: (*Shak.*) to preserve with care:—*pr.p.* reserv'ing; *pa.p.* reserved'.—*n.* That which is reserved: that which is kept for future use: a part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist those engaged in action: (of ammunition) a magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations: the force upon which the defence of a nation is thrown, when its regular armies have failed in securing its safety: that which is kept back in the mind: mental concealment: exception in favour or against: absence of freedom in words or actions: caution. [L. *reservo*—*re*, back, and *servo*, to save, to keep.]

RESERVED, re-zėrvd', *adj.* Characterised by reserve: not free or frank in words or behaviour: shy.

RESERVEDLY, re-zėrv'ed-li, *adv.* With reserve: not freely or frankly.

RESERVEDNESS, re-zėrv'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reserved: want of frankness.

RESERVOIR, rez-ėr-vwor' or rez'-, *n.* A place where anything is reserved or kept in store: a place where water is collected and kept for use. [Fr. From RESERVE.]

RESET, rē-set', *v.t.* To set again or anew: to furnish with a new setting, as a precious stone.—*n.* The act of resetting: that which is reset.

RESET, re-set', *v.t.* (*Scot.*) To receive and hide, as stolen goods.—*n.* The act of receiving goods known to be stolen, or of harbouring an outlaw or criminal. [Perh. a corr. of RECEIPT.]

RESETTABLE, rē-set'a-bl, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) That may [be reset.

RESETTER, re-set'ėr, *n.* One who resets or receives and hides stolen goods.

RESHIP, rē-ship', *v.t.* To ship again.

RESHIPMENT, rē-ship'ment, *n.* The act of reshipping: things reshipped.

RESIANT, rē'si-ant, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Resident, always residing in a place. [From RESIDE.]

RESIDE, re-zīd', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To sit back* or down: to remain sitting: to dwell permanently: to abide: to live: to remain: to inhere:—*pr.p.* resīd'ing; *pa.p.* resīd'ed. [L. *resideo*—*re*, back, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

RESIDENCE, rez'i-dens, *n.* Act of residing or of dwelling in a place: place where one resides: (*Bacon*) that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENCY, rez'i-den-si, *n.* Residence: the official dwelling of a government officer in India.

RESIDENT, rez'i-dent, *adj.* Residing or dwelling in a place for some time: residing in the place of his duties.—*n.* One who resides: a public minister at a foreign court. [L. *residens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *resideo*. See RESIDE.]

RESIDENTIAL, rez-i-den'shal, *adj.* Residing: having [actual residence.

RESIDENTIARY, rez-i-den'shar-i, *adj.* Residential.—*n.* One who keeps a certain residence, esp. an ecclesiastic.

RESIDUAL, re-zid'ū-al, *adj.* Remaining as residue. [From RESIDUE.]

RESIDUARY, re-zid'ū-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to the [residue.

RESIDUE, rez'i-dū, *n.* *That which is left behind* after a part is taken away: the remainder. [L. *residuum*, from *resideo*, to remain behind. See RESIDE.]

RESIDUUM, re-zid'ū-um, *n.* Residue: that which is left after any process of purification. [L.]

RESIEGE, rē-sēj', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To seat again. [See SIEGE.]

RESIGN, rē-sīn', *v.t.* To sign again.

RESIGN, re-zīn', *v.t.* *To sign back* or *away* from: to yield up to another: to submit calmly. [L. *resigno*, *-atum*—*re*, back, *signo*, to sign—*signum*, a mark.]

RESIGNATION, rez-ig-nā'shun, *n.* Act of resigning or giving up: state of being resigned or quietly submissive: acquiescence: patience.

RESIGNED, re-zīnd', *p.adj.* Calmly submissive. [From RESIGN.]

RESIGNEDLY, re-zīn'ed-li, *adv.* With submission.

RESILE, re-zīl', *v.i.* *To leap back:* to fly from:—*pr.p.* resil'ing; *pa.p.* resiled'. [L. *resilio*, to leap back—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap.]

RESILIENCE, re-zil'i-ens, } *n.* Act of springing
RESILIENCY, re-zil'i-en-si, } back or rebounding. [From RESILIENT.]

RESILIENT, re-zil'i-ent, *adj.* *Springing back* or rebounding. [L. *resiliens*, *resilientis*, pr.p. of *resilio*. See RESILE.]

RESIN, rez'in, *n.* An inflammable substance, which *flows* from trees in a liquid state. [L. *resina*; Gr. *rētinē*, prob. from *reō*, to flow.]

RESINIFEROUS, rez-in-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Yielding resin.* [L. *resina*, resin, and *fero*, to bear.]

RESINOUS, rez'in-us, *adj.* Having the qualities of or resembling resin.

RESINOUSNESS, rez'in-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

RESINY, rez'in-i, *adj.* Like resin.

RESIST, re-zist', *v.t.* *To stand against:* to strive against: to oppose.—*v.i.* to make opposition. [L. *resisto*—*re*, against, and *sisto*, to stand.]

RESISTANCE, re-zist'ans, *n.* Act of resisting: opposition: (*mech.*) the power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse of another.

RESISTIBILITY, re-zist-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being resistible.

RESISTIBLE, re-zist'i-bl, *adj.* That may be resisted.

RESISTIBLY, re-zist'i-bli, *adv.* In a resistible manner. [resisted: irresistible.

RESISTLESS, re-zist'les, *adj.* Incapable of being

RESISTLESSLY, re-zist'les-li, *adv.* So as not to be resisted. [being resistless.

RESISTLESSNESS, re-zist'les-nes, *n.* The state of

RESOLUBLE, rez'o-lū-bl, *adj.* *That may be resolved* or melted. [L. *resolubilis*—*resolvo*. See RESOLVE.]

RESOLUTE, rez'o-lūt, *adj.* *Resolved:* determined:

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having a fixed purpose: constant in pursuing a purpose.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A determined person. [From RESOLVE.]

RESOLUTELY, rez'o-lūt-li, *adv.* In a resolute manner: firmly: boldly.

RESOLUTENESS, rez'o-lūt-nes, *n.* The state of being resolute: fixed determination.

RESOLUTION, rez-o-lū'shun, *n.* Act or process of resolving: analysis: solution: state of being resolved: fixed determination: (*Shak.*) conviction: steadiness: that which is resolved: formal proposal in a public assembly: (*med.*) the removal or dispersion of a tumour, &c. [See RESOLVE.]

RESOLVABLE, re-zolv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be resolved or reduced to its elements: decomposable.

RESOLVE, re-zolv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To loose back* or asunder: to separate into parts: (*Shak.*) to dissolve, melt: to analyse: to free from doubt or difficulty: to convince: to explain: to decide: to fix by resolution or formal declaration: to confirm: (*math.*) to solve: (*med.*) to disperse, as a tumour: (*mus.*) to carry a discord into a concord.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be dissolved: to be settled in opinion: to determine: to intend:—*pr.p.* resolv'ing; *pa.p.* resolved'.—*n.* Anything resolved or determined: resolution: fixed purpose. [L. *resolvo, resolutum—re*, back, and *solvo*, to loose.]

RESOLVED, re-zolvd', *adj.* Fixed in purpose: [declared.

RESOLVEDLY, re-zolv'ed-li, *adv.* In a resolved manner: with firmness: (*Shak.*) clearly.

RESOLVEDNESS, re-zolv'ed-nes, *n.* State of being resolved or determined: fixedness of purpose.

RESOLVENT, re-zolv'ent, *adj.* Having power to resolve.—*n.* That which causes solution: (*med.*) a substance which resolves tumours.

RESONANCE, rez'o-nans, *n.* Act of resounding: the returning of sound by reflection or by the production of vibrations in other bodies. [From RESONANT.]

RESONANT, rez'o-nant, *adj.* *Sounding back:* returning sound. [L. *resonans, -antis*, pr.p. of *resono—re*, back, and *sono*, to sound.]

RESORT, re-zort', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To go again* or frequently: to go: to betake one's self: to apply: to have recourse.—*n.* Act of resorting: a place much frequented: a haunt: resource: (*Bacon*) active movement or power. [Fr. *ressortir*, prob. from L. *surgo*, to rise. See SOURCE.]

RESORTER, re-zort'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who resorts.

RESOUND, re-zownd', *v.t.* *To sound back:* to echo: to praise or celebrate with sound: to spread the fame of.—*v.i.* to be sent back or echoed: to echo: to sound loudly: to be much mentioned.

RESOURCE, re-sōrs', *n.* That to which one resorts for supply or support: an expedient:—*pl.* means of raising money: means of any kind. [Fr. *ressource*—root of RESORT.]

RESPEAK, rē-spēk', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) *To speak again* or [in return.

RESPECT, re-spekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To look back upon:* to regard: to esteem for merit: to honour: to relate to.—*n.* Act of esteeming highly: regard: expression of esteem: deportment arising from esteem: relation: reference: (*B.*) good-will; partiality: (*Shak.*) respected character. [L. *respicio, respectum—re*, back, and *specio*, to look.]

RESPECTABILITY, re-spekt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being respectable: worthy of respect.

RESPECTABLE, re-spekt'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of respect or regard: moderate in excellence or number: not mean or despicable.

RESPECTABLY, re-spekt'a-bli, *adv.* In a respectable manner: so as to deserve respect.

RESPECTANT, re-spekt'ant, *adj.* (*her.*) Facing one another—said of figures of animals.

RESPECTFUL, re-spekt'fool, *adj.* Full of respect: marked by civility. [spect: courteously.

RESPECTFULLY, re-spekt'fool-li, *adv.* With re-

RESPECTING, re-spekt'ing, *prep.* Having respect to: concerning: regarding. [Properly the pr.p. of RESPECT.]

RESPECTIVE, re-spekt'iv, *adj.* Having respect or reference to: relative: relating to a particular person or thing: particular: (*Shak.*) worthy of respect, respectful, considerate.

RESPECTIVELY, re-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* As relating to each: relatively: (*Shak.*) with respect.

RESPELL, rē-spel', *v.t.* To spell again.

RESPIRABILITY, re-spīr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being respirable.

RESPIRABLE, re-spīr'a-bl, *adj.* *That may be breathed:* fit for respiration. [From RESPIRE.]

RESPIRATION, res-pi-rā'shun, *n.* Act of respiring or breathing: (*Milton*) resurrection.

RESPIRATOR, res'pi-rāt-or, *n.* A net-work of fine wire for respiring or breathing through.

RESPIRATORY, re-spīr'a-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or serving for respiration.

RESPIRE, re-spīr', *v.i.* *To take breath again:* to take rest: to breathe: (*Spenser*) to take or catch one's breath.—*v.t.* to breathe in and out:—*pr.p.* respīr'ing; *pa.p.* respīred'. [L. *respiro—re*, again, and *spiro, -atum*, to breathe.]

RESPITE, res'pit, *n.* (*lit.*) *A looking back*, hence forbearance: temporary cessation of anything: pause: interval of rest: (*law*) temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal: a reprieve.—*v.t.* To grant a respite to: to relieve by a pause: to delay: to reprieve:—*pr.p.* res'piting; *pa.p.* res'pited. [O. Fr. *respit*; It. *rispetto*; L. *respectus*. See RESPECT.]

RESPLENDENCE, re-splend'ens, } *n.* State of
RESPLENDENCY, re-splend'en-si, } being resplendent: brilliancy: splendour.

RESPLENDENT, re-splend'ent, *adj.* Very splendid: shining brilliantly: very bright. [L. *resplendens, -entis*, pr.p. of *resplendeo—re*, inten., and *splendeo*, to shine.]

RESPLENDENTLY, re-splend'ent-li, *adv.* In a [resplendent manner.

RESPLIT, rē-split', *v.t.* To split again.

RESPOND, re-spond', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To promise a thing in return:* to answer or reply: to correspond or suit: to be answerable.—*n.* A short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done: (*arch.*) a half-pier attached to a wall, and supporting an arch. [L. *respondeo, responsum—re*, back, and *spondeo*, to promise. See SPONSOR.]

RESPONDENCE, re-spond'ens, } *n.* Act of respond-
RESPONDENCY, re-spond'en-si, } ing: reply: (*Spenser*) correspondence.

RESPONDENT, re-spond'ent, *adj.* Responding: that answers to expectation: corresponding.—*n.* One who answers, esp. in a lawsuit: one who refutes objections.

RESPONSE, re-spons', *n.* Act of responding or answering: a reply: the answer made by the congregation to the priest during divine service: reply to an objection in a formal disputation. [From RESPOND.]

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RESPONSIBILITY, re-spons-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being responsible: what one is responsible for.

RESPONSIBLE, re-spons'i-bl, *adj.* Liable to respond or render satisfaction: accountable: answerable: able to discharge an obligation. [From RESPOND.]

RESPONSIBLENESS, re-spons'i-bl-nes, *n.* Same as RESPONSIBILITY.

RESPONSIBLY, re-spons'i-bli, *adv.* In a responsible manner.

RESPONSION, re-spon'shun, *n.* The act of answering': a minor examination about the middle of the college course at Oxford.

RESPONSIVE, re-spons'iv, *adj.* Inclined to respond: answering: correspondent.

RESPONSIVELY, re-spons'iv-li, *adv.* In a responsive manner.

RESPONSIVENESS, re-spons'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being responsive.

RESPONSORY, re-spons'or-i, *adj.* Containing answer.

'REST, rest (*Shak.*) Arrested.

REST, rest, *n.* Ease: quiet: sleep: the final sleep or death: cessation from motion or disturbance: peace: place of repose: that on which anything rests: (*fig.*) support, trust: a pause of the voice in reading: (*mus.*) an interval of silence and its mark.—*v.i.* To repose: to sleep: to be dead: to cease from action or labour: to be still: to be at peace: to be supported: to lean or trust: to be satisfied: to come to an end.—*v.t.* to lay at rest: to quiet: to place on a support. [A.S.; Ger. *rast*; D. *ruste*, *raste*.]

REST, rest, *n.* *That which remains* after the separation of a part: remainder: others.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To be left, to remain. [Fr. *reste*—L. *resto*, to remain—*re*, back, and *sto*, to stand.]

RESTATE, rē-stāt', *v.t.* To state again.

RESTAURANT, res'to-rang or res'to-rant, *n.* A house for refreshment, or for restoring the strength when impaired by hunger or fatigue. [Fr.—*restaurer*, to restore. See RESTORE.]

RESTAURATEUR, res'tor-a-tār, *n.* The keeper of a restaurant.

RESTEM, rē-stem', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To force back against the current: to move back against, as a current. [L. *re*, again, and STEM.]

RESTFUL, rest'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Being at rest, quiet, giving rest.

RESTFULLY, rest'fool-li, *adv.* In a state of rest.

RESTFULNESS, rest'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restful: quietness.

REST-HARROW, rest'-har'ro, *n.* A half-shrubby plant with a spiny stem, and tough, woody roots, common in ill-cleaned land, and named from the roots *arresting the harrow*.

RESTITUTION, res-ti-tū'shun, *n.* Act of restoring what was lost or taken away: act of restoring an equivalent. [L. *restitutio—restituo*, to set up again—*re*, again, and *statuo*, to make to stand.]

RESTIVE, rest'iv, *adj.* *Remaining* or standing back: unwilling to go forward: obstinate. [From REST, that which remains.]

RESTIVELY, rest'iv-li, *adv.* In a restive manner.

RESTIVENESS, rest'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restive: obstinate unwillingness.

RESTLESS, rest'les, *adj.* Without rest: uneasy: in continual motion: passed in unquietness: seeking change or action, unsettled: turbulent.

RESTLESS, rest'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). RESISTLESS.

RESTLESSLY, rest'les-li, *adv.* In a restless manner.

RESTLESSNESS, rest'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restless: uneasiness.

RESTORABLE, re-stōr'a-bl, *adj.* That may be restored to a former owner or condition.

RESTORABLENESS, re-stōr'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restorable.

RESTORATION, res-tor-ā'shun, *n.* Act of restoring: replacement: recovery: revival: reparation.

RESTORATIONIST, res-tor-ā'shun-ist, *n.* One who holds the belief that after a purgation proportioned to the various moral conditions of their souls at the time of death, all wicked men and angels will be restored to the favour of God, and reunited to Him in heaven.

RESTORATIVE, re-stōr'a-tiv, *adj.* Having the power or tending to restore to strength and vigour.—*n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour.

RESTORATIVELY, re-stōr'a-tiv-li, *adv.* So as to restore to strength or vigour.

RESTORE, re-stōr', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make to stand again*: hence, to repair: to replace: to return: to revive: to cure:—*pr.p.* restōr'ing; *pa.p.* restōred'.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Restitution. [Fr. *restaurer*—L. *restauro—re*, again, and root *sta*, to stand.]

RESTORER, re-stōr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which restores.

RESTRAIN, re-strān', *v.t.* *To strain* or *bind back tightly*: to hold back: to forbear: to hinder: to limit: to repress. [O. Fr. *restraindre*—L. *restringo*, *restrictum—re*, back, and *stringo*, to draw or bind tightly.]

RESTRAINABLE, re-strān'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being restrained.

RESTRAINT, re-strānt', *n.* Act of restraining: state of being restrained: want of liberty: that which restrains: limitation: hinderance.

RESTRENGTHEN, rē-strength'n, *v.t.* To strengthen again or anew.

RESTRICT, re-strikt', *v.t.* *To bind back tightly*: to limit: to confine: to repress. [L. *restringo*. See RESTRAIN.]

RESTRICTION, re-strik'shun, *n.* Act of restricting: limitation: confinement.

RESTRICTIVE, re-strikt'iv, *adj.* Having the power or tendency to restrict.

RESTRICTIVELY, re-strikt'iv-li, *adv.* With limitation.

RESTRICTIVENESS, re-strikt'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restrictive.

RESTY, rest'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Restive: (*Milton*) disposed to rest, indolent.

RESULT, re-zult', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To spring back*: to follow as a consequence: to originate: to ensue.—*n.* (*Bacon*) Act of leaping back: effect produced by concurrent causes: consequence: conclusion: decision. [L. *resulto—resilio*. See RESILIENT.]

RESULTANT, re-zult'ant, *adj.* Resulting from combination.—*n.* (*physics*) A force or a velocity compounded of two or more forces or velocities.

RESULTFUL, re-zult'fool, *adj.* Having results or effect.

RESULTLESS, re-zult'les, *adj.* Without result.

RESUMABLE, re-zūm'a-bl, *adj.* That may be resumed or taken up again.

RESUME, re-zūm', *v.t.* *To take back* or *up again*: to begin again after interruption:—*pr.p.* resūm'ing; *pa.p.* resūmed'. [L. *resumo—re*, back, *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take.]

RÉSUMÉ, rā-zū'mā, *n.* A summing up: a summary. [Fr.—L. *resumo*. See RESUME.]

RESUMMON, rē-sum'un, *v.t.* To summon or call again: (*Bacon*) to recall, to recover.

RESUMMONS, rē-sum'unz, *n.* A second summons.

RESUMPTION, re-zump'shun, *n.* Act of resuming or taking back or again.

RESUMPTIVE, re-zumpt'iv, *adj.* Taking back or again.—*n.* A restoring medicine. [From RESUME.]

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RESUPINATE, re-sū'pin-āt, *adj.* Lying *on the back:* (*bot.*) inverted in position by a twisting of the stalk upside down. [L. *resupinatus*, pa.p. pass. of *resupino*, to bend back—*resupinus*. See RESUPINE.]

RESUPINATION, re-sū-pin-ā'shun, *n.* The state of being upside down or reversed in position.

RESUPINE, rē-sū-pīn', *adj.* Lying *on the back.* [L. *resupinus—re*, back, and *supinus*, bent backward. See SUPINE.]

RESUPPLY, rē-sup-plī', *v.t.* To supply again.

RESURGENT, re-surj'ent, *adj.* *Rising again*, or from the dead. [L. *resurgens, -entis—re*, again, and *surgo, surrectum*, to rise.]

RESURRECTION, rez-ur-rek'shun, *n.* Act of rising again, or from the dead. [See RESURGENT.]

RESURRECTIONIST, rez-ur-rek'shun-ist, } *n.*
RESURRECTION-MAN, rez-ur-rek'shun-man, } One who makes a business of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection.

RESURVEY, rē-sur-vā', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To survey again, to review.—*n.* (sur'-) A second or renewed survey.

RESUSCITABLE, re-sus'i-ta-bl, *adj.* Capable of resuscitation.

RESUSCITATE, re-sus'i-tāt, *v.t.* To restore from apparent death: to revive: to reproduce.—*v.i.* to revive: to awaken:—*pr.p.* resus'citāting; *pa.p.* resus'citāted. [L. *re*, again, and *suscito—sus* from *subs*, for *sub*, from beneath, and *cito*, to put into quick motion—*cieo*, to make to go.]

RESUSCITATION, re-sus-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act of resuscitating: state of being revivified.

RESUSCITATIVE, re-sus'i-tāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to resuscitate: reviving: reproducing.

RETAIL, re-tāl', *v.t.* *To cut up again* and sell in small parts: to sell at second-hand: to deal out in small portions: (*Shak.*) to recount. [Fr. *retailler*, to cut again—*re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut. See DETAIL.]

RETAIL, rē'tāl, *n.* The sale of goods in small quantities.—*adj.* Noting sale by small quantities.

RETAILER, re-tāl'er, *n.* One who sells goods in small quantities.

RETAIN, re-tān', *v.t.* *To hold back:* to keep in possession: to detain: to employ by a fee paid.—*v.i.* to belong to, to depend on: to keep, to remain. [L. *retineo—re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.]

RETAINABLE, re-tān'a-bl, *adj.* That may be retained.

RETAINER, re-tān'er, *n.* One who retains: one who is retained in service: a dependent: a fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause. [recapture.

RETAKE, rē-tāk', *v.t.* To take or receive again: to

RETALIATE, re-tal'i-āt, *v.t.* *To return by giving like for like:* to repay—commonly used in a bad sense.—*v.i.* to return like for like: to take revenge:—*pr.p.* retal'iāting; *pa.p.* retal'iāted. [L. *retalio, -atum—re*, in return, *talis*, of such a kind.]

RETALIATION, re-tal-i-ā'shun, *n.* Act of retaliating: the return of like for like: retribution.

RETALIATIVE, re-tal'i-a-tiv, } *adj.* Returning
RETALIATORY, re-tal'i-a-tor-i, } like for like.

RETARD, re-tärd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make tardy* or *slow:* to keep back: to delay: to defer. [L. *retardo—re*, back, and *tardo*, to make slow—*tardus*, slow. See TARDY.]

RETARDATION, rē-tar-dā'shun, *n.* Act of retarding: hinderance: obstacle: (*physics*) diminution of the velocity of a moving body, arising from resistance or from gravity. [serving to retard.

RETARDATIVE, re-tärd'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending or

RETCH, rech, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To hawk and spit:* to try to vomit: to strain. [A.S. *hræcan*, to hawk; D. *rachelen*, to hawk and spit; Ice. *hraki*, spittle.]

RETELL, rē-tel', *v.t.* To tell again.

RETENTION, re-ten'shun, *n.* Act or power of retaining: memory: state of being retained, restraint. [From RETAIN.]

RETENTIVE, re-tent'iv, *adj.* Having power to retain.

RETENTIVELY, re-tent'iv-li, *adv.* In a retentive manner.

RETENTIVENESS, re-tent'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being retentive. [texture.

RETEXTURE, re-tekst'ūr, *n.* A second or new

RETIARY, rē'shi-ar-i, *n.* One of the class of spiders that spin webs to catch their prey.—*adj.* Netlike: constructing a web to catch prey: provided with a net. [L. *retiarius*, a gladiator who used a net to try and entangle his antagonist—*rete*, a net.]

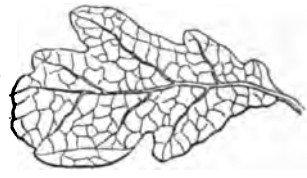
RETICENCE, ret'i-sens, } *n.* Silence: concealment
RETICENCY, ret'i-sens-i, } by silence. [From RETICENT.]

RETICENT, ret'is-ent, *adj.* *Very silent:* concealing by silence. [L. *reticens, -entis*, pr.p. of *reticeo—re*, and *taceo*, to be silent.]

RETICLE, ret'i-kl, *n.* Same as RETICULE.

RETICULAR, re-tik'ū-lar, *adj.* *Having the form of a small net* or of net-work: formed with interstices. [From RETICULE.]

RETICULATE, re-tik'ū-lāt, } *adj.* *Netted:* hav-
RETICULATED, re-tik'ū-lāt-ed, } ing the form or structure of a net: having veins crossing like network. [From RETICULE.]



Reticulated Leaf.

RETICULATION, re-tik-ū-lā'-shun, *n.* The state of being reticulated or net-like: network, or any organisation like it.

RETICULE, ret'i-kūl, *n.* (*orig.*) *A little bag of network:* a little handbag carried by ladies: a network of wires placed across the focus of a telescope. [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.]

RETIFORM, ret'i-form, *adj.* *Having the form* or structure *of a net.* [L. *rete*, and *forma*, form.]

RETINA, ret'i-na, *n.* The innermost coating of the eye, consisting of a fine *net-work* of optic nerves. [From L. *rete*, a net.] [the eye.

RETINAL, ret'in-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the retina of

RETINUE, ret'i-nū, *n.* The body of retainers who follow a person of rank: a suite. [From RETAIN.]

RETIRE, re-tīr', *v.i.* *To draw back:* to retreat: to recede: to withdraw from business.—*v.t.* to withdraw: to cause to retire:—*pr.p.* retīr'ing; *pa.p.* retīred'.—*n.* (*Milton*) The act of retiring, retreat: place of retirement. [Fr. *retirer—re*, back, and *tirer*, L. *trahere*, to draw.]

RETIRED, re-tīrd', *adj.* Withdrawn: secluded: private. [From RETIRE.]

RETIREMENT, re-tīr'ment, *n.* Act of retiring or withdrawing from society or from public life: state of being retired: solitude: privacy.

RETIRING, re-tīr'ing, *p.adj.* Reserved: unobtrusive: modest: given to one who retires from a public office or service. [From RETIRE.]

RETOLD, rē-tōld', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of RETELL.

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RETORT, re-tort', *v.t.* (*Bacon*). *To twist or bend back:* to throw back: to return, as an argument or accusation.—*v.i.* to return: to make a severe reply:—*pr.p.* retort'ing; *pa.p.* retort'ed.—*n.* A censure or incivility returned: a vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube. [L. *retorqueo, retortum—re*, back, and *torqueo*, to twist. See TORTURE.]

Retort.

RETORTIVE, re-tort'iv, *adj.* Containing retort.

RETOUCH, rē-tuch', *v.t.* To touch again: to improve, as a picture, by new touches.—*n.* The reapplication of the artist's hand to a work.

RETOURN, rē-turn', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To turn back, as the eyes.

RETRACE, rē-trās', *v.t.* To trace back: to go back by the same course: to renew the outline of.

RETRACT, re-trakt', *v.t.* To retrace or draw back: to recall: to recant.—*v.i.* to unsay: to make recantation.—*n.* The pricking of a horse's foot in nailing on a shoe. [L. *retraho, retractum—re*, back, and *traho*, to draw.]

RETRACTABLE, re-trakt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being retracted or recalled.

RETRACTATION, re-trakt-ā'shun, *n.* The act of retracting: recantation: change of opinion declared.

RETRACTIBLE, re-trakt'i-bl, *adj.* RETRACTABLE.

RETRACTILE, re-trakt'il or -īl, *adj.* That may be retracted or drawn back, as claws.

RETRACTION, re-trak'shun, *n.* Act of retracting or drawing back: recantation.

RETRACTIVE, re-trakt'iv, *adj.* Able or ready to retract: taking from.—*n.* That which withdraws or takes from.

RETRACTIVELY, re-trakt'iv-li, *adv.* In a retractive manner.

RETRACTOR, re-trakt'or, *n.* One who or that which retracts or draws back.

RETRAIT, re-trāt', *n.* (*Spenser*). A picture, a portrait. [O. Fr.—*retraire*, to draw back, to take a portrait—L. *retrahere—re*, back, and *traho*, to draw.]

RETRANSFORM, rē-trans-form', *v.t.* To transform or change back again.

RETRANSFORMATION, rē-trans-for-mā'shun, *n.* A second or renewed transformation: a change back to a former state.

RETRANSLATE, rē-trans-lāt', *v.t.* To translate anew.

RETRATE, re-trāt', *n.* (*Spenser*). RETREAT.

RETREAT, re-trēt', *n.* *A drawing back* or retracing one's steps: departure: the state of being retired or secluded: the place to which one retires: a place of security: a shelter: (*mil.*) the act of retiring before a superior force: the signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters.—*v.i.* To draw back: to move or go back: to retire, esp. to a place of shelter or security: to retire before an enemy or from an advanced position. [Fr. *retraite*, L. *retractus—retraho*. See RETRACT.]

RETRENCH, re-trensh', *v.t.* To trench or cut off or away: to render less: to curtail: (*mil.*) to furnish with an intrenchment.—*v.i.* to live at less expense: to economise.

RETRENCHMENT, re-trensh'ment, *n.* The act of retrenching or cutting off: the act of lessening or abridging: reduction: (*fort.*) a work within another for prolonging the defence.

RETRIBUTE, re-trib'ūt, *v.t.* *To give back:* to make repayment of. [L. *retribuo*, to give back—*re*, back, and *tribuo*, to give.]

RETRIBUTION, ret-ri-bū'shun, *n.* *A giving back:* repayment: suitable return: reward or punishment. [L. *retributio—retribuo*. See RETRIBUTE.]

RETRIBUTIVE, re-trib'ū-tiv, } *adj.* Belonging to
RETRIBUTORY, re-trib'ū-to-ri, } retribution: repaying: rewarding or punishing suitably.

RETRIEVABLE, re-trēv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be retrieved or recovered.

RETRIEVABLENESS, re-trēv'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being retrievable.

RETRIEVABLY, re-trēv'a-bli, *adv.* In a retrievable manner.

RETRIEVAL, re-trēv'al, *n.* Act of retrieving.

RETRIEVE, re-trēv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To find again:* to recover: to recall or bring back: to bring back to a former state: to repair:—*pr.p.* retriev'ing; *pa.p.* retrieved'. [Fr. *retrouver—re*, again, and *trouver*, to find. See TROVER.]

RETRIEVER, re-trēv'ėr, *n.* *One who retrieves:* a kind of dog trained to seek and bring back game that has been shot, and to recover anything lost.

RETRIM, rē-trim', *v.t.* To trim again.

RETROACT, rē-tro-akt' or ret-, *v.i.* To act backward, or in return or opposition, or on something past or preceding. [L. *retro*, backward, and ACT.]

RETROACTION, rē-tro-ak'shun, *n.* Action backward or on something preceding.

RETROACTIVE, rē-tro-akt'iv, *adj.* Fitted or designed to retroact: acting in regard to, or affecting what is past.

RETROACTIVELY, rē-tro-akt'iv-li, *adv.* In a retroactive manner: by operating on something past.

RETROCEDE, rē'tro-sēd or ret'-, *v.t.* *To go back.* [L. *retrocedo, retrocessum—retro*, backward, and *cedo*, to go.]

RETROCEDENT, rē-tro-sēd'ent or ret-, *adj.* Disposed to retrocede.

RETROCESSION, rē-tro-sesh'un, *n.* A going back: (*law*) the act of ceding or giving back to a former proprietor. [From RETROCEDE.]

RETRODUCTION, rē-tro-duk'shun, *n.* *A leading* or bringing *back.* [L. *retroduco, retroductum*, to lead back—*retro*, backward, and *duco*, to lead.]

RETROFLEX, rē'tro-fleks or ret'-, } *adj.* (*bot.*)
RETROFLEXED, rē'tro-flekst or ret'-, } *Bent* suddenly *backward.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend.]

RETROFRACT, -ED, rē'tro-frakt, -ed, or ret'-, *adj.* (*bot.*) Bent sharply back, so as to appear as if broken. [L. *retro*, backward, and *fractus*, pa.p. of *frango, fractum*, to break.]

RETROGRADATION, rē-tro-gra-dā'shun or ret-, *n.* The act of retrograding or moving back: (*astron.*) movement from east to west: decline.

RETROGRADE, rē'tro-grād or ret'-, *adj.* *Going backward:* falling from better to worse.—*v.i.* To go backward:—*pr.p.* rē'trogrāding; *pa.p.* rē'trogrāded. [L. *retrogradus—retro*, backward, and *gradior, gressus*, to go.]

RETROGRESSION, rē-tro-gresh'un or ret-, *n.* *A going backward:* a decline in excellence. [From RETROGRADE.]

RETROGRESSIVE, rē-tro-gres'iv or ret-, *adj.* *Going backward.*

RETROGRESSIVELY, rē-tro-gres'iv-li or ret-, *adv.* In a retrogressive manner.

RETROSPECT, rē'tro-spekt or ret'-, *n.* *A looking back:* a contemplation of the past. [From L. *retrospicio, -spectum—retro*, back, and *specio*, to look.]

RETROSPECTION, rē-tro-spek'shun or ret-, *n.* The act or faculty of *looking back* on the past. [From RETROSPECT.]

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RETROSPECTIVE, rē-tro-spekt'iv or ret-, *adj.* *Looking back:* referring to the past. [From RETROSPECT.]

RETROSPECTIVELY, rē-tro-spekt'iv-li or ret-, *adv.* In a retrospective manner.

RETROVERSION, rē-tro-vėr'shun or ret-, *n.* A turning or falling back. [From RETROVERT.]

RETROVERT, rē'tro-vėrt or ret'-, *v.t.* *To turn back.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *verto*, to turn.]

RETRY, rē-trī', *v.t.* To try again: to put on trial a second time. [L. *re*, again, and TRY.]

RETTING, ret'ing, *n.* The act or process of preparing flax for use by rotting the useless part of the plant. [Conn. with ROT.]

RETURN, re-turn', *v.i.* *To turn back:* to come back to the same place: to go back to the same state: to answer: to retort.—*v.t.* to bring or send back: to transmit: to give back: to repay: to requite: to give back in reply: to report: (*Shak.*) to make known to: to give an account.—*n.* The act of returning: the act of going back: revolution: periodic renewal: the act of bringing or sending back: restitution: repayment: the profit on capital or labour: a reply: a report or account, esp. official. [L. *re*, back, and TURN.]

RETURNABLE, re-turn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be returned or restored.

RETURNER, re-turn'ėr, *n.* One who returns: one who repays money.

RETUSE, re-tūs', *adj.* (*bot.*) Terminating in a round end, with a centre somewhat depressed. [L. *retusus—retundo*, to blunt.]

RETYRE, re-tīr', *n.* (*Spenser*). Retirement.

REUNION, rē-ūn'yun, *n.* A union again: a union after separation: an assembly.

REUNITE, rē-ū-nīt', *v.t.* To unite again: to join after separation: to reconcile after variance.—*v.i.* to become united again: to join again.

REVEAL, re-vēl', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take back the veil from*, to unveil: to make known: to disclose. [L. *revelo—re*, back, and *velo*, to veil—*velum*, a veil.]

REVEAL, re-vēl', *n.* (*arch.*) The square ingoing of a window, doorway, or the like, between the frame and the outer surface of the wall—written also *revel.*

REVEALABILITY, re-vēl-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The possibility or capability of being revealed.

REVEALABLE, re-vēl'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being revealed. [REVEALABILITY.

REVEALABLENESS, re-vēl'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as

REVEALER, re-vēl'ėr, *n.* One who reveals.

REVEILLE, rā-vel'yā, *n.* The sound of the drum or trumpet at daybreak *to awaken* soldiers. [Fr. *réveil—réveiller*, to awake—*re*, again, and *veiller*, L. *vigilare*, to watch. See VIGIL.]

REVEL, rev'el, *v.i.* To feast in a riotous or noisy manner: to carouse: to move playfully:—*pr.p.* rev'elling; *pa.p.* rev'elled.—*n.* A riotous or tumultuous feast: carousal. [O. Fr. *reveler*, Prov. *revellar*, L. *rebellare*, to rebel. See REBEL.]

REVELATION, rev-e-lā'shun, *n.* The act of revealing or making known: that which is revealed: the revealing divine truth: that which is revealed by God to man: the last book of the New Testament. [L. *revelatio.* See REVEAL.]

REVELLER, rev'el-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVEL-MASTER, rev'el-mas'tėr, *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas.

REVELRY, rev'el-ri, *n.* The act of revelling: riotous or noisy festivity.

REVENDICATE, rē-ven'di-kāt, *v.t.* (*law*). *To claim* what has been taken away by an enemy. [Fr. *revendiquer;* from L. *re*, again, and *vindico, vindicatum*, to lay claim to.]

REVENDICATION, re-ven-di-kā'shun, *n.* The act of revendicating.

REVENGE, re-venj', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lay claim to in return:* to punish or injure in return for an injury received: to avenge.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to take vengeance:—*pr.p.* reveng'ing; *pa.p.* revenged'.—*n.* The act of revenging: injury inflicted in return: a malicious injuring in return for injury received: the passion for retaliation. [O. Fr. *revenger*, Prov. *revenjar*—L. *re*, in return, and *vindico*, to lay claim to. See VINDICATE.]

REVENGEFUL, re-venj'fool, *adj.* Full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury in return: vindictive: malicious: resentful.

REVENGEFULLY, re-venj'fool-li, *adv.* In a revengeful manner.

REVENGEFULNESS, re-venj'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being revengeful.

REVENGELESS, re-venj'les, *adj.* Unrevenged.

REVENGEMENT, re-venj'ment, *n.* (*B.* and *Spenser*). Revenge.

REVENGER, re-venj'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who revenges.

REVENGINGLY, re-venj'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With vengeance, vindictiveness.

REVENUE, rev'en-ū, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which comes back:* return: the receipts or rents from any source: income: the income of a state derived from duties, taxes, &c. [Fr. *revenu—revenir*, L. *revenire—re*, back, *venio*, to come.]

REVENUE-CUTTER, rev'en-ū-kut'ėr, *n.* An armed vessel employed by custom-house officers in preventing smuggling.

REVERB, re-vėrb', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To reverberate.

REVERBERANT, re-vėrb'ėr-ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Resounding, beating back. [L. *reverberans, -antis*, pr.p. of *reverbero.* See REVERBERATE.]

REVERBERATE, re-vėrb'ėr-āt, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). *To beat* or drive *back:* to send back, as sound: to echo: to reflect: to drive from side to side, as flame.—*v.i.* to echo: to resound: to be repelled:—*pr.p.* reverb'erating; *pa.p.* reverb'erated.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Reverberant. [L. *re*, back, and *verbero, -atum*, to beat, from *verber*, a lash.]

REVERBERATION, re-vėrb-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of reverberating or beating or sending back: the act of reflecting light and heat, or of re-echoing sound.

REVERBERATORY, re-vėrb'ėr-a-tor-i, *adj.* That reverberates: returning or driving back.

REVERBERATORY FURNACE, a furnace so formed as to throw the flame down upon a hearth or space beyond it.

REVERE, re-vēr', *v.t.* *To stand in awe of:* to regard with respectful awe: to venerate:—*pr.p.* revēr'ing; *pa.p.* revēred'. [Fr. *révérer*, L. *revereor—re*, inten., and *vereor*, to feel awe.]

REVERENCE, rev'ėr-ens, *n.* Fear arising from high respect: respectful awe: veneration: honour: an act of revering or obeisance: a bow or courtesy: a title of the clergy.—*v.t.* To regard with reverence: to venerate or honour:—*pr.p.* rev'erencing; *pa.p.* rev'erenced. [Fr.; L. *reverentia.* From REVERE.]

REVEREND, rev'ėr-end, *adj.* Worthy of reverence: an honorary title of the clergy: (*B.*) awful, venerable. [Fr.; L. *reverendus—revereor.*]

REVERENT, rev'ėr-ent, *adj.* Shewing reverence: submissive: humble.

REVERENTIAL, rev-ėr-en'shal, *adj.* Shewing reverence: respectful: submissive.

REVERENTIALLY, rev-ėr-en'shal-li, *adv.* In a reverential manner: with a show of reverence.

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REVERENTLY, rev'ėr-ent-li, *adv.* In a reverent manner: with reverence: respectfully.

REVERER, re-vėr'ėr, *n.* One who reveres.

REVERIE, rev'ėr-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A dreaming:* an irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation: voluntary inactivity of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects. [Fr.—*rêver*, to dream. See RAVE.]

REVERSAL, re-vėrs'al, *n.* The act of reversing: a change: an overthrowing or annulling.

REVERSE, re-vėrs', *v.t.* *To turn back*, or in a contrary direction: to place in the opposite position: to change wholly: to overthrow: to change by an opposite decision: to annul: (*Spenser*) to bring back.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to return:—*pr.p.* revers'ing; *pa.p.* reversed'.—*n.* That which is reversed: the opposite: the back, esp. of a coin: change: misfortune.—*adj.* Turned backward: having an opposite direction. [L. *reverto, reversum—re*, back, and *verto*, to turn.]

REVERSED, re-vėrst, *adj.* Turned or changed to the contrary: (*bot.*) resupinate: (*conch.*) sinistral.

REVERSEDLY, re-vėrs'ed-li, *adv.* In a reversed manner.

REVERSELY, re-vėrs'li, *adv.* On the other hand: on the opposite.

REVERSIBLE, re-vėrs'i-bl, *adj.* That may be reversed.

REVERSION, re-vėr'shun, *n.* The act of reverting or returning: that which reverts or returns: the return or future possession of any property after some particular event: the right to future possession. [L. *reversio*. See REVERSE.]

REVERSIONARY, re-vėr'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Relating to a reversion: to be enjoyed in succession.

REVERT, re-vėrt', *v.t.* *To turn* or drive *back:* to reverse.—*v.i.* to return: to fall back: to refer back: to return to the original owner or his heirs. [L. *reverto*. See REVERSE.]

REVERTIBLE, re-vėrt'i-bl, *adj.* That may revert or be reverted.

REVERTIVE, re-vėrt'iv, *adj.* Tending to revert: changing: turning to the contrary.

REVERTIVELY, re-vėrt'iv-li, *adv.* By way of reversion.

REVERY, rev'ėr-i, *n.* Same as REVERIE.

REVEST, rē-vest', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To clothe again:* to vest again in a possession or office.—*v.i.* to take effect again: to return to a former owner. [L. *revestio—re*, again, and *vestio*, to clothe. See VEST.]

REVESTURE, re-vest'ūr, *n.* (*obs*). Same as VESTURE.

REVET, re-vet', *v.t.* (*fort.*) To face with masonry, &c., as an embankment. [Fr. *revêtir*, to reclothe. See REVEST.]

REVETMENT, re-vet'ment, *n.* (*fort.*) A facing of mason-work, &c., to support an embankment with a steep slope. [Fr. *revêtement—revêtir*. See REVET.]

REVIBRATE, rē-vī'brāt, *v.i.* To vibrate back or in return.

REVIBRATION, rē-vī-brā'shun, *n.* The act of vibrating back.

REVICTUAL, rē-vit'l, *v.t.* To furnish again with provisions.

REVIEW, re-vū', *v.t.* *To view again:* to look back on: to reconsider: to examine carefully: to inspect, as a body of troops.—*v.i.* to look back.—*n.* A viewing again: a reconsideration: a careful or critical examination: a critique: a periodical with critiques of books, &c.: (*mil.*) an inspection. [L. *re*, again, and VIEW.]

REVIEWABLE, re-vū'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being reviewed.

REVIEWAL, re-vū'al, *n.* A review of a book: a critique.

REVIEWER, re-vū'ėr, *n.* One who reviews: one who writes a critical review of a book.

REVIGORATE, re-vig'o-rāt, *v.t.* To give new vigour to:—*pr.p.* revig'orating; *pa.p.* revig'orated.—*p.adj.* Endued with new vigour or strength. [Low L. *revigoro, -atum—re*, again, and *vigor*, vigour.]

REVILE, re-vīl', *v.t.* To treat, act towards, or speak of, as vile: to reproach: to calumniate:—*pr.p.* revīl'ing; *pa.p.* reviled'.—*n.* (*Milton*) Reproach, contumely. [Pfx. *re*, and VILE.]

REVILEMENT, re-vīl'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). The act of reviling, reproach.

REVILER, re-vīl'ėr, *n.* One who reviles another.

REVILING, re-vīl'ing, *n.* The act of one who reviles.

REVINDICATE, rē-vin'di-kāt, *v.t.* To vindicate again: to reclaim.

REVISAL, re-vīz'al, *n.* Act of revising: review.

REVISE, re-vīz', *v.t.* *To look back* on a thing: to review: to re-examine with a view to amend:—*pr.p.* revīs'ing; *pa.p.* revised'.—*n.* Review: a second proof-sheet. [L. *re*, back, and *viso*, to look at attentively, inten. of *video*, to see.]

REVISER, re-vīz'ėr, *n.* One who revises.

REVISION, re-vizh'un, *n.* The act of revising: re-examination for correction: that which is revised.

REVISIONAL, re-vizh'un-al, } *adj.* Pertaining
REVISIONARY, re-vizh'un-ar-i, } to revision.

REVISIT, rē-viz'it, *v.t.* To visit again.

REVIVABLE, re-vīv'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being revived.

REVIVAL, re-vīv'al, *n.* Act of reviving: recovery from languor, neglect, depression, &c.: renewed interest in or attention to: a time of religious awakening: (*chem.*) reduction.

REVIVALISM, re-vīv'al-izm, *n.* The spirit of revivals or religious awakenings.

REVIVALIST, re-vīv'al-ist, *n.* A promoter of or advocate for religious awakenings.

REVIVE, re-vīv', *v.i.* *To return to life*, vigour, or fame: to recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression.—*v.t.* to restore to life again: to awaken: to rouse: to recover from neglect or depression:—*pr.p.* revīv'ing; *pa.p.* revīved'. [L. *re*, again, and *vivo*, to live. See VIVID.]

REVIVER, re-vīv'ėr, *n.* One who or that which revives anything.

REVIVIFY, rē-viv'i-fī, *v.t.* To cause to revive: to reanimate. [L. *re*, again, and VIVIFY.]

REVOCABILITY, rev-o-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being revocable.

REVOCABLE, rev'o-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be revoked.

REVOCABLENESS, rev'o-ka-bl-nes, *n.* Same as REVOCABILITY.

REVOCABLY, rev'o-ka-bli, *adv.* In a revocable manner.

REVOCATION, rev-o-kā'shun, *n.* Act of revoking or recalling: repeal: reversal.

REVOKE, re-vōk', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) *To call back:* to repeal: to reverse: (*Spenser*) to check, restrain.—*v.i.* in card-playing, to fail to follow suit, to renounce.—*n.* The act of failing to follow suit:—*pr.p.* revōk'ing; *pa.p.* revōked'. [L. *revoco—re*, back, and *voco*, to call. See VOICE.]

REVOKEMENT, re-vōk'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Revocation.

REVOLT, re-vōlt', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To roll back:* to turn away: to renounce allegiance: to be grossly offended.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to turn, put to flight: to cause to rise in revolt: to shock.—*n.* A rebellion: defection: (*Shak.*) a revolter. [L. *revolvo, revolutum*. See REVOLVE.]

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REVOLTER, re-vōlt'ėr, *n.* One who revolts.

REVOLTING, re-vōlt'ing, *adj.* Causing a turning away from: shocking.

REVOLTINGLY, re-vōlt'ing-li, *adv.* In a revolting manner: offensively.

REVOLUTE, rev'ol-ūt, *adj.* (*bot.* and *zool.*) Rolled backwards or outwards. [From REVOLVE.]

REVOLUTION, rev-ol-ū'shun, *n.* Act of revolving: motion round a centre: (*Milton*) motion backwards: course which brings to the same point or state: space measured by a revolving body: extensive change in the government of a country: a revolt successfully carried out.

REVOLUTIONARY, rev-ol-ū'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or tending to a revolution in government.

REVOLUTIONISE, rev-ol-ū'shun-īz, *v.t.* To cause a revolution or entire change of anything:—*pr.p.* revolū'tionīsing; *pa.p.* revolū'tionīsed.

REVOLUTIONIST, rev-ol-ū'shun-ist, *n.* One who promotes or favours a revolution in government.

REVOLVE, re-volv', *v.i.* *To roll back:* to roll round on an axis: to move round a centre.—*v.t.* to cause to turn: to consider:—*pr.p.* revolv'ing; *pa.p.* revolved'. [L. *revolvo, revolutum—re*, back, and *volvo*, to roll.]

REVOLVER, re-volv'ėr, *n.* That which revolves: a firearm which, by means of revolving barrels or breech-piece, can be fired more than once without reloading.

REVULSION, re-vul'shun, *n.* *The act of drawing back:* disgust: the diverting of a disease from one part to another. [L. *revulsio—revello, revulsum*, to pull back—*re*, back, and *vello*, to pull.]

REVULSIVE, re-vuls'iv, *adj.* Tending to or having the power of revulsion.

REW, rōō, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as RUE.

REW, rōō, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as ROW.

REWARD, re-wawrd', *n.* *A guerdon*, or that which is given in return for good or evil received: recompense: retribution: the fruit of one's own labour.—*v.t.* To give in return: to requite, whether good or evil: to recompense: to punish. [L. *re*, in return, and O. Fr. *guerdon*. See GUERDON.]

REWARDABLE, re-wawrd'a-bl, *adj.* Capable or worthy of being rewarded.

REWARDABLY, re-wawrd'a-bli, *adv.* In a rewardable manner.

REWARDER, re-wawrd'ėr, *n.* One who rewards or requites.

REWARDFUL, re-wawrd'fool, *adj.* Yielding reward.

REWARDLESS, re-wawrd'les, *adj.* Having or receiving no reward.

REWIN, rē-win', *v.t.* To win back or again.

REWORD, rē-wurd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To repeat in the same words, to re-echo.

REWRITE, rē-rīt', *v.t.* To write a second time.

REYNARD, rā'nard. Same as RENARD.

RHABDOMANCY, rab'do-man-si, *n.* *Divination by* means of *rods.* [From Gr. *rhabdos*, rod, and *manteia*, divination.]

RHÆTIC, rē'tik, *adj.* (*geol.*) Noting a series of strata forming the uppermost portion of the Trias, which are extensively developed in the *Rhætian* Alps.

RHAPSODIC, -AL, rap-sod'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling rhapsody.

RHAPSODICALLY, rap-sod'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a rhapsodical manner.

RHAPSODISE, rap'so-dīz, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To write or utter rhapsodies:—*pr.p.* rhap'sodīsing; *pa.p.* rhap'sodīsed.

RHAPSODIST, rap'so-dist, *n.* One who recites or sings rhapsodies: one who composes verses extempore: one who speaks or writes disjointedly.

RHAPSODY, rap'so-di, *n.* (*lit.*) Detached pieces or *songs* loosely *sewed* or strung together: a part of an epic poem for recitation at one time: any wild, unconnected composition. [Gr. *rhapsōdia—rhaptō*, to sew, and *ōdē*, a song.]

RHENISH, ren'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to the river Rhine. [L. *Rhenus.*]

RHEOMETER, re-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the strength of *currents*, as of electricity: a galvanometer. [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *metron*, measure.]

RHETORIC, ret'o-rik, *n.* The art of *speaking* with propriety, elegance, and force: the art of prose composition generally. [Gr. *rhētorikē—rhētōr*, a public speaker—*rheō*, to speak.]

RHETORICAL, re-tor'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to rhetoric: oratorical: figurative.

RHETORICALLY, re-tor'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner: according to the rules of rhetoric.

RHETORICIAN, ret-or-ish'an, *n.* One who teaches the art of rhetoric: an orator.

RHEUM, rōōm, *n.* The *flow* or discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold: increased action of any organ, esp. of the mucous glands. [L., Gr. *rheuma*—Gr. *rheō*, to flow.]

RHEUMATIC, -AL, rōōm-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or affected with rheumatism: (*Shak.*) splenetic, peevish.

RHEUMATISM, rōōm'a-tizm, *n.* A painful affection of the fibrous tissues around the joints, accompanied with swelling or stiffness, so named from a notion that the pain was caused by rheum or humour flowing through the part affected. [From RHEUM.]

RHEUMY, rōōm'i, *adj.* Full of or causing rheum.

RHINOCEROS, rī-nos'ėr-os, *n.* A very large animal allied to the elephant, having a very thick skin, and one or two *horns* on the *nose.* [L.; Gr. *rhinokerōs—rhin, rhinos*, nose, and *keras*, a horn.]

RHINOPLASTIC, rī-no-plas'tik, *adj.* *Nose-forming*, noting a surgical operation for affixing an artificial nose. [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *plastikos*, moulding—*plassō*, to mould.]

RHIZOPOD, riz'o-pod, *n.* One of a class of Protozoans, consisting of minute animals, so named from the fibre-like processes they extend from their bodies for locomotion. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous, podos*, a foot.]

RHODIUM, rōd'i-um, *n.* A white, very hard metal, resembling aluminium, extracted from the ore of platinum, and so called from the *rose* colour of its salts. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.]

RHODODENDRON, rōd-o-den'dron, *n.* (*lit.*) *The rose-tree:* a genus of plants having evergreen leaves, and large beautiful flowers like roses. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.]

RHODOMONTADE. Same as RODOMONTADE.

RHOMB, romb, *n.* A quadrilateral figure having its sides equal, but its angles not right angles. [L. *rhombus*, Gr. *rhombos—rhembō*, to turn round and round.]

RHOMBIC, romb'ik, *adj.* Shaped like a rhomb.

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RHOMBOID, romb'oid, *n.* A figure of the form of a rhomb: a quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal. [Gr. *rhombos*, and *eidos*, form.]

Rhomboid.

RHOMBOIDAL, romb-oid'al, *adj.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.

RHOMBUS, romb'us, *n.* Same as RHOMB.

RHUBARB, rōō'barb, *n.* A plant, the stalks of which are much used as a culinary vegetable, and the root in medicine, so called because brought orig. from the banks of the *Rha* or Volga. [Low L. *rhabarbarum*—L. *Rha*, the Volga, and *barbarus*, foreign.]

RHUMB, rumb, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which goes round and round:* orig. a meridian, esp. the principal meridian of a map: any vertical circle: the intersection of such a circle with the horizon: the track of a ship when she sails constantly towards the same point of the compass. [See RHOMB.]

RHYME, rīm, *n.* (*orig.*) Words arranged in *numbers* or verse: poetry: the correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses: a word corresponding in sound with another word.—*v.i.* To correspond in sound: to make rhymes or verses.—*v.t.* to put into rhyme:—*pr.p.* rhym'ing; *pa.p.* rhymed'. [O. Ger. *rim;* A.S. *rim, gerim*, W. *rhif*, Bret. *rumm*, number.]

RHYMELESS, rīm'les, *adj.* Without rhyme.

RHYMER, rīm'ėr, **RHYMSTER**, rīm'stėr, *n.* One who makes rhymes.

RHYTHM, rithm, *n.* *Flowing* motion: metre: regular recurrence of accents. [L. *rhythmus*—Gr. *rhythmos—rheō, rheusomai*, to flow.]

RHYTHMIC, -AL, rith'mik, -al, *adj.* Having or pertaining to rhythm. [mical manner.

RHYTHMICALLY, rith'mik-al-li, *adv.* In a rhythmical manner.

RIB, rib, *n.* One of the bones projecting from the backbone which encircle the chest: anything like a rib in form or use: a piece of timber which helps to form or strengthen the side of a ship: a vein of a leaf: a prominent line or rising.—*v.t.* To furnish or enclose with ribs: to form with rising lines:—*pr.p.* ribb'ing; *pa.p.* ribbed'. [A.S., D. *rib;* Dan. *ribbe*, prob. conn. with Ger. *reif*, a rope, a hoop, *raufe*, a rack.]

RIBALD, rib'ald, *n.* *A lewd fellow:* a loose, low character.—*adj.* Low: base: mean. [Fr. *ribaud;* It. *ribaldo*—O. Ger. *hriba, ribe*, a prostitute, and suffix *ald.*]

RIBALDRY, rib'ald-ri, *n.* The actions of a ribald: obscenity: filthiness: low and vulgar scurrility.

RIBAND, rib'and, *n.* Same as RIBBON.

RIBAUD, rib'awd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as RIBALD.

RIBAUDRED, rib'awd-red, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ribald, obscene.

RIBAUDRY, rib'awd-ri, *n.* (*Spenser*). RIBALDRY.

RIBBAND, rib'and, *n.* Same as RIBBON.

RIBBING, rib'ing, *n.* An arrangement of ribs.

RIBBON, rib'on, *n.* (*lit.*) A *band* round the neck: a fillet or strip of silk: a narrow strip.—*v.t.* To adorn with ribbons. [Fr. *ruban;* O. Fr. *riban;* prob. for *ring-band*, it being orig. for the neck.]

RIBBONISM, rib'on-izm, *n.* A system of secret associations among the lower classes in Ireland, which first appeared in Armagh about 1808, for the purpose of self-defence, and antagonistic action against the Orange Confederacy; named probably from the badge worn by the members.

RIBES, rībz, *n.pl.* (*Bacon*). Currants.

[From *Ribas*, a name given by the Arabian physicians of the 11th and 12th centuries to a kind of rhubarb, and incorrectly supposed to apply to our currant plants.]

RICE, rīs, *n.* One of the most useful and extensively cultivated of grains, like oats when ripe. [Fr. *ris, riz;* It. *riso;* L., Gr. *oryza.*]

RICE-PAPER, rīs'-pā'pėr, *n.* A beautiful material, imported from China, formed of thin slices of the pith of a plant.

RICH, rich, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Like a king* in wealth: abounding in possessions: wealthy: valuable: sumptuous: fertile: full of agreeable or nutritive qualities: highly seasoned: bright, as a colour: full of harmonious sounds: full of beauty.—*v.t.* To enrich. [A.S. *rice*, rich, powerful; Prov. *ric*, powerful; Ice. *riki*, power; Ger. *reich*, kingdom; Gael. *righ*, king; L. *rego*, to rule.]

RICHES, rich'ez, *n.pl.* (in *B.* sometimes *n. sing.*) *Power: rule:* wealth: richness: abundance. [O. E., Fr. *richesse.*]

RICHESSE, rich'es, *n.* (*Spenser*). Riches.

RICH-LEFT, rich'-left, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Left with much wealth, richly endowed.

RICHLY, rich'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With riches or wealth: splendidly: magnificently: plenteously: abundantly: fully.

RICHNESS, rich'nes, *n.* State of being rich: wealth: abundance: value: costliness: abundance of imagery.

RICINIC, ri-sin'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained *from castor-oil.* [L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant.]

RICK, rik, *n.* *A pile* or heap, as of hay. [A.S. *hreac*, Ice. *hraukr*, a pile, as of fuel—*hreykia*, to pile up.]

RICKETS, rik'ets, *n.* A disease of children, characterised by great debility, supposed to arise from a diseased *spine.* [A.S. *hric, hrycg*, the back, the spine; low L. *rachitis*—Gr. *rachis*, the spine.]

RICKETY, rik'et-i, *adj.* Affected with rickets: feeble.

RICOCHET, rik'o-shā or -shet, *n.* A rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation. [Fr., the skipping of a flat stone on the surface of water.]

RICOCHET, rik-o-shet', *v.t.* To fire at with guns at a low elevation, so as to make the balls rebound along the ground:—*pr.p.* ricochett'ing; *pa.p.* ricochett'ed.

RID, rid, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To separate* by *drawing away:* to free: to deliver: to remove by violence: to clear: to disencumber: to despatch: (*Shak.*) to destroy:—*pr.p.* ridd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rid. [A.S. *hreddan*, to deliver; Dan. *redde*, Ger. *retten*, to save—*reissen*, to separate, to draw away, Scot. *red*, Ice. *hrioda*, to clear away.]

RIDDANCE, rid'ans, *n.* Act of ridding or freeing: state of being rid or clear.

RIDDLE, rid'l, *n.* A large sieve for separating coarser materials from finer.—*v.t.* To separate with a riddle, as grain from chaff: to make full of holes like a riddle, as with shot:—*pr.p.* ridd'ling; *pa.p.* ridd'led. [A.S. *hriddel—hridrian*, to sift; Ger. *rädel*, a riddle—*räderi, rädeln*, to sift.]

RIDDLE, rid'l, *n.* (*lit.*) Something *to be read* or discovered: a puzzling question: an enigma.—*v.i.* To make riddles: to speak obscurely.—*v.t.* to solve, as a riddle:—*pr.p.* ridd'ling; *pa.p.* ridd'led. [A.S. *rædels—rædan*, to guess, to read.] [or enigma.

RIDDLE-LIKE, rid'l-lik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a riddle

RIDDLING, rid'ling, *n.* (*Spenser*). Skill in explaining riddles.

RIDE, rīd, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) *To move, to be carried along:* to be borne, as on horseback or in a carriage: to

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practise riding: to float, as a ship at anchor.—*v.t.* to rest on so as to be carried:—*pr.p.* rīd'ing; *pa.t.* rōde; *pa.p.* ridd'en.—*n.* Act of riding: an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle: the course passed over in riding: a district inspected by an excise officer. [A.S. *ridan;* Ice. *reida,* to move; Ger. *reiten,* to move along.]

RIDER, rīd'ér, *n.* One who rides on a horse: one who manages a horse: an addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper: an additional clause: (*naut.*) a piece of timber bolted to a principal one to strengthen it: the second tier of casks in a vessel's hold.

RIDERLESS, rīd'ér-les, *adj.* Without a rider.

RIDGE, rij, *n.* *The back* or top of the back: anything like a back, as a long range of hills: an extended protuberance: the earth thrown up by the plough between the furrows: the top of a roof.—*v.t.* To form into ridges: to wrinkle:—*pr.p.* ridg'ing; *pa.p.* ridged'. [A.S. *hric, hrycg,* Ice. *hryggr,* Ger. *rücken,* the back; akin to *ragen, recken,* to extend, to stretch.]

RIDGY, rij'i, *adj.* Having, or rising in ridges.

RIDICULE, rid'i-kūl, *n.* *A laughing at:* wit exposing one to laughter: mockery.—*v.t.* To laugh at: to expose to merriment: to sneer at: to mock:—*pr.p.* rid'icūling; *pa.p.* rid'icūled. [L. *ridiculum—ridiculus,* exciting laughter—*rideo,* to laugh.]

RIDICULOUS, rid-ik'ū-lus, *adj.* Deserving or exciting ridicule: laughable: absurd: (*Shak.*) pertaining to or resembling laughter.

RIDICULOUSLY, ri-dik'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a ridiculous manner.

RIDICULOUSNESS, ri-dik'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rīd'ing, *adj.* Employed to ride or travel: suitable for riding on, as a horse.—*n.* A road for riding on: a district visited by an excise officer.

RIDING, rīd'ing, *n.* One of the *three* divisions of the county of York. [A corr. of A.S. *thrithing, thriding,* a third part—*thry, thri,* three.]

RIDING-HABIT, rīd'ing-hab'it, *n.* A dress with a long skirt worn by ladies when riding.

RIDING-MASTER, rīd'ing-mas'tér, *n.* One who instructs in the art of riding.

RIDING-SCHOOL, rīd'ing-skool, *n.* A place in which the art of riding is taught.

RIFE, rīf, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Ripe:* full grown: abundant: prevailing. [A.S. *ryf,* prevalent; prov. E. *rife,* ripe, abundant; Ice. *rýfr,* liberal; Ger. *reife,* ripe. See RIPE.]

RIFELY, rīf'li, *adv.* Prevalently: abundantly: frequently.

RIFENESS, rīf'nes, *n.* Prevalence: frequency.

RIFF-RAFF, rif'-raf, *n.* Sweepings: refuse: the rabble, the mob. [A reduplication of RAFF.]

RIFLE, rī'fl, *v.t.* *To snatch away:* to carry off by force: to strip, to rob:—*pr.p.* rī'fling; *pa.p.* rī'fled. [Fr. *rifler,* to sweep away; Ger. *riffe, riffel,* a flax-comb—*riffen* = *raffen,* to snatch, to seize. See RAFFLE.]

RIFLE, rī'fl, *v.t.* *To groove:*—*pr.p.* rī'fling; *pa.p.* rī'fled.—*n.* A musket with a barrel spirally grooved to give the ball a rotary motion. [Dan. *rifle, riffel,* the groove in a rifle; Ger. *riefeln,* to channel—*riefe,* a channel, a groove.]

RIFLEMAN, rī'fl-man, *n.* A man armed with a rifle.

RIFLE-PIT, rī'fl-pit, *n.* A pit dug to shelter riflemen.

RIFLER, rī'flér, *n.* One who rifles: a robber.

RIFT, rift, *n.* An opening *riven* or split in anything: a cleft or fissure.—*v.t.* To rive: to cleave.—*v.i.* to split: to burst open. [A.S. *ryft,* Dan. *rift—rive,* to split. See RIVE.]

RIG, rig, *n.* (*obs.*) A romp, a wanton, a prostitute.

RIG, rig, *v.t.* *To clothe,* to dress: to put on: (*naut.*) to fit with sails and tackling:—*pr.p.* rigg'ing; *pa.p.* rigged'.—*n.* Clothes, dress: sails and tackling. [A.S. *wrigan, wrihan,* to cover, clothe.]

RIGGER, rig'ér, *n.* One who rigs or dresses: in machinery, a large cylinder, pulley, or narrow drum.

RIGGING, rig'ing, *n.* Dress: tackle: the system of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails (for Ill. see SHIP).

RIGGISH, rig'ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanton, lewd. [From RIG, a romp.]

RIGHT, rīt, *adj.* *Straight:* most direct: according to truth and justice: according to law: true: correct: just: fit: proper: exact: most convenient: well performed: most dexterous, as the hand: on the right hand: on the right hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river: (*math.*) upright from a base: containing 90 degrees.—*adv.* In a straight or direct line: in a right manner: according to truth and justice: correctly: very: in a great degree: (*Shak.*) just now, immediately.—*n.* That which is right or correct: truth: justice: virtue: freedom from error: what one has a just claim to: privilege: property: the right side.—*v.t.* To make right or straight: to set upright: to do justice to.—*v.i.* to recover the proper position.—*int.* It is right: you are right: true! [A.S. *riht, reht,* Ger. *recht,* L. *rectus—rego,* to guide.]

RIGHT-ANGLED, rīt'-ang'gld, *adj.* Having a right angle or angles.

RIGHT-DRAWN, rīt'-drawn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Drawn in [a right or just cause.

RIGHTEOUS, rīt'yus, *adj.* (*lit.*) *In a right way* or manner: living and acting according to right and justice: free from guilt or sin: equitable: merited. [O. E. *rightwise;* A.S. *rihtwis—riht,* and *wis,* a way or manner. The form *righteous* has been caused by the influence of such words as *bounteous, plenteous,* &c.]

RIGHTEOUSLY, rīt'yus-li, *adv.* In a righteous manner: justly: honestly: virtuously: according to desert.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, rīt'yus-nes, *n.* The quality of being righteous: justice: integrity: virtue: holiness: (*B.*) of man, conformity of the heart and life to the divine law—of God, the perfection of His nature: (*theol.*) justification, also the work of Christ.

RIGHTER, rīt'ér, *n.* One who sets right or redresses wrong.

RIGHTFUL, rīt'fool, *adj.* Having right: having a just claim: according to justice.

RIGHTFULLY, rīt'fool-li, *adv.* According to right, law, or justice.

RIGHTFULNESS, rīt'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being rightful: moral rectitude.

RIGHT-HAND, rīt'-hand, *n.* The hand which is more used, convenient, and dexterous than the other.

RIGHT-HANDED, rīt'-hand'ed, *adj.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.

RIGHT-HEARTED, rīt'-härt'ed, *adj.* Having right or kindly dispositions: good-hearted.

RIGHTLY, rīt'li, *adv.* Straightly: exactly: uprightly, honestly: according to truth or justice: properly, suitably: (*Shak.*) directly.

RIGHT-MINDED, rīt'-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having a right or honest mind.

RIGHT-MINDEDNESS, rīt'-mīnd'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being right-minded.

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RIGHTNESS, rīt'nes, *n.* Straightness: the state of being right: conformity to truth: rectitude.

RIGHT-WHALE, rīt'-hwāl, *n.* The Greenland whale, the most important species of the true whales.

RIGID, rij'id, *adj.* *Stiff, as with cold:* not easily bent: severe: strict. [L. *rigidus—rigeo*, to be stiff with cold; akin to Gr. *rigeō*, to shiver with cold.]

RIGIDITY, rij-id'it-i, *n.* State of being rigid: stiffness: the quality of resisting change of form: severity: harshness.

RIGIDLY, rij'id-li, *adv.* In a rigid manner: stiffly: inflexibly.

RIGIDNESS, rij'id-nes, *n.* Same as RIGIDITY.

RIGMAROLE, rig'ma-rōl, *n.* A succession of confused or nonsensical statements: nonsense.—*adj.* Nonsensical: foolish. [Perhaps a corr. of RAGMAN-ROLL.]

RIGOL, rig'ol, *n.* (*Shak.*) A ring, a circle of a crown or coronet. [It. *rigolo*, O. E. *ringol*, Ger. *ringel*, a ring.]

RIGOR, rig'ur, *n.* American spelling of RIGOUR: (*med.*) a sense of chilliness with contraction of the skin.

RIGOROUS, rig'ur-us, *adj.* Exercising rigour: allowing no abatement: marked by severity: harsh: scrupulously accurate: very severe: (*Spenser*) violent.

RIGOROUSLY, rig'ur-us-li, *adv.* In a rigorous manner: without abatement or relaxation: scrupulously.

RIGOROUSNESS, rig'ur-us-nes, *n.* The state of being rigorous: exactness: severity.

RIGOUR, rig'ur, *n.* (*lit.*) *Rigidity:* the quality of being rigid or severe: stiffness of opinion or temper: (*Spenser*) force, fury: strictness: severity of climate. [L. *rigor—rigeo*. See RIGID.]

RILIEVO, ri-lē'vo, *n.* (*fine arts*). Relief. [It. See RELIEF.]

RILL, ril, *n.* A small murmuring brook: a streamlet.—*v.i.* To flow in small streams.

[Prob. from the trickling, trembling sound; D. *rillen, trillen*, to tremble; Ger. *rille*, a rill: or from L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a river. See RIVULET.]

RILLET, ril'et, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A rivulet, a little rill. [Dim. of RILL.]

RIM, rim, *n.* A raised margin: a border: a brim.—*v.t.* To put a rim to:—*pr.p.* rimm'ing; *pa.p.* rimmed'. [A.S. *rima*, W. *rhim*, a rim.]

RIME, rīm, *n.* Hoar-frost: frozen dew. [A.S. *hrim*, D. *rijm*, O. Ger. *hrifo*, Ger. *reif*.]

RIME, rīm, *n.* A rent, chink, or fissure. [L. *rima*.]

RIMOSE, rī-mōs', *adj.* Full of rimes or chinks: having numerous minute fissures, mostly parallel, like the bark of a tree. [L. *rimosus—rima*, a rent.]

RIMOSITY, rī-mos'i-ti, *n.* State of being rimose or chinky.

RIMOUS, rīm'us, *adj.* Same as RIMOSE.

RIMY, rīm'i, *adj.* Covered with rime: frosty.

RIND, rīnd, *n.* The external covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees, &c.—*v.t.* To take the rind from. [A.S. *rind, rhind*, Ger. *rinde*; prob. from A.S. *hrinan*, O. Ger. *rinan*, to touch.]

RINE, rīn, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as RIND.

RING, ring, *v.i.* *To sound*, as a bell when struck: to tinkle: to practise the art of ringing bells: to continue to sound: to be filled with report.—*v.t.* to cause to sound, as a metal: to produce by ringing:—*pr.p.* ring'ing; *pa.t.* rang, rung; *pa.p.* rung.—*n.* A sound, esp. of metals: the sound of many voices: a chime of many bells. [A.S. *hringan*, Ice. *hringia*, to ring bells, *hringla*, to clink; Dan. *ringle*, to tinkle: from the sound.]

RING, ring, *n.* *A circle:* a circular ornament of gold for the finger, &c.: a circular area for races, &c.: a circular group of persons.—*v.t.* To encircle: to fit with a ring.—*v.i.* to form a circle. [A.S. *hring*, Ger. *ring*, Ice. *hringr, kringr*, a circle.]

RING-ARMOUR, ring'-ärm'ur, *n.* Armour made of metal rings.

RING-BOLT, ring'-bōlt, *n.* An iron bolt with a ring through a hole at one end.

RINGDOVE, ring'duv, *n.* The cushat or wood-pigeon, so called from a white ring or line on the neck.

RING-FINGER, ring'-fing'gėr, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which women wear their marriage-ring.

RINGLEADER, ring'lēd'ėr, *n.* The leader or head of a riotous body. [From obs. *ringlead*, to lead in the ring of a dance, to conduct.]

RINGLET, ring'let, *n.* *A little ring:* a small circle: a curl, especially of hair.

RING-MAIL, ring'-māl, *n.* Same as RING-ARMOUR.

RING-OUSEL, ring'-ōō'zl, *n.* A species of thrush, like the blackbird, with a white ring or bar on the breast. [See OUSEL.]

RING-SAIL, ring'-sāl, *n.* (*naut.*) A light sail set abaft and beyond the spanker: a studding-sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail.

RING-STRAKED, ring'-strākt, *adj.* (*B.*) Streaked with rings: circularly streaked.

RING-TAIL, ring'-tāl, *n.* (*naut.*) A ring-sail: the female of the hen-harrier, named from a rust-coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers when expanded.

RING-TIME, ring'-tīm, *n.* (*Shak.*) Time for marrying.

RINGWORM, ring'wurm, *n.* A skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings as if caused by a small worm.

RINSE, rins, *v.t.* *To cleanse* by introducing water: to cleanse with clean water:—*pr.p.* rins'ing; *pa.p.* rinsed'. [Fr. *rincer*; O. Fr. *rinser*; Ice. *hreinsa*; Ger. and D. *rein*, Dan. *reen*, pure.]

RIOT, rī'ut, *v.i.* *To brawl:* to raise an uproar: to run to excess in feasting, behaviour, &c.: to be highly excited:—*pr.p.* rī'oting; *pa.p.* rī'oted.—*n.* Uproar: tumult: a disturbance of the peace: excessive feasting: luxury. [Fr. *rioter*, Bret. *riota*; Gael. *raoit*, shameless mirth.]

To RUN RIOT, to act without restraint or control.

RIOTER, rī'ut-ėr, *n.* One who takes part in a riot.

RIOTISE, rī'ut-is, *n.* (*Spenser*). Riot, extravagance.

RIOTOUS, rī'ut-us, *adj.* Engaging in riot: seditious: tumultuous: luxurious: wanton.

RIOTOUSLY, rī'ut-us-li, *adv.* In a riotous manner: luxuriously: licentiously.

RIOTOUSNESS, rī'ut-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

RIP, rip, *v.t.* To divide by cutting or *tearing:* to cut open: to bring to view—usually fol. by *up:* to tear up for search or alteration:—*pr.p.* rip'ping; *pa.p.* ripped'.—*n.* A tear: a rent: a place torn. [A.S. *rypan*; Dan. *rippe*; Ice. *rifa*, to tear: from the sound.]

RIPARIAN, rip-ā'ri-an, *adj.* *Relating to the bank* of a river. [L. *riparius—ripa*, a bank.]

RIPE, rīp, *adj.* *Ready for harvest:* arrived at perfection: fit for use: developed to the utmost: finished: (*Shak.*) perfect: ready: resembling ripe fruit: ruddy.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To ripen, to be matured.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make ripe, to mature. [A.S.—*rip*, harvest; D. *rijp*; Ger. *reif*.]

RIPELY, rīp'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Maturely, at the fit time.

RIPEN, rīp'n, *v.i.* To grow ripe: to approach or reach perfection.—*v.t.* to make ripe: to bring to perfection.

RIPENESS, rīp'nes, *n.* The state of being ripe: a state of perfection: full growth: completion: (*Shak.*) fitness, readiness.

RIPING, rīp'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) RIPENESS.

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RIPPING, rip'ing, *n.* *A tearing:* (*Spenser*) a discovery. [From RIP.]

RIPPLE, rip'l, *n.* The little waves on the surface of running water: a little wave.—*v.t.* To cause a ripple in.—*v.i.* to curl on the surface, as running water:—*pr.p.* ripp'ling; *pa.p.* ripp'led. [Prob. from the sound of running water.]

RIPPLE, rip'l, *v.t.* *To pluck* the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing them through an iron comb:—*pr.p.* ripp'ling; *pa.p.* ripp'led.—*n.* The comb for rippling. [Ger. *raufen*, to pluck, *raufeln*, to ripple; low Ger. *repeln;* Dan. *ribbel*, a ripple.]

RIPPLE-MARK, rip'l-märk, *n.* A mark produced on sand at the bottom, by the gentle flow of water: (*geol.*) the mark left on a sea-beach by receding waves, and left impressed on the surface of rocks.

RIPPLY, rip'li, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Rippling.

RIP-SAW, rip'-saw, *n.* A hand-saw, with large but narrow-set teeth, for sawing timber lengthwise.

RISE, rīz, *v.i.* To move from a lower to a higher position: to ascend: to grow upward: to swell in quantity or extent: to take an upright position: to leave a place of rest or sleep: to tower up: to appear above the horizon: to break forth: to appear: to have its source: to increase in size, value, &c.: to become excited or hostile: to break forth into commotion or insurrection: to increase in rank, fortune, or fame: to come to mind: to close a session: (*B.*) to ascend from the grave:—*pr.p.* rīs'ing; *pa.t.* rōse; *pa.p.* ris'en.—*n.* Act of rising: ascent: degree of elevation: a steep: origin: increase: advance: (*mus.*) elevation of the voice. [Intransitive form of RAISE. A.S. *risan;* Ice. *risa;* Goth. *reisan.*]

RISER, rīz'ér, *n.* One who or that which rises.

RISIBILITY, riz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being risible.

RISIBLE, riz'i-bl, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Able to laugh:* capable of exciting laughter: laughable: amusing. [L. *risibilis—rideo, risum*, to laugh.]

RISIBLENESS, riz'i-bl-nes, *n.* Same as RISIBILITY.

RISIBLY, riz'i-bli, *adv.* In a risible manner: laughably.

RISING, rīz'ing, *n.* Act of rising: resurrection: (*Shak.*) insurrection: (*B.*) a tumour.—*adj.* Growing: increasing in power, wealth, &c.

RISK, risk, *n.* (*lit.*) *A dangerous rock:* hazard: degree of danger: chance of loss or injury.—*v.t.* To expose to hazard: to venture. [Fr. *risque;* It. *risico;* Sp. *risco*, a rock—L. *reseco*, to cut off—*re*, off, *seco*, to cut.]

RITE, rīt, *n.* A religious usage or observance: ceremony: form. [Fr. *rite*, L. *ritus.*]

RITUAL, rit'ū-al, *adj.* Consisting of or prescribing rites.—*n.* Manner of performing divine service: a book containing the rites or ordinances of a church. [L. *ritualis—ritus*, a rite.]

RITUALISM, rit'ū-al-izm, *n.* System of rituals or prescribed forms of religion: the observance of them.

RITUALIST, rit'ū-al-ist, *n.* One skilled in or attaching extreme importance to the ritual.

RITUALISTIC, rit-ū-al-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining or according to the ritual: adhering to rituals.

RITUALLY, rit'ū-al-li, *adv.* By a rite or rites.

RIVAGE, riv'āj, *n.* (*Spenser*). A bank, shore. [Fr.—L. *ripa*, a bank.]

RIVAL, rī'val, *n.* (*lit.*) One who lives on the opposite side *of a river*, and contends sometimes for the use of it: one pursuing the same object as another: one who strives to equal or excel another: a competitor: (*Shak.*) a partner.—*adj.* Having the same claims: standing in competition.—*v.t.* To stand in competition with: to try to gain the same object as another: to try to equal or excel.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be a competitor:—*pr.p.* rī'valling; *pa.p.* rī'valled. [L. *rivalis—rivus*, a brook. See RIVULET.]

RIVALITY, rī-val'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Rivalry, equality in rank or authority. [Fr. *rivalité*, L. *rivalitas—rivalis.* See RIVAL.]

RIVALRY, rī'val-ri, *n.* Act of rivalling: competition: emulation.

RIVE, rīv, *v.t.* *To tear* asunder: to split: (*Shak.*) to explode.—*v.i.* to be split asunder:—*pr.p.* rīv'ing; *pa.p.* rīved', riv'en. [Dan. *rive*, W. *rhwyfo*, to tear; A.S. *reofan*, Sw. *rifwa*, to rive; akin to ROB, REAVE, &c.]

RIVER, riv'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bank* or *shore:* a large running stream of water.

[Fr. *rivière*, It. *riviera*, shore, river—L. *riparia*, belonging to a bank—*ripa*, bank, the additional meaning of river having arisen from a confusion with *rivus*, stream. See RIVULET.]

RIVER-BANK, riv'ér-bangk, *n.* The bank of a river.

RIVER-GOD, riv'ér-god, *n.* The presiding deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, riv'ér-hors, *n.* The hippopotamus.

RIVER-SHORE, riv'ér-shōr, *n.* The shore or bank of a river.

RIVER-TIDE, riv'ér-tīd, *n.* The tide from the sea rising or ebbing in a river.

RIVET, riv'et, *n.* A bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends.—*v.t.* To fasten with a rivet: to make firm or immovable. [Fr.; Port. *rebitar*, It. *ribadire*, to rivet.]

RIVETING, riv'et-ing, *n.* The act of fixing or joining with rivets.

RIVULET, riv'ū-let, *n.* *A small river* or stream: a brook. [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, akin to Sans. *sru*, Gr. *rheō*, to flow.]

RIX-DOLLAR, riks-dol'ar, *n.* (*lit.*) *Dollar of the empire:* the dollar of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, of different values in different places. [Sw. *riksdaler*, Ger. *reichsthaler—reich*, realm, empire. See DOLLAR.]

RIZE, rīz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To come to.

ROACH, rōch, *n.* A fresh-water fish of a silvery colour. [A.S. *reohche;* D. *roch;* Ger. *roche.*]

ROAD, rōd, *n.* (*lit.*) *That on which one rides:* an open way for passengers and traffic: (*Milton*) a journey: (*B.*) a plundering excursion. [A.S. *rad*, a riding, road. See RIDE.]

ROAD, rōd, **ROADS**, rōdz, **ROADSTEAD**, rōd'sted, *n.* A place where ships ride at anchor at some distance from the shore.

ROADSTER, rōd'stér, *n.* (*naut.*) A vessel riding at anchor in a road: a horse fitted for travelling.

ROADWAY, rōd'wā, *n.* The way or part of a road or street travelled by carriages.

ROAM, rōm, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To be a roamer:* to rove about: to ramble.—*v.t.* to wander over.—*n.* The act of wandering. [See ROAMER.]

ROAMER, rōm'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) A pilgrim *going to Rome:* a wanderer. [O. Fr. *romier;* Sp. *romero;* It. *romeo*—L. *Roma*, Rome.]

ROAN, rōn, *adj.* Having a bay or dark colour, with spots of gray and white: a mixture having a decided shade of red.—*n.* A roan colour: a roan horse: grained sheepskin leather. [Fr. *rouan;* Sp. *roano.*]

ROAN-TREE, rōn'-trē, *n.* The mountain-ash, a small tree having a trunk of a roan colour, and bearing small red berries. [From the colour of the trunk: also given from Goth. *runen*, to know, from its use in divination. See RUNE.]

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ROAR, rōr, *v.i.* To utter a full, loud sound: to cry, as a beast: to cry aloud: to bawl.—*n.* A full, loud sound: the cry of a beast: an outcry of mirth or of distress: clamour: the sound of the sea in a storm: the howling of a tempest, &c. [A.S. *rarian;* O. Ger. *reran:* from the sound.]

ROARING, rōr'ing, *n.* Act or sound of one who or that which roars: a disease of horses causing them to roar in breathing.

ROAST, rōst, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fry upon a grate* or *gridiron:* to cook before a fire: to parch by exposure to heat: to heat to excess: to dissipate the volatile parts of by heat.—*n.* That which is roasted.—*adj.* Roasted, as meat. [D. *roosten;* Ger. *rösten,* to fry, *rost,* a grate, gridiron; O. Ger. *rostjan.*]

ROB, rob, *v.t.* *To rive* or take away from by force or theft: to plunder: to steal: to deprive: (*B.*) to withhold what is due:—*pr.p.* robb'ing; *pa.p.* robbed'. [O. Fr. *rober;* Fr. *dérober;* Ger. *rauben;* conn. with L. *rapio,* to seize, and RAP, REAVE, RIVE.]

ROBBER, rob'ér, *n.* One who robs: one who plunders by violent means: a plunderer: a thief.

ROBBERY, rob'ér-i, *n.* Act or crime of robbing or taking away unlawfully: theft.

ROBE, rōb, *n.* (*lit.*) *Plunder,* which orig. consisted chiefly of *clothing:* a gown or outer garment: a dress of dignity or state: a rich dress.—*v.t.* To dress, as with a robe: to clothe:—*pr.p.* rōb'ing; *pa.p.* rōbed'. [Fr.; It. *roba;* Prov. *rauba,* A.S. *reaf,* garment, spoil: from root of ROB.]

ROBIN, rob'in, *n.* A singing bird with a reddish breast. [A familiar form of *Robert:* or from low L. *rubecula,* the robin—*rubeo,* to be red.]

ROBIN-GOODFELLOW, rob'in-good'fel-lo, *n.* The English name of a domestic spirit or fairy, described as the offspring of a woman and Oberon, king of the fairies.

ROBING-ROOM, rōb'ing-rōōm, *n.* A room in which those wearing official robes, as lawyers, &c., put them on.

ROBIN-REDBREAST, rob'in-red'brest, *n.* Same as ROBIN.

ROBORANT, rob'or-ant, *adj.* *Giving strength.*—*n.* A strengthening medicine. [L. *roborans, -antis,* pr.p. of *roboro,* to strengthen. See ROBUST.]

ROBUST, ro-bust', *adj.* (*lit.*) Hardy, *like an oak:* of great strength or vigour: requiring strength. [L. *robustus—robur,* oak, prob. akin to Gr. *rōmē,* strength.]

ROBUSTIOUS, ro-bust'yus, *adj.* (*Milton*). ROBUST.

ROBUSTLY, ro-bust'li, *adv.* In a robust manner.

ROBUSTNESS, ro-bust'nes, *n.* The quality of being robust: soundness: strength.

ROC, rok, *n.* A fabulous bird of immense size, a belief in whose existence prevailed throughout the middle ages. [Ar. *rokh* or *rukh.*]

ROCHET, roch'et, *n.* A short surplice with closed sleeves, worn by bishops. [Fr.—low L. *roccus,* a coat, garment.]

ROCK, rok, *n.* A large mass of stony matter: a large stone: (*fig.*) strength: defence: immovability. [Fr. *roc, roche;* It. *rocca;* Gael. *roc;* W. *rhwg,* a projection: prob. akin to root of L. *frango,* Gr. *rhegnumi,* to break.]

ROCK, rok, *v.t.* *To move* backward and forward: to lull to sleep: to cause to totter.—*v.i.* to be moved backward and forward: to totter. [Dan. *rokke;* Ice. *rugga;* O. Ger. *rukjan,* to move.]

ROCK, rok, *n.* A distaff or frame from which the thread is drawn in spinning. [Sw.; Ice. *rokr;* O. Ger. *rocco;* It. *rocca.*]

ROCK-CRYSTAL, rok'-kris'tal, *n.* The finest and purest quartz, the name being generally applied, however, only to crystals in which the six-sided prism is well developed.

ROCKER, rok'ér, *n.* One who rocks: the curved support on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks.

ROCKERY, rok'ér-i, *n.* (*hort.*) A mound formed of earth and stones, with plants growing between.

ROCKET, rok'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small rock* or *distaff:* a firework which is projected through the air. [It. *rocchetto;* Ger. *rackete.* See ROCK, a distaff.]

ROCK-FISH, rok'-fish, *n.* A genus of fishes of the family Labridæ, several species of which are found on the coasts of Britain frequenting rocky shores.

ROCKINESS, rok'i-nes, *n.* The state of being rocky.

ROCKING-CHAIR, rok'ing-chār, *n.* A chair made to rock.

ROCKING-HORSE, rok'ing-hors, *n.* The figure of a horse, of wood or other material, mounted on rockers for children.

ROCKING-STONE, rok'ing-stōn, *n.* A large mass of rock so finely poised as to move backward and forward with the slightest impulse.

ROCKLING, rok'ling, *n.* A genus of fishes of the cod family, several species of which are found on the coast of Britain.

ROCK-OIL, rok'-oil, *n.* Petroleum.

ROCK-PIGEON, rok'-pij'un, *n.* A species of pigeon inhabiting rocks.

ROCK-ROSE, rok'-rōz, *n.* The cistus, a herbaceous plant common on gravelly and rocky places, having bright yellow flowers.

ROCK-SALT, rok'-sawlt, *n.* Salt occurring in rock-like masses.

ROCK-TAR, rok'-tar, *n.* Petroleum.

ROCK-WORK, rok'-wurk, *n.* (*arch.*) Masonry in imitation of masses of rock: a rockery.

ROCKY, rok'i, *adj.* Full of rocks: resembling a rock: hard: unfeeling: obdurate.

ROCOCO, ro-kō'ko, *n.* The very debased style of architecture and decoration which prevailed in Germany and Belgium during last century, and in France during the time of Henry IV.

ROD, rod, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which grows from a root:* a slender stick: an instrument of punishment: an emblem of power or authority: a shepherd's crook: a fishing-rod: a pole or perch = 5½ yards: (*fig.*) punishment: authority: oppression: (*B.*) race or tribe. [A.S.; D. *roede;* Ger. *ruthe;* O. Ger. *ruota;* akin to L. *rudis,* a rod, and Sans. *ridh, ruh,* to grow.]

RODE, rōd, *pa.t.* of RIDE.

RODE, rōd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A raid, an incursion: also, [a roadstead.

RODENT, rōd'ent, *adj.* *Gnawing.*—*n.* One of an order of mammalia, mostly small quadrupeds, characterised by their peculiar front teeth:—*pl.* RODEN'TIA. [L. *rodens, rodentis,* pr.p. of *rodo,* to gnaw.]

RODOMONTADE, rod-o-mon-tād', *n.* Vain boasting, like that of *Rodomonte* in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto, a celebrated Italian poet.—*v.i.* To boast or bluster.

ROE, rō, *n.* The eggs or spawn of fishes. [Ger. *rogen;* O. Ger. *rogan;* Sw. *rog;* Ice. *hroga.*]

ROE, rō, *n.* A roebuck: a female deer.

ROEBUCK, rō'buk, *n.* A species of deer, having horns divided into three branches. [A.S. *rah, raeh;* Ger. *reh, rehbock;* Ice. *ra.*]

ROE-STONE, rō'-stōn, *n.* Same as OOLITE.

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ROGATION, ro-gā'shun, *n.* *An asking:* supplication. [L. *rogatio—rogo*, to ask.]

ROGATION-DAYS, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication.

ROGUE, rōg, *n.* (*lit.*) *A proud* or *haughty person:* a dishonest person: a knave: a mischievous or frolicsome person: hence (*Shak.*) a term of bantering or endearment: (*law*) a vagrant.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To play the vagabond, to wander about: (*B. & Fl.*) to play knavish tricks. [Fr. *rogue;* Ice. *hrokr*, proud, haughty.]

ROGUERY, rōg'ėr-i, *n.* (*orig.*) *The life of a rogue:* knavish tricks: fraud: waggery: mischievousness.

ROGUE'S-MARCH, rōgz'-märch, *n.* Music played when drumming a soldier from a regiment, or driving any one away in disgrace.

ROGUISH, rōg'ish, *adj.* Like a rogue: knavish: waggish: mischievous: (*Spenser*) vagrant.

ROGUISHLY, rōg'ish-li, *adv.* Like a rogue: knavishly.

ROGUISHNESS, rōg'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being roguish: knavishness: archness.

ROIST, roist, } *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To bluster, to
ROISTER, roist'ėr, } swagger, to bully. [Fr. *rustre*, a boor, from L. *rusticus*, rustic.]

ROISTER, roist'ėr, } *n.* A bold, blustering,
ROISTERER, roist'ėr-ėr, } turbulent fellow.

ROISTING, roist'ing, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Blustering, bullying. [From ROIST.]

ROLE, rōl, *n.* A part or character in a play or other public performance. [Fr. See ROLL.]

ROLL, rōl, *v.i.* To turn *like a wheel:* to turn on an axis: to be formed into a roll or cylinder: to move circularly: to move, as waves: to be tossed about: to move tumultuously: to be hurled: to rock, or move from side to side: to wallow: to spread under a roller: to sound as a drum beaten rapidly.—*v.t.* to cause to roll: to turn on an axis: to wrap round on itself: to inwrap: to drive forward: to move upon wheels: to press with a roller: to beat rapidly, as a drum.—*n.* Act of rolling: that which rolls: a roller: that which is rolled up: hence parchment, paper, &c. wound into a circular form: a document: a register: a kind of fancy bread: the continued sound of a drum: (*naut.*) the rocking of a vessel from side to side. [D. and Ger. *rollen;* Ice. *rhulla;* W. *rholio;* It. *rotolare;* L. *rotulo, -are—rota*, a wheel.]

ROLL-CALL, rōl'-kawl, *n.* The act or time of calling [over a list of names.

ROLLER, rōl'ėr, *n.* That which rolls: a cylinder used for rolling, grinding, &c.: a long broad bandage: —*pl.* heavy waves.

ROLLIC, rol'lik, *v.i.* To move or act with a careless, swaggering, frolicsome air:—*pr.p.* rol'licking; *pa.p.* rol'licked. [A modification of FROLIC, with an allusion to ROLL.]

ROLLING, rōl'ing, *adj.* Moving on wheels: used in [rolling.

ROLLING-PIN, rōl'ing-pin, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood for rolling out or shaping dough or paste.

ROLLING-PRESS, rōl'ing-pres, *n.* A machine, with two rollers, for pressing cloth: a machine for taking impressions from copper-plates.

ROLLING-STOCK, rōl'ing-stok, *n.* The complement of engines, carriages, wagons, &c., used by a railway company.

ROLLY-POLY, rōl'i-pōl'i, *n.* A kind of pudding made of a sheet of paste, covered with sweetmeats, and then rolled up.—*adj.* Shaped like a rolly-poly: having a round body. [A reduplication of *rolly* = that which is rolled.]

ROMAGE, rum'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Tumult. [A form of RUMMAGE.]

ROMAIC, ro-mā'ik, *n.* Modern Greek, the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. [Fr. *Romaïque;* modern Gr. *Rōmaikos*—L. *Roma.*]

ROMAN, rō'man, *adj.* Pertaining to Rome or to the Romans: pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion: papal: (*print.*) noting the letters commonly used, as opposed to Italics: written in letters, as IV.—*n.* A native or citizen of Rome. [L. *Romanus—Roma*, Rome.]

ROMAN CATHOLIC, denoting the Christians throughout the world who recognise the spiritual supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of Rome.

ROMANCE, ro-mans', *n.* The dialects in S. Europe which sprung from a corr. *of the Roman* or Latin language: a tale written in these dialects: any fictitious and wonderful tale: a fictitious narrative in prose or verse which passes beyond the limits of real life.—*adj.* Belonging to the dialects called Romance. —*v.i.* To write or tell romances: to talk extravagantly:—*pr.p.* romanc'ing; *pa.p.* romanced'. [O. E. and O. Fr. *romant*, Sp. *romance*, It. *romanzo*, low L. *romancium*—L. *Romanicus*, Roman.]

ROMANCER, ro-mans'ėr, } *n.* One who writes, tells,
ROMANCIST, ro-mans'ist, } or deals in romances.

ROMANESQUE, rō-man-esk', *n.* *That which pertains to romance:* (*arch.*) the debased style adopted in the later Roman empire: the dialect of Languedoc and other districts of the south of France. [Fr.]

ROMANIC, ro-man'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Rome or its people: Romance: being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

ROMANISE, rō'man-īz, *v.t.* To convert to the Roman Catholic religion.—*v.i.* to conform to Roman Catholic opinions or practices:—*pr.p.* Rō'manising; *pa.p.* Rō'manised.

ROMANISH, rō'man-ish, *adj.* Pertaining to Romanism.

ROMANISM, rō'man-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMANIST, rō'man-ist, *n.* An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion.

ROMANTIC, ro-man'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling romance: fictitious: extravagant: wild: fantastic. [From ROMANCE.]

ROMANTICALLY, ro-man'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a romantic manner: wildly: extravagantly.

ROMANTICISM, ro-man'ti-sizm, *n.* Romanticness, as applied specially to the unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists.

ROMANTICNESS, ro-man'tik-nes, *n.* The state of being romantic: extravagance: fancifulness.

ROMAUNT, ro-mänt', *n.* A romance, esp. in verse.

ROMISH, rōm'ish, *adj.* Belonging to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMP, romp, *v.i.* *To ramp:* to play noisily: to skip about in play.—*n.* A girl who romps: rude frolic. [A form of RAMP.]

ROMPINGLY, romp'ing-li, *adv.* In a romping manner: boisterously: rudely. [play.

ROMPISH, romp'ish, *adj.* Fond of romping or noisy

ROMPISHLY, romp'ish-li, *adv.* In a rompish manner: boisterously.

ROMPISHNESS, romp'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being rompish: rudeness: boisterousness.

RONDEAU, RONDO, ron'dō, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which goes round* or returns upon itself: a little poem in three parts, of which the first two or three words are repeated at the end of the second and third part,

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and which thus ends as it began. [Fr., from *rond*, round. See ROUND.]

RONDURE, ron'dūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A round, a circle, the globe. [Fr. *rondeur—rond.* See ROUND.]

RONG, rong (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of RING.

RONION, run'yun, *n.* A *mangy* scabby animal: (*Shak.*) a fat, bulky woman. [Fr. *rogneux*, mangy, itchy—*rogne*, mange.]

RONT, ront, *n.* (*Spenser*). An animal stinted in its growth, a young bullock. [Compare Scot. *runt*, a short person.]

RONYON, run'yun, *n.* Same as RONION.

ROOD, rōōd, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rod:* the fourth part of an acre, or forty perches, so called from the rod used in measuring: a figure of Christ's cross, and often of the crucifix, in R. C. churches. [Same as ROD.]

ROOD-BEAM, rōōd'-bēm, *n.* (*arch.*) A beam across the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.

ROOD-LOFT, rōōd'-loft, *n.* A gallery in a church in which the rood was set to view.

ROOD-TREE, rōōd'-trē, *n.* The cross.

ROOF, rōōf, *n.* The cover of a house or building: a vault or arch, or the inner side of it: a house or dwelling: the upper part of anything: (*Shak.*) the palate.—*v.t.* To cover with a roof: to shelter. [A.S. *hrof;* D. *roef.*]

ROOFING, rōōf'ing, *n.* Act of covering with a roof: materials for a roof: the roof itself.

ROOFLESS, rōōf'les, *adj.* Without a roof: having no house or home: unsheltered.

ROOFLET, rōōf'let, *n.* A small roof or covering.

ROOF-TREE, rōōf'-trē, *n.* The beam at the peak of a roof: the roof.

ROOFY, rōōf'i, *adj.* Having a roof or roofs.

ROOK, rook, *n.* A castle or piece used in playing chess. [Fr. *roc;* It. *rocco:* acc. to Diez, from Pers. *rukh*, a camel with a tower for archers.]

ROOK, rook, *n.* A kind of crow, so called from its *croak.*—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To roost, to lodge. [A.S. *hroc;* D. *rock;* Goth. *hrukjan*, to croak. See CROW.]

ROOKERY, rook'ér-i, *n.* A place to which rooks resort to build their nests.

ROOKY, rook'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, rōōm, *n. Space:* an apartment: extent of place: space unoccupied: freedom to act: fit occasion: place of another: stead: (*B.*) a seat: station. [A.S. and Ice. *rum;* Ger. *raum;* O. Ger. *rumi.*]

ROOMFUL, rōōm'fool, *n.* As much or as many as a room will hold.

ROOMILY, rōōm'i-li, *adv.* Spaciously.

ROOMINESS, rōōm'i-nes, *n.* The state of being roomy: spaciousness: space. [spacious.

ROOMY, rōōm'i, *adj.* Having ample room: wide:

ROOST, rōōst, *n.* A pole or support on which a bird *rests* at night: a number of fowls resting together.—*v.i.* To sit or sleep on a roost. [A.S. *hrost;* D. *roest;* prob. akin to D. *rust*, rest, or to Ger. *rost*, a grating of rods, Scot. *roost*, the spars forming the roof of a cottage.]

ROOT, rōōt, *v.t. To turn up* with the snout, as swine: to extirpate (fol. by *out* or *up*).—*v.i.* to turn up the earth with the snout. [A.S. *wrotan;* D. *wroeten;* Ger. *rotten*, prob. akin to Gr. *oruttō*, to dig.]

ROOT, rōōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which grows:* the part of a plant which is fixed in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil: the edible portion of certain plants: anything like a root: the bottom: a word from which others are derived: the cause or occasion of anything: (*Milton*) the first ancestor: (*math.*) the factor of a quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces that quantity: the value of the unknown quantity in an equation.—*v.i.* To fix the root: to be firmly established.—*v.t.* to plant in the earth: to implant deeply. [Ice. and Sw. *rot;* Dan. *rod;* akin to L. *radix*, Gr. *riza*, a root, Sans. *ruh*, to grow: conn. with ROD.]

ROOT-BOUND, rōōt'-bownd, *adj.* (*Milton*). Fixed in the earth by or as by the root.

ROOT-CROP, rōōt'-krop, *n.* A crop of esculent roots, esp. of single-rooted plants.

ROOTLESS, rōōt'les, *adj.* Destitute of roots.

ROOTLET, rōōt'let, *n.* A little root: a radicle.

ROOT-STOCK, rōōt'-stok, *n.* (*bot.*) A prostrate rooting stem, either fleshy or woody, which yearly produces young branches or plants.

ROPE, rōp, *n.* A thick twisted cord or line: a row or string of things depending.—*v.i.* To extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality:—*pr.p.* rōp'ing; *pa.p.* rōped'. [A.S. *rap;* Ice. *reip;* low Ger. *reep;* Ger. *reif.*] [ropes.

ROPE-LADDER, rōp'-lad'ér, *n.* A ladder made of

ROPE-MAKER, rōp'-māk'ér, } *n.* A maker of ropes.
ROPER, rōp'ér, }

ROPERY, rōp'ér-i, *n.* A place where ropes are made: (*Shak.*) rope-tricks.

ROPE-TRICKS, rōp'-triks, *n.* (*Shak.*) Tricks deserving a halter or the gallows.

ROPE-WALK, rōp'-wawk, *n.* A long walk or piece of ground, or a building, where ropes are made.

ROPE-YARN, rōp'-yärn, *n.* A single thread of yarn for making ropes.

ROPILY, rōp'i-li, *adv.* In a ropy manner.

ROPINESS, rōp'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being ropy: stickiness: tenacity.

ROPY, rōp'i, *adj.* That may be drawn out into viscous threads: adhesive: glutinous. [From ROPE.]

RORQUAL, ror'kwal, *n.* A genus of whales of the same family as the Greenland whale, and distinguished by their small dorsal fin, pointed backward, and longitudinal folds or fissures along the throat and belly. [Norw. *rorqualus*, a whale with folds.]

ROSACEOUS, ro-zā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to the rose family: (*bot.*) having the petals arranged like those of the rose. [L. *rosaceus.* See ROSE.]

ROSARY, rō'zar-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rose-bed*, hence the title of some books containing flowers or extracts from preceding authors: esp. a series of prayers: the string of beads by which Roman Catholics count their prayers. [L. *rosarium—rosa.* See ROSE.]

ROSCID, ros'sid, *adj.* *Containing* or consisting of *dew:* dewy. [L. *roscidus—ros, roris*, dew.]

ROSE, *pa.t.* of RISE.

ROSE, rōz, *n.* A plant of many species with a beautiful flower, generally *red:* a rosette: a perforated nozzle of a pipe, &c.: pink, the colour of the rose.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make or mark as a rose, to redden, to flush:—*pr.p.* rōz'ing; *pa.p.* rōzed'. [Fr.; L. *rosa*, akin to Gr. *rodon*, prob. akin to *eruthros*, red.]

UNDER THE ROSE (= *sub rosâ*), under the pledge of secrecy, the rose being, among the ancients, the symbol of secrecy.

ROSEATE, rōz'e-āt, *adj.* Rosy: full of roses: blooming: red.

ROSE-BEETLE, rōz'-bēt'l, } *n.* A coleopterous insect
ROSE-BUG, rōz'-bug, } about an inch long, which is destructive to flowers, esp. roses.

ROSE-BUD, rōz'-bud, *n.* The bud of the rose.

ROSE-BUSH, rōz'-boosh, *n.* The bush or shrub which bears roses.

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ROSE-COLOUR, rōz'-kul'ur, *n.* The colour of a rose, pink: fancied beauty or attractiveness.

ROSE-COLOURED, rōz'-kul'urd, *adj.* Having the colour of a rose: uncommonly beautiful: extravagant.

ROSE-CUT, rōz'-kut, *adj.* Cut with a smooth, round surface, as a precious stone, and not in facets.

ROSED, rōzd, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Crimsoned, flushed.

ROSE-DIAMOND, rōz'-dī'a-mund, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular facets.

ROSE-DROP, rōz'-drop, *n.* A rose-flavoured lozenge: a pimply eruption on the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits.

ROSE-LIPPED, rōz'-lipt, *adj.* Having red lips.

ROSELITE, rōz'līt, *n.* A mineral occurring in small red crystals, being a native arseniate of cobalt. [Ger. *roselith*, from a mineralogist of the name of Rose, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

ROSE-MALLOW, rōz'-mal'ō, *n.* A plant of the same genus, but larger, and having a finer flower than the common mallow, the hollyhock.

ROSEMARY, rōz'mar-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *Sea-dew:* a small, pretty, fragrant evergreen shrub of a warm, pungent taste, once used as an emblem of fidelity. [L. *ros-marinus—ros*, dew, and *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.]

ROSE-NOBLE, rōz'-nō'bl, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, and current at the value of 6s. 8d. [See NOBLE, a coin.]

ROSE-PINK, rōz'-pingk, *adj.* Having a pink or rose colour: sentimental.

ROSERY, rōz'ėr-i, *n.* A place where roses are cultivated.

ROSETTE, ro-zet', *n.* (*lit.*) *A little rose:* an imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon: (*arch.*) a rose-shaped ornament. [Fr., dim. of *rose.*]

ROSE-WATER, rōz'-waw'tėr, *n.* Water distilled from rose-leaves.

ROSE-WINDOW, rōz'-win'do, *n.* A circular window with its compartments branching from a centre, and bounded at the circumference by segments which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose.

ROSE-WOOD, rōz'-wood, *n.* The wood of a Brazilian tree having a fragrance like that of roses.

ROSICRUCIAN, roz-i-krōō'shi-an, *n.* One of a secret society of the 17th century, the members of which made great pretensions to an acquaintance with the secrets of nature, the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, &c. [L. *ros*, dew, the greatest solvent of gold, in alchemy, and *crux, crucis*, a cross, the symbol of light.]

ROSIED, rōz'id, *adj.* Decorated with roses or the colour of roses.

ROSIER, rō'zhėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A rose tree or bush.

ROSIN, roz'in, *n.* *The resin* left after distilling off the oil from common turpentine.—*v.t.* To rub or cover with rosin. [A form of RESIN.]

ROSINESS, rōz'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rosy.

ROSINY, roz'in-i, *adj.* Like or containing rosin.

ROSMARIN, ROSMARINE, roz'ma-rēn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A sea-monster that was supposed to feed on the dew on the tops of the rocks: rosemary. [See ROSEMARY.]

ROSTER, ros'tėr, *n.* A fixed order preserved in military departments as the rotation in which individuals, companies, or larger bodies are called on to serve. [A corruption of REGISTER.]

ROSTRAL, ros'tral, *adj.* Belonging to or like a rostrum or beak. [See ROSTRUM.]

ROSTRATE, ros'trāt, **ROSTRATED**, ros'trāt-ed, *adj.* Beaked.

ROSTRIFORM, ros'tri-form, *adj.* Having the form or shape of a beak.

ROSTRUM, ros'trum, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which gnaws, the beak:* in ancient Rome, an erection for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war: the platform from which a speaker addresses his audience. [L.—*rodo, rosum*, to gnaw, Sans. *rad*, to divide.]

ROSY, rōz'i, *adj.* Like a rose: red: blooming: blushing: charming.

ROSY-BRIGHT, rōz'i-brīt, *adj.* Bright like a rose: blooming.

ROSY-TINTED, rōz'i-tint'ed, *adj.* Tinted of a rose-colour.

ROT, rot, *v.i.* *To decay with damp:* to putrefy: to decompose.—*v.t.* to cause to rot: to bring to corruption:—*pr.p.* rott'ing; *pa.p.* rott'ed.—*n.* Decay: putrefaction: a disease of the potato: a decay which attacks timber—usually called *dry-rot:* a fatal distemper in sheep. [Fr. *rouir*, Ger. *rösten*, to steep or soak; D. *roesten*, to let lie in wet, *rot*, rottenness, Ice. *rotna*, to decay.]

ROTALITE, rōt'a-līt, *n.* A genus of spiral, univalve, fossil shells. [L. *rota*, a wheel, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

ROTARY, rōt'ar-i, *adj.* *Turning like a wheel:* rotatory. [See ROTATE.]

ROTATE, rōt'āt, *v.t.* *To turn round like a wheel:* to cause to turn.—*v.i.* to turn round like a wheel:—*pr.p.* rōt'āting; *pa.p.* rōt'āted. [L. *roto, rotatum—rota*, a wheel, akin to Sans. *ratha*, a chariot—*ri*, to go.]

ROTATION, rot-ā'shun, *n.* A turning round like a wheel: revolution or series. [See ROTATE.]

ROTATIVE, rōt'a-tiv, **ROTATORY**, rōt'a-tor-i, *adj.* *Turning round like a wheel:* going in a circle: following in succession. [From ROTATE.]

ROTE, rōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wheel* or round of words: the frequent and mechanical repetition of words without knowledge of the meaning.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To learn by rote, to fix in the memory without informing the understanding. [L. *rota*, a wheel.]

ROTHER, roth'ėr, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Roaring, lowing,* denoting cattle generally, or horned or black cattle. [A.S. *hryther, hruther*, an ox, a cow—*hruth*, raging, roaring.]

ROTIFER, rōt'if-ėr, *n.* One of a class of microscopical animals, usually of an elongated form, named from the apparent rotation of certain disc-like, ciliated organs which surround the mouth:—*pl.* ROTIFERA. [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *fero*, to carry.]

ROTIFORM, rōt'i-form, *adj.* *Wheel-shaped:* (*bot.*) having a short tube and spreading limb. [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *forma*, form.]

ROTTEN, rot'n, *adj.* Decayed, esp. with damp: putrefied: corrupt: decomposed: unsound: treacherous. [From ROT.]

ROTTENLY, rot'n-li, *adv.* In a rotten manner: as if rotten: defectively.

ROTTENNESS, rot'n-nes, *n.* The state of being rotten: unsoundness.

ROTTENSTONE, rot'n-stōn, *n.* A soft stone or mineral consisting chiefly of alumina, supposed to be formed by decomposition of shale, and used for polishing and cleaning metals.

ROTUND, ro-tund', *adj.* *Wheel-shaped:* round: spherical. [L. *rotundus—rota*, a wheel.]

ROTUNDA, ro-tund'a, *n.* Same as ROTUNDO.

ROTUNDITY, ro-tund'i-ti, **ROTUNDNESS**, ro-tund'nes, *n.* The state of being rotund: roundness.

ROTUNDO, ro-tund'o, *n.* A building which is *round* both within and without. [It. *rotondo*, L. *rotundus*, round—*rota*, a wheel.]

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ROUBLE, rōō'bl, *n.* Same as RUBLE.

ROUÉ, rōō'ā, *n.* (*lit.*) *One broken on the wheel:* a criminal: a profligate: a rake: a debauchee. [Fr., pa.p. of *rouer*, to break on the wheel, from *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel.]

ROUGE, rōōzh, *adj.* *Ruby* or *red.*—*n.* A red paint used to colour the cheeks or lips.—*v.t.* To colour with rouge.—*v.i.* to paint with rouge:—*pr.p.* roug'ing; *pa.p.* rouged'. [Fr.; It. *roggio*, *robbio*, L. *rubeus*, red—*ruber*, red.]

ROUGH, ruf, *adj.* *Hairy:* shaggy: not smooth: uneven: unpolished: unfinished: boisterous: tempestuous: disagreeable: harsh: rude: uncivil: coarse: ragged: disordered in appearance: dreadful or terrible.—*v.t.* To make rough: to break in, as a horse. [A.S. *hruh*, *ruh*, rough, Ger. *rauch*, D. *ruych*, Dan. *ru*, hairy, rough.]

IN THE ROUGH, in an unwrought or rude condition.

ROUGH-CAST, ruf'-kast, *v.t.* To mould in a rough unfinished way: to form anything in its first rudiments.—*n.* A rude model: a form in its rudiments: a kind of semi-fluid mortar containing fine gravel, thrown in a thin coating on outer walls.

ROUGHEN, ruf'n, *v.t.* To make rough.—*v.i.* to become rough.

ROUGH-HEW, ruf'-hū, *v.t.* To hew coarsely: (*Shak.*) to give to anything the first appearance of form.

ROUGH-HEWN, ruf'-hūn, *p.adj.* Not yet nicely finished: unpolished: unrefined.

ROUGHISH, ruf'ish, *adj.* Somewhat rough.

ROUGH-LEGGED, ruf'-legd, *adj.* Having legs covered with feathers.

ROUGHLY, ruf'li, *adv.* In a rough manner: unevenly: harshly: rudely: severely: boisterously.

ROUGHNESS, ruf'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rough: unevenness of surface: harshness: rudeness: severity: tempestuousness.

ROUGH-RIDER, ruf'-rīd'ėr, *n.* One who rides rough or untrained horses: a horse-breaker.

ROUGH-SHOD, ruf'-shod, *adj.* Shod with rough-ened shoes, as a horse in frosty weather.

RIDE ROUGH-SHOD, to pursue a course regardless of the consequences to others.

ROUGHT, rawt (*Shak.*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of REACH.

ROULE, rōōl, *n.* (*Spenser*). A roll, a record. [Fr. *rouler*, to roll.]

ROUND, rownd, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To address in a whisper. [Corr. from obs. ROUN, A.S. *runian*, to whisper.]

ROUND, rownd, *adj.* *Rotund* or *wheel-shaped:* circular: globular: whole: complete: plump: large: smooth: flowing: open: plain: (*Bacon*) direct, quick, fair, candid: positive: bold: brisk: (*Shak.*) plain-spoken.—*adv.* In a round manner: on all sides: without exception: from one side or party to another: circularly: (*Shak.*) unceremoniously.—*prep.* Around: on every side of: all over.—*n.* That which is round: a circle or globe: (*Shak.*) a diadem: a series of actions: the time of such a series: a turn: routine: revolution: cycle: an accustomed walk: a step of a ladder: a song or dance having a frequent return to the same point: a volley or general discharge of firearms: that in which a whole company takes part.—*v.t.* To make round: to surround: to go round: to complete: to make full and flowing.—*v.i.* to grow or become round or full: to go round. [Fr. *rond*, Ger. *rund*, L. *rotundus*—*rota*, a wheel. See ROTATE.]

ROUND OF BEEF, a cut of the thigh, through and across the bone.

ROUNDABOUT, rownd'a-bowt, *adj.* Going round about: encircling: circuitous: indirect.—*n.* A horizontal revolving wheel on which children ride.

Roundel.

ROUNDEL, rownd'el, *n.* Anything of a round form or figure: a circle: a roundelay. [Fr. *rondelle*, a round shield—*rond*, round. See ROUND.]

ROUNDELAY, rownd'e-lā, *n.* A round: a song or dance in which parts are repeated. [O. Fr. *rondelet*, dim. of Fr. *rond*, round. See ROUND.]

ROUNDER, rownd'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as RONDURE.

ROUNDHEAD, rownd'hed, *n.* A Puritan, so called, in the time of Charles I., from the Puritan fashion of having the hair cut close to the head.

ROUND-HOUSE, rownd'-hows, *n.* A house of a round shape: in ships, a cabin or house erected on the after-part of the quarter-deck.

ROUNDING, rownd'ing, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Round or nearly round. [orbicular.

ROUNDISH, rownd'ish, *adj.* Somewhat round:

ROUNDLE, rownd'l, *n.* (*Spenser*). A roundelay.

ROUNDLET, rownd'let, *n.* A little circle.

ROUNDLY, rownd'li, *adv.* In a round manner: fully: completely: boldly: openly: plainly.

ROUNDNESS, rownd'nes, *n.* Quality of being round, globular, or cylindrical: cylindrical form: fulness: smoothness of flow: plainness: boldness.

ROUND-ROBIN, rownd-rob'in, *n.* A petition with the signatures in the form of a circle or *round ribbon*, so as not to shew who signed first. [Fr. *rond*, round, and *ruban*, a ribbon.]

ROUND-TOP, rownd'-top, *n.* A round platform at [the mast-head.

ROUNDURE, rown'dūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) RONDURE.

ROUSE, rowz, *v.t.* *To raise up:* to stir up: to awaken: to excite to: to put into action: to startle or start, as an animal.—*v.i.* to awake: to move or stand up: to be excited to action:—*pr.p.* rous'ing; *pa.p.* roused'. [From root of RISE, RAISE.]

ROUSE, rowz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bumper glass in honour of a toast: (*Tenn.*) a drinking frolic, a carousal. [Ger. *rausch*, intoxication, a rushing; *rauschen*, to do things with noise and bustle; low Ger. *ruse*, noise, disturbance.]

ROUT, rowt, *n.* *A crowd:* a tumultuous crowd, a rabble: a large party: a fashionable evening assembly: (*Shak.*) a tumult, brawl. [O. Fr. *route*, Ger. *rotte*, W. *rhawd.*]

ROUT, rowt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is broken:* the defeat of an army or body of troops: the disorder of troops defeated.—*v.t.* To put to disorderly flight: to defeat and throw into confusion. [O. Fr. *route*, Prov. *rota*, It. *rotta*—L. *ruptus*, *rupta*, pa.p. of *rumpo*, to break.]

ROUTE, rōōt, *n.* *A broken* or beaten *way:* a course to be traversed: a line of march: road: track. [Fr.—L. *ruptus*, broken. See ROUT above.]

ROUTINE, rōōt-ēn', *n.* The beaten or ordinary way: course of duties: regular course of action. [Fr. See ROUTE.]

ROVE, rōv, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To rob:* to wander over like robbers.—*v.i.* to wander about: to ramble: to range: (*Spenser*) to shoot with a kind of arrow called a rover:—*pr.p.* rōv'ing; *pa.p.* rōved'. [A.S. *reafian*, D. *rooven*, Dan. *röve*, to rob, Ice. *ráfa*, to wander about. See ROB.]

ROVER, rōv'ėr, *n.* One who roves: a robber or pirate: a wanderer: an inconstant person: a kind of strong heavy arrow.

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ROW, rō, *n.* *A line:* a rank: persons or things in a line. [A.S. *rawa*, Fr. *raie*, Ger. *reihe*, Ice. *röd*, a line.]

ROW, rō, *v.t.* To impel with oars: to transport by rowing.—*v.i.* to work with the oar: to be moved by oars.—*n.* An excursion in a rowing boat. [A.S. *rowan*, D. *roejen*, Ger. *rudern*, from D. *roede*, a rod, an oar, *roer*, Ger. *ruder*, an oar.]

ROWAN-TREE, rō'an-trē. Same as ROAN-TREE.

ROWEL, row'el, *n.* *The little wheel* of a spur having sharp points: a little flat wheel or ring on horses' bits. [O. Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel.]

ROWER, rō'ėr, *n.* One who rows.

ROWLOCK, rō'lok or rul'uk, *n.* The place or lock for the oar in rowing. [ROW and LOCK.]

ROWME, rowm, *n.* (*Spenser*). *Room*, space, place.

ROYAL, roy'al, *adj.* *Regal*, or belonging to, becoming, or resembling a king: magnificent: splendid: noble: illustrious: magnanimous: enjoying the favour or patronage of the sovereign.—*n.* A large kind of paper: a sail above the topgallant sail (for Ill., see SHIP): one of the soldiers of the 1st British regiment of foot: one of the shoots of a stag's head: (*Shak.*) a gold coin. [Fr.; L. *regalis*. See REGAL.]

ROYALISE, roy'al-īz, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make royal.

ROYALISM, roy'al-izm, *n.* Attachment to kings or to the principles of kingly government.

ROYALIST, roy'al-ist, *n.* An adherent to royalism.

ROYALLY, roy'al-li, *adv.* In a royal manner: as becomes a king.

ROYAL-MAST, roy'al-mast, *n.* The fourth mast from the deck, commonly made in one piece with the topgallant mast. For Ill., see SHIP. [king.

ROYAL-RICH, roy'al-rich, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Rich as a

ROYALTY, roy'al-ti, *n.* State of being royal: the character, state, or office of a king: majesty: the king or sovereign: an emblem of royalty: the right or privilege of a king, sometimes of a superior: kingdom. [to mutter. [Fr. *rogner*.]

ROYNE, royn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bite, to gnaw, also,

ROYNISH, royn'ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Scurfy, mangy, mean. [Fr. *rogne*, scurf, mange.]

ROYSTERER, royst'ėr-ėr, *n.* Same as ROISTERER.

RUB, rub, *v.t.* To move something over (the surface of) with pressure or friction: to clean: to polish: to wipe: to scour: to erase or beat out: to touch hard: (*Shak.*) to obstruct, thwart.—*v.i.* to move along with pressure: to grate: to fret:—*pr.p.* rubb'ing; *pa.p.* rubbed'.—*n.* The act of rubbing: that which rubs: a collision: an obstruction: obstacle: difficulty: a pinch: a joke: (*Shak.*) sarcasm, taunt. [Gael. *rub*, W. *rhubio*, Dan. *rubbe*, Ice. *rubba*, to move a thing from its place.]

RUBBER, rub'ėr, *n.* One who or that which rubs: caoutchouc: a coarse file: at whist, two games won out of three, or the game that decides the contest.

RUBBISH, rub'ish, *n.* That which is rubbed off: waste matter: the fragments of ruinous buildings: any mingled mass: nonsense. [From RUB.]

RUBBLE, rub'l, *n.* (*geol.*) The upper fragmentary decomposed matter of a mass of rock: also, water-worn stones: small, undressed stones used in coarse masonry. [From RUB.]

RUBBLE-STONE, rub'l-stōn, *n.* Same as RUBBLE: also (*geol.*), a kind of conglomerate rock.

RUBBLE-WORK, rub'l-wurk, *n.* A coarse kind of masonry of stones left almost as they come from the quarry, or only dressed a little with a hammer.

RUBEFACIENT, rōōb-e-fā'shent, *adj.* Making ruby or red.—*n.* (*med.*) An external application which produces redness of the skin. [L. *rubeo*, to be red, and *faciens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *facio*, to make.]

RUBESCENCE, roob-es'sens, *n.* A growing or becoming red: tendency to redness. [From RUBESCENT.]

RUBESCENT, roob-es'ent, *adj.* *Growing red:* tending to a red colour. [L. *rubescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *rubesco*, to grow red—*rubeo*, to be red—*ruber*, red.]

RUBICUND, rōōb'i-kund, *adj.* Inclining to ruby or redness: ruddy.

RUBIED, rōōb'id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Red as a ruby.

RUBINE, rōōb'in, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as RUBY.

RUBIOUS, rōōb'i-us, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ruby, red, ruddy. [L. *rubeus*, *rubius*—*rubeo*, to be red.]

RUBLE, rōō'bl, *n.* A Russian silver coin, worth 100 copper copecks, or 3s. 1½d. sterling. [Russ. *rubl*, a piece cut off—*rubitj*, to cut.]

RUBRIC, rōōb'rik, *n.* (*lit.*) *Red* earth for colouring: the portions of books in red ink: the directions for the service, in the prayer-books, formerly in red letter: an ecclesiastical injunction: a thing definitely settled. [L. *rubrica*—*ruber*, red.]

RUBY, rōōb'i, *n.* (*Shak.*) *Redness:* anything red: a precious stone of a red colour: (*printing*) a type next larger than pearl.—*adj.* Having the colour of the ruby: red.—*v.t.* To make red:—*pr.p.* rūb'ying; *pa.p.* rūb'ied. [Fr. *rubis*; It. *rubino*—L. *rubeus*, *ruber*, red.]

RUCK, ruk, *n.* *A wrinkle*, fold, or crease.—*v.t.* To draw or throw into wrinkles or folds: to crease.—*v.i.* to have a folded, wrinkled, or ridgy surface. [Ice. *rhucka*, Gael. *roc*, a wrinkle, allied to L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.]

RUD, rud, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make red. [A.S. *rud*, red.]

RUDD, rud, *n.* The fish RED-EYE. [A.S. *rud*, red.]

RUDDER, rud'ėr, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is *rowed* or steered, which originally was an *oar* working at the stern. [A.S. *rother*; Ger. *ruder*, an oar. See ROW, *v.t.*]

RUDDERLESS, rud'ėr-les, *adj.* Without a rudder.

RUDDILY, rud'i-li, *adv.* In a ruddy manner.

RUDDINESS, rud'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ruddy: the high flesh-colour which characterises good health: colour approaching to red.

RUDDLE, rud'l, *n.* A species of red earth, red ochre. [A.S. *rud*, red.]

RUDDOCK, rud'uk, *n.* (*Spenser*). The red-breast. [A.S. *rudduc*—*rud*, red.]

RUDDY, rud'i, *adj.* *Of a red colour:* of the colour of the skin in high health. [O. E. *rode*, the colour of the face, from root of RED.]

RUDE, rōōd, *adj.* Raw, coarse: uncultivated: barbarous: rough: harsh: ignorant: uncivil. [L. *rudis*.]

RUDELY, rōōd'li, *adv.* In a rude manner: violently, boisterously: tumultuously: coarsely: unskilfully.

RUDENESS, rōōd'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being rude: unevenness: coarseness: incivility: unskilfulness: boisterousness.

RUDESBY, rōōdz'bi, *n.* (*Shak.*) An uncivil, turbulent fellow. [From RUDE and BOY.]

RUDIMENT, rōōd'i-ment, *n.* Anything in its rude or first state: a first principle or element.

RUDIMENTAL, rōōd-i-ment'al, } *adj.* Pertaining
RUDIMENTARY, rōōd-i-ment'ar-i, } to, consisting in, or containing rudiments or first principles: initial.

RUE, rōō, *n.* A plant used in medicine, having a bitter taste and strong smell. [A.S. *rude*; L. *ruta*; Gr. *rhutē*.]

RUE, rōō, *v.t.* *To be sorry for:* to lament: to regret.—*v.i.* to have compassion, to be sad:—*pr.p.* rūe'ing;

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pa.p. rūed'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Sorrow, repentance. [A.S. *hreowan*, to be sorry for; Ger. *reue*, O. Ger. *hriuwa*, mourning.]

RUEFUL, rōō'fool, *adj.* Sorrowful: piteous.

RUEFULLY, rōō'fool-li, *adv.* In a rueful manner: mournfully: sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rōō'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being rueful: mournfulness: sorrowfulness.

RUFF, ruf, *n.* That which is made *rough* or wrinkled: an ornament of frills formerly worn round the neck: anything plaited: a species of wading bird, the male of which has the neck surrounded in the breeding season with a ruff of long feathers.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To ruffle. [It. *arruffare*, to roughen the hair; Sp. *rufo*, curly-haired; Ice. *ruſinn*, rough; D. *ruyffel*, wrinkle.]

RUFFIAN, ruf'i-an, *n.* (*obs.*) A pimp, a libertine: a brutal, boisterous fellow: a robber: a murderer.—*adj.* Brutal: boisterous.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To play the ruffian, to raise tumults. [Fr. *rufien*, Sp. *rufian*.]

RUFFIANISH, ruf'i-an-ish, *adj.* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian. [brutality.

RUFFIANISM, ruf'i-an-izm, *n.* Practice of a ruffian:

RUFFIANLY, ruf'i-an-li, *adj.* Like a ruffian: violent.

RUFFIN, ruf'in, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Disordered.

RUFFLE, ruf'l, *v.t.* *To make like a ruff:* to form into plaits: to form with ruffles: to disorder: to discompose: to agitate.—*v.i.* to grow rough: to flutter: (*Shak.*) to be turbulent or boisterous:—*pr.p.* ruff'ling; *pa.p.* ruff'led.—*n.* A plaited article of dress: agitation: bustle, tumult: a low roll of the drum.

RUFFLER, ruf'lėr, *n.* A ruffian.

RUFOUS, rōō'fus, *adj.* *Reddish* or brownish-red; having reddish hair. [L. *rufus*, akin to *ruber*, red.]

RUG, rug, *n.* A coarse, *rough* woollen cloth or coverlet: a soft, woolly mat: (*Shak.*) a rough, shaggy dog. [From root of ROUGH.] [wrinkle.

RUGATE, rōōg'āt, *adj.* *Wrinkled.* [From L. *ruga*, a

RUGGED, rug'ed, *adj.* *Rough:* uneven: shaggy: sour: surly: stormy: grating to the ear. [From root of ROUGH.] [manner.

RUGGEDLY, rug'ed-li, *adv.* In a rugged or rough

RUGGEDNESS, rug'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rugged: roughness: rudeness: coarseness.

RUGOSE, rōōg-ōz', } *adj.* *Wrinkled:* full of wrinkles:
RUGOUS, rōōg'us, } drawn or contracted into folds. [L. *rugosus—ruga*, a wrinkle.]

RUIN, rōō'in, *n.* *A rushing* or *falling down* violently: destruction: overthrow: that which destroys: the remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in *pl.*).—*v.t.* To demolish: to destroy: to defeat: to impoverish.—*v.i.* to fall into decay: to perish: to be impoverished. [L. *ruina—ruo*, to rush or tumble down.] [being ruined.

RUINABLE, rōō'in-a-bl, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Capable of

RUINATE, rōō'in-āt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To ruin, to destroy: to demolish: to reduce to poverty.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to fall:—*pr.p.* rū'inating; *pa.p.* rū'inated.—*adj.* Falling to ruin: ruined.

RUINATION, rōō-in-ā'shun, *n.* Overthrow: subversion. [From RUIN.]

RUINOUS, rōō'in-us, *adj.* Fallen to ruins: consisting of ruins: decayed: pernicious.

RUINOUSLY, rōō'in-us-li, *adv.* In a ruinous manner: destructively. [quality of being ruinous.

RUINOUSNESS, rōō'in-us-nes, *n.* The state or

RULE, rōōl, *n.* *That which regulates* or *keeps straight:* government: a principle: a standard: a statute: a maxim: order: (*Shak.*) behaviour: an instrument used in drawing lines.—*v.t.* To govern: to manage: to settle as by a rule: to establish by decision: to determine, as a court: to mark with lines.—*v.i.* to exercise power: to have control: to decide: to lay down and settle: to stand or range, as prices:—*pr.p.* rūl'ing; *pa.p.* rūled'. [Fr. *règle*; L. *regula—rego*, to keep straight, to rule.] [lawless.

RULELESS, rōōl'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Without rule,

RULER, rōōl'ėr, *n.* One who rules: a sovereign: a governor: an instrument used in drawing lines.

RULESS, rōōl'es, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as RULELESS.

RULING, rōōl'ing, *adj.* Governing: predominant: prevailing.

RULY, rōōl'i, *adj.* Orderly: quiet: moderate.

RUM, rum, *n.* A kind of spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses. [Said to be a West Indian or American word: Wedg. gives from slang *rum-booze*, good or strong liquor.] [carriage.

RUMBLE, rum'bl, *n.* A seat for servants behind a

RUMBLE, rum'bl, *v.i.* To make a confused noise from rolling heavily:—*pr.p.* rum'bling; *pa.p.* rum'bled.—*n.* A low, heavy, continued sound. [Ger. *rummeln*, *rumpeln*, from the sound.] [sound.

RUMBLING, rum'bling, *n.* A low, heavy, continued

RUMBLINGLY, rum'bling-li, *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

RUMINANT, rōōm'in-ant, *adj.* Having the power of ruminating or chewing the cud.—*n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the ox, &c.

RUMINATE, rōōm'in-āt, *v.i.* To bring the food from the *paunch* to chew it over again: to chew the cud: to meditate, muse.—*v.t.* to chew over again: to muse on:—*pr.p.* rūm'inating; *pa.p.* rūm'inated. [L. *rumino*, *-atum—rumen*, the paunch.]

RUMINATION, rōōm-in-ā'shun, *n.* Act of ruminating or chewing the cud: calm reflection: meditation.

RUMMAGE, rum'āj, *v.t.* To search the *roomage* or space into which things are stowed: to search narrowly by turning things over: to ransack.—*v.i.* to search a place narrowly:—*pr.p.* rumm'aging; *pa.p.* rumm'aged.—*n.* A careful search. [D. *ruim*. See ROOM.]

RUMOR, American spelling of RUMOUR.

RUMOUR, rōō'mur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A noise:* a repeated saying: talk: flying report: a current story: (*Shak.*) reputation.—*v.t.* To report: to circulate by report. [L. *rumor*, prob. from root of *raucus*, hoarse, *rado*, to bray, Sans. *ru*, to sound.]

RUMOURER, rōō'mur-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A reporter, a spreader of news.

RUMP, rump, *n.* The end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent. [Ger. *rumpf*; D. *rompe*; Ice. *rumpr*; Sw. *rumpa*, a tail.]

RUMP-FED, rump'-fed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Fattened in the rump, fat-bottomed.

RUMPLE, rum'pl, *v.t.* *To fold:* to wrinkle: to make uneven: to crush out of shape:—*pr.p.* rum'pling; *pa.p.* rum'pled.—*n.* A fold or wrinkle. [A.S. *hrympelle*, a fold; D. *rompelen*, to fold.]

RUMP-STEAK, rump'-stāk, *n.* Steak cut from the thigh near the rump.

RUN, run, *v.i.* To move swiftly: to pass quickly on the ground: to flee: to go away by stealth: to go, as ships, &c.: to have course in any direction: to flow: to dart: to turn: to extend: to pierce: to melt: to be busied: to become: to be in force: to discharge matter, as a sore: to press, esp. for immediate payment.—*v.t.* to cause to move swiftly: to force forward: to push: to cause to pass: to fuse: to pursue in thought: to incur:—*pr.p.* runn'ing;

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pa.t. ran or run; *pa.p.* run.—*n.* Act of running: course: flow: discharge from a sore: distance sailed: voyage: continued series: general reception: prevalence: popular clamour: an unusual pressure, as on a bank, for payment. [A.S. *rennan;* D. *rennen,* Ice. *renna,* to run.]

RUN DOWN, to chase to exhaustion: to run against and sink, as a ship: to overbear, to crush.—RUN ON (*print.*), to continue in the same line, and not a new paragraph.—RUN OUT, to come to an end.—RUN THROUGH, to expend, to waste.—IN THE LONG-RUN, in the end or final result.

RUNAGATE, run'a-gāt, *n.* A fugitive, a vagabond: a renegade. [Prob. a corr. of Fr. *renégat* (see RENEGADE), mixed up with RUN.]

RUNAWAY, run'a-wā, *n.* One who runs away from danger or restraint: a fugitive.—*adj.* Fleeing from danger or restraint: done by or in flight.

RUNCINATE, runs'in-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the lobes convex before (as if *cut away*) and straight behind, or pointing backward, as in the dandelion. [L. *runcinatus,* pa.p. of *runcino,* to plane off—*runcina,* a plane.]

RUNDLE, run'dl, *n.* A round, a step of a ladder. [A corr. of ROUNDEL.]

RUNE, rōōn, *n.* One of the characters forming the earliest alphabet of the Teutonic nations, originally used for divination. [Teut. *run,* a mystery, *runa,* a whisper, *helrun,* divination.]

RUNG, rung, *n.* One of the floor-timbers of a ship: one of the rounds of a ladder. [Ice. *raung,* Gael. *rong,* a rib of a ship.]

RUNG, rung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of RING.

RUNIC, rōōn'ik, *adj.* Relating to runes, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their language.

RUNLET, run'let, } *n.* A little run or stream: a
RUNNEL, run'l, } brook. [From RUN.]

RUNNER, run'ėr, *n.* One who or that which runs: a racer: a messenger: a rooting stem that runs along the ground: the moving stone of a mill: (*naut.*) a rope to increase the power of a tackle.

RUNNING, run'ing, *adj.* Kept for the race: successive: continuous: flowing: easy: discharging matter.—*n.* Act of moving swiftly: that which runs or flows: discharge from a wound.

RUNNING-FIGHT, run'ing-fīt, *n.* A fight kept up between one party that flees and another that pursues. [cession of firing.

RUNNING-FIRE, run'ing-fīr, *n.* (*mil.*) A rapid suc-

RUPEE, rōō-pē', *n.* An E. Indian coin = about 2s. when silver, and 29s. when gold. [Sans. *rupya—rupa,* form, from the figure of a man on the coin.]

RUPTURE, rup'tūr, *n.* *The act of breaking* or bursting: the state of being broken: a breach of the peace: (*med.*) the protrusion of any of the viscera.—*v.t.* To break or burst: to part by violence.—*v.i.* to suffer a breach:—*pr.p.* rup'tūring; *pa.p.* rup'tūred. [Fr.; low L. *ruptura*—L. *rumpo, ruptum,* to break.]

RURAL, rōōr'al, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the country:* suiting the country: rustic: pertaining to agriculture. [L. *ruralis—rus, ruris,* the country.]

RURALISE, rōōr'al-īz, *v.t.* To render rural.—*v.i.* to become rural:—*pr.p.* rūr'alising; *pa.p.* rūr'alised.

RURALLY, rōōr'al-li, *adv.* In a rural manner: as in the country.

RUSE, rōōz, *n.* (*lit.*) *A getting out of the way:* a turning or doubling, as of animals to get out of the way of dogs: a trick: fraud. [Fr. *ruser,* to turn or double; O. Fr. *reüser,* to get out of the way, allied to Fr. *refuser,* Sp. *refusar,* to refuse.]

RUSH, rush, *n.* A plant with a round stem and no leaves, common in wet ground: (*fig.*) anything proverbially worthless. [Scot. *rasch, rash;* A.S. *risce;* L. *ruscum.*]

RUSH, rush, *v.i.* To move with a *shaking, rustling noise,* as the wind: to move forward violently: (*Shak.*) to push, thrust: to enter rashly and hastily.—*n.* A rushing or driving forward. [A.S. *hriscian,* to shake, Ger. *rauschen,* to make a noise, as the wind or the sea: from the sound.]

RUSH-LIGHT, rush'-līt, *n.* A candle or night-light having a wick of rush-pith: a small, feeble light.

RUSHLING, rush'ling, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Rustling.

RUSHY, rush'i, *adj.* Full of or made of rushes.

RUSK, rusk, *n.* A kind of light hard cake: a kind of light soft cake or sweetened biscuit. [Acc. to Mahn, prob. from Ger. *rusken,* to crackle.]

RUSS, rus, *adj.* Belonging to the Russians.—*n.* A Russian: the Russian language.

RUSSET, rus'et, *adj.* *Rusty* or *reddish*-brown: coarse: rustic.—*n.* A coarse country dress.—*v.t.* To give a russet colour to. [Dim. of Fr. *roux, rousse,* L. *russus,* red; akin to Gr. *eruthros,* red, Sans. *rudhira,* blood, and RED, RUST.]

RUSSETING, rus'et-ing, *n.* An apple of a russet colour and rough skin.

RUSSIAN, rush'yan, *adj.* Relating to Russia, a country of Europe, or to its people.—*n.* A native of Russia: the Russian language.

RUST, rust, *n.* The *reddish*-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture: anything resembling rust: a disease of plants, shewing itself in brown or yellow spots on the leaves, caused by small fungi.—*v.i.* To become rusty: to become dull by inaction.—*v.t.* to make rusty: to impair by time and inactivity. [A.S.; Ger. *rost;* akin to L. *russus,* red.]

RUSTIC, rus'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to the country: rural: rude: awkward: simple: coarse: artless: unadorned. [L. *rusticus—rus,* the country.]

RUSTICALLY, rus'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a rustic manner: savagely: rudely: inelegantly.

RUSTICATE, rus'ti-kāt, *v.t.* *To send into the country:* to banish for a time from a town or college.—*v.i.* to live in the country:—*pr.p.* rus'ticāting; *pa.p.* rus'ticāted. [L. *rusticor, rusticatus—rus,* the country.]

RUSTICATION, rus-ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of rusticating: the state of being rusticated: the punishment of compelling a student to leave his college for a time.

RUSTICITY, rus-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being rustic: rustic manners: simplicity: rudeness.

RUSTILY, rust'i-li, *adv.* In a rusty state.

RUSTINESS, rust'i-nes, *n.* The state of being rusty.

RUSTLE, rus'l, *v.i.* To make a *soft, whispering sound,* as silk, straw, &c.:—*pr.p.* rus'tling; *pa.p.* rus'tled.—*n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves: a rustling. [A.S. *hristlan;* Ger. *rasseln:* from the sound.]

RUSTLING, rus'ling, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves. [inactivity: dull.

RUSTY, rust'i, *adj.* Covered with rust: impaired by

RUT, rut, *n.* (*lit.*) *A broken road:* a track left by a wheel.—*v.t.* To form ruts in:—*pr.p.* rutt'ing; *pa.p.* rutt'ed. [Fr. *route,* low L. *ruta*—L. *rupta* (*via*), broken (road)—*rumpo, ruptum,* to break. See ROUTE.]

RUT, rut, *n.* (*lit.*) *A roaring:* the copulation of animals, as deer.—*v.t.* To cover in copulation.—*v.i.* to lust, said of animals:—*pr.p.* rutt'ing; *pa.p.*

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rutt'ed. [Fr. *rut*, O. Fr. *ruit*, L. *rugitus—rugio*, to roar; Ger. *rauschen*, to roar, to rut.]

RUTH, rōōth, *n.* (*Spenser*). Pity, tenderness, sorrow. [From RUE.]

RUTHFUL, rōōth'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Pitiful, tender, sorrowful. [From RUE.]

RUTHFULLY, rōōth'fool-li, *adv.* In a pitiful or [sorrowful manner.

RUTHLESS, rōōth'les, *adj.* Without ruth or pity: insensible to misery: cruel.

RUTHLESSLY, rōōth'les-li, *adv.* In a ruthless manner: pitilessly: cruelly.

RUTHLESSNESS, rōōth'les-nes, *n.* The state of being ruthless: want of pity.

RUTTISH, rut'ish, *adj.* Inclined to rut: lustful. [From RUT, a roaring.]

RUTTISHNESS, rut'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish: libidinousness.

RUTTY, rut'ti, *adj.* Full of ruts: (*Spenser*) full of [roots.

RYE, rī, *n.* A genus of grasses allied to wheat and barley, one species of which is cultivated as a grain. [A.S. *ryge*, W. *rhyg*, Ice. *rugr*, Ger. *rocken*, *roggen*.]

RYE-GRASS, rī'-gras, *n.* A variety of grass like rye, cultivated for cattle.

RYFE, rīf, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as RIFE.

RYOT, rī'ut, *n.* A Hindu cultivator or peasant. [Ar., the governed, a subject.]

RYVE, rīv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pierce. [See RIVE.]

S

SABAISM, sā'ba-izm. Same as SABIANISM.

SABAOTH, sa-bā'oth, *n.pl.* *Armies*, used only in the *B.* phrase, 'the Lord of Sabaoth.' [Heb. *tzebaoth*, pl. of *tzaba*, an army—*tzaba*, to go forth.]

SABBATARIAN, sab-a-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath: a very strict observer of the Sabbath.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarians.

SABBATARIANISM, sab-a-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians.

SABBATH, sab'ath, *n.* (*lit.*) *Rest:* among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for rest from work: among Christians, the first day of the week, in memory of the resurrection of Christ: among the ancient Jews, the seventh year when the land was left fallow. [L. *Sabbata*; Heb. *Shabbath—shabath*, to rest.]

SABBATH-DAY'S JOURNEY, the distance, of 2000 cubits or about five furlongs, which a Jew was permitted to walk on the Sabbath, fixed by the space between the extreme end of the camp and the ark (Josh. iii. 4).

SABBATH-BREAKER, sab'ath-brāk'ėr, *n.* One who profanes the Sabbath.

SABBATH-BREAKING, sab'ath-brāk'ing, *n.* Profanation of the Sabbath.

SABBATHLESS, sab'ath-les, *adj.* (*Bacon*) Without Sabbath or interval of rest: without intermission of labour.

SABBATIC, -AL, sab-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the Sabbath: enjoying or bringing rest.

SABBATICAL YEAR, every seventh year, in which the Israelites allowed their fields and vineyards to lie fallow.

SABBATISM, sab'at-izm, *n.* Rest, as on the Sabbath: intermission of labour.

SABBATON, sab'a-ton, *n.* A strong, armed covering for the foot, worn in the 16th century. [From root of SABOT.]

SABIAN, sā'bi-an, *n.* A worshipper of *the host of heaven* (that is, the sun, moon, and stars). [Heb. *tzaba*, an army or host, esp. the heavenly bodies.]

SABIANISM, sā'bi-an-izm, *n.* The worship of the host of heaven. [From SABIAN.]

SABLE, sā'bl, *n.* A species of marten found in N. Europe and N. Asia, valuable for its glossy black fur: its fur: (*her.*) the colour black, represented by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossing each other.—*adj.* Of the colour of the sable's fur: black: dark: made of the fur of the sable.—*v.t.* To make of a sable or dark colour. [O. Fr. *sable*; Ger. *zobel*; Russ. *sobol*.]

SABOT, sa-bō', *n.* A kind of wooden shoe, worn by the lower classes in France. [Fr. *sabot*, low L. *sabbatum*; Bisc. *zapatu*, to tread.]

SABRE, sā'br, *n.* (*lit.*) A weapon for *cutting:* a short, broad sword, with a thick back, curved backward towards the point, worn by dragoons.—*v.t.* To wound or kill with a sabre:—*pr.p.* sā'bring; *pa.p.* sā'bred. [Fr.; Sp. *sable*; Ger. *säbel*; It. *sciabla*; Pol. *szabla*; Magyar *szablya—szabni*, to cut.]

SABRE-TASCHE, sā'br-tash, *n.* A leathern case or pocket, worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt. [Ger. *säbel-tasche*, sabre-pocket.]

SAC, sak, *n.* (*nat. hist.*) A sack or bag for a liquid.

SACCHARIC, sak-ar'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or obtained from *sugar* and allied substances. [From L. *saccharum*, sugar.]

SACCHARIFEROUS, sak-ar-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Producing sugar.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *fero*, to bear.]

SACCHARINE, sak'ar-in, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or having the qualities of *sugar.* [Fr. *saccharin*—L. *saccharum*, sugar. See SUGAR.]

SACCHARISE, sak'ar-īz, *v.t.* To convert into sugar:—*pr.p.* sac'charising; *pa.p.* sac'charised.

SACCHAROID, -AL, sak'ar-oid, -al, *adj.* Having a texture *resembling sugar*, esp. loaf-sugar. [Gr. *sakchar*, sugar, and *eidos*, form.]

SACCHAROMETER, sak-ar-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument adapted to indicate the amount of saccharine matter in solution in a liquid. [Gr. *sakchar*, sugar, and *metron*, a measure.]

SACERDOTAL, sas-ėr-dōt'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to priests:* priestly. [L. *sacerdotalis—sacerdos*, *-dotis*, one given to sacred things, a priest—*sacer*, sacred, and *do*, to give.]

SACERDOTALISM, sas-ėr-dōt'al-izm, *n.* The spirit or character of the priestly class or priesthood: devotion to priestly interests.

SACERDOTALLY, sas-ėr-dōt'al-li, *adv.* In a [dotal manner.

SACHEL, sach'el, *n.* *A small sack* or bag, esp. for papers, books, &c. [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, a bag.]

SACK, sak, *n.* A large bag of coarse hempen cloth, for holding corn, &c.: the contents of a sack: a loose upper garment or cloak.—*v.t.* To put into a sack. [A.S. *sacc*; Ger. *sack*; Ice. *seckr*; Goth. *sakkus*; L. *saccus*, Gr. *sakkos*, a coarse cloth of goat's hair (perh. conn. with *sattō*, *saxō*, to pack); Gael. *sac*.]

SACK, sak, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pack and carry off in a sack:* to plunder: to ravage.—*n.* The plunder or devastation of a town: ravage.

SACK, sak, *n.* The old name of a *dry* Spanish wine. [O. E. *seck*; Fr. *sec*; Sp. *seco*—L. *siccus*, dry.]

SACKBUT, sak'but, *n.* The name of the trombone when first brought to England: (*B.*) a kind of lyre or stringed instrument. [Fr. *saquebute*; Sp. *sacabuche*; L. *sambuca*, Gr. *sambukē*, from Heb. *sabbeca*, a musical stringed instrument.]

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SACKCLOTH, sak'kloth, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made: coarse cloth formerly worn in mourning or penance.

SACKFUL, sak'fool, *n.* As much as a sack will hold.

SACKING, sak'ing, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made: the coarse cloth or canvas that supports a bed.

SACKING, sak'ing, *n.* The storming and pillaging of a town. [From SACK, *v.t.*]

SACRAMENT, sak'ra-ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *An oath:* (*Shak.*) a solemn oath-taking: a solemn religious rite in the Christian Church, the Lord's Supper. [L. *sacramentum*, an oath—*sacro*, to consecrate—*sacer*, sacred.]

SACRAMENTAL, sak-ra-ment'al, *adj.* Belonging to or constituting a sacrament: bound by oath.

SACRAMENTALLY, sak-ra-ment'al-li, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRAMENTARIAN, sak-ra-ment-a'ri-an, *n.* One who rejects the doctrine of the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

SACRAMENTARY, sak-ra-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or to the sacramentarians.—*n.* A book containing all the prayers and ceremonies used at the celebration of the R. C. sacraments: a sacramentarian.

SACRED, sā'kred, *adj.* *Set apart* or dedicated, esp. to God: made holy: proceeding from God: religious: relating to the Scriptures: entitled to respect or veneration: inviolable: (*Shak.*) accursed. [O. E. *sacre*, to set apart, consecrate, pa.p. *sacred;* Fr. *sacré;* L. *sacer*, from root *sac*, akin to Gr. *hagios*, holy, Sans. *yaj*, to sacrifice, worship, give.]

SACREDLY, sā'kred-li, *adv.* In a sacred manner: with reverence: inviolably: strictly.

SACREDNESS, sā'kred-nes, *n.* The state of being sacred: holiness: sanctity: inviolableness.

SACRIFICE, sak'ri-fīz, *v.t.* To offer up, esp. on the altar of a divinity: to destroy or give up for something else: to devote or destroy with loss or suffering: to kill.—*v.i.* to make offerings to God:—*pr.p.* sac'rificing; *pa.p.* sac'rificed. [L. *sacrifico—sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, to make, to do.]

SACRIFICE, sak'ri-fīs, *n.* Act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, esp. a victim on an altar: that which is sacrificed or offered: destruction or loss of anything to gain some object: that which is given up, destroyed, or lost for some end. [fices.

SACRIFICER, sak'ri-fīz-ėr, *n.* One who offers sacri-

SACRIFICIAL, sak-ri-fish'al, *adj.* Relating to or consisting in sacrifice: performing sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, sak'ri-lej, *n.* (*lit.*) The crime of *gathering* or *stealing sacred* things: the breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom: profanation of a sacred place or thing. [L. *sacrilegium—sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to gather, to steal.]

SACRILEGIOUS, sak-ri-lēj'us, *adj.* Polluted with sacrilege: profane: violating sacred things.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sak-ri-lēj'us-li, *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner: with sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS, sak-ri-lēj'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious: a disposition to sacrilege.

SACRING-BELL, sā'kring-bel, *n.* In R. C. churches, a small bell rung to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass.

SACRIST, sā'krist, *n.* A person in a sacred place or cathedral who copies out music for the choir and takes care of the books: a sacristan. [Low L. *sacrista*—L. *sacra*, sacred things.]

SACRISTAN, sak'rist-an, *n.* An officer in a church who has charge of the sacred vessels and other movables: a sexton. [See SACRIST.]

SACRISTY, sak'rist-i, *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c. are kept: vestry. [See SACRIST.]

SACRUM, sā'krum, *n.* A bone which forms the back part of the pelvis, being the lower part of the vertebral column. [L. *sacrum* (*os*, bone), sacred.]

SAD, sad, *adj.* (*comp.* SAD'DER; *superl.* SAD'DEST). Heavy: serious: cast down: calamitous: (*Spenser*) heavy, weighty.—*v.t.* To sadden. [A.S. *sæd*, sated, weary; W. *sad*, wise; Ice. *settr*, sedate: conn. with L. *sedo*, to quiet, Sans. *sad*, to sink down, be sorrowful, and with SATE, SATIATE.]

SADDEN, sad'n, *v.t.* To make sad.—*v.i.* to grow sad.

SADDENING, sad'n-ing, *n.* A method of applying mordants in dyeing and printing cloths, so as to give *duller* shades to the colours employed than those they ordinarily produce.

SADDLE, sad'l, *n.* *A little seat*, generally of leather, for a horse's back: anything shaped like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton (the two loins undivided).—*v.t.* To put a saddle on: to load:—*pr.p.* sadd'ling; *pa.p.* sadd'led. [A.S. *sadel;* Ger. *sattel;* Ice. *söðull;* W. *sadell;* L. *sella*, a seat, a saddle, contr. from *sedula*, dim. of *sedes*, a seat.]

SADDLE-BACKED, sad'l-bakt, *adj.* Having a low back and an elevated head and neck.

SADDLE-BAG, sad'l-bag, *n.* One of two bags united by straps for carrying on horseback.

SADDLE-BOW, sad'l-bō, *n.* The pieces which form the arched front of a saddle.

SADDLE-CLOTH, sad'l-kloth, *n.* The housing or cloth placed under a saddle.

SADDLE-GIRTH, sad'l-gėrth, *n.* A band passing round the body of a horse to hold the saddle in its place. [for riding.

SADDLE-HORSE, sad'l-hors, *n.* A horse suitable

SADDLER, sad'lėr, *n.* A maker of saddles.

SADDLE-ROOF, sad'l-rōōf, *n.* A roof having two gables.

SADDLERY, sad'lėr-i, *n.* Occupation of a saddler: materials for saddles: articles sold by a saddler.

SADDLE-SHAPED, sad'l-shāpt, *adj.* Shaped like a saddle: (*bot.*) bent down at the sides: (*geol.*) bent down at each side of a ridge.

SADDLE-TREE, sad'l-trē, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

SADDUCEAN, sad-ū-sē'an, *adj.* Of or relating to the Sadducees.

SADDUCEE, sad'ū-sē, *n.* One of a Jewish school or party who denied the resurrection, the existence of spirits, and a future state. [Gr. *Saddoukaios;* Heb. *Zedukim.*]

SADDUCEEISM, sad-ū-sē'izm, } *n.* The tenets or
SADDUCISM, sad'ū-sizm, } opinions of the Sadducees: denial of the resurrection.

SAD-EYED, sad'-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having an expression of sadness in the eyes.

SAD-FACED, sad'-fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having an expression of sadness in the face.

SAD-HEARTED, sad'-hārt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the heart full of sadness.

SADLY, sad'li, *adv.* In a sad manner: sorrowfully: gravely, seriously: in a dark colour.

SADNESS, sad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sad: sorrowfulness: dejection: dullness: seriousness.

SAFE, sāf, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Whole, entire:* unharmed: free from danger or injury: secure: securing from danger or injury: no longer dangerous.—*n.* That which makes safe: a chest or closet for money, &c., safe against fire, thieves, &c., generally of iron: a chest

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or cupboard for meats.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To render safe. [Fr. *sauf, sauve;* O. Fr. *salv;* L. *salvus;* allied to Gr. *holos*, Sans. *sarva*, whole, entire.]

SAFE-CONDUCT, sāf'-kon-dukt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To conduct safely.

SAFE-CONDUCT, sāf'-kon'dukt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which conducts safely:* a writing, passport, or guard granted to a person, to enable him to pass safely through any danger.

SAFEGUARD, sāf'gärd, *n.* One who or that which guards or renders safe: protection: a guard, passport, or warrant to protect a traveller.

SAFE-KEEPING, sāf'-kēp'ing, *n.* Preservation from injury or from escape.

SAFELY, sāf'li, *adv.* In a safe manner: without danger: without hurt: without chance of escape.

SAFENESS, sāf'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being safe: freedom from danger or harm: the state of conferring or insuring safety.

SAFETY, sāf'ti, *n.* State of being safe: freedom from danger or loss: close custody.

SAFETY-ARCH, sāf'ti-ärch, *n.* (*arch.*) An arch built in the body of a wall to relieve the pressure, as over a door or window.

SAFETY-BELT, sāf'ti-belt, *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material, or capable of being inflated, for helping a person to float.

SAFETY-BUOY, sāf'ti-bwoi, *n.* A buoy for helping a person to float: a life-preserver.

SAFETY-FUSE, sāf'ti-fūz, *n.* A kind of fuse used in blasting in mines and quarries, consisting of a hollow cord of spun yarn tarred on the outside, and filled with tightly rammed gunpowder.

SAFETY-LAMP, sāf'ti-lamp, *n.* A lamp surrounded by wire-gauze, used for safety in mines, invented by Sir Humphry Davy.

SAFETY-PLUG, sāf'ti-plug, *n.* A plug of soft metal in an opening in a steam-boiler, so as to melt when the temperature rises to its fusing-point, and allow of an escape of steam.

SAFETY-TUBE, sāf'ti-tūb, *n.* A tube used in chemical operations to prevent the bursting of vessels by gas, and other purposes.

SAFETY-VALVE, sāf'ti-valv, *n.* A valve in the top of a steam-boiler, which lets out the steam when the pressure is too great for safety.

SAFFLOWER, saf'flow-ėr, *n.* An annual plant allied to the thistles, from which red and yellow colouring matters are obtained. [From SAFFRON and FLOWER.]

SAFFRON, saf'run, *n.* A bulbous plant of the crocus kind with deep-yellow flowers: a colouring substance prepared from its flowers.—*adj.* Having the colour of saffron: deep yellow. [Fr. *safran;* It. *zafferano;* Ar. and Pers. *za'faran.*]

SAG, sag, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To bend, sink, or hang down: to yield or give way as from weight or pressure: to hang heavy. [A.S. *sigan*, to fall, to sink down.]

SAGA, sä'ga, *n.* (*lit.*) A *saying*, a tale: a Scandinavian legend. [A.S. *sagu*, a speech, from root of SAY.]

SAGACIOUS, sa-gā'shus, *adj.* *Keen* or *quick in perception* or thought: acute: wise: keen-scented. [L. *sagax, sagacis—sagio*, to perceive quickly or keenly.]

SAGACIOUSLY, sa-gā'shus-li, *adv.* In a sagacious manner: with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sa-gā'shus-nes, *n.* SAGACITY.

SAGACITY, sa-gas'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being sagacious: quickness or acuteness of perception or thought: shrewdness. [L. *sagacitas—sagax, sagacis*, sagacious.]

SAGE, sāj, *n.* A genus of plants so called from their salutary properties in cookery and medicine. [Fr. *sauge;* A.S. *salwigė;* It. and L. *salvia—L. salvus*, safe, sound.]

SAGE, sāj, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having good taste:* discriminating, discerning, wise: well judged: (*Shak.*) grave, solemn.—*n.* A sage or wise man: a man of gravity and wisdom. [Fr. *sage;* It. *saggio, savio;* L. *sapius* (in *ne-sapius*), wise—*sapio*, to taste, discriminate, be wise.]

SAGELY, sāj'li, *adv.* In a sage manner: wisely: prudently. [wisdom: prudence.

SAGENESS, sāj'nes, *n.* The quality of being sage:

SAGG, sag, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) Same as SAG.

SAGITTAL, saj'it-al, *adj.* *Of* or like *an arrow.* [L. *sagitta*, an arrow.]

SAGITTARIA, saj-it-tā'ri-a, *n.* A genus of aquatic plants, some species of which have sagittate leaves and white flowers.

SAGITTARIUS, saj-it-tā'ri-us, *n.* *The Archer*, one of the signs of the zodiac. [L.—*sagitta*, an arrow.]

SAGITTATE, sa-jit'tāt, *adj.* Shaped *like an arrow-head*, as a leaf. [Low L. *sagittatus—sagitta*, an arrow.]

SAGO, sā'go, *n.* A dry starch produced from the pith of several palms in the E. India Islands, &c. used for food. [Malay and Javanese *sagu.*]

SAHLITE, säl'īt, *n.* A variety of augite, so called from its being discovered in the silver mines of Sahla in Sweden. [tioned: already spoken of.

SAID, sed, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SAY.—*adj.* Before men-

SAIL, sāl, *n.* A sheet of canvas, &c. spread to catch the wind by which a ship is driven forward: (*Spenser*) a wing: a ship or ships: a trip in a vessel. —*v.i.* To be moved by sails: to go by water: to begin a voyage: to glide smoothly through the air. —*v.t.* to navigate: to pass in a ship: to fly through (for Ill., see SHIP). [A.S., Ger., and Sw. *segel;* Ice. *sigla*, to sail; allied to W. *siglo*, to shake, rock, stir.]

MAKE SAIL, to spread more canvas, in sailing.—SET SAIL, to spread the sails, to begin a voyage.—STRIKE SAIL, to lower the sail or sails: (*Shak.*) to abate one's pretensions of pomp or superiority.—UNDER SAIL, having the sails spread.

SAIL-BROAD, sāl'-brawd, *adj.* (*Milton*). Broad or spreading like a sail.

SAILCLOTH, sāl'kloth, *n.* A strong cloth for sails.

SAILER, sāl'ėr, *n.* That which sails: a ship or other vessel.

SAILING, sāl'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which sails: motion of a vessel on water: art of directing a ship's course.

SAILING-MASTER, sāl'ing-mas'tėr, *n.* The master or officer who navigates a ship of war.

SAILOR, sāl'or, *n.* One who sails in or navigates a ship: a seaman.

SAIN, sā'in (*Shak.*), *pa.p.* of SAY. [For O.E. *sayen.*]

SAINFOIN, sān'foin, *n.* A leguminous plant, having spikes of flesh-coloured flowers with red streaks, much cultivated for fodder. [Fr. *sain-foin—sain*, wholesome, or *sang*, blood (from the colour of the flowers), and *foin*, hay.]

SAINT, sānt, *n.* A *sanctified* or holy person: one eminent for piety: one of the blessed in heaven: one canonised by the R. C. Church.—*v.t.* To number or enroll among saints.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to play the saint: (*Pope*) to act with a show of piety. [Fr.—L. *sanctus*, holy—*sancio*, to render sacred.]

SAINTED, sānt'ed, *adj.* Made a saint: holy: sacred: gone to heaven. [quality of saints.

SAINTISM, sānt'izm, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The character or

SAINTLIKE, sānt'līk, *adj.* Like or becoming a saint.

SAINTLINESS, sānt'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being saintly.

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SAINTLY, sānt'li, *adj.* Like or becoming a saint.

SAKE, sāk, *n.* (*lit.*) *Dispute, cause:* end: purpose: account: regard for any person or thing. [O. E. *sak, sac;* A.S. *sacu*, dispute; Ger. *sache*, a suit, an affair; A.S. *sacan*, Ger. *sachen*, to contend, to accuse.]

SAKER, sā'kėr, *n.* A species of falcon: a species of cannon. [L. *falco sacer*, sacred falcon.]

SAL, sal, *n.* Salt, used in chemistry and pharmacy. [L.]

SALAAM, sa-lām', *n.* (*lit.*) *Peace:* a word of salutation in the East, chiefly among Mohammedans: salutation. [Ar. *salam*, Heb. *shalom*, peace.]

SALABLE, SALABLENESS, SALABLY, American spelling of SALEABLE, &c.

SALACIOUS, sal-ā'shus, *adj. Lustful:* lecherous. [L. *salax, salacis—salio*, to leap.]

SALACIOUSLY, sal-ā'shus-li, *adv.* Lustfully: lecherously.

SALACIOUSNESS, sal-ā'shus-nes, } *n.* The state of
SALACITY, sal-as'i-ti, } being salacious: lust: lecherousness.

SALAD, sal'ad, *n.* Raw herbs cut up and seasoned with *salt*, vinegar, &c. [Fr. *salade*; It. *salato*, salted—L. *sal*, salt.]

SALAM. Same as SALAAM.

SALAMANDER, sal-a-man'dėr, *n.* A genus of reptiles allied to the frog, once supposed able to live in fire. [Fr. *salamandre;* L. and Gr. *salamandra.*]

SALAMANDRINE, sal-a-man'drin, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander: enduring fire.

SALARIED, sal'a-rid, *adj.* Receiving a salary.

SALARY, sal'a-ri, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *Money* for salt: a recompense for services: wages. [Fr. *salaire;* It. *salario;* L. *salarium*, money given to Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, being the chief thing used by the ancient Romans with bread and cheese—*sal*, salt.]

SALE, sāl, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of basket-like net, made of *sallows* or willows. [See SALLOW, *n.*]

SALE, sāl, *n. Act of selling:* the exchange of anything for money: power or opportunity of selling: demand: public shewing of goods to sell: auction.

SALEABLE, sāl'a-bl, *adj.* That may be sold: in good demand. [saleable.

SALEABLENESS, sāl'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being

SALEABLY, sāl'a-bli, *adv.* In a saleable manner.

SALESMAN, sālz'man, *n.* A man who sells goods.

SALEW, sal-ū', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To salute.

SALEWORK, sāl'wurk, *n.* Work or things made for sale, or merely for sale: work carelessly done.

SALIANT, sāl'i-ant, *adj.* Same as SALIENT.

SALIAUNCE, sal-i-āns', *n.* (*Spenser*). SALIENCE.

SALIC, sal'ik, *adj.* Denoting a law, as in France, by which males alone can succeed to the throne. [Fr. *salique*, prob. from the Salian Franks, among whom this law existed.]

SALIENCE, sāl'i-ens, *n.* The quality or condition of being salient: projection: (*Spenser*) a leaping, assaulting, onslaught.

SALIENT, sāl'i-ent, *adj. Leaping* or springing: projecting: prominent.—*n.* A salient angle, a projection. [L. *saliens, -entis*, pr.p. of *salio*, to leap.]

SALIENTLY, sāl'i-ent-li, *adv.* In a salient manner.

SALIFEROUS, sal-if'ėr-us, *adj. Producing* or bearing *salt.* [L. *sal, salis*, salt, and *fero*, to bear.]

SALIFEROUS SYSTEM (of rocks), the New Red Sandstone formation, so called because the deposits of salt in England and Europe occur chiefly in these strata.

SALIFIABLE, sal-i-fī'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt. [salifying.

SALIFICATION, sal-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of

SALIFY, sal'i-fī, *v.t.* To combine with an acid in order *to make a salt:*—*pr.p.* sal'ifying; *pa.p.* sal'ified. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.]

SALINE, sal-īn' or sāl'-, *adj. Consisting of* or containing *salt:* partaking of the qualities of salt.—*n.* A salt-spring. [L. *salinus—sal*, salt.]

SALINE, sal'in, *n.* A salt, reddish substance obtained from the ashes of potato-leaves.

SALIQUE, sal'ik or sa-lēk', *adj.* Same as SALIC.

SALIVA, sal-ī'va, *n.* The *slaver* or fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth, and used to mix with the food and aid digestion. [It. and L., allied to Gr. *sialon*, saliva, and to SLAVER.]

SALIVAL, sal-ī'val, } *adj.* Pertaining to, secret-
SALIVARY, sal'i-var-i, } ing, or containing saliva.

SALIVANT, sal'i-vant, *adj.* Producing salivation.—*n.* That which produces salivation.

SALIVATE, sal'i-vāt, *v.t.* To produce an unusual amount of saliva:—*pr.p.* sal'ivating; *pa.p.* sal'ivated.

SALIVATION, sal-i-vā'shun, *n.* An unusual flow of saliva. [or of the nature of spittle.

SALIVOUS, sal-ī'vus, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling,

SALLET, sal'et, *n.* A light kind of helmet of the 15th century, used by foot-soldiers. [Fr. *salade*, from L. *cælata*, figured, so called from the figures engraved upon it—*cælare*, to engrave.]

SALLOW, sal'ō, *n.* A tree or low shrub of the *willow* kind. [A.S. *salig, sealh;* Gael. *seileach;* W. *helyg;* L. *salix*, a willow.]

SALLOW, sal'ō, *adj.* Of a pale, yellowish colour. [A.S. *salo, salowig*, O. Ger. *salaw*, Fr. *sale*, sallow; O. E. *sale*, willow; perh. conn. with SALLOW, a willow.] [paleness.

SALLOWNESS, sal'o-nes, *n.* Yellowness: sickly

SALLY, sal'i, *n. A leaping* or bursting out: a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers: excursion: outburst of fancy, wit, &c.: levity.—*v.i.* To rush out suddenly:—*pr.p.* sall'ying; *pa.p.* sall'ied. [Fr. *saillir;* It. *salire*—L. *salio*, to leap.]

SALLY-PORT, sal'i-pōrt, *n.* A port, gate, or passage by which a garrison may make a sally.

SALMAGUNDI, sal-ma-gun'di, *n.* A mixture of chopped meat and other ingredients: a medley.

[Fr. *salmigondis*, from L. *salgama*, pickles, and *condo*, to preserve: or from the Countess *Salmagondi*, lady of honour to Marie de' Medici, who is said to have invented it.]

SALMON, sam'un, *n.* A sea-fish, highly prized for food, which ascends rivers in spring to spawn near their source, *leaping* any obstacles in its way. [L. *salmo—salio*, to leap.]

SALMON-TROUT, sam'un-trowt, *n.* A trout like the salmon, but smaller and thicker in proportion to its length than a salmon of the same size.

SALOGEN, sal'o-jen, *n.* A substance which, combined with a metal, forms a salt. [L. *sal*, salt, and Gr. *genein*, to produce.]

SALON, sa-long', *n.* Same as SALOON. [Fr.]

SALOON, sa-lōōn', *n.* A spacious and elegant *hall*, or apartment for the reception of company, works of art, or for refreshment, &c.: a main cabin. [Fr. *salon—salle*, A.S. *sal, sel*, a hall: perh. conn. with L. *aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a hall.]

SALSAFY, sal'sa-fi, } *n.* A biennial plant cultivated
SALSIFY, sal'si-fi, } for the sake of its root, which has a flavour resembling asparagus.

SALT, sawlt, *n.* A substance used for seasoning, found either in the earth or obtained by evaporation.

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from sea-water: anything like salt: seasoning: piquancy: (*Shak.*) a salt-cellar, also taste: (*chem.*) a combination of an acid with a base.—*adj.* Containing salt: tasting of salt: overflowed with or growing in salt water: pungent: (*Shak.*) lascivious.—*v.t.* To sprinkle or season with salt.—*v.i.* to deposit salt, as brine. [A.S. *sealt*; Goth., Ice. *salt*; Ger. *salz*; Fr. *sel*; L. *sal*; Gr. *hals*, salt, the sea; conn. with Gr. *thalatta*, the sea, Sans. *sara*, salt.]

SALTANT, salt'ant, *adj.* *Leaping:* dancing. [L. *saltans*, pr.p. of *salto*, *-atum*, inten. of *salio*, to leap.]

SALTATION, salt-ā'shun, *n.* *A leaping* or jumping: beating or palpitation. [L. *saltatio—salio*, to leap.]

SALTATORY, salt'a-tor-i, *adj.* *Leaping*, dancing: having the power of or used in leaping or dancing. [From L. *salto*, inten. of *salio*, to leap.]

SALT-CELLAR, sawlt'-sel'ar, *n.* A small hollow vessel for holding *salt*. [CELLAR, a corr. of Fr. *salière*, salt-box, L. *salarium* (*vas*), vessel for salt—*sal*, salt. SALT has been unnecessarily prefixed.]

SALTER, sawlt'ėr, *n.* One who salts or sells salt.

SALT-FOOT, sawlt'-foot, *n.* A salt-cellar. [A.S. *sealt-fæt—sealt*, salt, and *fæt*, a vessel, cup. See VAT.]

SALT-GREEN, sawlt'-grēn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Sea-green.

SALTIER, salt'ėr, *n.* (*her.*) An ordinary representing a bend sinister joined to a bend dexter, or a cross placed like the letter X. [O. Fr. *saulteur—saulter*, L. *saltare*, to leap.]

SALTIGRADE, salt'i-grād, *adj.* *Formed for leaping*, as certain insects.—*n.* One of a certain tribe of spiders which leap to seize their prey. [L. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradior*, to go.]

SALTIRE, sal-tīr', *n.* Same as SALTIER.

SALTISH, sawlt'ish, *adj.* Somewhat salt.

SALTISHLY, sawlt'ish-li, *adv.* So as to be moderately salt.

SALTISHNESS, sawlt'ish-nes, *n.* A moderate degree [of saltness.

SALT-JUNK, sawlt'-jungk, *n.* Old, tough, salt beef. [See JUNK.]

SALTLESS, sawlt'les, *adj.* Without salt: tasteless.

SALTLY, sawlt'li, *adv.* In a salt manner: with taste of salt.

SALTNESS, sawlt'nes, *n.* The quality of being salt: [taste of salt.

SALT-PAN, sawlt'-pan, *n.* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made.

SALTPETRE, sawlt-pē'tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Salt-rock:* a salt consisting of nitric acid and potash: nitre. [SALT, and L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock.]

SALT-WORT, sawlt'-wurt, *n.* A genus of plants of many species, mostly natives of salt marshes and seashores, one only being found in Britain, the Prickly S., which was formerly burned for the soda it yielded.

SALTY, sawlt'i, *adj.* Same as SALTISH.

SALUBRIOUS, sa-lōō'bri-us, *adj.* *Healthful:* favourable to health. [L. *salubris—salus*, *salutis*, health—*salvus*, sound, safe.]

SALUBRIOUSLY, sa-lōō'bri-us-li, *adv.* In a salubrious manner: so as to promote health.

SALUBRIOUSNESS, sa-lōō'bri-us-nes, *n.* Same as SALUBRITY. [brious: healthfulness.

SALUBRITY, sa-lōō'bri-ti, *n.* Quality of being salu-

SALUE, sal-ū', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To salute.

SALUTARILY, sal'ū-tar-i-li, *adv.* In a salutary manner: favourably to health.

SALUTARINESS, sal'ū-tar-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being salutary, or of contributing to health or safety: wholesomeness.

SALUTARY, sal'ū-tar-i, *adj.* *Belonging to health:* promoting health or safety: wholesome: beneficial. [L. *salutaris—salus*, health. See SALUBRIOUS.]

SALUTATION, sal-ū-tā'shun, *n.* Act of saluting: that which is said in saluting.

SALUTE, sal-ūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To wish health to:* to address with kind wishes: to greet with a kiss, bow, &c.: (*Shak.*) to please, gratify: to honour by a discharge of cannon, striking colours, &c.:—*pr.p.* salūt'ing; *pa.p.* salūt'ed.—*n.* Act of saluting: greeting: a kiss: a discharge of cannon in honour of any one. [L. *saluto*, *-atum*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health. See SALUBRIOUS.]

SALVAGE, sal'vāj, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as SAVAGE.

SALVAGE, sal'vāj, *n.* Money paid to those who assist in *saving* a ship or goods at sea: the goods and materials saved. [Fr., from *salvo*, *-atum*, to save.]

SALVATION, sal-vā'shun, *n.* Act of saving: preservation: (*theol.*) the saving of man from eternal misery: (*B.*) deliverance from enemies: the author of salvation. [From L. *salvo*, *-atum*, to save.]

SALVE, säv, *n.* (*B.*) *An ointment:* anything to cure sores: (*Shak.*) a remedy, corrective.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To heal by salves: (*Spenser*) to help, to save, to remedy: to help or save by an excuse or reservation, to palliate:—*pr.p.* salv'ing; *pa.p.* salved'. [A.S. *sealf*; Dan. *salve*; Ger. *salbe*.]

SALVE, salv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To salute. [L. *salve*, God save you, hail! imper. of *salvere*, to be well.]

SALVER, sal'vėr, *n.* A plate on which anything is presented. [Acc. to Wedgwood, Sp. *salva*, *salvilla*, from *salvar*, to taste: also given from O. E. *salve*, L. *salvo*, to save.]

SALVING, säv'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). Salvation, restoration.

SALVO, sal'vo, *n.* (*lit.*) Something reserved when other things are granted: a military or naval salute with guns:—*pl.* SALVOS, sal'vōz. [L. *salvo jure*, one's right being safe, an expression used in reserving rights.]

SAM, sam, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Together. [A.S., used in composition, being a contraction of *samod*, likewise, together.]

SAMARITAN, sa-mar'i-tan, *adj.* Pertaining to Samaria in Palestine.—*n.* An inhabitant of Samaria: the language of Samaria.

SAMBO, sam'bo, *n.* A negro: properly the child of a mulatto and a negro.

SAME, sām, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as SAM.

SAME, sām, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Even, like:* identical: of the like kind or degree: similar: mentioned before. [A.S.; Goth. *samana*; Sans. *sama*; akin to L. *similis*, and Gr. *homos*, like.]

SAMENESS, sām'nes, *n.* The state of being the same: identity: undistinguishable resemblance: want of variety, monotony.

SAMIAN, sā'mi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or from the island of Samos, in the Greek Archipelago.

SAMIEL, sā'mi-el, *n.* The name in Turkey for the simoom, so called from its reputed poisonous effects. [Turk. *samyeli*—Ar. *samm*, poison, and Turk. *yel*, wind.]

SAMITE, sā'mīt, *n.* A kind of silk stuff. [O. Fr. *samit*, low L. *samitum*, *examitum*—Gr. *hex*, six, and *mitos*, thread.]

SAMOIEDES, **SAMOYEDES**, sa-mō'ye-des, *n.pl.* A race spread over the extreme north of Europe and Asia, orig. inhabiting the whole of the great Siberian plain, but now having their chief seat between the Obi and the Yenisei.

SAMPHIRE, sam'fir or sam'fėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The herb of Saint Peter:* an herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs

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near the sea, used in pickles and salads. [Corr. from Fr. *Saint Pierre*, Saint Peter.]

SAMPLE, sam'pl, *n.* *An ensample* or specimen: a part to shew the quality of the whole: (*Shak.*) example, instance.—*v.t.* To make up samples of:—*pr.p.* sam'pling; *pa.p.* sam'pled. [O. Fr. *ensample*, *example*. See EXAMPLE.]

SAMPLER, sam'plėr, *n.* One who makes up samples: a pattern of work: ornamental needle-work.

SANABILITY, san-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being sanable: curableness.

SANABLE, san'a-bl, *adj.* Able to be made sane or sound: curable. [L. *sanabilis—sano*, *-atum*, to heal. See SANE.]

SANABLENESS, san'a-bl-nes, *n.* SANABILITY.

SANATIVE, san'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending or able to heal: healing. [From SANE.]

SANATORY, san'a-tor-i, *adj.* Healing: conducive to health. [From SANE.]

SANCTIFICATION, sangkt-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of sanctifying: state of being sanctified.

SANCTIFIER, sangkt'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy: the Holy Spirit.

SANCTIFY, sangkt'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make sacred* or *holy:* to set apart to sacred use: to free from sin or evil: to make the means of holiness: to secure from violation:—*pr.p.* sanct'ifying; *pa.p.* sanct'ified. [L. *sanctifico*, *-atum—sanctus*, sacred, *facio*, to make.]

SANCTIMONIOUS, sangkt-i-mō'ni-us, *adj.* Having sanctity: holy: devout: affecting holiness.

SANCTIMONIOUSLY, sangkt-i-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS, sangkt-i-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* The state of being sanctimonious: sanctity: esp. appearance of sanctity. [MONIOUSNESS.

SANCTIMONY, sangkt'i-mun-i, *n.* Same as SANCTI-

SANCTION, sangk'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rendering sacred* or inviolable: act of ratifying, or giving authority to: confirmation: support.—*v.t.* To give validity to: to authorise: to countenance. [L. *sanctio—sanctus*, sacred.]

SANCTITUDE, sangkt'i-tūd, *n.* (*Milton*). *Holiness:* goodness: saintliness. [L. *sanctitudo—sanctus*, holy.]

SANCTITY, sangkt'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being sacred or holy: purity: godliness: inviolability.

SANCTUARISE, sangkt'ū-ar-īz, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To shelter by sacred privileges, as in a sanctuary.

SANCTUARY, sangkt'ū-ar-i, *n.* *A sacred place:* a place for the worship of God: the most sacred part of the temple of Jerusalem: the temple itself: the part of a church round the altar: an inviolable asylum: refuge. [L. *sanctuarium—sanctus*, sacred.]

SANCTUM, sangkt'um, *n.* *A sacred place:* a private retreat. [L., pa.p. of *sancio*, to consecrate.]

SANCTUS, sangkt'us, *n.* An anthem beginning with the word *Holy*. [L. *sanctus*, holy.]

SAND, sand, *n.* Fine particles of stone: land covered with sand: a sandy beach: a moment of time, from the use of sand in the hour-glass.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with sand. [A.S. and Ger.; Ice. *sandr;* Gr. *psammos*, prob. from *psaō*, to rub.]

SANDAL, san'dal, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wooden sole:* a kind of shoe consisting of a sole bound to the foot by straps: a loose slipper. [L. *sandalium;* Gr. *sandalon*, for *sanidalon*, from *sanis*, *sanidos*, a board.]

SANDALLED, san'dald, *adj.* Wearing sandals.

SANDAL-WOOD, san'dal-wood, *n.* A wood, remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the E. Indies and islands of the Pacific. [Low L. *santalum*, Ar. *sandal*, Malay *tshendana*, and WOOD.]

SAND-BAG, sand'-bag, *n.* (*fort.*) A bag filled with sand or earth.

SAND-BALL, sand'-bawl, *n.* A ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet.

SAND-BATH, sand'-bäth, *n.* A vessel of hot sand for heating vessels without direct exposure to the fire.

SAND-BLIND, sand'-blīnd, *adj.* Afflicted with partial blindness, in which particles of sand seem to float before the eyes.

SAND-BOX, sand'-boks, *n.* A box with a perforated top for sprinkling sand on writing, a contrivance formerly used by way of blotting-paper.

SAND-CRACK, sand'-krak, *n.* A crack in a horse's hoof.

SANDED, sand'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Marked with yellow spots.

SAND-EEL, sand'-ēl, *n.* A small eel-like fish, which buries itself in the sand after the tide retires.

SANDERLING, sand'ėr-ling, *n.* A small wading bird which feeds on the insects in sea-sands.

SAND-GLASS, sand'-glas, *n.* A glass instrument for measuring time by the running of sand.

SAND-HEAT, sand'-hēt, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

SAND-HOPPER, sand'-hop'ėr, *n.* A small crustacean, often seen on the sea-shore, like swarms of dancing flies, leaping up by bending the body together, and throwing it out with a sudden jerk.

SANDINESS, sand'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sandy or of a sandy colour.

SAND-MARTIN, sand'-mär'tin, *n.* A kind of martin which builds its nest in sandy river-banks.

SAND-PAPER, sand'-pā'pėr, *n.* Paper covered with a kind of sand for smoothing and polishing.

SANDPIPER, sand'pīp'ėr, *n.* A wading kind of snipe, which frequents sandy river-banks, distinguished by its clear piping note.

SAND-PIPES, sand'-pīps, *n.* Perpendicular cylindrical hollows, tapering to a point, occurring in chalk deposits, and so called from being usually filled with sand, gravel, or clay.

SAND-PRIDE, sand'-prīd, *n.* A very small species of lamprey found in the rivers of Britain. [Perh. a corr. of *sand-prey*,' also a name for it, from *sand*, and the latter half of *lamprey*.]

SANDSTONE, sand'stōn, *n.* Stone composed of agglutinated particles of sand.

SANDWICH, sand'wich, *n.* Two slices of bread with ham, &c. between them.—*v.t.* To make into a sandwich: to form of alternating layers of different natures. [Named after an *Earl of Sandwich*.]

SANDY, sand'i, *adj.* Consisting of or covered with sand: loose: of the colour of sand.

SANE, sān, *adj.* *Sound in mind* or *body:* healthy: not disordered in intellect. [L. *sanus*, akin to Gr. *saos*, *sōs*, sound.]

SANG, *pa.t.* of SING.

SANGAREE, sang-ga-rē', *n.* A West Indian beverage, consisting of Madeira wine, syrup, water, and nutmeg.

SANG-FROID, sang-frwä', *n.* (*lit.*) *Cold blood:* coolness: indifference. [Fr. *sang*, blood, *froid*, cold.]

SANGUIFEROUS, sang-gwif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Conveying blood*, as certain vessels of the body. [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to bear.]

SANGUINARILY, sang'gwin-ar-i-li, *adv.* In a sanguinary or blood-thirsty manner.

SANGUINARINESS, sang'gwin-ar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sanguinary.

SANGUINARY, sang'gwin-ar-i, *adj.* *Bloody:* attended with much bloodshed: blood-thirsty. [L. *sanguinarius—sanguis*, blood. See SANGUINE.]

SANGUINE, sang'gwin, *adj.* *Abounding with blood:* ardent: hopeful: confident: (*Milton*) having the colour of blood, red.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Blood colour.—*v.t.* To stain with blood: to make red. [L. *sanguineus—sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood, akin to Sans. *asan*, blood.]

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SANGUINEOUS, sang-gwin'e-us, *adj.* Sanguine: abounding with blood: resembling or constituting blood.

SANHEDRIM, san'he-drim, *n.* (*lit.*) *A sitting together:* the highest council of the Jews, consisting of seventy members with the high-priest, who presided. [Heb. *sanhedrin*, from Gr. *sunedrion—sun*, together, and *hedra*, a seat.]

SANITARY, san'i-tar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to, tending, or designed to promote health. [From root of SANE.]

SANITY, san'i-ti, *n.* State of being sane: soundness of mind or body.

SANK, sangk, *pa.t.* of SINK.

SANS, sanz, *prep.* (*Shak.*) *Without*, wanting. [Fr.; O. Fr. *sens*; O. Sp. *sines*; L. *sine*, without.]

SANS-CULOTTE, sang-koo-lot', *n.* (*lit.*) *One without breeches:* a member of the extreme republican party in the first French Revolution, because they made a point of shewing, by neglect of their apparel, their contempt for the rich court-party who had given them the name in scorn: an ultra-republican. [Fr., 'without breeches.']

SANSKRIT, sans'krit, *n.* (*lit.*) *The perfect language:* the ancient language of the Hindus. [From Sans. *sam*, with, and *krita*, done, perfected.]

SANTONINE, san'to-nin, *n.* A vegetable principle, obtained from the seeds and flower-heads of several species of artemisia (a genus including *wormwood*, &c.), and one of the most efficacious of vermifuges. [Gr. *santonion*, a kind of wormwood.]

SAP, sap, *n.* The vital *juice* of plants: (*bot.*) the part of the wood next to the bark, sap-wood. [A.S. *sæp*; low Ger. *sapp*, juice; L. *succus*; Gr. *opos*.]

SAP, sap, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To dig:* to destroy by digging underneath: to undermine.—*v.i.* to proceed by undermining: to proceed invisibly:—*pr.p.* sapp'ing; *pa.p.* sapped'.—*n.* An approach dug to a fortification under cover of gabions. [Fr. *saper*, It. *zappare*, prob. akin to Gr. *skaptō*, to dig.]

SAPID, sap'id, *adj.* *Well-tasted:* savoury: perceivable by the sense of taste: that affects the taste. [L. *sapidus—sapio*, to taste.]

SAPIDITY, sap-id'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being sapid: [savouriness.

SAPIENCE, sā'pi-ens, *n.* Quality of being sapient: wisdom: knowledge.

SAPIENT, sā'pi-ent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having good taste: wise:* discerning: sagacious. [L. *sapiens*, *sapientis*, pr.p. of *sapio*, to taste, to be wise, akin to Gr. *saphēs*, clear, distinct.]

SAPIENTLY, sā'pi-ent-li, *adv.* Wisely: sagaciously.

SAPLESS, sap'les, *adj.* Wanting sap: not juicy: dry: decayed.

SAPLING, sap'ling, *n.* A young tree, so called from [being full of sap.

SAPONACEOUS, sap-on-ā'shus, *adj.* *Soapy:* soap-like. [Fr. *saponacé*; from L. *sapo*, *saponis*, Gr. *sapōn*, soap, from root of SOAP.]

SAPONIFICATION, sap-on-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act or operation of converting into soap.

SAPONIFY, sap-on'i-fī, *v.t.* To convert into soap:—*pr.p.* sapon'ifying; *pa.p.* sapon'ified. [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facio*, to make.]

SAPONINE, sap'o-nin, *n.* A vegetable principle, the solution of which froths when agitated, obtained from soap-wort, the fruit of the horse-chestnut, and from other plants. [L. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.]

SAPORIFIC, sap-o-rif'ik, *adj.* *Producing* or tending to produce *taste*. [L. *sapor*, *saporis*, taste, and *facio*, to make.]

SAPPER, sap'ėr, *n.* One who saps: a private in the [Royal Engineers.

SAPPHIC, saf'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to Sappho*, a Grecian poetess: denoting a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho.

SAPPHIRE, saf'ir or -īr, *n.* A highly *brilliant* precious stone, inferior only to the diamond.—*adj.* Of or resembling sapphire. [L. *sapphirus*; Gr. *sappheiros*; Ar. *safir*; Heb. *sappir*, from *saphar*, to polish.]

SAPPHIRINE, saf'ir-in, *adj.* Made of or like [sapphire.

SAPPINESS, sap'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being full of sap: juiciness.

SAPPY, sap'i, *adj.* Abounding with sap: juicy: young: not firm.

SAP-WOOD, sap'-wood, *n.* The outer part of the trunk of a tree, next the bark, in which the sap flows most freely.

SARABAND, sar'a-band, *n.* A Spanish dance: the music to which it is danced. [Sp. *zarabanda*; from Pers. *serbend*, a kind of song.]

SARACEN, sar'a-sen, *n.* (*lit.*) *Eastern people:* a name in the middle ages of the Mohammedans in Palestine. [L. *Saracenus*; Ar. *sharkeyn*, first applied to some tribes of Bedouins in E. Arabia.]

SARACENIC, -AL, sar-a-sen'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Saracens.

SARCASM, särk'azm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A tearing the flesh:* a bitter sneer: a satirical remark in scorn or contempt. [L. *sarcasmus*; Gr. *sarkasmos—sarkazō*, to tear the flesh, to speak bitterly—*sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

SARCASTIC, -AL, sar-kas'tik, -al, *adj.* Containing sarcasm: bitterly satirical.

SARCENET, särs'net, *n.* Fine silk cloth, softer and less glossy than satin. [O. Fr. *sarcenet*, from low L. *saracenicum*, cloth made by Saracens.]

SARCINA, särs'i-na, *n.* A genus of minute plants, sometimes reckoned among algæ, and sometimes among fungi, of a roundish, quadrangular form, and most commonly found in the human stomach. [L., 'a package.']

SARCINE, särs'in, *n.* A nitrogenous substance obtained from the muscular tissue of the horse, ox, hare, &c. [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

SARCOCARP, särk'o-kärp, *n.* (*bot.*) The fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp or a stone. [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit.]

SARCOCELE, särk'o-sēl, *n.* An excrescence or fleshy tumefaction of a testicle. [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *kēlē*, tumour.]

SARCOLOGY, sark-ol'o-ji, *n.* The division of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body. [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *logos*, discourse.]

SARCOPHAGOUS, sar-kof'a-gus, *adj.* *Flesh-eating:* feeding on flesh. [See next word.]

SARCOPHAGUS, sar-kof'a-gus, *n.* A kind of limestone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to *consume the flesh* of corpses: any stone receptacle for a corpse. [L.; Gr. *sarkophagus—sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *phagō*, to eat.]

SARDINE, sär'din, *n.* A small fish of the herring family, abundant about the island of *Sardinia*.

SARDINE, sär'din, } *n.* A name of the cornelian
SARDIUS, sär'di-us, } stone, because found in *Sardinia*.—*adj.* Relating to the sardius.

SARDONIAN, sar-dō'ni-an, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as SARDONIC. [L. *sardonius* = *sardonicus*.]

SARDONIC, sar-don'ik, *adj.* Denoting a convulsive laugh, first observed in those eating the herb *Sardonia*, a species of ranunculus growing in *Sardinia*: forced, heartless, or bitter, said of a laugh. [L. *sardonius*, *sardonicus*, Gr. *sardanios*, Sardinian.]

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SARDONYX, sär'don-iks, *n.* A reddish-yellow variety of chalcedony, said to have been found orig. at *Sardis* in Asia Minor, and to be so called because its colour resembles that of the flesh under the *nail*. [Gr.—*Sardios*, Sardian, *onyx*, a nail.]

SARGASSO, sar-gas'o, *n.* A genus of *sea-weeds*, of which two species are found floating in immense quantities in some parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. [Sp. *sargazo*, sea-weed.]

SARMENT, sär'ment, *n.* (*bot.*) A prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of a strawberry. [L. *sarmentum*, a twig—*sarpeo*, to cut off, to trim.]

SARMENTOSE, sär-ment-ōz', } *adj.* *Twiggy*, esp.
SARMENTOUS, sar-ment'us, } at the joints: (*bot.*) formed as a sarment or runner. [L. *sarmentosus—sarmentum*, a twig.]

SARSA, sär'sa, **SARSAPARILLA**, sär-sa-pa-ril'a, *n.* A twining shrub like the *bramble*, found chiefly in Mexico, said to have been first used medicinally by a physician named *Parillo*; its action is diaphoretic. [Sp. *zarzaparilla—zarza*, bramble, and *Parillo*.]

SARTORIUS, sar-tō'ri-us, *n.* (*lit.*) *The tailor's muscle:* the muscle of the thigh by which the one leg is thrown across the other.

SASH, sash, *n.* A band, ribbon, or scarf worn as a badge or ornament. [It. *sessa*, a Persian turban.]

SASH, sash, *n.* A *case* or frame for panes of glass.—*v.t.* To furnish with sashes. [Fr. *chassis*—L. *capsa*, the receiving thing, a case—*capio*, to take.]

SASINE, sas'in, *n.* (*Scotch law*). The symbolical giving possession of land, by the transferring party giving soil of the land to the party to whom it was transferred. [Fr. *saisine—saisir*, to seize, to occupy.]

SASSAFRAS, sas'a-fras, *n.* A kind of laurel, the wood of which has a pungent taste and is much used in medicine, so called because formerly used to *break* or dissolve *stone* in the bladder. [L. *saxifraga—saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. See SAXIFRAGE.]

SAT, sat, *pa.t.* of SIT.

SATAN, sā'tan, *n.* The *enemy* of men: the devil: the chief of the fallen angels. [Heb. *satan*, enemy—*satan*, Ar. *shatana*, to be adverse.]

SATANIC, -AL, sa-tan'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or [like Satan: devilish.

SATANICALLY, sa-tan'ik-al-li, *adv.* Diabolically: with malice or wickedness suiting the devil.

SATANICALNESS, sa-tan'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being fiendishly malicious or wicked.

SATCHEL. Same as SACHEL.

SATE, sat. Same as SAT, *pa.t.* of SIT.

SATE, sāt, *v.t.* *To satisfy* or *give enough:* to glut: —*pr.p.* sāt'ing; *pa.p.* sāt'ed. [A.S. *sadian*; L. *satio*, *-atum—satis*, enough.]

SATELESS, sāt'les, *adj.* Insatiable.

SATELLITE, sat'el-līt, *n.* (*lit.*) *An attendant:* an obsequious follower: one of the bodies which revolve round some of the planets. [L. *satelles*, *satellitis*.]

SATIABLE, sā'shi-a-bl, *adj.* That may be satiated.

SATIATE, sā'shi-āt, *v.t.* *To satisfy* or give *enough:* to gratify fully: to glut:—*pr.p.* sā'tiāting; *pa.p.* sā'tiāted.—*adj.* Glutted. [See SATE, to satisfy.]

SATIETY, sa-tī'e-ti, *n.* State of being satiated: surfeit.

SATIN, sat'in, *n.* A closely woven glossy silk.—*adj.* Made of or like satin. [Fr.; It. *setino*; Port. *setim*, said to be a Chinese word: but acc. to Diez, from L. *seta*, hair, silk.]

SATINET, sat'i-net, *n.* A thin species of satin: a cloth with a cotton warp and woollen weft.

SATIN-WOOD, sat'in-wood, *n.* A beautiful ornamental wood from the E. and W. Indies, having a texture like satin.

SATINY, sat'in-i, *adj.* Like or composed of satin.

SATIRE, sat'īr or sat'ēr, *n.* (*orig.*) A dish *full* of various kinds of ingredients: a species of poetry, orig. consisting of dramatic improvisations, afterwards an earnest invective against vice or folly: severity of remark: ridicule. [Fr.; L. *satira*, *satura* (*lanx*, a dish)—*satur*, full, akin to *satis*, enough.]

SATIRIC, -AL, sa-tir'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or conveying satire: sarcastic: abusive.

SATIRICALLY, sa-tir'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a satirical manner: with invective: with intention to censure or vilify. [quality of being satirical.

SATIRICALNESS, sa-tir'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or

SATIRISE, sat'ir-īz, *v.t.* To make the object of satire: to censure severely:—*pr.p.* sat'irīsing; *pa.p.* sat'irīsed.

SATIRIST, sat'ir-ist, *n.* One who satirises.

SATISFACTION, sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* Act of satisfying: state of being satisfied: gratification: comfort: that which satisfies: amends: atonement: payment: conviction. [From SATISFY.]

SATISFACTORILY, sat-is-fak'tor-i-li, *adv.* In a satisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, sat-is-fak'tor-i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being satisfactory: the power of satisfying or giving content.

SATISFACTORY, sat-is-fak'tor-i, *adj.* Satisfying: giving content: making amends or payment: atoning: convincing. [satisfied.

SATISFIABLE, sat'is-fī-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

SATISFY, sat'is-fī, *v.t.* *To give enough to:* to supply fully: to please fully: to discharge: to free from doubt: to convince.—*v.i.* to give satisfaction or content: to supply fully: to make payment:—*pr.p.* sat'isfying; *pa.p.* sat'isfied. [L. *satisfacio*, *-factum—satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make.]

SATRAP, sā'trap or sat'rap, *n.* A Persian viceroy or ruler of one of the greater provinces. [Gr. *satrapēs*, from the Persian.] [to a satrapy.

SATRAPAL, sat'rap-al, *adj.* Relating to a satrap or

SATRAPY, sat'rap-i, *n.* The government or the province of a satrap. [ated.

SATURABLE, sat'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be satur-

SATURANT, sat'ūr-ant, *adj.* Saturating. [L. *saturans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *saturo*, to saturate.]

SATURATE, sat'ūr-āt, *v.t.* *To fill:* to unite with till no more can be received: to fill to excess:—*pr.p.* sat'ūrāting; *pa.p.* sat'ūrāted.—*adj.* Saturated: impregnated to the full. [L. *saturo*, *-atum—satur*, full, akin to *satis*, enough.]

SATURATION, sat-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of saturating: state of being saturated: the state of a body when quite filled with another.

SATURDAY, sat'ur-dā, *n.* The seventh or last *day* of the week, dedicated by the Romans to *Saturn*. [A.S. *Sæter-dæg*, *Sætern-dæg*, L. *Saturni dies*, Saturn's day.]

SATURN, sat'urn or sā'-, *n.* An ancient Roman god said to bless the labours of the *sower:* one of the planets of the solar system. [L. *Saturnus—sero*, *satum*, to sow.]

SATURNALIA, sat-ur-nā'li-a, *n.pl.* The annual festival in honour of Saturn, a time of unrestrained license and enjoyment.

SATURNALIAN, sat-ur-nā'li-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Saturnalia: riotously merry: dissolute.

SATURNIAN, sa-turn'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Saturn, whose fabulous reign was called 'the golden age:' happy: pure: simple: denoting the verse in which the oldest Latin poems were written.

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SATURNINE, sat'ur-nīn, *adj.* Grave: gloomy: phlegmatic—because the astrologers said that those born under the planet *Saturn* were so disposed.

SATYR, sāt'ėr or sat'ėr, *n.* A silvan deity represented as part man and part god, and extremely wanton. [L. *satyrus*, Gr. *satyros*.]

SATYRIC, sat-ir'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to satyrs.

SAUCE, saws, *n.* A liquid seasoning for food, consisting of *salt*, &c.: a relish: impudence.—*v.t.* To put sauce in to relish: to make poignant: to treat with bitter or pert language:—*pr.p.* sauc'ing; *pa.p.* sauced'. [Fr.; O. Fr. *sause*—L. *salio*, *salsum*, to salt—*sal*, salt.]

SAUCEPAN, saws'pan, *n.* A pan in which sauce or any small thing is boiled.

SAUCER, saws'ėr, *n.* A small vessel orig. to hold sauce: the shallow platter for a tea or coffee cup. [From SAUCE.]

SAUCILY, saws'i-li, *adv.* In a saucy manner: impudently: impertinently.

SAUCINESS, saws'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being saucy: impudence: impertinence.

SAUCY, saws'i, *adj.* (*comp.* SAUC'IER; *superl.* SAUC'IEST). (*lit.*) *Salt:* hence, sharp: pungent: insolent: impudent: (*Shak.*) lascivious. [From root of SAUCE.]

SAUFGARD, sawf'gärd, *n.* (*Spenser*). SAFEGUARD.

SAULGE, sawlj, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sage.

SAUNTER, sän'tėr or sawn'tėr, *v.i.* (*orig.*) To make a pilgrimage to the *Holy Land:* to wander about the country begging: to wander about idly: to loiter.—*n.* A sauntering: a place for sauntering. [Fr. *sainte terre*, holy land.]

SAUNTERER, sän'tėr-ėr, *n.* One who saunters or wanders about.

SAURIAN, sawr'i-an, *n.* A reptile or animal covered with scales, as the *lizard*.—*adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a saurian. [Gr. *saura*, *sauros*, the lizard.]

SAUROID, sawr'oid, *adj.* Resembling the lizard. [Gr. *sauros*, the lizard, and *eidos*, form.]

SAUSAGE, saws'āj, *n.* A gut stuffed with chopped meat salted and seasoned. [Fr. *saucisse;* It. *salsiccia*—Fr. *sauce*. See SAUCE, SALT.]

SAUTERNE, sō-tėrn', *n.* A kind of claret produced at *Sauterne*, in France.

SAVAGE, sav'āj, *adj.* Living in the *woods:* wild: uncivilised: rude: fierce: cruel: brutal.—*n.* A human being in a wild state: a brutal person: a barbarian.—*v.t.* To make barbarous or cruel. [Fr. *sauvage;* It. *salvaggio*—L. *silvaticus*, pertaining to the woods—*silva*, a wood.]

SAVAGELY, sav'āj-li, *adv.* In a savage manner: cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, sav'āj-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being savage: wildness: cruelty.

SAVAGERY, sav'āj-ėr-i, *n.* The state or condition of being savage: (*Shak.*) wild growth, as of plants, also cruelty, barbarity.

SAVANNAH, SAVANNA, sa-van'a, *n.* One of the vast *meadows* in the west of N. America. [Sp. *savana*, *sabana*, bed-sheet, a meadow—L. *sabanum*, Gr. *sabanon*, a linen cloth.]

SAVANT, sav-ong', *n.* A learned man. [Fr., pr.p. of *savoir*, to know.]

SAVE, sāv, *v.t.* *To bring safe* out of evil: to rescue: to reserve: to lay by for preservation: to preserve: to hinder from occurring: to prevent: to spare: to use seasonably: to except.—*v.i.* to be economical:—*pr.p.* sāv'ing; *pa.p.* sāved'.—*prep.* Except. [Fr. *sauver*—L. *salvo*—*salvus*, safe. See SAFE.]

SAVE-ALL, sāv'-awl, *n.* A contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted.

SAVEGARD, sāv'gärd, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To protect.

SAVELOY, sav'e-loy, *n.* A kind of dried, highly seasoned sausage, made originally of *brains*. [Fr. *cervelas*—*cervelle*, brains—L. *cerebellum*, a small brain.]

SAVER, sāv'ėr, *n.* One who saves or rescues: one who escapes loss: one who is economical.

SAVING, sāv'ing, *adj.* Disposed to save or be economical: incurring no loss: (*theol.*) securing salvation.—*n.* That which is saved: exception:—*pl.* earnings.—*prep.* Excepting: (*Shak.*) without disrespect to.

SAVINGLY, sāv'ing-li, *adv.* In a saving manner: with frugality: (*theol.*) so as to be saved.

SAVINGNESS, sāv'ing-nes, *n.* The quality of being saving: frugality: tendency to promote salvation.

SAVINGS-BANK, sāv'ingz-bangk, *n.* A bank in which savings are deposited at interest.

SAVIOR, sāv'yur, *n.* American spelling of SAVIOUR.

SAVIOUR, sāv'yur, *n.* One who saves from evil.

THE SAVIOUR, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men.

SAVOR, SAVORY. American spelling of SAVOUR, SAVOURY.

SAVORY, sā'vor-i, *n.* An aromatic plant allied to thyme, used for flavouring dishes. [Fr. *savorée*, It. *satureja*, L. *satureia*.]

SAVOUR, sāv'ur, *n.* *Taste:* odour: scent: (*B.*) reputation.—*v.i.* To have a particular taste or smell: to be like. [Fr. *saveur*—L. *sapor*—*sapio*, to taste.]

SAVOURILY, sāv'ur-i-li, *adv.* In a savoury manner: with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, sāv'ur-i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being savoury: a pleasing taste or smell.

SAVOURLESS, sāv'ur-les, *adj.* Wanting savour.

SAVOURLY, sāv'ur-li, *adj.* Well seasoned: of good taste. [pleasant.

SAVOURY, sāv'ur-i, *adj.* Having savour or relish:

SAVOY, sa-voy', *n.* A kind of cabbage brought orig. from *Savoy* in France.

SAW, saw, *pa.t.* of SEE.

SAW, saw, *n.* An instrument for *cutting*, formed of a thin strip of steel, with a toothed edge.—*v.t.* To cut with a saw.—*v.i.* to use a saw: to be cut with a saw:—*pr.p.* saw'ing; *pa.t.* sawed'; *pa.p.* sawed' or sawn. [Fr. *scie;* It. *sega*—L. *seco*, to cut.]

SAW, saw, *n.* (*Shak.*) A saying, a proverb, a maxim: (*Spenser*) a decree. [A.S. *saga*, *sagu*. See SAY.]

SAWDUST, saw'dust, *n.* Dust or small pieces of wood, &c. made in sawing.

SAW-FILE, saw'-fil, *n.* A three-cornered file used for sharpening the teeth of saws.

SAW-FISH, saw'-fish, *n.* A fish allied to the shark, so called from the saw-like form of its snout.

SAW-FLY, saw'-fli, *n.* A family of insects, so called from the female boring a hole in plants in which to deposit her eggs.

SAW-MILL, saw'-mil, *n.* A mill for sawing timber.

SAW-PIT, saw'-pit, *n.* A pit where wood is sawed.

SAW-TOOTHED, saw'-tōōtht, *adj.* Having teeth like those of a saw: (*bot.*) having tooth-like notches, as a leaf.

SAWYER, saw'yėr, *n.* One who saws timber.

SAX-HORN, saks'-horn, *n.* A kind of brass wind-instrument invented by M. Saxe, of Paris.

SAXIFRAGE, saks'i-frāj, *n.* A genus of alpine plants formerly used for *dissolving stone* in the bladder. [L. *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.]

SAXON, saks'un, *n.* One of the people of N. Germany who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries, so called from the *short sword* which they carried: the language of the Saxons.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Saxons, their language, country, or

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architecture. [A.S. *Seaxe—seax*, O. Ger. *sahs*, a knife, a short sword.]

SAXONISM, saks'un-izm, *n.* A Saxon idiom.

SAY, sā, *v.t.* To utter in words: to speak: to declare: to state: to answer.—*v.i.* to speak: to relate: to state:—*pr.p.* say'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* said (sed).—*n.* Something said: a remark: a speech. [A.S. *secgan*, *sægan*; Ice. *seiga*; Ger. *sagen*.]

SAY, sā, *n.* (*Spenser*) Assay, proof, temper (of a sword): (*Shak.*) taste, relish: a sample: trial by sample.—*v.t.* To assay, to try. [A contraction of ASSAY.]

SAY, sā, *n.* A thin kind of silk: a kind of woollen stuff.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Silken. [Fr. *soie*, silk, *saie*, hard brush serge; from L. *saga* = *sagus*, a coarse, woollen blanket.]

SAYER, sā'ér, *n.* One who says. [a maxim.

SAYING, sā'ing, *n.* Something said: an expression:

SCAB, skab, *n.* A crust over a sore, causing one *to scratch*: a disease of sheep, resembling the mange. [A.S. *scæb*; Dan. *scab*; prov. Ger. *schabe*; L. *scabies*, from *scabo*, Ger. *schaben*, to scratch.]

SCABBARD, skab'ard, *n.* The case in which the blade of a sword is kept. [O. E. *scauberk*, prob. from Ice. *skafa*, chisel, and *biarga*, Ger. *bergen*, to hide; Ice. *skalpr*, O. Sw. *skalp*, scabbard.]

SCABBED, skabd, *adj.* Affected or covered with scabs: diseased with the scab. [scabbed.

SCABBEDNESS, skab'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being

SCABBINESS, skab'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being scabby.

SCABBLE, skab'l, *v.t.* To hew a stone to a level surface without making it smooth. [Perhaps dim. of *scab*, as if a chip of the stone.]

SCABBY, skab'i, *adj.* Scabbed.

SCAD, skad, *n.* A fish, sometimes called the horse-mackerel, from its resemblance to the mackerel and its comparative coarseness. [Celt. *sgadan*, a herring.]

SCAFFOLD, skaf'old, *n.* A temporary *platform for exhibiting*, or for supporting something, and esp. for the execution of a criminal.—*v.t.* To furnish with a scaffold: to sustain. [O. D. *scafaut*; Ger. *schaffot*; O. Fr. *eschafault*; It. *catafalco*, from Sp. *catar*, to view, and *falco*, It. *palco*, a scaffold.]

SCAFFOLDAGE, skaf'old-āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) A scaffold, a stage, the gallery of a theatre.

SCAFFOLDING, skaf'old-ing, *n.* A scaffold of wood for supporting workmen while building: materials for scaffolds: (*fig.*) a frame: framework.

SCAGLIOLA, skal-yō'la, *n.* A composition made to imitate the more costly kinds of marble and other ornamental stones. [It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*, a scale, a chip of marble or stone.] [climbed.

SCALABLE, skāl'a-bl, *adj.* That may be scaled or

SCALD, skawld, *v.t.* To burn with *hot* liquid: to expose to a boiling liquid.—*n.* A burn caused by hot liquid. [O. Fr. *eschalder*; It. *scaldare*, to warm; L. *excaldo*, to bathe in warm water, from *calidus*, warm, hot.]

SCALDING HOT, so hot as to scald.

SCALD, skald, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who sounds* or recites: one of the ancient Scandinavian poets. [Ice. and Sw.; akin to Ger. *schallen*, to sound.]

SCALD, skawld, *n.* (*Spenser*). Scurf on the head.—*adj.* (*Shak.*, *Spenser*) Scurfy, paltry, poor. [See SCALL.]

SCALD-HEAD, skawld'-hed, *n.* A fungous parasitic disease of the scalp. [Prob. a corr. of *scaled head*.]

SCALDIC, skald'ik, *adj.* Relating to or composed by the Scalds.

SCALE, skāl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something to ascend by:* a ladder: a series of steps: a graduated measure: (*mus.*) a series of all the tones: the order of a numeral system: gradation: proportion: series.—*v.t.* To mount, as by a ladder: to ascend:—*pr.p.* scāl'ing; *pa.p.* scāled'. [L. *scala*, a ladder, from *scando*, to mount, Sans. *skand*, to ascend.]

SCALE, skāl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A shell* or *dish:* the dish of a balance: a balance—chiefly in pl.: one of the small, thin plates on a fish: a thin layer:—*pl.* Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*v.t.* To clear of scales: to peel off in thin layers: (*Shak.*) to weigh, to measure, to compare, to disperse or spread abroad.—*v.i.* to come off in thin layers:—*pr.p.* scāl'ing; *pa.p.* scāled'. [A.S. *scale*, a shell, *scalu*, a balance; Ice. *skal*, balance, dish; D. *schaal*, balance, bowl, shell; O. Fr. *escale*, a fish-scale.] [a balance.

SCALE-BEAM, skāl'-bēm, *n.* The beam or lever of

SCALE-BOARD, skāl'-bōrd, *n.* (*print.*) A thin slip of wood for extending a page to its true length, making types register, securing uniformity of margin, &c.: veneering.

SCALED, skāld, *adj.* Having scales.

SCALELESS, skāl'les, *adj.* Without scales.

SCALENE, ska-lēn', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Limping:* (*geom.*) denoting triangles having three unequal sides.—*n.* A scalene triangle. [Fr.; L. *scalenus*; Gr. *skalēnos—skazō*, to limp.]

Scalene Triangle.

SCALINESS, skāl'i-nes, *n.* The state of being scaly: roughness.

SCALL, skawl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A scale* or shell: (*B.*) a scab: scabbiness.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Scurvy, scabby. [Akin to A.S. *scyl*, *scalu*, scale; D. *schelle*, bark, shell, skin.]

SCALLION, skal'yun, *n.* Same as ESCHALOT. [L. (*cæpa*) *Ascalonia*, (onion) of Ascalon.]

SCALLOP, skol'up, *n.* A bivalvular *shell*-fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves: one of a series of curves in the edge of anything.—*v.t.* To cut the edge or border into scallops or curves. [O. Fr. *escalope*; D. *schelpe*, shell, cockle-shell. See SCALE, a shell.]

SCALLOPED, skol'upt, *p.adj.* Having the edge or border cut into scallops or curves.

SCALP, skalp, *n.* The skin of the head on which the hair grows: the skin of the top of the head torn off as a token of victory by the N. American Indians.—*v.t.* To cut the scalp from. [It. *scalpo*, from root of SCALLOP, from its likeness to a shell, and akin to SCALE, a shell.]

SCALPEL, skal'pel, *n.* *A small* surgical *knife for dissecting* and operating. [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, a knife—*scalpo*, to cut.]

SCALPER, skalp'ér, } *n.* An instru-
SCALPING-IRON, skalp'ing-ī'urn, } ment used by surgeons for scraping carious bones.

SCALY, skāl'i, *adj.* Covered with scales: like scales: (*bot.*) formed of scales.

SCAMBLE, skam'bl, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To scramble.

SCAMMONY, skam'on-i, *n.* A cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus in Smyrna. [Gr. *skamōnia*.]

SCAMP, skamp, *n.* (*orig.*) One who contracts a debt and *runs away:* a mean scoundrel: a great rascal. [O. Fr. *escamper*, to run away. See SCAMPER.]

SCAMPER, skamp'ér, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To quit the field:* to run with speed. [It. *scampare*, to escape; O. Fr. *escamper*—L. *ex*, of, from, and *campus*, field.]

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SCAN, skan, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To climb:* to count the feet or measures in a verse: to examine carefully: to scrutinise:—*pr.p.* scann'ing; *pa.p.* scanned'. [Fr. *scander*, It. *scandere*, to scan, L. *scando*, *scansum*, Sans. *skand*, to ascend.]

SCAND, skand (*Spenser*). Climbed.

SCANDAL, skan'dal, *n.* (*lit.*) *A trap-spring, snare laid for an enemy:* (*Milton*) offence: opprobrious censure: something said which is false and injurious to reputation: disgrace.—*v.t.* To scandalise, to offend: (*Shak.*) to traduce. [Fr. *scandale;* L. *scandalum;* Gr. *skandalon.*]

SCANDALISE, skan'dal-iz, *v.t.* To give scandal or offence to: to shock: to reproach: to disgrace:—*pr.p.* scan'dalising; *pa.p.* scan'dalised.

SCANDALOUS, skan'dal-us, *adj.* Giving scandal or offence: calling forth condemnation: openly vile: defamatory.

SCANDALOUSLY, skan'dal-us-li, *adv.* In a manner to give offence: shamefully: censoriously.

SCANDALOUSNESS, skan'dal-us-nes, *n.* The quality of giving offence, or of being disgraceful.

SCANDINAVIAN, skan-di-nā'vi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Scandinavia, or Sweden and Norway.—*n.* A native of Scandinavia.

SCANNING, skan'ing, } *n.* Act of scanning or count-
SCANSION, skan'shun, } ing the measures in a verse.

SCANSORES, skan-sōr'ēz, *n.pl.* An order of birds generally characterised by having two toes before opposed by two behind, by which they are enabled *to climb.* [Low L., pl. of *scansor*, *scansoris*, a climber —L. *scando*, *scansus*, to climb.]

SCANSORIAL, skan-sōr'i-al, *adj.* *Climbing:* formed for climbing. [From L. *scando*, *scansus*, to climb.]

SCANT, skant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Measured* exactly or sparingly: not full or plentiful: scarcely sufficient: (*Shak.*) sparing, not liberal.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To limit, to straiten, to make scanty or small.—*v.i.* to fail or become less. [Ice. *skanta—skant*, a measure.]

SCANTILY, skant'i-li, *adv.* In a scanty manner: sparingly: niggardly.

SCANTINESS, skant'i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being scanty: want of space, greatness, or liberality.

SCANTLING, skant'ling, *n.* (*lit.*) *A corner-piece:* (*orig.*) *a pattern:* (*Shak.*) a certain proportion or quantity: a piece of timber cut of a small size: the dimensions of timber as to breadth and thickness. [Fr. *échantillon*, a sample—*cantel*, O. Fr. *cant.* See CANT, an edge.]

SCANTLY, skant'li, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently, scarcely: narrowly: penuriously.

SCANTNESS, skant'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being scant: smallness: insufficiency.

SCANTY, skant'i, *adj.* Scant: not copious or full: hardly sufficient: wanting extent: narrow: small.

SCAPE, skāp, *n.* (*Shak.*) An escape, a freak or fault, an act of vice or lewdness.—*v.t.* (*Shak., Milton*) To escape from, to miss, to shun. [A contr. of ESCAPE.]

SCAPE, skāp, *n.* (*arch.*) The shaft of a column: (*bot.*) a peduncle which, in plants destitute of a stem, rises above the ground, and supports the flowers on its apex. [L. *scapus*, Gr. *skapos* = *skēptron*, a staff, a stick.]

SCAPEGOAT, skāp'gōt, *n.* A goat on which, once a year, the Jewish high-priest confessed the sins of the people, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness. [ESCAPE and GOAT.]

SCAPEGRACE, skāp'grās, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who has escaped grace:* a graceless, hare-brained fellow.

SCAPELESS, skāp'les, *adj.* (*bot.*) Wanting a scape.

SCAPEMENT. Same as ESCAPEMENT.

SCAPE-WHEEL, skāp'-hwēl, *n.* The wheel which drives the pendulum of a clock.

SCAPHITE, skaf'īt, *n.* A genus of fossil cephalopods of the ammonite family, so called from the *boatlike* shape of the shell. [Gr. *skaphē*, anything dug out, a boat—*skaptō*, to dig.]

SCAPHOID, skaf'oid, *adj.* *Boatlike in form*, noting two bones, one in the wrist and the other in the foot. [Gr. *skaphē*, a boat (see SCAPHITE), and *eidos*, form.]

SCAPOLITE, skap'o-līt, *n.* A silicate of alumina and lime, occurring in long *rod-like* crystals. [Gr. *skapos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone.]

SCAPPLE, skap'l, *v.t.* Same as SCABBLE.

SCAPULA, skap'ū-la, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little spade:* the shoulder-blade. [L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades = *spatula*, dim. of *spatha*, a spade.]

SCAPULAR, skap'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to the [shoulder.

SCAPULAR, skap'ū-lar, } *n.* An ornament worn
SCAPULARY, skap'ū-lar-i, } by some R. C. orders, consisting of two woollen bands, one of which crosses the *shoulders* and the other the breast. [From SCAPULA.]

SCAR, skār, *n.* (*lit.*) *A crack* or *cleft:* the mark left by a wound or sore: any mark or blemish: a bare broken place on a mountain side: a precipitous bank or rock.—*v.t.* To mark with a scar.—*v.i.* to become scarred:—*pr.p.* scarr'ing; *pa.p.* scarred'. [Dan. *skaar*, Ice. *skor*, *skard*, a cut, notch; Bret. *skarr*, crack; Fr. *escarre*, breach.]

SCARAB, skar'ab, } *n.* An insect with wing-
SCARABEE, skar'a-bē, } sheaths, a beetle. [L. *scarabæus*, Gr. *skarabos.*]

SCARAMOUCH, skar'a-mowch, *n.* A bragging, cowardly fellow. [It. *scaramuccio*, a buffoon in an old Italian play—It. *scaramucciare*, to skirmish—*schermire*, to fence.]

SCARCE, skārs, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Picked out:* not plentiful: not equal to the demand: rare: not common.—*adv.* Scarcely. [O. Fr. *eschars*, It. *scarso*, niggardly; low L. *scarpsus*, *excarpsus*, for *excerptus*, pa.p. of *excarpo* —*ex*, out of, and *carpo*, to pick.]

SCARCE-BEARDED, skārs'-bērd'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a scanty beard.

SCARCELY, skārs'li, *adv.* Hardly: barely: with [difficulty: scantly.

SCARCEMENT, skārs'ment, *n.* (*arch.*) A plain set-off or projection in a wall.

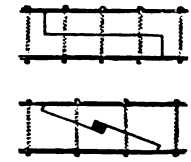
SCARCENESS, skārs'nes, *n.* Same as SCARCITY.

SCARCITY, skārs'i-ti, *n.* State of being scarce: deficiency: rareness.

SCARE, skār, *v.t.* *To drive away* by frightening: to strike with sudden terror:—*pr.p.* scār'ing; *pa.p.* scāred'. [Scot. *skair*, to take fright; Ice. *skirra*, Ger. *scheren*, to drive away.]

SCARECROW, skār'krō, *n.* Anything set up to scare away crows or other birds: a vain cause of terror.

SCARF, skärf, *n.* A light piece of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or about the neck: a light handkerchief for the neck.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To dress with a scarf or any loose vesture, to throw loosely on. [Low Ger. *scherf;* D. *scaerpe;* Ger. *schärpe;* Fr. *écharpe.*]



Different methods of Scarfing.

SCARF, skärf, *v.t.* To unite two pieces of timber at the ends longitudinally.—*n.* The joint by which two pieces of timber are united lengthwise by the ends:

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the part cut off the end of each piece so that they may fit together in an even joint. [Sw. *skarfva*, to join together, *skarf*, a joint.]

SCARFSKIN, skärf'skin, *n.* The scurf or surface skin: the cuticle or outer skin of animals. [A.S. *sceorf*, scurf, and SKIN. See SCURF.]

SCARIFICATION, skar-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of scarifying.

SCARIFICATOR, skar-i-fi-kāt'or, *n.* An instrument with several lancets for scarifying or making slight incisions in the operation of cupping.

SCARIFIER, skar'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who scarifies: an instrument used for scarifying.

SCARIFY, skar'i-fī, *v.t.* *To scratch* or slightly cut the skin: to make small cuts with a lancet, so as to draw blood:—*pr.p.* scar'ifying; *pa.p.* scar'ified. [Fr. *scarifier*; L. *scarifico*, *-atum*; Gr. *skariphaomai*—*skariphos*, an etching tool.]

SCARLATINA, skär-la-tī'na, *n.* SCARLET-FEVER.

SCARLESS, skär'les, *adj.* Without scars: unwounded.

SCARLET, skär'let, *n.* A bright-red colour: scarlet cloth.—*adj.* Of the colour called scarlet. [It. *scarlatto*; Ger. *scharlach*; Pers. *sakarlat*.]

SCARLET-FEVER, skär'let-fē'vėr, *n.* A highly contagious fever, so named from the scarlet flush which accompanies it.

SCARLET-RUNNER, skär'let-run'ėr, *n.* A plant with scarlet flowers, which runs up any support.

SCARMAGE, skär'māj, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SKIR-
SCARMOGE, skär'moj, } MISH.

SCARP, skärp, *n.* (*her.*) The scarf worn by military commanders. [O. Fr. *escharpe*. See SCARF.]

SCARP, skärp, *n.* Same as ESCARP.—*v.t.* To slope or cut down nearly perpendicular. [Fr. *escarpe*, It. *scarpa*, precipice, declivity—Ice. *skarpr*, Ger. *scharf*, E. SHARP.]

SCARRY, skär'i, *adj.* Bearing or pertaining to scars.

SCATE. Same as SKATE, a fish.

SCATH, skath, *n.* (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) Waste, damage, injury. [A.S. *scæthe*, injury, loss.]

SCATH, skath, } *v.t.* To injure: to waste: to de-
SCATHE, skāth, } stroy:—*pr.p.* scathing, scāth'ing; *pa.p.* scathed, scāthed'. [A.S. *sceathan*, to rob, to injure.]

SCATHFUL, skath'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Injurious, destructive.

SCATHFULNESS, skath'fool-nes, *n.* Injuriousness: damage.

SCATHLESS, skath'les, *adj.* Without waste or

SCATTER, skat'ėr, *v.t.* To disperse in all directions: to throw loosely about: to sprinkle: (*Spenser*) to let drop.—*v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated. [A.S. *scateran*: allied to SHATTER.]

SCATTERING, skat'ėr-ing, *n.* Something scattered.

SCATTERLING, skat'ėr-ling, *n.* (*Spenser*). One who has no fixed abode: a vagabond.

SCAUR, skawr, *n.* A precipitous bank or rock. [See SCAR.]

SCAVENGER, skav'en-jėr, *n.* (*orig.*) *An inspector* of goods offered for sale, and also of the streets: hence, one who cleans the streets. [From obs. E. *scavage*, the duty on goods offered for sale—A.S. *sceawian*, to inspect.]

SCENE, sēn, *n.* (*orig.*) The *stage* of a theatre on which the actors perform: a picture of the place of an action: a large painted view: place of action, occurrence, or exhibition: the part of a play acted without change of place: a series of events connected and exhibited: a number of objects presented to the view at once: (*Bacon*) the hangings of a theatre, suited to a play: spectacle: view: a display of strong feeling between two or more persons. [Fr. *scène*, L. *scena*, Gr. *skēnē*.]

SCENE-MAN, sēn'-man, *n.* One who manages the scenery in a theatre.

SCENE-PAINTER, sēn'-pānt'ėr, *n.* One whose employment it is to paint scenery for theatres.

SCENERY, sēn'ėr-i, *n.* The painted representation on a stage: the appearance of anything presented to the eye: place and objects seen together.

SCENE-SHIFTER, sēn'-shift'ėr, *n.* Same as SCENE-MAN.

SCENIC, sen'ik or sēn'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to scenery: dramatic: theatrical.

SCENICAL, sen'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to scenery: scenic.

SCENOGRAPHIC, -AL, sēn-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to scenography: drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sēn-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a scenographic manner: in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, sēn-og'ra-fi, *n.* *Art of representing a scene* or a body in perspective. [Gr. *skēnē*, a scene, and *graphō*, to write, delineate.]

SCENT, sent, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To discern by the senses:* to discern by the sense of smell: to perfume.—*v.i.* to have a smell.—*n.* Odour: sense of smell: chase followed by the scent: course of pursuit. [Fr. *sentir*; L. *sentio*. See SENSE.]

SCENTLESS, sent'les, *adj.* Having no scent or smell.

SCEPTIC, -AL, skep'tik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Reflective, thoughtful:* doubting: hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles: (*theol.*) doubting or denying the truth of revelation. [L. *scepticus*, Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective—*skeptomai*, to look about, to consider.]

SCEPTIC, skep'tik, *n.* One who is sceptical: (*theol.*) one who doubts or denies the existence of God or the truths of revelation.

SCEPTICALLY, skep'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a sceptical manner: doubtingly.

SCEPTICISM, skep'ti-sizm, *n.* Doubt: the doctrine that no facts can be certainly known: (*theol.*) a doubting of the existence of God or of the truth of revelation. [From SCEPTIC.]

SCEPTRE, sep'tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something to lean upon:* the staff or baton borne by kings as an emblem of authority: royal power. [L. *sceptrum*; Gr. *skēptron*, a staff to lean upon—*skēptō*, to lean.]

SCEPTRED, sep'trd, *adj.* Bearing a sceptre.

SCERN, sėrn, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To discern, to perceive. [A contr. of DISCERN.]

SCHEDULE, sed'-, sked'-, or shed'ūl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small leaf of paper:* a piece of paper containing some writing: a list, inventory, or table.—*v.t.* To place in a schedule or list:—*pr.p.* sched'uling; *pa.p.* sched'uled. [O. Fr. *schedule*, L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus—Gr. *schedē*, anything formed by cleaving, a leaf—*schizō*, to cleave.]

SCHEIK. Same as SHEIK.

SCHEME, skēm, *n.* *Form, shape*, plan: something contrived to be done: purpose: plot: a combination of things by design: an illustrative diagram.—*v.t.* To plan: to contrive.—*v.i.* to form a plan or scheme:—*pr.p.* schēm'ing; *pa.p.* schēmed'. [Fr.; L. *schema*, Gr. *schēma*, form—*echō*, *schēsō*, to have or hold.]

SCHEMER, skēm'ėr, *n.* One who schemes or contrives.

SCHEMING, skēm'ing, *adj.* Given to forming schemes: intriguing.

SCHEMINGLY, skēm'ing-li, *adv.* By scheming.

SCHIEDAM, skē-dam', *n.* Holland gin, named from the town where it is chiefly made.

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SCHISM, sizm, *n.* *A split* or division: a separation in a church, from diversity of opinion: disunion. [L. *schisma*, Gr. *schisma—schizō*, to split.]

SCHISMATIC, -AL, siz-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Tending to, or of the nature of schism. [L. *schismaticus*, Gr. *schismatikos—schisma*. See SCHISM.]

SCHISMATIC, siz-mat'ik, *n.* One who separates from a church from difference of opinion.

SCHISMATICALLY, siz-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATISE, siz'mat-īz, *v.i.* To practise schism: to make a breach in the communion of the church: —*pr.p.* schis'matising; *pa.p.* schis'matised.

SCHIST, shist, *n.* (*geol.*) A kind of rock *splitting* into thin layers: slate-rock. [Fr. *schiste*—Gr. *schistos—schizō*, to split.]

SCHISTIC, shist'ik, **SCHISTOSE**, shist'ōs, **SCHISTOUS**, shist'us, *adj.* Like schist: having a slaty structure.

SCHNAPPS, shnaps, *n.* Holland gin. [Ger. *schnapps*, a dram.]

SCHOLAR, skol'ar, *n.* One who attends a school: a pupil: a disciple: a student: one who has received a learned education: a man of learning: in the Eng. universities, an undergraduate partly supported from the revenues of a college. [L. *scholaris*, belonging to a school—*schola*. See SCHOOL.]

SCHOLARLY, skol'ar-li, *adj.* Like or becoming a scholar.—*adv.* In the manner of a scholar.

SCHOLARSHIP, skol'ar-ship, *n.* The character of a scholar: learning: in the Eng. universities, a benefaction for the maintenance of a student.

SCHOLASTIC, skol-as'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to a scholar or to schools: scholar-like: pertaining to the schoolmen: excessively subtle: pedantic.—*n.* One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the middle ages. [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. *scholastikos — scholazō*, to have leisure, to attend school—*scholē*, leisure.]

SCHOLASTICALLY, skol-as'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a scholastic manner: according to the methods of the schools of philosophy.

SCHOLASTICISM, skol-as'ti-sizm, *n.* The method or subtleties of the schools of philosophy: the collected body of doctrines of the schoolmen.

SCHOLIAST, skōl'i-ast, *n.* A writer of scholiums. [Gr. *scholiastēs—scholion*, a scholium.]

SCHOLIASTIC, skōl-i-ast'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to a scholiast or to scholiums.

SCHOLION, skōl'i-on, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SCHOLIUM.

SCHOLIUM, skōl'i-um, *n.* One of the notes written by the old critics on the margins of the ancient classics, so called because done in their *leisure*: (*math.*) an explanation added to a problem:—*pl.* SCHO'LIUMS, SCHO'LIA. [Low L.; Gr. *scholion—scholē*, leisure.]

SCHOOL, skōōl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Leisure* for learning: a place for instruction: an institution of learning: an establishment for the instruction of children: the pupils of a school: exercises for instruction: the disciples of a particular teacher, or those who hold a common doctrine.—*v.t.* To educate in a school: to instruct: to admonish. [L. *schola*—Gr. *scholē*, leisure.]

SCHOOL-BOARD, skōōl'-bōrd, *n.* A board of managers whose duty it is to see that adequate means of education are provided for the children of a town or district.

SCHOOL-BOY, skōōl'-boy, *n.* A boy attending a school: one learning the rudiments of a subject.

SCHOOL-DAME, skōōl'-dām, *n.* A school-mistress.

SCHOOL-DAYS, skōōl'-dāz, *n.pl.* The time of life during which one goes to school. [precepts.

SCHOOLERY, skōōl'ér-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Something taught,

SCHOOL-FELLOW, skōōl'-fel'lō, *n.* One taught at the same school: an associate at school.

SCHOOL-GIRL, skōōl'-gérl, *n.* A girl attending school.

SCHOOL-HOURS, skōōl'-owrz, *n.* Time spent at school in acquiring instruction.

SCHOOL-HOUSE, skōōl'-hows, *n.* (*Spenser*). A house of discipline and instruction: a house used as a school: a schoolmaster's house.

SCHOOLING, skōōl'ing, *n.* Instruction in school: tuition: the price paid for instruction: reproof: reprimand.

SCHOOLMAN, skōōl'man, *n.* One of the philosophers and divines of the middle ages, so called because they taught in the schools of divinity established by Charlemagne.

SCHOOLMASTER, skōōl'mas'tér, *n.* The master or teacher of a school: (*B.*) a pedagogue in lit. meaning.

SCHOOL-MATE, skōōl'-māt, *n.* One who attends the same school. [teacher of a school.

SCHOOL-MISTRESS, skōōl'-mis'tres, *n.* A female

SCHOOL-TEACHER, skōōl'-tēch'ér, *n.* One who teaches a school.

SCHOONER, skōōn'ér, *n.* A sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, with fore-and-aft sails, but sometimes with square top and topgallant sails on the fore-mast. [D. *schooner*, Ger. *schoner*, *schuner*.]

SCHORL, shorl, *n.* Black tourmaline. [Ger. *schörl*.]

SCHOTTISH, SCHOTTISCHE, shot'ēsh, *n.* A dance resembling a polka, danced by a couple: music adapted for the dance. [Ger., 'Scottish.']

SCHUCHIN, skuch'in, *n.* (*Spenser*). Escutcheon, shield, device on a shield.

SCIAGRAPHY, sī-ag'ra-fi, *n.* (*lit.*) *The description of shadows:* the art of casting and delineating shadows as they fall in nature: (*arch.*) the vertical section of a building to shew its interior structure: dialling. [Gr. *skiagraphia—skia*, a shadow, and *graphō*, to write, describe.]

SCIAMACHY, sī-am'a-ki, *n.* Same as SCIOMACHY.

SCIATIC, -AL, sī-at'ik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or affecting *the hip.* [Low L. *sciaticus*—Gr. *ischiadikos*, of the hips—*ischion*, the hip-joint.]

SCIATIC, SCIATICA, sī-at'ik-a, *n.* *A rheumatic affection of the hip-joint:* a neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve. [Low L. *sciatica*, Gr. *ischiadikē* (*nosos*, disease) of pains in the hip-joint—*ischias*, pain in the hip-joint—*ischion*, the hip-joint.]

SCIATICALLY, sī-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* With or by means of sciatica.

SCIENCE, sī'ens, *n.* *Knowledge:* truth ascertained: pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake: knowledge arranged under general truths and principles: that which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from art. [Fr.; L. *scientia—sciens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *scio*, to know.] [science.

SCIENTIAL, sī-en'shal, *adj.* (*Milton*). Producing

SCIENTIFIC, -AL, sī-en-tif'ik, -al, *adj.* *Producing* or containing *science:* according to or versed in science. [Fr. *scientifique*—L. *scientia*, science, *facio*, to make.]

SCIENTIFICALLY, sī-en-tif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a scientific manner: according to the rules or principles of science.

SCIMITAR, sim'i-tar. Same as CIMETER.

SCINCOIDIAN, sin-koid'i-an, *n.* One of a family of saurian reptiles, the typical genus of which is the skink. [L. *scincus*, Gr. *skinkos*, a kind of lizard, and *eidos*, form, likeness.]

SCINK, skingk, *n.* Same as SKINK.

SCINTILLATE, sin'til-lāt, *v.i.* *To send out sparks:*

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to sparkle:—*pr.p.* scin'tillăting; *pa.p.* scin'tillated. [L. *scintillo, -atum—scintilla*, a spark.]

SCINTILLATION, sin-til-lā'shun, *n.* Act of throwing out sparks: shining with a twinkling light.

SCIOGRAPHY, sī-og'ra-fi, *n.* Same as SCIAGRAPHY.

SCIOLISM, sī'ol-izm, *n.* Superficial *knowledge*. [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, knowing—*scio*, to know.]

SCIOLIST, sī'ol-ist, *n.* One who knows anything superficially: a pretender to science.

SCIOLISTIC, sī-ol-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or partaking of sciolism: pertaining to or resembling a sciolist.

SCIOMACHY, sī-om'a-ki, *n.* *A battle* or fighting *with shadows:* imaginary or futile combat. [Gr. *skiamachia, skiomachia—skia*, shadow, and *machē*, battle.]

SCION, sī'un, *n.* A *cutting* or twig for grafting: a young shoot produced during the year: a young member of a family. [Fr.; L. *sectio*, a cutting—*seco*, to cut.]

SCIOPTIC, sī-op'tik, } *adj.* Noting a certain opti-
SCIOPTRIC, sī-op'trik, } cal arrangement for forming images in a darkened room, consisting of a globe with a lens fitted to a camera, and made to turn like the eye. [Gr. *skia*, shadow, and *optikos*. See OPTICAL.]

SCIRRHOID, skir'oid, *adj.* Resembling scirrhus. [Gr. *skiros*, scirrhus, and *eidos*, form, likeness.]

SCIRRHOUS, skir'us, *adj.* Hardened: proceeding from scirrhus.

SCIRRHUS, skir'us, *n.* (*med.*) *A hardened* gland forming a tumour: a hardening, esp. that preceding cancer. [Gr. *skiros—skiros*, hard.]

SCISSORS, siz'urz, *n.* *A cutting* instrument consisting of two blades fastened at the middle. [L. *scissor*, one who divides—*scindo*, to cut.]

SCLAVE, SCLAVONIAN, &c. See SLAVE, SLAVONIAN, &c.

SCLEROTIC, skle-rot'ik, *adj.* *Hard, firm:* noting the outer membrane of the eyeball.—*n.* The outermost membrane of the eyeball. [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.]

SCOFF, skof, *v.t.* *To laugh at* or mock: to treat with scorn.—*v.i.* to shew contempt or scorn.—*n.* An expression of scorn or contempt: mockery: raillery. [Dan. *skuffe*, to delude; Ice. *skaup, skauf*, to laugh at.]

SCOFFER, skof'ėr, *n.* One who scoffs: one who mocks and ridicules with the language of contempt.

SCOFFINGLY, skof'ing-li, *adv.* In a scoffing manner: with mockery or contempt.

SCOLD, skōld, *v.i.* *To rail* in a loud and violent manner: to find fault.—*v.t.* to chide rudely: to rebuke in words.—*n.* A rude, clamorous woman. [Low Ger. *schelden*, Ger. *schelten*, to brawl, to scold, akin to *schallen*, to make a noise, to rail.]

SCOLDER, skōld'ėr, *n.* One who scolds.

SCOLLOP. Same as SCALLOP.

SCOLOPENDRA, skol-o-pen'dra, *n.* A genus of Myriapoda, having a long, slender, depressed body, protected by coriaceous plates, and having at least twenty-one pair of legs: (*Spenser*) a fish resembling a centipede. [Gr. *skolopendra*.]

SCOLOPENDRIUM, skol-o-pen'dri-um, *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, named from a supposed resemblance to the scolopendra. [Gr. *skolopendrion—skolopendra*.]

SCONCE, skons, *n.* *A bulwark:* a small fort: (*Shak.*) a head.—*v.t.* To shut up in a sconce, to confine: (*Milton*) to tax or fine. [D. *schantse*, a rampart, a parapet; Ger. *schanzen*, to make a fence, to fortify.]

SCONCE, skons, *n.* (*orig.*) *A lantern:* the part of a candlestick for the candle: a candlestick, usually in the form of a projecting bracket, with a mirror to reflect the light. [Acc. to Wedgwood, from low L. *absconsa, sconsa*, orig. a dark lantern—L. *absconsa candela*, a hidden light—*abscondo*, to hide, *candela*, a light.]

Sconce.

SCOOP, skōōp, *v.t.* To lift up, as water, with something hollow: to empty with a ladle: to make hollow: to place in a hollow: to dig out.—*n.* Anything hollow for scooping: a large ladle: a place hollowed out: a sweeping stroke. [D. *schop*, Dan. *skuffe*, a shovel; Sw. *skopa*, a scoop; Ger. *schöpfen*, to draw or lade out water; akin to Gr. *skaptō*, L. *cavo*, to hollow. See SHIP.]

SCOOP-NET, skōōp'-net, *n.* A hand-net.

SCOOP-WHEEL, skōōp'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel having scoops or buckets attached to its circumference, used for raising water.

SCOPE, skōp, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which one sees*, space as far as one can see: room or opportunity for free outlook: space for action: the end before the mind: intention: (*Shak.*) freedom from restraint, liberty: hence, a riotous act. [L. *scopos*, Gr. *skopos—skeptomai*, to look, to view.]

SCORBUTIC, -AL, skor-būt'ik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to*, resembling, or diseased with *scurvy*. [Low L. *scorbuticus—scorbutus*, scurvy, Ger. *scharbock*, akin to *schärfe*, E. SCURVY.]

SCORCH, skorch, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To strip the bark off:* to burn slightly: to roast highly: to pain by heat.—*v.i.* to be burned on the surface: to be dried up. [A.S. *scorcned*, scorched; Fr. *écorcer*, O. Fr. *escorcher*, It. *scorticare*, low L. *excorticare*—L. *ex*, off, and *cortex, corticis*, bark.]

SCORCHING, skorch'ing, *p.adj.* Burning superficially.

SCORCHINGLY, skorch'ing-li, *adv.* In a scorching manner.

SCORE, skōr, *n.* *A scar* or *notch* for keeping count: a line drawn: the number twenty, once represented by a larger notch: a reckoning: account: reason: the original draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript.—*v.t.* To mark with notches or lines: to note: to furrow:—*pr.p.* scōr'ing; *pa.p.* scōred'. [A.S. *scor*; Ice. *skor*, D. *schore*, a notch, score; akin to SHEAR and SCAR.]

SCORER, skōr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which cuts or scores: one who keeps a score.

SCORIA, skō'ri-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Excrement: dross:* slag left from metal or ores after being under fire:—*pl.* SCORIÆ, skō'ri-ē, ashes from a volcano. [L.; Gr. *skōria*; Sans. *çakrit*.]

SCORIFICATION, skō-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act or operation of reducing a body to scoria. [L. *scoria*, dross, and *facio*, to make.]

SCORN, skorn, *n.* Disdain caused by mean opinion: extreme contempt: object of contempt.—*v.t.* To hold in extreme contempt: to disdain: to slight or neglect.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to shew contempt, to scoff. [It. *scherno*; O. Fr. *eschern*, from O. Ger. *skern*, derision, *skernon*, to mock.]

TO LAUGH TO SCORN, to deride.—TO THINK SCORN, to disdain or despise.

SCORNER, skorn'ėr, *n.* One who scorns: (*B.*) one who scoffs at religion.

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SCORNFUL, skorn'fool, *adj.* Full of scorn: contemptuous: disdainful.

SCORNFULLY, skorn'fool-li, *adv.* In a scornful manner: with contempt.

SCORPIO, skor'pi-o, *n.* *A scorpion:* (*astron.*) one of the signs or constellations of the zodiac. [L. See SCORPION.]

SCORPION, skor'pi-un, *n.* An insect with claws like the lobster, and armed with a poisonous sting in its tail: one of the signs of the zodiac: (*B.*) a whip with points like a scorpion's tail. [Fr.; L. *scorpio;* Gr. *skorpios.*]

SCORSE, skors, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To chase. [It. *scorso.* See COURSE.]

SCORSE, skors, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To barter or exchange. —*n.* (*Spenser*) Barter, exchange. [Written also *scoss;* perh. akin to SCOT.]

SCOT, skot, *n.* A payment or fine: a tax or contribution. [A.S. *scot*, a payment; Ger. *schoss—schiessen*, to count money.]

SCOT AND LOT, parish rates, orig. assessed according to the lot or ability of the payer.

SCOT, skot, *n.* A native of Scotland, orig. of Ireland. [A.S. *Scottas*, the Scots.]

SCOTCH, skoch,
SCOTTISH, skot'ish,
SCOTS, skots,
} *adj.* Pertaining to Scotland, its people, or language.

SCOTCH, skoch, *v.t.* To cut with narrow incisions: to cut or wound slightly.

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, skoch'-kol'ups, *n.pl.* Beefsteaks fried with onions: scotched-collops.

SCOTCHED-COLLOPS, skocht'-kol'ups, *n.pl.* Veal scotched or cut into small pieces and fried.

SCOTCHMAN, skoch'man, *n.* A native of Scotland.

SCOTER, skō'tėr, *n.* A species of marine duck with beautiful dark plumage.

SCOT-FREE, skot'-frē, *adj.* *Free from scot* or payment: untaxed: unhurt, safe. [O. Fr. *escot*, payment of one's share, It. *scotto*, the reckoning at an inn; A.S. *sceotan*, to shoot, throw down money, Ger. *schiessen*, to shoot.]

SCOTS, skots, *adj.* Same as SCOTCH.

SCOTSMAN, skots'man, *n.* Same as SCOTCHMAN.

SCOTTICISM, skot'i-sizm, *n.* A Scotch idiom.

SCOTTISH, skot'ish, *adj.* Same as SCOTCH.

SCOUNDREL, skown'drel, *n.* *A low*, worthless *fellow:* a rascal: a man without principle. [Prob. from Ger. *schandkerl—schande*, disgrace, and *kerl*, fellow.]

SCOUNDRELISM, skown'drel-izm, *n.* Rascality: baseness.

SCOUR, skowr, *v.t.* To clean by rubbing with something rough: to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c.: to remove by rubbing: to pass quickly over: to range. —*v.i.* to clean by rubbing: to cleanse: to run swiftly: to rove. [Ger. *scheuern;* Dan. *skure;* Ice. *skura;* O. Fr. *escurer*, It. *sgurare*—L. *ex*, and *curare*, to take care of.]

SCOURER, skowr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which scours: a swift runner: a foot-pad, a robber.

SCOURGE, skurj, *n.* A whip: an instrument of punishment: a punishment: means of punishment. —*v.t.* To whip severely: to punish in order to correct. [Fr. *'escourgée;* It. *coreggia*, a horse's rein, shoe-tie; L. *corrigia*, a strap—*corium*, leather: acc. to Garnett, W. *skourjez*, a scourge, from *skourr*, a branch.]

SCOURGER, skurj'ėr, *n.* One who scourges: a punisher, a chastiser.

SCOUT, skowt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One sent to listen:* one sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, &c.—*v.t.* To spy out, to reconnoitre.—*v.i.* to act as a scout: to watch the motions of an enemy. [O. Fr. *escoute—escouter*, It. *ascoltare*, L. *auscultare*, to listen—*auricula*, *auris*, the ear.]

SCOUT, skowt, *v.t.* To sneer at: to reject with disdain. [Acc. to Wedg., Scot. *scout*, to pour forth a liquid forcibly.]

SCOWL, skowl, *v.i.* *To wrinkle the brows*, in displeasure: to look sour or angry: to look gloomy.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to drive or repel with a scowl.—*n.* The wrinkling of the brows when displeased: a look of sullenness, anger, or discontent. [Dan. *skule;* akin to Ger. *schielen*, low Ger. *schulen*, to squint.]

SCRABBLE, skrab'l, *v.i.* (*B.*) *To scrape* or make unmeaning marks: to scribble, scrawl:—*pr.p.* scrabb'ling; *pa.p.* scrabb'led. [Dim. of SCRAPE.]

SCRAG, skrag, *n.* *That which is shrunk:* anything thin or lean and rough: the bony part of the neck. [Gael. *sgreag*, parched; Ice. *skrekka*, to parch, shrink.]

SCRAGGED, skrag'ed, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Shrunk:* lean and rough: uneven: rugged. [From SCRAG.]

SCRAGGEDNESS, skrag'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being scragged: roughness: ruggedness: leanness.

SCRAGGINESS, skrag'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being scraggy.

SCRAGGY, skrag'i, *adj.* Scragged. [thin neck.

SCRAG-NECKED, skrag'-nekt, *adj.* Having a long,

SCRAMBLE, skram'bl, *v.i.* To struggle to seize before others something thrown upon the ground: to catch at or strive for rudely: to move on all-fours.—*v.t.* to mix and cook in a confused mass:—*pr.p.* scram'bling; *pa.p.* scram'bled.—*n.* Act of scrambling. [Prov. E. *scramb*, to rake together with the hands, or *scramp*, to snatch at; akin to Dan. *scramle*, to rumble, Sw. *skramla*, to clatter.]

SCRAMBLER, skram'blėr, *n.* One who scrambles, or who climbs on all-fours. [irregular.

SCRAMBLING, skram'bling, *adj.* Confused and

SCRAMBLINGLY, skram'bling-li, *adv.* In a scrambling manner: irregularly: unceremoniously.

SCRANNEL, skran'l, *adj.* (*Milton*). Producing a weak screeching noise. [From the sound.]

SCRAP, skrap, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is scraped off:* a small piece: an unconnected extract.

SCRAP-BOOK, skrap'-book, *n.* A blank book for the preservation of scraps or extracts from books, &c.

SCRAPE, skrāp, *v.t.* *To make a harsh* or grating *noise* on: to rub with something sharp: to remove by drawing a sharp edge over: to collect by laborious effort: to save penuriously.—*v.i.* to make a harsh noise by rubbing on the surface of anything: to play badly on a violin: to make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.—*n.* The act or noise of scraping: an awkward bow with a drawing back of the foot: an embarrassing and disagreeable position:—*pr.p.* scrāp'ing; *pa.p.* scrāped'. [A.S. *screopan;* Ice. *skrapa*, to creak, grate: from the sound.]

SCRAPER, skrāp'ėr, *n.* An instrument used for scraping, esp. the soles of shoes.

SCRAPING, skrāp'ing, *n.* Act of scraping: that which is scraped off.

SCRAP-METAL, skrap'-met'al, *n.* Scraps or fragments of any kind of metal, which are only of use for re-melting.

SCRATCH, skrach, *v.t.* To rub or mark the surface with something pointed, as the nails: to tear or to dig with the claws.—*v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging.—*n.* A mark or tear made by scratching: a slight wound. [Ger. *kratzen*, D.

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krassen, akin to Gr. *charassō*, to scratch: from the sound.]

SCRATCH OUT, to erase.

SCRATCH-BACK, skrach'-bak, *n.* A kind of toy, which, when drawn over a person's back, makes a sound as if his coat was torn.

SCRATCHER, skrach'ér, *n.* One who or that which scratches: a bird which scratches for food, as a hen.

SCRAWL, skrawl, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *To scrape*, mark, or write irregularly, or hastily.—*n.* Irregular or hasty writing. [From the sound: akin to D. *schravelen*, *scrafelen*, to scrape.]

SCRAWLER, skrawl'ér, *n.* One who scrawls: a hurried and clumsy writer.

SCREAM, skrēm, *v.i.* *To cry out* with a shrill cry, as in fear or pain: to shriek.—*n.* A shrill, sudden cry, as in fear or pain: a shriek. [It. *scramare*, A.S. *hreman*, W. *ysgarmu*, to cry out; Ice. *hreima*, to resound: from the sound.]

SCREAMER, skrēm'ér, *n.* One who screams: a genus of birds about the size of the turkey, natives of S. America, and named from their loud harsh cry.

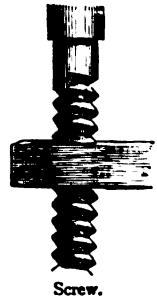
SCREECH, skrēch, *v.i.* To shriek or utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry.—*n.* A harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. [Ir. *screach*; Gael. *sgreach*; W. *ysgrechian*: from the sound.]

SCREECH-OWL, skrēch'-owl, *n.* A kind of owl, so called from its screeching cry. [screech.

SCREECHY, skrēch'i, *adj.* Shrill and harsh, like a

SCREEN, skrēn, *n.* That which shelters from danger or observation, or excludes wind, light, &c.: a partition in churches: a coarse riddle for sifting coal, &c.—*v.t.* To shelter or conceal: to pass through a coarse riddle:—*pr.p.* screen'ing; *pa.p.* screened'. [O. Fr. *escran*, O. Ger. *skranna*, Ger. *schrein*, a case, a shrine, akin to L. *scrinium*, a box.]

SCREW, skrōō, *n.* A cylinder having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally, leaving a continuous groove between each turn and the next, (a male screw), made to work in a female screw or hollow cylinder grooved on the inside, so as to correspond to the threads of the screw, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power: anything shaped or acting like a screw: a screw-propeller: a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper: a niggardly fellow.—*v.t.* To apply a screw to: to press with a screw: to twist: to oppress by extortion: to force: to squeeze. [Dan. *skrue*; Sw. *skruf*; Ger. *schraube*.]



Screw.

SCREW-BOLT, skrōō'-bōlt, *n.* A bolt with a head and a screw-thread for screwing into something instead of being riveted with a nut.

SCREW-DRIVER, skrōō'-drīv'ér, *n.* An instrument for driving or turning screw-nails.

SCREW-JACK, skrōō'-jak. Same as JACK-SCREW.

SCREW-KEY, skrōō'-kē, *n.* A lever for turning the nut of a screw. [of a screw.

SCREW-NAIL, skrōō'-nāl, *n.* A nail made in the form

SCREW-PILE, skrōō'-pīl, *n.* A pile forced into the ground, and held there by a peculiar kind of screw at the lower extremity.

SCREW-PLATE, skrōō'-plāt, *n.* A plate of steel in which are a graduated series of holes with internal screws used in forming external screws.

SCREW-PRESS, skrōō'-pres, *n.* A press in which the force is applied by means of a screw.

SCREW-PROPELLER, skrōō'-pro-pel'ér, *n.* A screw or spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of steam-vessels for propelling them. [pelled by a screw.

SCREW-STEAMER, skrōō'-stēm'ér, *n.* A steamer pro-

SCREW-VALVE, skrōō'-valv, *n.* A stop-cock opened and shut by means of a screw instead of a spigot.

SCREW-WRENCH, skrōō'-rensh, *n.* A tool for grasping the flat sides of the heads of large screws.

SCRIBBLE, skrib'l, *v.t.* *To write* carelessly: to fill with worthless writing.—*v.i.* to write carelessly: to scrawl:—*pr.p.* scribb'ling; *pa.p.* scribb'led.—*n.* Hasty, careless, or worthless writing. [O. Ger. *scribeln*, O. Fr. *escrivailler*, to scribble—*escrire*, L. *scribere*, to write.]

SCRIBBLER, skrib'lér, *n.* One who scribbles: a petty writer or author.

SCRIBBLING, skrib'ling, *n.* The act of writing hastily or carelessly.

SCRIBE, skrīb, *n.* *A writer:* a public or official writer: a clerk, amanuensis, secretary: (*B.*) a copyist or expounder of the law.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To write or mark upon, to inscribe:—*pr.p.* scrīb'ing; *pa.p.* scrībed'. [Fr.; L. *scriba—scribo*, *scribere*, to write.]

SCRIKE, skrīk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A shriek.

SCRIMER, skrīm'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fencer. [Fr. *escrimeur—escrimer*, to fence—It. *schermo*, fight, from root of SKIRMISH.]

SCRIMMAGE, skrim'āj, *n.* A skirmish: a general fight. [Prob. a corr. of SKIRMISH.]

SCRIMP, skrimp, *v.t.* To make too small or short: to limit or shorten.—*adj.* Short, scanty. [Scot. *scrimp*, scanty; Ger. *schrumpfen*, to shrink.]

SCRINE, skrīn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A cabinet for papers, a writing-desk, the entrance of a hall. [L. *scrinium—scribo*, to write. See SHRINE.]

SCRIP, skrip, *n.* *That which is written:* a piece of paper containing writing: a certificate of stock or shares in any joint-stock company. [L. *scriptum*, pa.p. of *scribo*, to write.]

SCRIP, skrip, *n.* A small bag or wallet as a receptacle for *scraps*. [W. *ysgrap*, Ice. *skreppa*; conn. with SCRAPE, SCRAP.]

SCRIPPAGE, skrip'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPT, skript, *n.* *That which is written:* (*print.*) type like written letters. [L. *scriptum—scribo.*]

SCRIPTURAL, skript'ūr-al, *adj.* Contained in Scripture: according to Scripture: biblical.

SCRIPTURALISM, skript'ūr-al-izm, *n.* Literal adherence to the Scriptures. [ural manner.

SCRIPTURALLY, skript'ūr-al-li, *adv.* In a script-

SCRIPTURE, skript'ūr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A writing:* sacred writing: the Bible.—*adj.* Relating to the Bible: scriptural. [L. *scriptura—scribo*, to write.]

THE SCRIPTURES, (*lit.*) *the writings:* the Bible.

SCRITCH, skrich, *n.* A screech or shrill cry.

SCRIVENER, skriv'en-ér, *n.* *A scribe* or *writer:* a copyist: one who draws up contracts, &c.: one who receives the money of others to lay it out at interest. [O. Fr. *escrivain*, It. *scrivano*—L. *scribo*, to write.]

SCROFULA, skrof'ū-la, *n.* A disease characterised by chronic swellings of the glands in various parts of the body, esp. the neck, tending to suppurate: the king's evil. [L. *scrofulæ—scrofa*, a sow, from the belief that swine were especially subject to it.]

SCROFULOUS, skrof'ū-lus, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scrofula.

SCROFULOUSLY, skrof'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a scrofulous manner.

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SCROLL, skrōl, *n.* *A roll* of paper or parchment: a writing in the form of a roll: a rough draught of anything: a schedule: (*arch.*) a spiral ornament:

Grecian Scroll Ornament.

the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. [O. Fr. *escrol, escrou*, Fr. *écrou*, from *roue*, L. *rotula*, a roll. See ROLL.]

SCROTAL, skrōt'al, *adj.* Relating to the scrotum.

SCROTUM, skrōt'um, *n.* The bag which contains the testicles. [L.]

SCROYLE, skroil, *n.* (*Shak.*) A scabby fellow, a mean fellow. [O. Fr. *escrouelles, scrofula* — L. *scrofula.*]

SCRUB, skrub, *v.t.* *To rub hard*, esp. with something rough.—*v.i.* to be laborious and penurious:—*pr.p.* scrubb'ing; *pa.p.* scrubbed'.—*n.* One who is laborious and penurious: anything small or mean: a worn-out brush: low underwood. [Gael. *sgriob*, to scratch or scrape, to rub; low Ger. *schrubben*, Dan. *skrubbe*, Sw. *skrubba*, to rub or scrub: inten. of RUB.]

SCRUBBED, skrub'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Mean, worthless.

SCRUBBER, skrub'ér, *n.* One who or that which scrubs.

SCRUBBY, skrub'i, *adj.* (*comp.* SCRUBB'IER; *superl.* SCRUBB'IEST). Mean: small: stunted in growth. [From SCRUB.]

SCRUPLE, skrōōp'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small, sharp stone*, esp. one that hinders or hurts: a small weight (20 grains or ⅓ drachm): a very small quantity: reluctance to decide or act: inquietude of conscience: difficulty.—*v.i.* To hesitate in deciding or acting:—*pr.p.* scrūp'ling; *pa.p.* scrūp'led. [Fr. *scrupule*, L. *scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, a rough, sharp stone, anxiety.]

SCRUPULOSITY, skrōōp-ū-los'i-ti, *n.* State of being scrupulous: doubt: niceness: precision.

SCRUPULOUS, skrōōp'ū-lus, *adj.* Having scruples, doubts, or objections: conscientious: cautious: exact: (*Shak.*) captious: (*Bacon*) doubtful.

SCRUPULOUSLY, skrōōp'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a scrupulous manner: carefully: nicely.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrōōp'ū-lus-nes, *n.* Scrupulosity.

SCRUTINEER, skrōōt-i-nēr', *n.* One who makes a scrutiny, or minute search or inquiry.

SCRUTINISE, skrōōt'i-nīz, *v.t.* To search minutely or closely: to examine carefully or critically: to investigate:—*pr.p.* scrūt'inīsing; *pa.p.* scrūt'inīsed. [From SCRUTINY.]

SCRUTINY, skrōōt'i-ni, *n.* (*lit.*) *A search even to the rags:* careful or minute inquiry: critical examination: an examination of the votes given at an election, for the purpose of correcting the poll. [L. *scrutinium—scrutor*, to search to the rags—*scruta*, Gr. *grutē*, rags, trash.]

SCRUZE, skrōōz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To squeeze, to crush. [O. Fr. *excrucier*, L. *excruciare*, to torture. See EXCRUCIATING: or perhaps from SCREW.]

SCRY, skrī, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To descry:—*pa.t.* scryde.

SCUD, skud, *v.i.* *To run quickly:* (*naut.*) to run before the wind in a gale.—*v.t.* to pass over quickly:—*pr.p.* scudd'ing; *pa.p.* scudd'ed.—*n.* A moving quickly: loose, vapoury clouds driven swiftly along. [W. *ys-gudaw*, D. *schudden*, to shake, Sw. *skutta*, to run quickly; probably akin to SHOOT.]

SCUFFLE, skuf'l, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To shove* or *push:* to struggle closely: to fight confusedly:—*pr.p.* scuff'ling; *pa.p.* scuff'led.—*n.* A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely: any confused contest. [A.S. *sceofan, scufan*, to shove, Dan. *skuffe*, Sw. *skuffa*, to shove or push, *skuff*, a blow, a thrust. See SHOVE, SHUFFLE.]

SCUFFLER, skuf'lér, *n.* One who or that which scuffles.

SCULK. Same as SKULK.

SCULL, skul, *n.* A small, light oar: an oar placed over a boat's stern and worked from side to side: a small boat: a cock-boat.—*v.t.* To impel by scull or sculls. [From Ice. *skol*, splash.—*Wedg.*]

SCULL, skul, *n.* (*Milton*). A shoal or school of fish. [See SHOAL.]

SCULLER, skul'ér, *n.* One who sculls: a small boat rowed by two sculls pulled by one man.

SCULLERY, skul'ér-i, *n.* *The place for dishes* and other kitchen utensils. [O. Fr. *esculier—escuelle*, L. *scutella*, a salver—*scutula*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.]

SCULLING, skul'ing, *n.* On fresh water, the act of propelling a boat by means of sculls in pairs—at sea, by means of one oar, worked like a screw over the stern.

SCULLION, skul'yun, *n.* A servant in the scullery: a servant for drudgery-work.

SCULLIONLY, skul'yun-li, *adj.* (*Milton*). Like a scullion: low, base.

SCULPTOR, skulp'tor, *n.* One who carves figures. [See SCULPTURE.]

SCULPTRESS, skulp'tres, *n.* A female sculptor.

SCULPTURAL, skulp'tūr-al, *adj.* Belonging to sculpture.

SCULPTURE, skulp'tūr, *n.* *The art of carving* figures in wood, stone, &c.: carved images or statues: carved work.—*v.t.* To carve: to form, as a piece of sculpture:—*pr.p.* sculp'tūring; *pa.p.* sculp'tūred. [Fr.; L. *sculptura—sculpo, sculptum*, to carve, to cut, Gr. *glyphō*, to carve.]

SCUM, skum, *n.* *Foam* or *froth:* the extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids: refuse.—*v.t.* To take the scum from: to skim.—*v.i.* to form or become covered with scum:—*pr.p.* scumm'ing; *pa.p.* scummed'. [Gael. *sgum*, Ice. *skum*, Ger. *schaum*, foam, froth.]

SCUMBLE, skum'bl, *v.t.* To apply opaque or semi-opaque colours very thinly over other colours, to modify the effect. [Dim. of SCUM.]

SCUMBLING, skum'bling, *n.* A mode of obtaining a softened effect in painting by overlaying too bright colours with a very thin coating of a neutral tint.

SCUMMER, skum'ér, *n.* An instrument for removing scum from any liquid: a skimmer.

SCUPPER, skup'ér, *n.* A hole in the side of a ship to carry off water from the deck. [Conn. with SCOOP.]

SCUPPER-HOSE, skup'ér-hōz, *n.* A pipe of leather, &c., attached to the mouth of a scupper on the outside, to let the water run out and keep water from entering.

SCURF, skurf, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is scratched* or *scraped off:* the crust or flaky matter formed on the skin: anything adhering to the surface. [A.S. *sceorfian*, to gnaw or bite; Ger. *schorf*, scurf, akin to *schürfen*, to scratch; Sw. *skorf*, scurf, *skorpa*, crust: allied to SCRUB, SCRAPE.]

SCURFINESS, skurf'i-nes, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURFY, skurf'i, *adj.* Having scurf: like scurf.

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SCURRILE, skur'ril, *adj.* *Buffoon-like:* jesting: foul-mouthed: low. [L. *scurrilis—scurra*, an elegant town-bred man, a buffoon.]

SCURRILITY, skur-ril'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being scurrile: buffoonery: low or obscene jesting: indecency of language: vulgar abuse.

SCURRILOUS, skur'ril-us, *adj.* Using scurrility, or the language of a buffoon: indecent: vile: vulgar: opprobrious: grossly abusive.

SCURRILOUSLY, skur'ril-us-li, *adv.* In a scurrilous manner: with gross reproach: with low, indecent language.

SCURRILOUSNESS, skur'ril-us-nes, *n.* SCURRILITY.

SCURVILY, skurv'i-li, *adv.* In a scurvy manner: meanly, basely. [meanness.

SCURVINESS, skurv'i-nes, *n.* State of being scurvy:

SCURVY, skurv'i, *n.* A disease characterised by scurf accompanied with bleeding and extreme debility.—*adj.* Scurfy: affected with scurvy: vile, vulgar, contemptible. [From SCURF.]

SCURVY-GRASS, skurv'i-gras, *n.* A genus of cruciferous plants, efficacious in curing scurvy.

SCUTAGE, skūt'āj, *n.* A pecuniary fine or tax instead of personal service which a vassal or tenant owed to his lord, sometimes levied by the crown in feudal times. [From L. *scutum*, a shield.]

SCUTATE, skūt'āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Shaped like an ancient* round *shield:* (*zool.*) having the surface protected by large scales. [L. *scutatus—scutum*, a shield.]

SCUTCH, skuch, *v.t.* To beat: to separate from the core, as flax. [Same as SCOTCH, to cut.]

SCUTCHEON, skuch'un, *n.* Same as ESCUTCHEON.

SCUTCHIN, skuch'in, *n.* (*Spenser*). Escutcheon, shield, device on a shield.

SCUTIFORM, skūt'i-form, *adj.* *Having the form of a shield.* [L. *scutum*, a shield, and FORM.]

SCUTTLE, skut'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A salver:* a shallow basket: a vessel for holding coal. [A.S. *scutel*, O. Fr. *escuelle*, L. *scutella*, a salver—*scutula*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.]

SCUTTLE, skut'l, *n.* A hole through the hatches or in the side or bottom of a ship.—*v.t.* To cut holes through any part of a ship: to sink a ship by cutting holes in it:—*pr.p.* scutt'ling; *pa.p.* scutt'led. [O. Fr. *escoutille*, Sp. *escotilla*, a hatchway, from O. Ger. *scoz*, Ger. *schoss*, bosom, a lap.]

SCUTTLE, skut'l, *v.i.* *To scud* or run with haste: to hurry.—*n.* A quick run. [From SCUD.]

SCYTHE, sīth, *n.* *That which cuts:* a kind of sickle: an instrument with a large curved blade for mowing grass, &c.—*v.t.* To cut with a scythe, to mow:—*pr.p.* scyth'ing; *pa.p.* scythed'. [A.S. *sithe*, Ice. *sigd*, low Ger. *segd*, *seid*, a sickle, akin to L. *securis*, an axe—*seco*, to cut.]

SDAIN, } sdān, *n.* and *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as
SDEIGN, } DISDAIN.

SDAINFUL, } sdān'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Disdainful.
SDEIGNFUL, }

SEA, sē, *n.* (*lit.*) *A collection of water:* a large body of salt water, less than an ocean: a large lake: the ocean: the water, as opp. to land: the swell of the sea in a tempest: a wave: any large quantity of liquid: any rough or agitated place or element: (*B.*) a large basin or cistern. [A.S. *sæ;* Ger. *see*, Goth. *saiws*, lake, Ice. *sior*, Sans. *sara*, salt water, *saras*, a large pond, water.]

THE HIGH SEAS, the open sea, which is a highway for all.

SEA-ANEMONE, sē'-a-nem'o-ne, *n.* A kind of polyp, like an anemone, found on rocks on the sea-coast.

SEA-BANK, sē'-bangk, *n.* (*Shak.*) The sea-shore: an embankment to keep out the sea.

SEA-BEACH, sē'-bēch, *n.* The sea-shore.

SEA-BEAST, sē'-bēst, *n.* (*Milton*). A monster of the sea.

SEA-BOARD, sē'-bōrd, *n.* The border or shore of the sea.—*adj.* Bordering on the sea.—*adv.* Towards the sea. [SEA, and Fr. *bord*, border, the shore.]

SEA-BOAT, sē'-bōt, *n.* A vessel considered with reference to her behaviour in bad weather. [board.

SEA-BOY, sē'-boy, *n.* (*Shak.*) A boy employed on ship-

SEA-BREEZE, sē'-brēz, *n.* Wind blowing from the sea.

SEA-CALF, sē'-kăf, *n.* The common seal, so called from the supposed resemblance of its voice to that of a calf.

SEA-CAP, sē'-kap, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cap worn on shipboard.

SEA-CAPTAIN, sē'-kap'tān, *n.* The captain of a ship, as distinguished from a captain in the army. [the sea.

SEA-CHANGE, sē'-chānj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Change effected by

SEA-CHART, sē'-chărt, *n.* A chart or map of the sea, its islands, coasts, &c.

SEA-COAL, sē'-kōl, *n.* Coal brought by sea, as distinguished from charcoal.

SEA-COAST, sē'-kōst, *n.* The coast or shore of the sea: the land adjacent to the sea.

SEA-ELEPHANT, sē'-el'e-fant, *n.* The largest of the seal family, an inhabitant of the southern seas, more than twice as large as an elephant.

SEAFARER, sē'făr-ėr, *n.* A traveller by sea, a sailor.

SEAFARING, sē'făr-ing, *adj.* Faring or going to sea: belonging to a seaman.

SEA-FIGHT, sē'-fīt, *n.* A battle between ships at sea.

SEA-FOWL, sē'-fowl, *n.* A bird that lives by the sea, and procures its food from salt water.

SEA-GAGE, sē'-gāj, *n.* (*lit.*) *The sea-measurer:* the depth a vessel sinks in the water.

SEA-GIRT, sē'-gėrt, *adj.* Girt or surrounded by the sea.

SEA-GOD, sē'-god, *n.* One of the fabulous deities ruling over or inhabiting the sea.

SEA-GODDESS, sē'-god'es, *n.* One of the fabulous female deities ruling over or inhabiting the sea.

SEA-GOING, sē'-gō'ing, *adj.* Going or sailing on the open sea, as ships, distinguished from coasting or sailing on rivers. [worn by sailors.

SEA-GOWN, sē'-gown, *n.* (*Shak.*) A short-sleeved gown

SEA-GREEN, sē'-grēn, *adj.* Green like the sea.

SEA-GROVE, sē'-grōv, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A grove in the bottom of the sea.

SEA-GULL, sē'-gul, *n.* Same as GULL. [the sea.

SEA-HALL, sē'-hawl, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A hall in the bottom of

SEA-HORSE, sē'-hors, *n.* The walrus: the hippopotamus or river-horse: the hippocampus: (*her.*) a fabulous animal consisting of the upper part of a horse, with webbed feet, united to the tail of a fish.

SEA-KALE, sē'-kāl, *n.* A kind of kale or cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea.

SEA-KING, sē'-king, *n.* (*lit.*) *A king on the sea:* the name of the leaders of the early Scandinavian piratical expeditions, being an erroneous translation of the Scandinavian *viking*. [See VIKING.]

SEAL, sēl, *n.* The sea-calf: a marine animal valuable for its skin and oil. [A.S. *seol.*]

SEAL, sēl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little mark:* an engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, &c.: the wax or other substance so impressed: that which makes fast or secure: that which authenticates or ratifies: assurance.—*v.t.* To fasten with a seal: to set a seal to: to mark with a stamp: to make fast: to confirm: to imprint on the mind: to keep secure.—*v.i.* (*Shak., B.*) to affix a seal. [Ger. *siegel*, It. *sigillo*, L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark.]

SEAL-LEGS, sē'-legz, *n.pl.* Ability to walk on a ship's deck in stormy weather.

SEAL-ENGRAVING, sēl'-en-grāv'ing, *n.* The art of engraving seals.

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SEA-LEOPARD, sē'-lep'ard, *n.* A seal of the southern seas, so called from its spotted fur.

SEA-LEVEL, sē'-lev'el, *n.* The level or surface of the sea.

SEA-LIKE, sē'-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like or resembling the sea.

SEALING, sēl'ing, *n.* The act of catching seals.

SEALING-DAY, sēl'ing-dā, *n.* (*Shak.*) A day for sealing anything.

SEALING-WAX, sēl'ing-waks, *n.* Wax for sealing letters, &c.

SEA-LION, sē'-lī'un, *n.* A species of otary, so called from its roar, and from the mane of the male: (*her.*) a monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish.

SEAL-RING, sēl'-ring, *n.* (*Shak.*) A signet-ring.

SEAM, sēm, *n.* (*Shak.*) Grease, hog's lard. [A.S. *seim*, *seam*, fat.]

SEAM, sēm, *n.* *That which is sewed:* the line formed by the sewing together of two pieces: a line of union: a vein of metal, ore, coal, &c.: (*geol.*) a line of separation between two strata, a layer or stratum. —*v.t.* To unite by a seam: to sew: to make a seam in. [A.S. *seám*, from *séowian*, to sew, Ice. *saumr*, Ger. *saum*, a seam.]

SEA-MAID, sē'-mād, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mermaid: a sea-nymph.

SEAMAN, sē'man, *n.* A man who assists in the navigation of ships at sea: a sailor.

SEAMANSHIP, sē'man-ship, *n.* The art of being a seaman: the art of navigating ships at sea.

SEA-MARGE, sē'-märj, *n.* (*Shak.*) The marge or shore of the sea.

SEA-MARK, sē'-märk, *n.* Any mark or object on land serving as a guide to those at sea: a beacon.

SEA-MELL, sē'-mel, } **SEA-MEW**, sē'-mū, } *n.* A gull.

SEAMLESS, sēm'les, *adj.* Without a seam.

SEA-MONSTER, sē'-mon'stėr, *n.* Any huge marine animal.

SEA-MOUSE, sē'-mows, *n.* A marine annelid, remarkable for the beautiful colour of the hairs or bristles on its sides.

SEAMSTER, sēm'stėr, *n.* One whose occupation it is to sew.

SEAMSTRESS, sēm'stres or sem'-, *n.* A woman who sews.

SEAMY, sēm'i, *adj.* Having a seam or seams: (*Shak.*) shewing the seam or sewing.

SEANCE, sā'ăns, *n.* *A sitting*, a session. [Fr.—L. *sedens*, pr.p. of *sedeo*, to sit.]

SEA-NETTLE, sē'-net'l, *n.* Any of the stinging species of Medusæ.

SEANNACHIE, sen'na-kē, *n.* A bard among the Scottish Highlanders who recited the traditions of a clan.

SEA-PEN, sē'-pen, *n.* One of the radiate zoophytes somewhat resembling a quill.

SEA-PIECE, sē'-pēs, *n.* A piece or picture representing a scene at sea.

SEA-PIKE, sē'-pīk, *n.* A large sea-fish of the perch family.

SEA-PORT, sē'-pōrt, *n.* A port or harbour on the seashore: a city or town situated near such a harbour.

SEAR, sēr, *n.* The catch in a gun-lock by which it is held at cock or half-cock.

SEAR, sēr, *v.t.* *To dry up:* to burn to dryness on the surface: to scorch: to cauterise: to render callous or insensible: (*Shak.*) to stigmatise:—*pr.p.* sear'ing; *pa.p.* seared'.—*adj.* Dry, withered: (*Spenser*) burning. [A.S. *searian*, O. Ger. *sôrên*, to dry, low Ger. *soor*, *sęar*, akin to Gr. *xēros*, dry.]

SEARCH, sėrch, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To go round* or *in a circle* seeking: to look round to find: to seek: to examine: to inspect: to explore: to put to the test: (*Shak.*) to probe, to apply a healing remedy.—*v.i.* to seek for: to make inquiry.—*n.* The act of seeking or looking for: examination: inquiry: investigation: pursuit. [Fr. *chercher*, It., L. *circare*—*circus*, a circle. See CIRCLE.]

SEARCHABLE, sėrch'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being searched.

SEARCHABLENESS, sėrch'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being searchable.

SEARCHER, sėrch'ėr, *n.* One who or that which searches: a seeker: an inquirer or examiner.

SEARCHING, sėrch'ing, *adj.* Looking over closely: penetrating: trying: severe.

SEARCHINGLY, sėrch'ing-li, *adv.* In a searching manner.

SEARCHINGNESS, sėrch'ing-nes, *n.* The quality of being searching, penetrating, or severe.

SEARCH-WARRANT, sėrch'-wor'rant, *n.* A legal warrant authorising a search for stolen goods, &c.

SEARED, sērd, *adj.* Dried up: burned: hardened. [From SEAR.]

SEA-ROOM, sē'-rōōm, *n.* Room or space at sea for a ship to drive about without running ashore.

SEA-ROVER, sē'-rōv'ėr, *n.* A pirate.

SEA-SALT, sē'-sawlt, *n.* Salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.

SEASE, sēz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To seize.

SEA-SERPENT, sē'-sėr'pent, *n.* A large marine serpent, found in southern seas.

SEA-SHORE, sē'-shōr, *n.* The shore of the sea: the land adjacent to the sea.

SEA-SICK, sē'-sik, *adj.* Affected with sickness through the rolling of a vessel at sea.

SEA-SICKNESS, sē'-sik'nes, *n.* The nausea and retching caused by the motion of a ship.

SEA-SIDE, sē'-sīd, *n.* The side or shore of the sea: the land adjacent to the sea.

SEASON, sē'zn, *n.* The usual or proper or convenient time: any particular time, as distinguished from others: any period of time: one of the four periods of the year: a seasoning or relish.—*v.t.* To mature: to prepare for use: to accustom: to fit for the taste: to give relish to: to mingle: to imbue: to moderate. —*v.i.* to become seasoned or matured: to grow fit for use: to become inured.

[Fr. *saison*, fit time, season, Sp. *sazon*, fit time, time of maturity, proper condition, taste, savour, It. *stagione*, a season, time of year, *stagionamento*, seasoning, L. *statio*, a standing still, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand.]

SEASONABLE, sē'zn-a-bl, *adj.* Happening in due season: occurring in good, suitable, or proper time: timely: opportune.

SEASONABLENESS, sē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being seasonable: opportuneness.

SEASONABLY, sē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In a seasonable manner: in due time: sufficiently early.

SEASONING, sē'zn-ing, *n.* That which seasons: that which is added to food to render it palatable: anything added to increase enjoyment.

SEAT, sēt, *n.* *That on which one sits:* a chair, bench, &c.: the place where one sits: posture on horseback: site: a place where anything is established: post of authority: station: abode: a mansion.—*v.t.* To place on a seat: to cause to sit down: to place in any situation, site, &c.: to place in a post of power or authority: to establish: to fix: to assign a seat to: (*Spenser*) to rest, to lie down. [A.S. *setl*, low Ger. *sitt*, L. *sedes*, Gr. *hedos*, a seat, from root *hed*, to sit. See SIT.]

SEATED, sēt'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Fixed, confirmed.

SEA-TOST, sē'-tost, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Tossed upon or by the sea.

SEA-UNICORN, sē'-ū'ni-korn, *n.* The unicorn of the sea, the narwhal.

SEA-URCHIN, sē'-ur'chin, *n.* The urchin or hedgehog of the sea, the sea-hedgehog.

SEA-WALL, sē'-wawl, *n.* A wall to keep out the sea.

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SEAWARD, sē'ward, *adj.* Towards the sea.—*adv.* Towards or in the direction of the sea.

SEAWARD-BOUND, sē'ward-bownd, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Outward-bound, as a vessel leaving harbour.

SEAWARD-GAZING, sē'ward-gāz'ing, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Gazing or looking towards the sea.

SEA-WARE, sē'-wār, *n.* That which is thrown up by the sea on the shore, as sea-weed, &c. [A.S. *war*, sea-weed.]

SEA-WATER, sē'-waw'tėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Water from the sea.

SEA-WEED, sē'-wēd, *n.* A weed or plant on the sea.

SEA-WING, sē'-wing, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bivalve mollusk.

SEA-WORTHINESS, sē'-wur*thi*-nes, *n.* The state of being fit to go to sea, as of a ship able to withstand the ordinary violence of wind and waves.

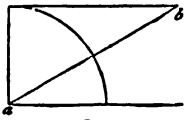
SEAWORTHY, sē'wur'*thi*, *adj.* Worthy or fit for sea.

SEBACEOUS, se-bā'shus, *adj.* *Pertaining to*, containing, or secreting *fat* or fatty matter: (*bot.*) like tallow or wax, as the secretions of certain plants. [Low L. *sebaceus—sebum*, tallow.]

SEBACIC, se-bas'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or obtained from *fat*. [L. *sebum*, tallow.]

SEBATE, sē'bāt, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of sebacic acid with a base.

SECANT, sek'ant, *adj.* *Cutting:* dividing into two parts.—*n.* A line that cuts another: a straight line from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity. [L. *secans*, *secantis*, pr.p. of *seco*, to cut.]



a b, Secant.

SECEDE, se-sēd', *v.i.* *To go away:* to separate one's self: to withdraw from fellowship or association:—*pr.p.* secēd'ing; *pa.p.* secēd'ed. [L. *secedo*, *secessum*—*se*, away, and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.]

SECEDER, se-sēd'ėr, *n.* One who secedes: one of a body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Church of Scotland about the year 1733.

SECESSION, se-sesh'un, *n.* The act of seceding: withdrawal: departure.

SECLUDE, se-klōōd', *v.t.* *To shut apart:* to keep apart:—*pr.p.* seclūd'ing; *pa.p.* seclūd'ed. [L. *secludo*, *seclusum—se*, apart, and *claudo*, to shut.]

SECLUSION, se-klōō'zhun, *n.* The act of secluding: a shutting out: the state of being secluded or apart: separation: retirement: privacy: solitude: the removal of the violent insane from the ordinary wards of an asylum to an airing court or room so situate and furnished that its solitary occupant can neither injure himself nor disturb others.

SECOND, sek'und, *adj.* Immediately *following* the first: the ordinal of two: next in position: inferior.—*n.* One who or that which follows or is second: one who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight: one who supports another: the 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree.—*v.t.* To follow: to act as second: to assist: to encourage: to support the mover of a question or resolution. [L. *secundus*, from *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow. See SEQUENCE.]

SECONDARILY, sek'und-ar-i-li, *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree: (*B.*) secondly.

SECONDARY, sek'und-ar-i, *adj.* Following or coming after the first: second in position: inferior: subordinate: deputed.—*n.* A subordinate: a delegate or deputy. [ports.

SECONDER, sek'und-ėr, *n.* One who seconds or sup-

SECOND-HAND, sek'und-hand, *adj.* Received as it were from the hand of a second person: not new: that has been used by another.

SECONDLY, sek'und-li, *adv.* In the second place.

SECOND-RATE, sek'und-rāt, *adj.* Being second in power, size, rank, quality, or value.

SECOND-SIGHT, sek'und-sīt, *n.* A second or additional sight: power of seeing things future or distant, formerly claimed by the bards in the Highlands of Scotland.

SECRECY, sē'kre-si, *n.* The state of being secret: separation: concealment: retirement: privacy: fidelity to a secret: the keeping of secrets.

SECRET, sē'kret, *adj.* *Put apart* or *separate:* concealed from notice: removed from sight: unrevealed: hidden: secluded: retired: private: keeping secrets: reserved.—*n.* That which is concealed: anything unrevealed or unknown: privacy: one of the prayers of the mass recited by the priest in so low a tone as not to be heard by the people. [L. *secretus*, from *secerno*, *secretum—se*, apart, and *cerno*, to separate.]

SECRETARIAL, sek-re-tā'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a secretary or his duties.

SECRETARY, sek're-tar-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who is intrusted with secrets*, a confidant: one employed to write for another: a public officer intrusted with the affairs of a department of government, or of a company, &c. [Fr. *secrétaire*, It. *secretario*, low L. *secretarius*—root of SECRET.]

SECRETARY-BIRD, sek're-tar-i-bėrd, *n.* A bird resembling the crane, found in S. Africa and the East, so named from the fancied resemblance of the tufts of feathers at the back of its head to pens stuck behind the ear. [of a secretary.

SECRETARYSHIP, sek're-tar-i-ship, *n.* The office

SECRETE, se-krēt', *v.t.* To put apart or make secret: to hide: to conceal: to produce from the circulating fluids, as the blood in animals, the sap in vegetables. [L. *secerno*, *secretum*. See SECRET.]

SECRET-FALSE, sē'kret-fawls, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Secretly false, while apparently sincere.

SECRETION, se-krē'shun, *n.* The act of secreting from a circulating fluid: that which is secreted.

SECRETIVE, se-krēt'iv, *adj.* Tending to or causing secretion: given to secrecy or to keeping secrets.

SECRETIVELY, se-krēt'iv-li, *adv.* In a secretive manner: with a tendency to keep secret.

SECRETIVENESS, se-krēt'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being secretive: tendency to conceal.

SECRETLY, sē'kret-li, *adv.* In a secret manner: privately: unknown to others: inwardly.

SECRETNESS, sē'kret-nes, *n.* The state of being secret. [of secretion.

SECRETORY, se-krēt'or-i, *adj.* Performing the office

SECT, sekt, *n.* *A part cut off:* those who dissent from an established church: those who hold the same views, esp. in religion or philosophy: (*Shak.*) a slip or scion, a political party. [L. *secta—seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]

SECTARIAN, sek-tā'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or peculiar to a sect.—*n.* One of a sect.

SECTARIANISM, sek-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* Quality or character of a sectarian: devotion to a sect.

SECTARY, sek'tar-i, *n.* One of a sect: a dissenter.

SECTILE, sek'til, *adj.* *That may be cut* with a knife. [L. *sectilis—seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]

SECTION, sek'shun, *n.* *Act of cutting:* a division: a portion: the plan of any object cut through, as it were, to shew its interior: (*math.*) the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces: the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane. [L. *sectio—seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]

SECTIONAL, sek'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part.

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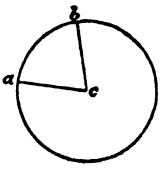
SECTIONALLY, sek'shun-al-li, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

SECTOR, sek'tur, *n.* *That which cuts:* a portion of a circle between two radii and the intercepted arc: a mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional. [L.—*seco, sectum*, to cut off.]



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SECTORIAL, sek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Adapted or intended for cutting.

SECULAR, sek'ū-lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to an age* or generation: coming or observed only once in a century: pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual: worldly: not bound by monastic rules.—*n.* A layman: an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules. [L. *secularis—seculum*, an age.]

SECULARISATION, sek-ū-lar-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of rendering secular: the state of being rendered secular.

SECULARISE, sek'ū-lar-īz, *v.t.* To make secular: to convert from spiritual to common use:—*pr.p.* sec'ūlarīsing; *pa.p.* sec'ūlarīsed.

SECULARISM, sek'ū-lar-izm, } *n.* State of being
SECULARITY, sek-ū-lar'i-ti, } secular or worldly: worldliness.

SECULARLY, sek'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a secular manner.

SECURABLE, se-kūr'a-bl, *adj.* That may be secured.

SECURE, se-kūr', *adj.* (*B.*) *Without care* or anxiety, *careless:* free from fear or danger: safe: confident: incautious.—*v.t.* To make safe: to render certain: to guarantee: to fasten: (*Shak.*) to assure:—*pr.p.* secūr'ing; *pa.p.* secūred'. [L. *se*, for *sine*, without, *cura*, care. See CARE.]

SECURELY, se-kūr'li, *adv.* In a secure manner: without fear: without danger: (*Shak.*) carelessly, inconsiderately.

SECURENESS, se-kūr'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being secure: confidence of safety: want of vigilance.

SECURER, se-kūr'ėr, *n.* One who or that which secures or protects.

SECURITY, se-kūr'i-ti, *n.* State of being secure: freedom from fear: carelessness: protection: certainty: a pledge.

SEDAN, se-dan', *n.* A covered vehicle for one person, carried by two men, so called from the town of *Sedan*, in France, where it was invented.

SEDATE, se-dāt', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Seated, settled:* quiet: serene: serious. [L. *sedatus—sedo, sedatum*, to seat, to compose, akin to *sedeo*, Sans. *sad*, to sit.]

SEDATELY, se-dāt'li, *adv.* In a sedate manner.

SEDATENESS, se-dāt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sedate: freedom from disturbance: calmness: tranquillity: serenity.

SEDATIVE, sed'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending to make sedate or composed: moderating: allaying irritation or pain.—*n.* A medicine that allays irritation or pain.

SEDENTARILY, sed'en-tar-i-li, *adv.* In a sedentary manner.

SEDENTARINESS, sed'en-tar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sedentary.

SEDENTARY, sed'en-tar-i, *adj.* *Sitting* much: passed chiefly in sitting: requiring much sitting: inactive. [L. *sedentarius—sedeo*, to sit.]

SEDERUNT, se-dē'runt, *n.* *A sitting*, as of a court. [L., lit. they sat—*sedeo*, to sit.]

SEDGE, sej, *n.* A kind of flag or coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers. [A.S. *secg;* Ir., Gael. *seisg;* W. *hesg.*]

SEDGED, sejd, *adj.* Composed of sedge or flags.

SEDGY, sej'i, *adj.* Overgrown with sedge.

SEDILIUM, se-dil'i-um, *n.* In ancient Rome, one of a row of seats in the amphitheatre: a seat in the chancel of a church near the altar for the officiating clergyman. [L. *sedeo*, to sit.]

SEDIMENT, sed'i-ment, *n.* *That which settles* at the bottom of a liquid: dregs. [L. *sedimentum—sedeo*, to sit, to settle.]

SEDIMENTARY, sed-i-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or formed by sediment.

SEDITION, se-dish'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A going apart:* insurrection: any offence against the state next to treason. [L. *seditio—se*, apart, and *eo, itum*, Sans. *i*, to go.]

SEDITIOUS, se-dish'us, *adj.* Pertaining to sedition: of the nature of or tending to excite sedition: turbulent.

SEDITIOUSLY, se-dish'us-li, *adv.* In a seditious manner: with tumultuous opposition to law.

SEDITIOUSNESS, se-dish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being seditious: disposition to excite sedition: turbulence.

SEDUCE, se-dūs', *v.t.* *To draw aside* from rectitude: to entice: to corrupt: to induce to surrender chastity, as a woman:—*pr.p.* sedūc'ing; *pa.p.* sedūced'. [L. *seduco—se*, aside, and *duco, ductum*, to draw.]

SEDUCEMENT, se-dūs'ment, *n.* Act of seducing or drawing aside: allurement.

SEDUCER, se-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who or that which seduces: one who prevails over the chastity of a woman: a corrupter: a tempter.

SEDUCTION, se-duk'shun, *n.* Act of seducing or enticing from virtue: crime of fraudulently depriving an unmarried woman of her chastity.

SEDUCTIVE, se-dukt'iv, *adj.* Tending to seduce or draw aside.

SEDUCTIVELY, se-dukt'iv-li, *adv.* In a seductive manner.

SEDULOUS, sed'ū-lus, *adj.* *Sitting* close to an employment: diligent: constant. [L. *sedulus—sedeo*, to sit.]

SEDULOUSLY, sed'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a sedulous manner: assiduously: diligently.

SEDULOUSNESS, sed'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sedulous: assiduity.

SEE, sē, *n.* (*orig.*) The papal *seat* or authority at Rome: the city or the diocese in which the seat of a bishop or archbishop is placed: (*Spenser*) a seat. [L. *sedes—sedeo*, to sit.]

SEE, sē, *v.t.* To perceive by the eye: to observe: to discover: to remark: to experience: to visit.—*v.i.* to look or inquire: to discern: to understand: to be attentive:—*pr.p.* see'ing; *pa.t.* saw; *pa.p.* seen.—*int.* Look! behold! [A.S. *seon;* Ger. *sehen;* Ice. *sia;* Sw. *se.*]

To SEE TO, to look after: (*B.*) to behold.

SEED, sēd, *n.* *The thing sown:* the substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated: first principle: original: descendants.—*v.i.* To produce seed: to shed seed. [A.S. *sæd—sawan*, to sow; Ger. *saat*, seed; L. *satus*, a sowing.]

SEED-BUD, sēd'-bud, *n.* The bud or germ of the seed.

SEED-CAKE, sēd'-kāk, *n.* A cake flavoured with aromatic seeds.

SEED-CORN, sēd'-korn, *n.* Corn to be used for sowing.

SEEDINESS, sēd'i-nes, *n.* The state of being seedy: shabbiness in dress or appearance.

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SEEDLING, sēd'ling, *n.* A plant reared from the seed.

SEED-LOBE, sēd'-lōb, *n.* The lobe or leaf of a plant which nourishes the growing point or seed.

SEEDNESS, sēd'nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Seed-time.

SEEDSMAN, sēds'man, *n.* One who deals in seeds: a sower. [sowing seed.

SEEDTIME, sēd'tīm, *n.* The time or season for

SEEDY, sēd'i, *adj.* (*comp.* SEED'IER; *superl.* SEED'IEST). Abounding with seed: run to seed: having the flavour of seeds: worn out: shabby.

SEEING, sē'ing, *n.* Sight: vision.—*conj.* Since. [From SEE.]

SEEK, sēk, *v.t.* *To follow* or go in search of: to look for: to try to find or gain: to ask for: to solicit. —*v.i.* to make search or inquiry: to try: to use solicitation: (*B.*) to resort to:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sought. [A.S. *secan*; Ice. *sækia*; Sw. *söka*; Ger. *suchen*; allied to L. *sequor*, Sans. *sach*, to follow.]

SEEKER, sēk'ér, *n.* One who seeks: an inquirer.

SEEL, sēl, *v.t.* To close the eyes of by sewing the eyelids together, as a hawk in training: to hoodwink. [Fr. *siller*, *ciller*—*cil*, L. *cilium*, an eyelash.]

SEELDE, sēld, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Seldom.

SEELY, sēl'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Silly, innocent.

SEEM, sēm, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To be fitting* or *becoming*: to appear: to have a show: to look.—*v.t.* (*B.*) to befit. [A.S. *seman*, to appear; Ger. *ziemen*, to be suitable; Ice. *sama*, to fit, to be fitting.]

SEEMER, sēm'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who seems or carries an appearance.

SEEMING, sēm'ing, *adj.* *Apparent:* specious.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) Apparently: (*Shak.*) seemly, becomingly. —*n.* Appearance: semblance: (*Milton*) opinion, judgment. [From SEEM.] [show: apparently.

SEEMINGLY, sēm'ing-li, *adv.* In appearance: in

SEEMINGNESS, sēm'ing-nes, *n.* Appearance: fair appearance: plausibility. [corous.

SEEMLESS, sēm'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unseemly, inde-

SEEMLINESS, sēm'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being seemly: comeliness, beauty: fitness, propriety: decorum, decency.

SEEMLY, sēm'li, *adj.* (*comp.* SEEM'LIER; *superl.* SEEM'LIEST). *Becoming:* suitable: decent: (*Spenser*) apparent. [From SEEM.]

SEEMLYHED, sēm'li-hed, *n.* Decent comely appearance. [SEEMLY, and A.S. *head*, state, nature.]

SEEN, sēn, *pa.p.* of SEE.

SEEN, sēn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Skilled, experienced.

SEER, sē'ér, *n.* One who sees.

SEER, sēr, *n.* One who foresees events: a prophet. [From SEE.]

SEESAW, sē'saw, *n.* Motion to and fro, as in the act of *sawing:* a play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the centre move alternately up and down.—*v.i.* To move backward and forward.—*adj.* Moving up and down, or to and fro. [Prob. a reduplication of SAW.]

SEETHE, sēth, *v.t.* *To boil:* to cook in hot liquid.—*v.i.* to be boiling: to be hot:—*pr.p.* seeth'ing; *pa.t.* seethed' or sod; *pa.p.* seethed' or sodd'en. [A.S. *seothan*; Ice. *sjoda*; Sw. *sjuda*; Ger. *sieden*; Gr. *zeō*, to boil: prob. from the hissing sound of boiling water.]

SEEW, sū, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pursue. [See SUE.]

SEGMENT, seg'ment, *n.* *A part cut off:* a portion: a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane: the part of a circle cut off by a chord. [L. *segmentum*—*seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]

SEGREGATE, seg're-gāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To set apart from a flock:* to separate from others:—*pr.p.* seg'regāting; *pa.p.* seg'regāted. [L. *segrego*—*se*, apart, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock.]

SEGREGATION, seg're-gā'shun, *n.* The act of setting apart, or the state of being set apart from others.

SEIDLITZ, sīd'litz, *adj.* Denoting saline water of or from Seidlitz in Bohemia, also a saline aperient powder.

SEIGNIOR, sēn'yur, *n.* A title of honour and address in Europe to *elders* or superiors: the lord of a manor. [Fr. *seigneur*; It. *signore*—L. *senior*, older—*senex*, old: in low L. *senior* sometimes = *dominus*, lord.]

GRAND SEIGNIOR, the sultan of Turkey.

SEIGNIORAGE, sēn'yur-āj, *n.* Authority: acknowledgment of power: toll on bullion coined, paid to the king: profit. [a seignior or lord.

SEIGNIORAL, sēn'yur-al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to

SEIGNIORALTY, sēn'yur-al-ti, *n.* The authority or the territory of a seignior or lord.

SEIGNIORY, sēn'yur-i, *n.* The power or authority of a seignior or lord: a manor.

SEISED, sēzd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Taken possession of. [A form of SEIZED.]

SEISIN, sēz'in, *n.* (*Spenser*). Possession. [A form of SEIZIN.]

SEISMAL, sīs'mal, } *adj.* *Pertaining to an earth-*
SEISMIC, sīs'mik, } *quake:* noting the area within which an earthquake is felt. [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake—*seiō*, to shake.]

SEISMOGRAPH, sīs'mo-graf, *n.* An electro-magnetic instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes. [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *graphō*, to write.]

SEISMOLOGY, sīs-mol'o-ji, *n.* *The science of earthquakes.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *logos*, discourse.]

SEISMOMETER, sīs-mom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the duration and strength of the shocks of earthquakes. [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *metron*, a measure.]

SEISMOMETRY, sīs-mom'e-tri, *n.* The measuring of the phenomena of earthquakes. [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *metron*, a measure.]

SEIZABLE, sēz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be seized.

SEIZE, sēz, *v.t.* *To take possession of* forcibly: to take hold of: to grasp: to apprehend:—*pr.p.* seiz'ing; *pa.p.* seized'. [Fr. *saisir*, Prov. *sazir*, to take possession of; It. *sagire*, to put one in possession—O. Ger. *sazjan*, to set.]

SEIZER, sēz'ér, *n.* One who or that which seizes.

SEIZIN, sēz'in, *n.* Occupation or possession of an estate of freehold: the thing possessed. [From SEIZE.] [grasp: the thing seized.

SEIZURE, sē'zhōor, *n.* Act of seizing: capture:

SEJANT, SEJEANT, sē'jant, *adj.* (*her.*) *Sitting.* [Fr. *séant*, pr.p. of *seoir*, L. *sedere*, to sit.]

SELAH, sē'la, *n.* In the Psalms, a word denoting *silence* or a pause in the musical performance of the song. [Heb.]

SELCOUTH, sel'kowth, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Rarely known, uncommon. [A.S. *selcuth* for *seldcuth*—*seld*, seldom, and *cuth*, known.]

SELD, seld, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Rare, uncommon.—*adv.* Seldom, rarely. [See SELDOM.]

SELDOM, sel'dum, *adv.* *Rarely:* not often. [A.S. *seld*, *seldon*, Ice. *sialdan*, Ger. *selten*, rare.]

SELD-SHOWN, seld'-shōn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Rarely shewn, seldom exhibited to view.

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SELECT, se-lekt', *v.t.* *To pick out from* a number by preference: to choose: to cull.—*adj.* Picked out: nicely chosen: choice. [L. *seligo, selectum—se*, aside, and *lego*, Gr. *legō*, to gather, to pick out.]

SELECTION, se-lek'shun, *n.* Act of selecting: things selected: a book containing select pieces.

SELECTNESS, se-lekt'nes, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen.

SELENITE, sel'en-īt, *n.* A transparent and beautiful variety of gypsum, white, or tinged with green, gray, or yellow, and named from its peculiar *moon-like* lustre. [Gr. *selēnitēs* (*lithos*, stone), moon-like—*selēnē*, the moon.]

SELENIUM, se-lē'ni-um, *n.* One of the metalloid elements, allied to sulphur, occurring as a solid of a dark-brown colour, but generally in combination with lead, silver, copper, or iron. [Named by Berzelius, who discovered it in 1817, from Gr. *selēnē*, the moon, because it was associated with tellurium—L. *tellus*, the earth.]

SELF, self, *n.* *One's own body* or person: one's personal interest: selfishness:—*pl.* SELVES (selvz).—*adj.* Very: particular: one's own. [A.S. *self, silf*; Ice. *sialfr*; Goth. *silba*; Ger. *selb*, prob. contr. of *si-liba—sik*, Ger. *sich*, L. *se*, Sans. *sva*, one's self, and *leib*, body.]

SELF-ABUSE, self-a-būs', *n.* The abuse of one's own person or powers: self-pollution.

SELF-ACTING, self-akt'ing, *adj.* Acting of or by itself: specially denoting a machine or mechanism which does of itself something that is ordinarily done by manual labour.

SELF-ADMISSION, self-ad-mish'un, *n.* (*Shak.*) Admission of one's self.

SELF-AFFAIRS, self-af-fārz', *n.* (*Shak.*) One's own affairs.

SELF-AFFECTED, self-af-fekt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Affected by or for one's self.

SELF-AFFRIGHTED, self-af-frīt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Frightened at one's self.

SELF-APPLAUSE, self-ap-plawz', *n.* Applause of one's self.

SELF-BORN, self'-born, *adj.* Born or produced by one's self.

SELF-BOUNTY, self-bown'ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Native goodness.

SELF-CHARITY, self-char'i-ti, *n.* Love of one's self.

SELF-COMPLACENCY, self-kom-plā'sen-si, *n.* Satisfaction with one's self, one's own performances, &c.

SELF-CONCEIT, self-kon-sēt', *n.* A high opinion of one's self, one's own abilities, &c.: vanity.

SELF-CONCEITED, self-kon-sēt'ed, *adj.* Having a high opinion of one's self, of one's own merits, abilities, &c.: vain.

SELF-CONFIDENCE, self-kon'fi-dens, *n.* Confidence in, or reliance on one's own powers: self-reliance.

SELF-CONFIDENT, self-kon'fi-dent, *adj.* Confident of one's own powers: in the habit of relying on one's own powers.

SELF-CONSCIOUS, self-kon'shus, *adj.* Conscious of one's acts or states as originating in one's self: conscious of being observed by others.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS, self-kon'shus-nes, *n.* The act or state of being self-conscious: consciousness of being observed by others.

SELF-CONTROL, self-kon-trōl', *n.* Control or restraint exercised over one's self: self-command.

SELF-DANGER, self-dān'jėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Danger from one's self.

SELF-DEFENCE, self-de-fens', *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, &c.

SELF-DENIAL, self-de-nī'al, *n.* The denial of one's self: the not gratifying one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-DISTRUST, self-dis-trust', *n.* Want of confidence in one's own abilities.

SELF-ESTEEM, self-es-tēm', *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self.

SELF-EVIDENT, self-ev'i-dent, *adj.* Evident of itself or without proof: that commands assent.

SELF-EXAMINATION, self-egz-am-i-nā'shun, *n.* A scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, &c., especially with regard to one's religious feelings and duties.

SELF-EXISTENCE, self-egz-ist'ens, *n.* Existence by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being.

SELF-EXISTENT, self-egz-ist'ent, *adj.* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being.

SELF-FIGURED, self-fig'ūrd, *adj.* Figured or described by one's self.

SELF-GLORIOUS, self-glō'ri-us, *adj.* Springing from vain-glory or vanity: boastful.

SELF-IMPORTANCE, self-im-port'ans, *n.* A high estimate of one's own importance, especially as manifested in one's behaviour.

SELF-IMPORTANT, self-im-port'ant, *adj.* Manifesting a high estimate of one's own importance.

SELF-INDULGENCE, self-in-dulj'ens, *n.* A free indulgence of one's appetites or desires.

SELF-INTEREST, self-in'tėr-est, *n.* Private interest: regard to one's self.

SELFISH, self'ish, *adj.* Chiefly or wholly regarding one's own self: void of regard to others.

SELFISHLY, self'ish-li, *adv.* In a selfish manner: with regard to one's own interest only.

SELFISHNESS, self'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being selfish: attention to one's own interest without regard to others.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, self-nol'ej, *n.* The knowledge of one's own character, abilities, worth, &c.

SELFLESS, self'les, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having no regard to self, unselfish.

SELFLESSNESS, self'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from selfishness.

SELF-LOVE, self'-luv, *n.* The love of one's self: tendency to seek one's own advantage: desire of happiness.

SELF-LOVING, self-luv'ing, *adj.* Full of self-love.

SELF-MADE, self'-mād, *adj.* Made by one's self: denoting a man who has risen to a high position from poverty or obscurity by his own exertions.

SELF-METAL, self'-met'al, *n.* (*Shak.*) The same metal.

SELF-METTLE, self'-met'l, *n.* (*Shak.*) Mettle or spirit which is natural to one, and not artificially inspired.

SELF-NEGLECTING, self-neg-lekt'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) The neglecting of one's self.

SELF-PITY, self'-pit'i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Pity for one's self.

SELF-PLEACHED, self'-plēcht, *p.adj.* (*Tenn.*) See PLEACH.

SELF-POSSESSED, self-poz-zest', *p.adj.* Calm or collected in mind or manner: undisturbed.

SELF-POSSESSION, self-poz-zesh'un, *n.* The possession of one's self or faculties in danger: calmness.

SELF-PRAISE, self'-prāz, *n.* The praise of one's self.

SELF-PRESERVATION, self-prez-ėr-vā'shun, *n.* The preservation of one's self from injury, &c.

SELF-REGISTERING, self-rej'is-tėr-ing, *adj.* Registering itself: denoting an instrument or machine having a contrivance for recording its own operations.

SELF-RELIANCE, self-re-lī'ans, *n.* Reliance on one's own abilities.

SELF-REPROACH, self-re-prōch', *n.* The act of reproaching or condemning one's self.

SELF-REPROVING, self-re-prōōv'ing, *adj.* Reproving one's self, from conscious guilt.

SELF-RESPECT, self-re-spekt', *n.* Respect for one's self or one's character.

SELF-RESTRAINT, self-re-strānt', *n.* A restraint over one's appetites or desires.

SELF-RIGHTEOUS, self-rīt'yus, *adj.* Righteous in one's own estimation.

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS, self-rīt'yus-nes, *n.* Righteousness in one's own esteem: confidence in one's own virtue or merit.

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SELF-SACRIFICE, self-sak'ri-fīs, *n.* The act of yielding up one's life, interests, &c.

SELF-SACRIFICING, self-sak'ri-fīs-ing, *p.adj.* Yielding, or disposed to yield up one's life, interests, &c.

SELFSAME, self'sām, *adj.* The very same.

SELF-SATISFACTION, self'-sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* Satisfaction with one's self.

SELF-SATISFIED, self-sat'is-fīd, *adj.* Satisfied with the abilities, performances, &c. of one's self.

SELF-SEEKING, self'-sēk'ing, *adj.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness.

SELF-SLAUGHTER, self-slaw'tėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) The slaughter of one's self, suicide.

SELF-SUBDUED, self-sub-dūd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Subdued by one's own power.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY, self-suf-fish'en-si, *n.* A high opinion of one's own abilities or merits: confidence in one's own competence.

SELF-SUFFICIENT, self-suf-fish'ent, *adj.* Confident in one's own sufficiency: haughty.

SELF-TAUGHT, self-tawt', *adj.* Taught by one's self.

SELF-TORTURABLE, self-tor'tūr-a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Capable of being tortured by one's self. [will.

SELF-WILLED, self'-wild, *adj.* Governed by one's own

SELF-WRONG, self'-rong, *n.* (*Shak.*) Wrong done by a person to himself.

SELL, sel, *n.* *A seat, a throne:* (*Spenser*) a saddle. [Fr. *selle*, L. *sella*, for *sedula*, dim. of *sedes*, a seat.]

SELL, sel, *v.t.* To give or deliver in exchange for something paid as equivalent: to betray for money. —*v.i.* to have commerce: to be sold:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sōld. [A.S. *sellan*, to give; O. D. *sellen*, Ice. *selia*, Goth. *saljan*, to deliver.]

SELLER, sel'ėr, *n.* One who sells.

SELTERS WATER, sel'tėrz waw'tėr, *n.* A sparkling and effervescing mineral water from Lower *Selters* in Germany.

SELTZER, selt'zėr. Incorrect spelling of SELTERS.

SELVAGE, sel'vāj, } *n.* That part of cloth which
SELVEDGE, sel'vej, } forms an *edge* of *itself* without hemming: a border. [From SELF and EDGE.]

SELVES, selvz, *pl.* of SELF.

SEMAPHORE, sem'a-fōr, *n.* A contrivance for *conveying* intelligence by means of *signals:* a telegraph. [Gr. *sēma*, a sign, and *pherō*, to bear.]

SEMAPHORIC, -AL, sem-a-for'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a semaphore or semaphores: telegraphic.

SEMBLABLE, sem'bla-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Resembling, similar, like. [Fr.—*sembler*, to seem, to resemble—L. *similis*, like.] [manner.

SEMBLABLY, sem'bla-bli, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In like

SEMBLANCE, sem'blans, *n.* *Likeness:* appearance: figure. [Fr.—*sembler*, to seem; L. *similo*, to make like—*similis*, like.]

SEMBLANT, sem'blant, *adj.* Resembling, like.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Resemblance, figure. [Fr., pr.p. of *sembler*. See SEMBLABLE.] [fit, suitable.

SEMBLATIVE, sem'bla-tiv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Resembling,

SEMEN, sē'men, *n.* *Seed*, esp. of animals. [L.]

SEMIBARBARIAN, sem'i-bar-bā'ri-an, *adj.* Half barbarian or savage: partially civilised. [L. *semi*, half, and BARBARIAN.]

SEMIBREVE, sem'i-brēv, *n.* A musical note, 𝅝, half the length of a breve. [L. *semi*, half, and BREVE.]

SEMICIRCLE, sem'i-sėrk'l, *n.* Half a circle: the figure bounded by the diameter of a circle and half the circumference. [L. *semi*, half, and CIRCLE.]

SEMICIRCLED, sem'i-sėrk'ld, } *adj.* Having
SEMICIRCULAR, sem'i-sėrk'ū-lar, } the form of a semicircle.

SEMICIRCUMFERENCE, sem'i-sėr-kum'fėr-ens, *n.* Half of the circumference of a circle. [L. *semi*, half, and CIRCUMFERENCE.]

SEMICOLON, sem'i-kō'lon, *n.* Half a colon: the point (;) shewing a division greater than the comma.

SEMI-CONSCIOUS, sem'i-kon'shus, *adj.* Half or imperfectly conscious. [L. *semi*, half, and CONSCIOUS.]

SEMI-DIAMETER, sem'i-dī-am'e-tėr, *n.* Half the diameter of a circle: a radius.

SEMI-FLUID, sem'i-flōō'id, *adj.* Half or imperfectly fluid.

SEMI-JEALOUSY, sem'i-jel'us-i, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Half, imperfect, or slight jealousy.

SEMI-LUNAR, sem'i-lōō'nar, } *adj.* Having the form
SEMI-LUNATE, sem'i-lōō'nāt, } of a half-moon. [L. *semi*, half, and LUNAR, LUNATE.]

SEMINAL, sem'in-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to seed:* radical: rudimental. [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed—*sero*, to sow.]

SEMINARIST, sem'in-ar-ist, *n.* A priest specially instructed in R. C. tenets in a foreign seminary.

SEMINARY, sem'in-ar-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place where seed is sown:* a place of education. [From L. *semen*, seed.]

SEMINATION, sem-in-ā'shun, *n.* *Act of sowing:* natural dispersion of seed. [L. *seminatio—semino*, *-atum*, to sow—*semen*, *seminis*, seed—*sero*, to sow.]

SEMINIFEROUS, sem-in-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Seed-bearing:* producing seed. [L. *semen*, *seminis*, seed, and *fero*, to bear.]

SEMIOLOGY, sē-mi-ol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of medicine *which treats of the signs* of diseases. [Gr. *sēmeion*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.]

SEMIQUAVER, sem'i-kwā-vėr, *n.* A musical note, 𝅘𝅥𝅯, half the length of a quaver. [L. *semi*, half, and QUAVER.]

SEMI-SEXTILE, sem'i-seks'til, *n.* The position of planets when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or 30°. [L. *semi*, half, and SEXTILE.]

SEMITIC, sem-it'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the descendants of Shem, the son of Noah, or to their languages.

SEMITONE, sem'i-tōn, *n.* Half a tone: one of the lesser intervals of the musical scale.

SEMITONIC, sem-i-ton'ik, *adj.* Relating to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones.

SEMI-TRANSPARENCY, sem-i-trans-pār'en-si, *n.* Half or imperfect transparency: partial opaqueness.

SEMI-TRANSPARENT, sem-i-trans-pār'ent, *adj.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

SEMI-VOCAL, sem-i-vō'k'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Half-vocal:* pertaining to a semi-vowel. [L. *semi*, half, VOCAL.]

SEMI-VOWEL, sem'i-vow'el, *n.* A half-vowel: a letter with a half-vowel sound, as *m*.

SEMPITERNAL, semp-i-tėr'nal, *adj.* *Everlasting:* endless. [L. *sempiternus—semper*, ever, and *æternus*, eternal.]

SEMPSTER, sem'stėr, } *n.* A woman who sews.
SEMPSTRESS, sem'stres, } [See SEAMSTRESS.]

SENARY, sen'ar-i, *adj.* *Containing six:* of or belonging to six. [L. *senarius—seni*, six each—*sex*, six.]

SENATE, sen'āt, *n.* (*lit.*) A council of *elders:* any legislative or deliberative body. [L. *senatus—senex*, *senis*, old, an old man—*seneo*, to be old.]

SENATE-HOUSE, a house in which a senate meets.

SENATOR, sen'a-tor, *n.* A member of a senate.

SENATORIAL, sen-a-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or becoming a senate or a senator.

SENATORIALLY, sen-a-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a senate or of a senator: with dignity or solemnity.

SENATORSHIP, sen'a-tor-ship, *n.* The office or [dignity of a senator.

SENCE, sens, *n.* (*Spenser*). Feeling. [See SENSE.]

SEND, send, *v.t.* To cause to go: to cause to be conveyed: to despatch: to commission: to diffuse: to bestow.—*v.i.* to despatch a message or messenger:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sent. [A.S. *sendan*; Ice. *senda*; Goth. *sandjan*; prob. allied to Sans. *sadh*, to go.]

SENDAL, sen'dal, *n.* A thin silk or linen. [O. Fr. *cendal*, low L. *cendalum*, usually derived from Gr. *sindōn*, a fine Indian cloth.]

SENDER, send'ėr, *n.* One who sends.

SENESCENCE, se-nes'ens, *n.* The state of growing old or decaying: decay by time. [See SENESCENT.]

SENESCENT, se-nes'ent, *adj.* *Growing old:* decaying with the lapse of time. [L. *senescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *senesco*, to grow old—*senex*, old.]

SENESCHAL, sen'esh-al, *n.* (*lit.*) *The senior* or *oldest of the servants:* a steward. [Fr. *sénéchal*; Prov. *senescal*; low L. *siniscalcus*—Goth. *sini-sta*, oldest—*sineigs* (L. *senex, senis*), old, and *skalks*, O. Ger. *scalc*, a servant.]

SENESCHALSHIP, sen'esh-al-ship, *n.* The office [or dignity of a seneschal.

SENILE, sē'nīl, *adj.* *Pertaining to old age* or attendant on it: aged. [L. *senilis—senex, senis*, old—*seneo*, to be old.]

SENILITY, se-nil'i-ti, *n.* State of being senile: old [age.

SENIOR, sēn'yur, *adj.* *Elder:* older in office.—*n.* One older than another: one older in office: an aged person. [L., comp. of *senex, senis*, old.]

SENIORITY, sēn-i-or'i-ti, *n.* The condition of being senior: priority of birth: greater age: superiority in office or rank.

SENIORY, sēn'yor-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as SENIORITY.

SENNA, sen'a, *n.* The dried, purgative leaflets of several species of cassia. [Ar. *sana* or *sena*.]

SENNET, sen'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A particular set of notes on the trumpet or cornet.

SENNIGHT, sen'it, *n.* The period of *seven* days and *nights*, a week. [Contracted from *seven nights*.]

SENS, sens, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Since.

SENSATE, sens'āt, **SENSATED**, sens-āt'ed, *adj.* Perceived by the senses. [L. *sensatus*, gifted with senses—*sensus*, sense.]

SENSATION, sens-ā'shun, *n.* Perception by the senses: feeling excited by external objects, by the state of the body, or by immaterial objects: a state of excited feeling.

SENSATIONAL, sens-ā'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the sensations, or to sensationalism: exciting or tending to excite great interest.

SENSATIONALISM, sens-ā'shun-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and that there are no innate ideas.

SENSATIONALIST, sens-ā'shun-al-ist, *n.* A believer in, or advocate of, sensationalism.

SENSE, sens, *n.* A faculty by which objects are perceived: perception: discernment: understanding: power or soundness of judgment: reason: opinion: conviction: import: signification.—*pl.* THE SENSES, or FIVE SENSES, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. [L. *sensus—sentio, sensum*, to discern by the senses.]

SENSEFUL, sens'fool, *adj.* Full of sense, meaning, or reason: reasonable: judicious.

SENSELESS, sens'les, *adj.* Without sense: incapable of feeling: wanting sympathy: foolish.

SENSELESSLY, sens'les-li, *adv.* In a senseless manner: unreasonably: stupidly.

SENSELESSNESS, sens'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being senseless: unreasonableness: stupidity.

SENSIBILITY, sens-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being sensible: actual feeling: capacity of feeling: susceptibility: acuteness of feeling: delicacy.

SENSIBLE, sens'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being perceived by the senses or by the mind: capable of being affected: easily affected: delicate: intelligent: judicious: persuaded.—*n.* (*Milton*) Sense, sensation.

SENSIBLENESS, sens'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sensible: capacity of perception: susceptibility: intelligence: good sense.

SENSIBLY, sens'i-bli, *adv.* In a sensible manner: with perception: with good sense: judiciously.

SENSITISE, sens'i-tīz, *v.t.* To render sensitive, especially to the action of the sun's rays.

SENSITIVE, sens'i-tiv, *adj.* Having sense or feeling: susceptible to sensations: easily affected: pertaining to or depending on sensation.

SENSITIVE PLANT, a name given to certain species of Mimosa, on account of the irritability shewn by their leaves in drooping on being touched or shaken.

SENSITIVELY, sens'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In a sensitive manner. [quality of being sensitive.

SENSITIVENESS, sens'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The state or

SENSITIVITY, sens-i-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being sensitive, used chiefly in scientific language. [sensorium.

SENSORIAL, sens-ō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the

SENSORIUM, sens-ō'ri-um, **SENSORY**, sens'or-i, *n.* The organ which receives the impressions made on the senses.

SENSUAL, sensh'ōō-al, *adj.* Pertaining to, affecting, or derived from the senses, as distinct from the mind: not intellectual or spiritual: given to the pleasures of sense: voluptuous: lewd.

SENSUALISE, sensh'ōō-al-īz, *v.t.* To make sensual: to debase by carnal gratification:—*pr.p.* sens'ualising; *pa.p.* sens'ualised.

SENSUALISM, sensh'ōō-al-izm, *n.* Condition of one who is sensual: sensual indulgence: the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from the senses.

SENSUALIST, sensh'ōō-al-ist, *n.* One given to sensualism or sensual indulgence: a debauchee: a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

SENSUALISTIC, sensh'ōō-al-ist'ik, *adj.* Sensual: teaching the doctrines of sensualism.

SENSUALITY, sensh-ōō-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being sensual: indulgence in sensual pleasures.

SENSUALLY, sensh'ōō-al-li, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

SENSUALNESS, sensh'ōō-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sensual: sensuality.

SENSUOUS, sensh'ōō-us, *adj.* Pertaining to sense: full of passion: connected with sensible objects.

SENT, sent, *n.* (*Spenser*). Scent, perception.

SENT, sent, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SEND.

SENTENCE, sent'ens, *n.* (*lit.*) *What one feels* or *thinks:* opinion: a judgment pronounced on a criminal by a court or judge: a maxim: (*gram.*) a group or series of words containing a complete thought.—*v.t.* To pronounce judgment on: to condemn:—*pr.p.* sent'encing; *pa.p.* sent'enced. [Fr.; L. *sententia—sentio*, to feel, to think.]

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SENTENTIAL, sent-en'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to a sentence: comprising sentences.

SENTENTIALLY, sent-en'shal-li, *adv.* In a sentential manner: by sentences.

SENTENTIOUS, sent-en'shus, *adj.* Abounding with sentences or maxims: short and pithy in expression: bombastic, or affected in speech.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sent-en'shus-li, *adv.* In a sententious manner: in short, striking sentences.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sent-en'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being sententious: shortness and pithiness of sentences.

SENTIENCE, sensh'i-ens, } *n.* The quality of being
SENTIENCY, sensh'i-en-si, } sentient: the faculty of perception: feeling.

SENTIENT, sensh'i-ent, *adj.* Discerning by the senses: having the faculty of perception and sensation.

SENTIENTLY, sensh'i-ent-li, *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

SENTIMENT, sent'i-ment, *n.* *A thought* occasioned by feeling: opinion: judgment: sensibility: feeling: a thought expressed in words: a maxim: a toast. [Fr.—L. *sentio*, to think.]

SENTIMENTAL, sent-i-ment'al, *adj.* Having or abounding in sentiments or reflections: having an excess of sentiment or feeling: affectedly tender.

SENTIMENTALISM, sent-i-ment'al-izm, *n.* Quality of being sentimental: affectation of fine feeling.

SENTIMENTALIST, sent-i-ment'al-ist, *n.* One who affects sentiment or fine feeling.

SENTIMENTALITY, sent-i-men-tal'i-ti, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or of exquisite sensibility.

SENTIMENTALLY, sent-i-ment'al-li, *adv.* In a sentimental manner: with sensibility.

SENTINEL, sent'i-nel, *n.* One who keeps watch by pacing to and fro a little path: a sentry. [Fr. *sentinelle*; acc. to Wedgwood, from O. Fr. *sentine*, *sentelle*, dim. of *sente*, a path.]

SENTRY, sent'ri, *n.* *A sentinel:* a soldier on guard to observe the approach of danger.

SENTRY-BOX, sent'ri-boks, *n.* A box to shelter a sentry.

SEPAL, sē'pal, *n.* A leaf or division of the calyx of a flower. [Fr. *sepale*, low L. *sepalum*.]

s, *s*, Sepals.

SEPARABILITY, sep-ar-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being separable: capability of being separated or disunited.

SEPARABLE, sep'ar-a-bl, *adj.* *That may be separated* or disjoined.

SEPARABLY, sep'ar-a-bli, *adv.* In a separable manner.

SEPARATE, sep'ar-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To put aside* or by itself: to divide: to part: to withdraw: to set apart for a certain purpose.—*v.i.* to part: to withdraw from each other: to become disunited:—*pr.p.* sep'arāting; *pa.p.* sep'arāted.—*adj.* Separated: divided: apart from another: distinct. [L. *separo*, *separatum*—*se*, aside, and *paro*, to put, to prepare.]

SEPARATELY, sep'ar-āt-li, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state: distinctly: singly.

SEPARATION, sep-ar-ā'shun, *n.* Act of separating or disjoining: state of being separate: disunion: (*Shak.*) divorce.

SEPARATISM, sep'ar-at-izm, *n.* Act of separating or withdrawing, esp. from an established church.

SEPARATIST, sep'ar-at-ist, *n.* One who separates or withdraws, esp. from an established church: a dissenter.

SEPARATOR, sep'ar-āt-or, *n.* One who or that which separates: a divider.

SEPIA, sē'pi-a, *n.* The cuttle-fish: Indian or China ink, formerly supposed to be manufactured from the ink of the cuttle-fish. [Gr. *sēpia*, the cuttle-fish.]

SEPOY, sē'poy, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who uses a bow:* a native Hindu soldier in the British army in India. [Hind. *sipahi*, a soldier, from *sip*, a bow and arrow.]

SEPT, sept, *n.* A clan or family, esp. in Ireland. [Prob. a corr. of SECT.]

SEPTANGLE, sept'ang-gl, *n.* A figure with *seven angles* and seven sides. [L. *septem*, seven, and ANGLE.]

SEPTANGULAR, sept-ang'gū-lar, *adj.* Having seven angles. [L. *septem*, seven, and ANGULAR.]

SEPTEMBER, sep-tem'bėr, *n.* (*orig.*) *The seventh*, now the ninth *month* of the year. [L. *septem*, seven, and Sans. *vara*, Pers. *bar*, time, period.]

SEPTEMBRIST, sep-tem'brist, *n.* One engaged in the massacre in Paris on *September* 2, 1792.

SEPTEMVIR, sep-tem'vėr, *n.* One of a board of seven men associated for certain duties. [L. *septem*, seven, and *vir*, man, pl. *viri*, men.] [septemvir.

SEPTEMVIRATE, sep-tem'vėr-āt, *n.* The office of

SEPTENARY, sept'en-ar-i, *adj.* *Consisting of seven.* [L. *septenarius*—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTENNIAL, sept-en'yal, *adj.* *Lasting seven years:* happening every seven years. [L. *septennis*—*septem*, seven, *annus*, a year.]

SEPTENNIALLY, sept-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* *Once in seven years.* [See SEPTENNIAL.]

SEPTENTRION, sep-ten'tri-on, *n.* (*Shak.*) The north.

[L. *septentriones*, the constellation of the Great Bear, or the seven stars near the north pole-star, called Charles's Wain, from their resemblance to a plough—*septem*, seven, and *trio*, a plough-ox.]

SEPTENTRION, -AL, sep-ten'tri-on, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the north: northern. [See SEPTENTRION, *n.*]

SEPT-FOIL, sept'-foil, *n.* A plant, the roots of which are used in medicine, tanning, &c.: a figure of seven equal segments of a circle used in the R. C. Church as a symbol of her seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c. [Fr. *sept*, L. *septem*, seven, and *foil*—L. *folium*, a leaf.]

SEPTIC, sep'tik, *adj.* *Promoting putrefaction.*—*n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. [Gr. *sēptikos*—*sēpeō*, to make putrid.]

SEPTIFORM, sep'ti-form, *adj.* *Having seven forms.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *forma*, form.]

SEPTIFRAGAL, sep-tif'ra-gal, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Breaking away from the partitions*, said of the valves of a pod. [L. *septum*, a partition, and *frango*, *fractum*, to break.]

SEPTILATERAL, sep-ti-lat'ėr-al, *adj.* *Having seven sides.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

SEPTILLION, sep-til'yun, *n.* The product of a million raised to the seventh power, or a unit with forty-two ciphers affixed. [From L. *septem*, seven.]

SEPTINSULAR, sept-in'shōō-lar, *adj.* Consisting *of seven islands.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *insula*, an island.]

SEPTUAGENARIAN, sep-tū-a-jen-ā'ri-an, *n.* A person *seventy* years old. [See SEPTUAGENARY.]

SEPTUAGENARY, sep-tū-aj'en-ar-i, *adj.* *Consisting of seventy.*—*n.* One seventy years old. [L. *septuagenarius*—*septuageni*, seventy each—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTUAGESIMA, sep-tū-a-jes'i-ma, *n.* The third

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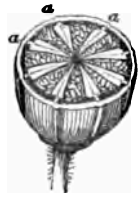
Sunday before Lent, about the *seventieth* day before Easter. [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sep-tū-a-jes'i-mal, *adj.* *Consisting of seventy:* counted by seventies. [From SEPTUAGESIMA.]

SEPTUAGINT, sep'tū-a-jint, *n.* The Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been made by *seventy* translators at Alexandria about 300 years B.C. [L. *septuaginta*—*septem*, seven.]



a, a, Septa.

SEPTUM, sep'tum, *n.* (*bot., anat.*) A partition separating two cavities: —*pl.* SEP'TA. [L., an enclosure—*sepio*, to hedge in, enclose.]

SEPTUPLE, sep'tū-pl, *adj.* *Sevenfold.*—*v.t.* To make sevenfold: to multiply by seven. [Low L. *septuplus*—*septem*, seven; on the analogy of QUADRUPLE.]

SEPULCHRAL, se-pul'kral, *adj.* Pertaining to a sepulchre, or to monuments erected for the dead: (*fig.*) deep, hollow, as tone.

SEPULCHRE, sep'ul-kėr, *n.* *A place of burial:* tomb. [L. *sepulchrum*—*sepelio*, *sepultum*, to bury.]

SEPULCHRE, se-pul'kėr, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To place in a sepulchre: to bury or entomb.

SEPULTURE, sep'ul-tūr, *n.* *Act of burying* the dead: interment: burial. [L. *sepultura*—*sepelio*, *sepultum*, to bury.]

SEQUACIOUS, se-kwā'shus, *adj.* *Inclined to follow* a leader: attendant: manageable: pliant: observing logical sequence or consistence. [L. *sequax*, *sequacis*—*sequor*, to follow.]

SEQUACIOUSNESS, se-kwā'shus-nes, } *n.* The state
SEQUACITY, se-kwas'i-ti, } of being sequacious: disposition to follow.

SEQUEL, sē'kwel, *n.* *That which follows:* succeeding part: result: consequence. [L. *sequela*—*sequor*, to follow.]

SEQUENCE, sē'kwens, *n.* State of being sequent or following: order of succession: that which follows: consequence: (*mus.*) a regular succession of similar chords.

SEQUENT, sē'kwent, *adj.* *Following:* succeeding. —*n.* (*Shak.*) A follower. [L. *sequens*—*sequentis*, pr.p. of *sequor*, to follow.]

SEQUESTER, se-kwes'tėr, *v.t.* *To separate:* to withdraw from society: to set apart: (*law*) to place anything contested into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled: to hold the property of another till the profits pay the demands: to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt in order to distribute it among the creditors.—*v.i.* (*law*) to renounce any interest in the estate of a husband. [Late L. *sequestro*, *-atum*—*sequester*, a depositary, prob. from *secus*, aloof.]

SEQUESTERED, se-kwes'tėrd, *adj.* Retired, secluded.

SEQUESTRATE, se-kwes'trāt, *v.t.* To sequester.

SEQUESTRATION, sek-wes-trā'shun, *n.* Act of sequestering, esp. the seizure of any one's property for the use of the state during dispute, or for the benefit of creditors: state of being separated: seclusion from society.

SEQUESTRATOR, sek-wes-trat'or, *n.* One who sequesters another's property: one to whom property is committed during dispute.

SEQUIN, sē'kwin, *n.* A gold coin, first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th century, and worth about 9s. 4d. sterling. [Fr.; It. *zecchino*—*zecca*, the mint, from Ar. *sekkah*, a die, a stamp.]

SERAGLIO, se-ral'yō, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is locked or barred:* the palace of the Turkish sultan, esp. the part in which the women are kept. [It. *seraglio*—*serrare*, to lock up, from L. *sera*, a door-bar, which came to be used for Pers. *serai*, a palace.]

SERAPH, ser'af, *n.* (*lit.*) *A prince* of heaven: an angel of the highest rank:—*pl.* SERAPHS, ser'afs, SERAPHIM, ser'af-im. [Heb. *seraphim*, akin to *sar*, a prince, in pl., angels.]

SERAPHIC, **-AL**, se-raf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or becoming a seraph: angelic: pure: sublime: refined.

SERAPHICALLY, se-raf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a seraphic manner.

SERAPHIM, ser'af-im, *n.* Plural of SERAPH. Sometimes written improperly SERAPHIMS.

SERAPHINE, ser'af-ēn, *n.* A keyed musical instrument in which the sounds were produced by the action of wind on free vibratory reeds. [From SERAPH.]

SERASKIER, se-ras'kēr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Head of the army:* the title among the Turks of every general having the command of a separate army, especially of the commander-in-chief or the minister of war. [Pers. *seri*, head, chief, and *asker*, an army.]

SERE, sēr, *adj.* Same as SEAR.

SERENADE, ser-e-nād', *n.* (*orig.*) Music performed in the open air on a *serene* night: music performed by a gentleman under a lady's window at night: a piece of music for such an occasion.—*v.t.* To entertain with a serenade.—*v.i.* to perform a serenade:—*pr.p.* serenād'ing; *pa.p.* serenād'ed. [Fr.; It. *serenata*, from *sereno*, L. *serenus*, serene.]

SERENATE, ser'e-nāt, *n.* (*Milton*). SERENADE.

SERENE, se-rēn', *adj.* *Clear:* calm: unclouded: undisturbed: unruffled: a form of address used to the princes of Germany and their families.—*n.* Serenity, tranquillity. [L. *serenus*.]

SERENELY, se-rēn'li, *adv.* In a serene manner: calmly: coolly.

SERENITY, se-ren'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being serene: clearness: calmness: peace.

SERF, sėrf, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who serves:* a slave attached to the soil and sold with it. [Fr.; L. *servus*, a slave, servant. See SERVE.]

SERFDOM, sėrf'dum, *n.* Condition of a serf.

SERGE, sėrj, *n.* A cloth made of twilled worsted or silk. [Fr.; It. *sargia*, from L. *sericum*, silk, from *Seres*, the Chinese.]

SERGEANCY, sär'jen-si, *n.* Office of a sergeant.

SERGEANT, sär'jent, *n.* (*lit.*) *A servant:* a non-commissioned officer next above a corporal: a lawyer of the highest rank. [Fr. *sergent*—L. *servicus*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *servio*, to serve. See SERVE.]

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, an officer of a legislative body for keeping order, &c.—SERGEANT-MAJOR, a non-commissioned officer who assists the adjutant.

SERGEANTCY, sär'jent-si, *n.* Same as SERGEANCY.

SERGEANTSHIP, sär'jent-ship, *n.* The office of a sergeant.

SERIAL, sēr'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of a series: appearing periodically.—*n.* A tale or other composition appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical.

SERIALLY, sēr'i-al-li, *adv.* In a series or regular order.

SERIATE, sēr'i-āt, *adj.* Arranged in a series.

SERICEOUS, se-rish'us, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or consisting of *silk:* (*bot.*) covered with soft, silky hairs, as a leaf. [L. *sericus*, silken, belonging to the *Seres*, the Chinese.]

SERIES, sēr'i-ēz, *n.* A succession of things *connected*

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by some likeness: sequence: order: (*math.*) a progression of numbers or quantities according to a certain law. [L.—*sero, sertum*, to join, akin to Sans. *si*, to bind.]

SERIO-COMIC, -AL, sēr'i-o-kom'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting partly of seriousness, and partly of comicality or sport.

SERIOUS, sēr'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Severe, grave:* solemn: in earnest: important: attended with danger. [L. *serius*, akin to *severus*, severe.]

SERIOUSLY, sēr'i-us-li, *adv.* In a serious manner: gravely: in earnest: in an important degree.

SERIOUSNESS, sēr'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being serious: gravity of manner or of mind.

SERJEANT. Same as SERGEANT.

SERMON, sėr'mun, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is sounded forth:* a discourse on a text of Scripture.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To discourse to or of: (*Shak.*) to lecture, to teach.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to compose or deliver a sermon. [L. *sermo, sermonis*, akin to Sans. *svara*, sound.]

SERMONISE, sėr'mun-īz, *v.i.* To compose or preach sermons.

SERON, SEROON, se-rōōn', *n.* A bale or package of skin for drugs or other articles: the quantity contained in a seroon. [Sp. *sera*, a pannier, *serra*, a basket of rushes.]

SEROSITY, se-ros'i-ti, *n.* A thin, watery fluid, constituting the chief part of animal fluids, as of blood, milk, &c. [From SEROUS.]

SEROUS, sē'rus, *adj.* Resembling serum: thin: watery. [See SERUM.]

SERPENT, sėr'pent, *n.* (*lit.*) *The creeping animal:* a reptile without feet, which moves by means of its ribs and scales: a person subtle or malicious: (*mus.*) a bass wind-instrument, so called from its form. [L. *serpens, -entis*, pr.p. of *serpo*, to creep, akin to Gr. *herpō*, Sans. *srip*, to creep.]

SERPENT-CHARMER, sėr'pent-chärm'ėr, *n.* One who charms or has power over serpents.

SERPENT-CHARMING, sėr'pent-chärm'ing, *n.* The art of charming or governing serpents.

SERPENTINE, sėr'pent-īn, *adj.* Resembling a serpent: winding: spiral: crooked.—*n.* A mineral of a green, black, or red colour, sometimes spotted like a serpent's skin.

SERPENTLIKE, sėr'pent-līk, *adj.* Like a serpent.

SERPIGO, sėr-pī'go, *n.* (*Shak.*) A disease of the skin, ringworm. [From low L. *serpo*, to creep.]

SERR, ser, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To crowd or press together. [See SERRIED.]

SERRATE, SERRATED, ser'rāt, ser-rāt'ed, *adj.* Notched or *cut* like a *saw*. [L. *serratus—serra*, a saw.]

Serrate Leaf.

SERRATION, ser-rā'shun, *n.* State of being serrated.

SERRATURE, ser'ra-tūr, *n.* A notching like that between the teeth of a saw. [L. *serratura—serra*, a saw.]

SERRIED, ser'rid, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Shut in:* crowded: pressed together. [Fr. *serrer*, to crowd; It. *serrare*, to lock up—*sera*, a door-bar—L. *sero*, to bind.]

SERUM, sē'rum, *n.* The *watery* part of curdled milk: whey: the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. [L.; akin to Gr. *soros*, serum, and *saras*, water.]

SERVAL, sėr'val, *n.* An animal of the cat tribe found in S. Africa, valued for its fur. [Ger.]

SERVANT, sėrv'ant, *n.* One who serves or is in the service of another: a domestic: (*B.*) a slave: one of low condition or spirit.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To subject.

*** This word is used in phrases expressive of civility, as *I am your obedient servant.*

SERVANT-GIRL, SERVANT-MAID, sėrv'ant-gėrl, sėrv'ant-mād, *n.* A female domestic servant.

SERVANT-MAN, sėrv'ant-man, *n.* A male servant.

SERVE, sėrv, *v.i.* *To be a slave* or *servant:* to be employed by another: to discharge the duties of an office: to attend or wait: to be sufficient: to suit.—*v.t.* to work for: to be in the employment of: to obey: to be subservient or subordinate to: to wait upon at table, &c.: to supply with food: to arrange: to perform the duties of: to suffice for: to satisfy: to treat: (*Spenser*) to bring to bear upon:—*pr.p.* serv'ing; *pa.p.* served'. [L. *servio*, from *servus*, a slave, prob. akin to *sero*, to bind.]

SERVE ONE OUT, to take revenge upon, to requite.—SERVE ONE'S SELF OF, to make use of.

SERVER, sėrv'ėr, *n.* One who serves: a salver.

SERVICE, sėrv'is, *n.* Condition or occupation of a servant: a working for another: duty required in any office: military or naval duty: office of devotion: a musical composition for devotional purposes: labour, assistance, or kindness to another: benefit: profession of respect: order of dishes at table, or a set of them: the service-tree.

WILD SERVICE, a small species of service-tree, cultivated in England for its fruit and wood.

SERVICEABLE, sėrv'is-a-bl, *adj.* Able to do service: advantageous: useful: able or willing to serve: active: diligent.

SERVICEABLENESS, sėrv'is-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being serviceable: usefulness in promoting good: diligence.

SERVICEABLY, sėrv'is-a-bli, *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

SERVICE-BOOK, sėrv'is-book, *n.* PRAYER-BOOK.

SERVICE-PIPE, sėrv'is-pīp, *n.* A smaller pipe from a main pipe to a dwelling, &c.

SERVICE-TREE, sėrv'is-trē, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, resembling a small pear, and for its timber, which is valuable on account of its strength and durability.

SERVILE, sėrv'il, *adj.* Pertaining to a slave or servant: slavish: meanly submissive: cringing.

SERVILELY, sėrv'il-li, *adv.* In a servile manner: slavishly.

SERVILENESS, SERVILITY, sėrv'il-nes, sėrv-il'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being servile: slavery: obsequiousness.

SERVING-MAID, sėrv'ing-mād, *n.* A female domestic servant.

SERVING-MAN, sėrv'ing-man, *n.* A male servant.

SERVITOR, sėrv'i-tor, *n.* One who serves: a servant: a follower or adherent.

SERVITORSHIP, sėrv'i-tor-ship, *n.* The office or condition of a servitor.

SERVITUDE, sėrv'i-tūd, *n.* *State of being a slave:* slavery: state of slavish dependence: (*Milton*) servants collectively. [See SERVE.]

SERVITURE, sėrv'i-tūr, *n.* (*Milton*). Servants collectively.

SESAME, ses'a-me, *n.* An annual herbaceous plant, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed. [Gr. *sēsamon, sēsamē*.]

SESAMOID, SESAMOIDAL, ses'a-moid, ses-a-moid'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having the form of seeds of sesame:* denoting certain small bones found in the substance of the tendons at the articulations of the great toes, and in other parts of the body. [Gr.

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sēsamoeidēs—sēsamon, the seed or fruit of the sesame-tree, and *eidos*, form.]

SESQUIPEDAL, ses-kwip'e-dal, } *adj.* Measuring *a foot and a half.* [L. *sesquipedalis—sesqui*, one and a half, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]
SESQUIPEDALIAN, ses-kwi-pe-dā'li-an, }

SESS, ses, *n.* Same as CESS.

SESSILE, ses'il, *adj.* (*bot.*) Growing directly from the stem, without a foot-stalk, as a leaf. [L. *sessilis*, low, dwarfed, from *sedeo, sessum*, to sit.]

SESSION, sesh'un, *n.* *The sitting* or assembly of a court or public body: the time it sits. [Fr.; L. *sessio, sessionis*, from *sedeo, sessum*, to sit.]

SESSIONAL, sesh'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to a session or sessions.

SESS-POOL. Same as CESS-POOL.

SET, set, *v.t.* *To make to sit:* to place: to fix: to put in a condition: to render motionless: to determine beforehand: to obstruct: to plant: to fix in metal: to assign, as a price: to put in order for use: to sharpen: to spread, as sails: to pitch, as a tune: to adapt to music: to fit with music: to adorn with something fixed: to stud: to point, as a dog.—*v.i.* to sink below the horizon: to decline: to plant: to become fixed: to congeal: to have a certain direction in motion: to point out game: to apply (one's self): (*Shak.*) to go forth, to start:—*pr.p.* sett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* set. [A.S. *settan*; D. *setten*; Ger. *setzen*; O. Ger. *sezzan*; causative of SIT.]

SET ABOUT, to begin.—SET ABROACH (*Shak.*), to spread.—SET AGAINST, to oppose.—SET AGOING, to make begin to move.—SET APART, to separate from the rest, to reserve.—SET ASIDE, to put away, to omit, to reject.—SET AT NAUGHT, to undervalue, to despise.—SET BY, to set apart, to reject: (*Spenser*) to value or esteem.—SET FORTH, to send out: to display: to display to advantage: to publish: to start on a journey.—SET FORWARD, to move on: (*B.*) to promote.—SET IN, to put in the way, to begin.—SET IN ORDER, to adjust or arrange.—SET OFF, to separate from the rest for a purpose: to place against as an equivalent: to adorn: to recommend: to start.—SET ON or UPON, to instigate: to employ: to fix upon: (*B.*) to attack.—SET ON FOOT, to set agoing, to start.—SET OUT, to mark off, to assign: (*Bacon*) to publish: to adorn: to equip, to furnish: to recommend: to prove: to start.—SET TO, to affix or attach to.—SET UP, to erect: to exalt: to begin: to enable to begin: to place in view: (*print.*) to put in type: to begin a new course: to make pretensions.

SET, set, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Seated*, so in *B.*: fixed: firm: determined: regular: established.—*n.* A number of things similar or suited to each other, set or used together: a number of persons associated: direction.

SETACEOUS, se-tā'shus, *adj.* *Set with* or consisting of *bristles*: bristle-shaped. [L. *seta*, a bristle.]

SET-DOWN, set'-down, *n.* A severe rebuke.

SETIFORM, sē'ti-form, *adj.* *Having the form of a bristle.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, a hair, and *forma*, form.]

SET-OFF, set'-of, *n.* A claim set up against another: a counterbalance: (*arch.*) same as OFFSET.

SETON, sē'ton or sē'tn, *n.* A passage made by a needle under the skin, through which threads of silk are drawn to cause irritation and discharge: the material inserted. [Fr.; It. *setone*—L. *seta*, a hair, hairs being originally employed.]

SETOSE, se-tōs', } *adj.* Having the surface *set with*
SETOUS, sē'tus, } *bristles*: bristly. [L. *setosus—seta*, a bristle.]

SETTEE, set-tē', *n.* A long seat with a back.

SETTER, set'ėr, *n.* One who sets, as words to music: a dog which sets or crouches when it sees the game.

SETTING, set'ing, *n.* Act of setting: direction of a current of wind: the hardening of plaster or cement: that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel: (*B.*) that which is set in or inserted.

SETTLE, set'l, *v.t.* To *set* or place in a fixed state: to fix: to establish in a situation or business: to render quiet, clear, &c.: to decide: to free from uncertainty: to quiet: to compose: to fix by gift or legal act: to adjust: to liquidate or pay: to colonise.—*v.i.* to become fixed or stationary: to fix one's residence: to grow calm or clear: to sink by its own weight: to sink to the bottom: to cease from agitation: to adjust differences or accounts:—*pr.p.* sett'ling; *pa.p.* sett'led. [From SET.]

SETTLE, set'l, *n.* A long bench with a high back for *sitting* on: (*B.*) a platform lower than another part. [A.S. *setl—sittan*, to sit.]

SETTLEMENT, set'l-ment, *n.* Act of settling: state of being settled: payment: arrangement: a colony newly settled: a sum newly settled on a woman at her marriage.

SETTLER, set'lėr, *n.* One who settles: a colonist.

SETTLING, set'ling, *n.* The act of making a settlement: the act of subsiding: the adjustment of differences: sediment: dregs.

SET-TO, set'-tōō, *n.* A conflict in boxing, argument, &c.

SEVEN, sev'n, *adj.* Six and one.—*n.* The number seven: the symbol representing it. [A.S. *seofon*; Ger. *sieben*; Goth. *sibun*; L. *septem*; Sans. *saptan*.]

SEVENFOLD, sev'n-fōld, *adj.* Folded seven times: multiplied seven times.

SEVEN-NIGHT, sev'n-nīt or sen'-nīt, *n.* Seven days and nights: a week, the time from one day of the week to the same again.

SEVENTEEN, sev'n-tēn, *adj.* *Seven and ten.*—*n.* The number seventeen: the symbol representing it. [A.S. *seofontine—seofon*, seven, and *tīen*, ten.]

SEVENTEENTH, sev'n-tēnth, *adj.* The *seventh* after the *tenth.*—*n.* One of seventeen equal parts. [A.S. *seofonteotha—seofon*, seven, and *teotha*, tenth.]

SEVENTH, sev'nth, *adj.* *Last of seven*, next after the sixth.—*n.* One of seven equal parts. [A.S. *seofotha.*]

SEVENTHLY, sev'nth-li, *adv.* In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sev'n-ti-eth, *adj.* *Last of seventy:* the ordinal of seventy.—*n.* A seventieth part.

SEVENTY, sev'n-ti, *adj.* *Seven times ten.*—*n.* The number seventy: the symbol representing it. [A.S. *seofontig—seofon*, seven, and *tig*, ten.]

SEVER, sev'ėr, *v.t.* *To separate* with violence: to cut apart: to divide: (*B.*) to keep distinct.—*v.i.* to make a separation or distinction: to be rent asunder. [O. Fr. *sevrer*, It. *severare*, L. *separare*. See SEPARATE.]

SEVERAL, sev'ėr-al, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Separate:* distinct: particular: different: various: consisting of a number: sundry.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A particular taken singly, also, land which is not common but appropriated. [From SEVER.]

SEVERALLY, sev'ėr-al-li, *adv.* Separately: distinctly: particularly. [From SEVER.]

SEVERANCE, sev'ėr-ans, *n.* Act of severing: separation.

SEVERE, se-vēr', *adj.* Serious: grave: austere: strict: not mild: strictly adhering to rule: sharp: distressing: inclement: searching: difficult to be endured. [Fr. *sévère*, L. *severus*, akin to Sans. *sev*, to worship, honour.]

SEVERELY, se-vēr'li, *adv.* Strictly, rigorously; painfully: severely.

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SEVERENESS, se-vēr'nes, } *n.* Quality of being se-
SEVERITY, se-ver'i-ti, } vere: gravity: harshness: exactness: inclemency.

SEW, sō, *v.t.* To join or fasten together with a needle and thread.—*v.i.* to practise sewing. [A.S. *siwian, suwan;* O. Ger. *siwian;* Goth. *siujan;* L. *suo.*]

SEW, sū, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To follow, to solicit. [See SUE.]

SEWAGE, sū'āj, *n.* Refuse carried off by sewers. [Contr. of SEWERAGE.]

SEWEL, sū'el, *n.* Something hung up to scare deer.

SEWER, sō'ér, *n.* One who sews.

SEWER, sū'ér, *n.* An officer who *set on* and removed the dishes at a feast. [O. Fr. *asseour—asseoir*, to set down. See ASSESS.]

SEWER, sū'ér, *n.* An underground passage for *draining off water* and filth. [O. Fr. *sewiere;* Fr. *essuyer, essuer*, It. *asciugare*, to dry—L. *ex*, out, and *succus*, moisture.]

SEWERAGE, sū'ér-āj, *n.* Construction of a sewer: the whole sewers of a city: drainage by sewers.

SEWING, sō'ing, *n.* Act of sewing or using a needle: what is sewed.

SEX, seks, *n.* The distinction between male and female: the characteristics by which an animal or plant is male or female. [Fr. *sexe;* L. *sexus.*]

THE SEX, womankind.

SEXAGENARIAN, seks-a-jen-ā'ri-an, *n.* A person *sixty* years old. [From SEXAGENARY.]

SEXAGENARY, seks-aj'en-ar-i or seks'a-jen-ar-i, *adj.* Designating the number sixty.—*n.* A sexagenarian: something containing sixty. [L. *sexagenarius—sexageni*, sixty each—*sexaginta*, sixty—*sex*, six.]

SEXAGESIMA, seks-a-jes'i-ma, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent, being about the *sixtieth* day before Easter. [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.]

SEXAGESIMAL, seks-a-jes'i-mal, *adj.* *Pertaining to* the number *sixty:* proceeding by sixties. [See SEXAGESIMA.]

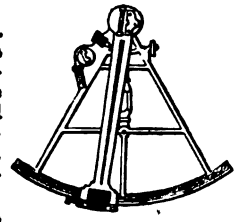
SEXANARY, seks'an-ar-i, *adj.* Consisting *of six* or of sixes: sixfold or six-parted. [From L. *sex*, six.]

SEXENNIAL, seks-en'yal, *adj.* *Lasting six years:* happening once in six years. [L. *sexennis—sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.]

SEXENNIALLY, seks-en'yal-li, *adv.* Once in six years.

SEXLESS, seks'les, *adj.* Having no sex.

SEXTANT, seks'tant, *n.* (*math.*) The *sixth* part of a circle: an optical instrument having an arc = the sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances. [Fr.; L. *sextans, -antis*, a sixth—*sex*, six.]



Sextant.

SEXTILE, seks'til, *n.* The position of two planets when at the distance of the *sixth* part of a circle (60°) or of two signs, and marked thus *. [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six.]

SEXTILLION, seks-til'yun, *n.* A million raised to the sixth power, expressed by a unit with thirty-six ciphers attached. [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six.]

SEXTO, seks'to, *n.* A size of book made by folding a sheet of paper into *six* leaves. [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six.]

SEXTODECIMO, seks'to-des'i-mo, *n.* A size of book made by folding a sheet of paper into *sixteen* leaves: a book of this size. [L. *sextusdecimus*, sixteenth—*sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six, and *decimus*, tenth.]

SEXTON, seks'tun, *n.* *A sacristan:* an officer who has charge of a church, attends the clergyman, digs graves, &c. [A. corr. of SACRISTAN.]

SEXTONSHIP, seks'tun-ship, *n.* The office of a sexton.

SEXTUPLE, seks'tū-pl, *adj.* *Sixfold:* (*mus.*) having six parts. [Fr.—L. *sextus*, six, and *plico*, to fold.]

SEXTUPLET, seks'tū-plet, *n.* (*mus.*) A note divided into six parts instead of the usual division into four. [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six; formed on the analogy of TRIPLET.]

SEXUAL, seks'ū-al, *adj.* Pertaining to sex: distinguishing or founded on the sex: relating to the distinct organs of the sexes.

SEXUALIST, seks'ū-al-ist, *n.* One who classifies plants according to the differences of the sexes or the parts of fructification.

SEXUALITY, seks-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being sexual.

SEXUALLY, seks'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

SEYNE, sān, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To say.

SHABBILY, shab'i-li, *adv.* In a shabby manner: meanly: raggedly.

SHABBINESS, shab'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shabby: meanness: raggedness.

SHABBY, shab'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Scabby* or *rubbed:* threadbare or worn, as clothes: having a look of poverty: mean in look or conduct: low: paltry:—*comp.* SHABB'IER; *superl.* SHABB'IEST. [Ger. *schäbig*, scabby, threadbare—*schaben*, to rub. See SCAB.]

SHACKLE, shak'l, *v.t.* To put shackles on: to fetter: to tie the limbs of: to bind or confine:—*pr.p.* shack'ling; *pa.p.* shack'led.

SHACKLE, shak'l, *n.* A chain to confine the limbs: anything that hinders free action:—*pl.* handcuffs: fetters. [A.S. *scacul, sceacul*, a shackle—*scacan*, to shake; D. *schaechel*, a link of a chain.]

SHAD, shad, *n.* A genus of sea-fishes nearly allied to the herring, some species of which ascend rivers like the salmon. [Celt. *sgadan, ysgadan*, a herring.]

SHADDOCK, shad'ok, *n.* A tree of the same genus as the orange, having larger leaves, flowers, and fruit. [Said to be so named from Captain Shaddock, who introduced it to the West Indies from the East Indies, its native habitat.]

SHADE, shād, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To shadow forth, to represent.

SHADE, shād, *n.* Partial darkness: interception of light: obscurity: a shady place: protection: shelter: a screen: degree of colour: a very minute change: the dark part of a picture: the soul separated from the body: a ghost.—*v.t.* To screen from light or heat: to shelter: to mark with gradations of colour: to darken.—*v.i.* to act as a shade:—*pr.p.* shād'ing; *pa.p.* shād'ed. [A.S. *scadu, sceado;* Ger. *schatten;* prob. akin to Gr. *skia*, a shadow.]

SHADEFUL, shād'fool, *adj.* Full of shade, shady.

SHADELESS, shād'les, *adj.* Without shade: not shaded.

SHADILY, shād'i-li, *adv.* In a shady manner.

SHADINESS, shād'i-nes, *n.* The state of being shady.

SHADING, shād'ing, *n.* The act or operation of making a shade: the shades made: the style or arrangement of shades, as in a picture.

SHADOW, shad'ō, *n.* *Shade* caused by an object: shade: darkness: shelter: security: favour: the dark part of a picture: an inseparable companion: a mystical representation: faint appearance: something only in appearance.—*v.t.* To shade: to cloud or darken: to shade, as a painting: to represent faintly.

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SHADOWINESS, shad'ō-i-nes, *n.* The state of being shadowy or unsubstantial.

SHADOWING, shad'ō-ing, *n.* Shading: gradation of light and colour.

SHADOWLESS, shad'ō-les, *adj.* Having no shadow.

SHADOWY, shad'ō-i, *adj.* Full of shadow: dark: obscure: typical: unsubstantial.

SHADY, shād'i, *adj.* Having or in shade: sheltered from light or heat:—*comp.* SHAD'IER; *superl.* SHAD'IEST.

SHAFT, shaft, *n.* *A shaved* or smoothed rod: anything long and straight, as the stem of an arrow, &c.: the part of a column between the base and capital (for Ill., see COLUMN): the stem of a feather: the entrance to a mine: a pole of a carriage. [A.S. *sceaft—scafan*, to shave, to scrape; Ger. *schaft*; prob. akin to Gr. *skēptron*, a staff.]

SHAFTED, shaft'ed, *adj.* Having a shaft or handle.

SHAFT-HORSE, shaft'-hors, *n.* The horse that is harnessed between the shafts of a carriage.

SHAG, shag, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as SHAGGY.

SHAG, shag, *n.* *That which is rough* or bushy: rough, woolly hair: cloth with a shaggy nap: a kind of tobacco, cut into fine threads. [A.S. *sceacga*, that which is rough or shaggy; Ice. *skegg*, Dan. *skäg*, the beard.]

SHAG-EARED, shag'-ērd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having shaggy or rough ears.

SHAGGED, shag'ed, *adj.* (*Milton*). Shaggy, rough.

SHAGGEDNESS, shag'ed-nes, **SHAGGINESS**, shag'i-nes, *n.* The state of being shagged or shaggy: roughness.

SHAGGY, shag'i, *adj.* *Covered with rough hair* or wool: rough: rugged:—*comp.* SHAGG'Y; *superl.* SHAGG'IEST. [From SHAG, *n.*]

SHAG-HAIRED, shag'-hārd, *adj.* Having long, rough hair.

SHAGREEN, sha-grēn', *n.* A kind of leather made from horse's, ass's, or camel's skin: shark-skin. [Fr. *chagrin*; Turk. *sagri*, the back of a horse.]

SHAGREEN, -ED, sha-grēn', -d', *adj.* Made of or covered with the leather called shagreen.

SHAH, shä, *n.* *The king* or monarch of Persia. [Pers. *shah*, a king, prince.]

SHAKE, shāk, *v.t.* To move with quick, short motions: to agitate: to make to tremble: to threaten to overthrow: to cause to waver: to make afraid: to give a tremulous note to.—*v.i.* to be agitated: to tremble: to shiver: to lose firmness:—*pr.p.* shāk'ing; *pa.t.* shook, (*B.*) shāked'; *pa.p.* shāk'en.—*n.* A rapid tremulous motion: a trembling or shivering: a concussion: a rent in timber, rock, &c.: (*mus.*) a rapid repetition of two notes. [A.S. *scacan*, Ice. *shaka*, D. *shocken*, to shake.]

SHAKEDOWN, shāk'down, *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as on a sofa, &c., probably named from the original shaking down of straw for this purpose.

SHAKER, shāk'ėr, *n.* A person or thing that shakes:—*pl.* a name originally applied in ridicule to a religious sect existing in the United States, on account of certain rhythmical movements of the hands and arms, which form part of the ceremonial of their worship.

SHAKESPEAREAN or **-IAN**, **SHAKSPEAREAN** or **-IAN**, **SHAKSPEREAN** or **-IAN**, shāk-spēr'e-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or in the style of Shakespeare, the greatest modern poet (1564—1616), or to his works.

SHAKINESS, shāk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being shaky.

SHAKO, shak'o, *n.* A kind of military cap. [Hun. *csako*.]

SHAKY, shāk'i, *adj.* In a shaking condition: feeble: unsteady: full of cracks or clefts:—*comp.* SHAK'IER; *superl.* SHAK'IEST.

SHALE, shāl, *n.* (*orig.*) *A shell* or *husk*: a rock of a slaty structure, often found in the coal-measures.—*v.t.* To take off the shell of:—*pr.p.* shāl'ing; *pa.p.* shāled'. [Ger. *schale*, a skin or bark, *schälen*, to peel, to split off.]

SHALL, shal, *v.i.* (*orig.*) *To owe*: to be under obligation: used in the future tense of the verb.

[A.S. *scal*, *sceal*, to be obliged, Ger. *sollen*, Ice. *skal*, to be in duty bound: acc. to Grimm, *skal*, orig. = I have slain, hence to be liable for a fine: acc. to Wedg., from Ice. *skil*, separation, difference, *skilja*, to make a difference, to concern one.]

SHALLOON, shal-lōōn', *n.* A light kind of woollen stuff said to have been first made at *Chalons* in France.

SHALLOP, shal'up, *n.* A large schooner-rigged boat with two masts. [Fr. *chaloupe*, Ger. *schaluppe*, *schlupe*, D. *sloep*. See SLOOP.]

SHALLOT, sha-lot', *n.* A kind of onion with a flavour like that of garlic. [Corr. of ESCHALOT.]

SHALLOW, shal'ō, *n.* (*lit.*) *A shelf*: a sandbank: a flat place over which the water is not deep: a shoal.—*adj.* Not deep: not profound: not wise: trifling. [From root of SHELF.]

SHALLOW-HEARTED, shal'ō-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Not forming strong attachments.

SHALLOWLY, shal'ō-li, *adv.* In a shallow manner: with no great depth: (*Shak.*) simply, foolishly.

SHALLOWNESS, shal'ō-nes, *n.* The state of being shallow: want of depth: want of thought or understanding: silliness.

SHALLOW-PATED, shal'ō-pāt'ed, *adj.* Empty-headed: weak in intellect.

SHALLOW-ROOTED, shal'ō-rōōt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not deep-rooted.

SHALOT, sha-lot', *n.* Same as SHALLOT.

SHALT, shalt, 2d pers. sing. of SHALL.

SHALY, shāl'i, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the qualities of shale.

SHAM, sham, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something done to hide shame*: a pretence: that which deceives expectation: imposture.—*v.t.* To pretend: to feign: to impose upon.—*v.i.* to make false pretences:—*pr.p.* shamm'ing; *pa.p.* shammed'.—*adj.* Pretended: false. [From root of SHAME.]

SHAMBLE, sham'bl, *v.i.* To walk with an awkward, unsteady gait:—*pr.p.* sham'bling; *pa.p.* sham'bled.

SHAMBLES, sham'blz, *n.pl.* (*lit.*) *Benches* on which butchers exposed their meat for sale: a slaughter-house. [A.S. *scamel*, Ger. *schämel*, a bench: akin to L. *scabellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench—*scando*, to climb.]

SHAMBLING, sham'bling, *p.adj.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly. [From SHAMBLE.]

SHAME, shām, *n.* The feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a consciousness of guilt: the cause of shame: dishonour: (*B.*) the parts of the body which modesty requires to be concealed.—*v.t.* To make ashamed: to cause to blush: to cover with reproach.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) to be ashamed, to feel shame:—*pr.p.* shām'ing; *pa.p.* shāmed'. [A.S. *scamu*, modesty, *sceamu*, Ger. *scham*, shame, nakedness.]

FOR SHAME, shame on you!

SHAMEFACED, shām'fāst, *adj.* Easily shewing shame: very modest or bashful: easily confused. [A corr. of SHAMEFAST.]

SHAMEFACEDLY, shām'fāst-li, *adv.* Modestly: with excessive modesty, bashfully.

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SHAMEFACEDNESS, shām'fāst-nes, *n.* Modesty: bashfulness.

SHAMEFAST, shām'fast, *adj.* (*obs.*) Now SHAMEFACED. [O. E. *shamefast*; A.S. *sceam-fæst—sceamu*, modesty, *fæst*, fast, perfectly, very.]

SHAMEFASTNESS, shām'fast-nes, *n.* (*obs.*) Now SHAMEFACEDNESS.

SHAMEFUL, shām'fool, *adj.* Full of or bringing shame: disgraceful: raising shame in others: indecent.

SHAMEFULLY, shām'fool-li, *adv.* In a shameful manner: with indignity or indecency: infamously: disgracefully.

SHAMEFULNESS, shām'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shameful: disgracefulness.

SHAMELESS, shām'les, *adj.* Without shame: immodest: done without shame: audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, shām'les-li, *adv.* Without shame: impudently.

SHAMELESSNESS, shām'les-nes, *n.* Want of shame: [immodesty: impudence.

SHAME-PROOF, shām'-prōōf, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Proof against the feeling of shame, shameless.

SHAMMY, sham'i, } *n.* Leather, orig. prepared from
SHAMOY, sham-oy', } the skin of the *chamois*, but now from that of the deer, goat, &c. [A corr. of CHAMOIS.]

SHAMPOO, sham-pōō', *v.t.* *To squeeze* and rub the body of, in connection with the hot bath: to wash thoroughly with soap and water, as the head:—*pr.p.* shampōō'ing; *pa.p.* shampōōed'. [Hind. *tshampua*, to squeeze.]

SHAMPOOER, sham-pōō'ér, *n.* One who shampoos.

SHAMROCK, sham'rok, *n.* *Trefoil:* a species of clover, the national emblem of Ireland. [Ir. *seamrog*, Gael. *seamrag*, trefoil.]

SHANK, shangk, *n.* *The bone of the leg, the leg:* the leg below the knee to the foot: the long part of any instrument, as of an anchor between the arms and ring. [A.S. *scanc*, the bone of the leg, the leg; O. Ger. *scancho*, Ger. *schenkel*, the leg.]

SHANKER, shangk'ér, *n.* Same as CHANCRE.

SHANTY, shan'ti, *n.* A mean dwelling or hut, so called in Ireland. [Perh. from Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.]

SHAPABLE, shāp'a-bl, *adj.* That may be shaped.

SHAPE, shāp, *v.t.* *To form*, so in *B.*: to fashion: to adapt to a purpose: to regulate: to direct: to conceive.—*v.i.* to take a shape: to be adjusted: to suit:—*pr.p.* shāp'ing; *pa.p.* shāped', (*B.*) shāp'en.—*n.* Form or figure: external appearance: that which has form or figure: an appearance: particular nature: expression, as in words. [A.S. *scyppan*, *scapan*, Ger. *schaffen*, Ice. *skapa*, to form.]

SHAPELESS, shāp'les, *adj.* Having no shape or regular form: wanting symmetry.

SHAPELESSNESS, shāp'les-nes, *n.* The state of being shapeless: want of definite form.

SHAPELINESS, shāp'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being shapely: beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, shāp'li, *adj.* Having shape or a regular form: symmetrical.

SHARD, shārd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A broken fragment of any brittle substance, as an earthen vessel, also one of the wing-cases of a beetle: (*Spenser*) a division or boundary. [A.S. *sceard*, a division, a fragment—*sceran*, to share, to divide.]

SHARD-BORNE, shārd'-bōrn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Borne on shards, as beetles, improperly supposed to fly with what are merely wing-cases.

SHARDED, shārd'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Provided with wing-cases, as beetles.

SHARE, shār, *n.* *A part shorn* or *cut off:* a portion: dividend: one of a number of equal portions of anything.—*v.t.* To divide into parts: to partake with others.—*v.i.* to have a part: to receive a dividend:—*pr.p.* shār'ing; *pa.p.* shāred'. [A.S. *scearu—sceran*, to cut off.]

SHARE, shār, *n.* The iron blade of a plough which *shears* or cuts the ground. [A.S. *scær*, *scear*, the share of a plough—*sceran*, to cut.]

SHARE-BROKER, shār'-brōk'ér, *n.* A broker or dealer in shares of railways, &c.

SHAREHOLDER, shār'hōld'ér, *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

SHARER, shār'ér, *n.* One who shares, divides, or apportions to others: a partaker.

SHARK, shārk, *n.* A large voracious fish with large *sharp* teeth.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pick up hastily or slily. [L. *carcharus*—Gr. *karcharias*, sharp-pointed, having sharp teeth—*karcharos*, sharp, akin to *charassō*, to scratch.]

SHARP, shārp, *adj.* Having a thin, cutting edge: peaked or ridged: affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting: severe: keen: shrewd: of keen or quick perception: pungent: biting: sarcastic: eager: fierce: impetuous: shrill: emaciated, as the visage.—*n.* An acute sound: (*mus.*) a note raised a semitone: the character, ♯, directing this.—*v.t.* To sharpen: (*mus.*) to raise a semitone above the natural tone, to mark with a sharp. [Ice. *skarpt*, Ger. *scharf*; akin to L. *scalpo*, to scratch, and to SCRAPE.]

SHARP-CUT, shārp'-kut, *adj.* Cut sharply or definitely: well-defined: clear.

SHARPEN, shārp'n, *v.t.* To make sharp or keen: to give edge or point to: to make pungent or painful: to make severe: to make eager, active, or acute.—*v.i.* to grow sharp.

SHARPER, shārp'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who practises sharpness:* a trickster: a swindler: a cheat.

SHARP-GROUND, shārp'-grownd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ground to a sharp edge.

SHARP-LOOKING, shārp'-look'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the appearance of sharpness.

SHARPLY, shārp'li, *adv.* With a sharp edge or point: acutely: severely: painfully: wittily.

SHARPNESS, shārp'nes, *n.* Keenness of edge or point: painfulness: satirical severity of language: intellectual acuteness, wit: quickness of perception: shrillness, as of sound. [sharp point.

SHARP-POINTED, shārp'-point'ed, *adj.* Having a

SHARP-SET, shārp'-set, *adj.* Set sharply: eager: keen: ravenous.

SHARP-SHOOTER, shārp'-shōōt'ér, *n.* Formerly a rifleman: now applied in the navy to one of the men stationed in the top to annoy those on the deck of an enemy's vessel.

SHARP-SHOOTING, shārp'-shōōt'ing, *n.* Shooting at objects with precision.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shārp'-sīt'ed, *adj.* Having sharp or acute sight: shrewd: discerning.

SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS, shārp'-sīt'ed-nes, *n.* Clearness or strength of vision: shrewdness, discernment.

SHARP-TOOTHED, shārp'-tōōtht, *adj.* Having sharp teeth.

SHARP-WITTED, shārp'-wit'ed, *adj.* Having a sharp or acute wit: sagacious.

SHASTER, shas'tér, } *n.* (*lit.*) *A book:* the authori-
SHASTRA, shas'tra, } tative religious and legal books of the Hindus. [Sans. *sastra—sas*, to teach.]

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SHATTER, shat'ér, *v.t.* To break so that the pieces *are scattered:* to break or dash to pieces: to crack: to disorder: to render unsound.—*v.i.* to be broken into fragments: to fall to pieces through the application of some force.—*n.* A fragment. [Similar to SCATTER: from the sound.]

SHAVE, shāv, *v.t.* *To scrape:* to pare with a razor: to pare closely: to cut off the hair with a razor: to make smooth by paring: to cut in thin slices: to skim along the surface: to strip:—*pr.p.* shāv'ing; *pa.t.* shāved'; *pa.p.* shāved' or shāv'en.—*n.* The act or operation of shaving: a tool used for shaving. [A.S. *sċafan*, D. *schrabben*, *schabben*, to scrape, to shave, *schaven*, to rub, to shave, Ger. *schaben*, L. *scabo*, to scrape.]

SHAVELING, shāv'ling, *n.* A man shaved: a monk [or friar (in contempt).

SHAVER, shāv'ér, *n.* One who shaves: a barber: a sharp dealer: a plunderer.

SHAVING, shāv'ing, *n.* The act of shaving: that which is shaved or pared off.

SHAWL, shawl, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair used, particularly by women, as a covering for the shoulders: a kind of mantle.—*v.t.* To wrap in a shawl. [Fr. *châle*, Pers. and Hind. *shal.*]

SHAWM, shawm, *n.* A musical instrument formerly in use, resembling the clarionet or the hautboy. [O. Fr. *chalemel*—L. *calamus*, a reed, a reed-pipe.]

SHAYRE, shār, *n.* (*Spenser*). A shire.

SHE, shē, *pron. fem.* The female understood or previously mentioned: sometimes used as a noun for female. [A.S. *sēo*, *hēo*, Goth. *si*, Ger. *sie.*]

SHEADING, shēd'ing, *n.* One of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man. [A.S. *sċeadan*, to divide, to bound.]

SHEAF, shēf, *n.* (*pl.* SHEAVES, shēvz). A quantity of things, esp. the stalks of grain, *shoved* and bound up together: any bundle or collection.—*v.t.* To bind in sheaves.—*v.i.* to make sheaves. [A.S. *sċeaf*, Ger. *schaub*—A.S. *sċeofan*, Ger. *schieben*, to shove.]

SHEAFY, shēf'i, *adj.* Consisting of sheaves.

SHEAL, shēl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To shell, as peas.

SHEALING, shēl'ing, *n.* The shell, pod, or husk, as of peas.

SHEALING, shāl'ing, *n.* Same as SHIELING.

SHEAR, shēr, *v.t.* *To shave, cut,* or *clip:* to clip with shears or any other instrument.—*v.i.* to separate. [A.S. *sċeran*, Ice. *skera*, to cut or clip, Ger. *scheren*, to shave, to separate.]

SHEARE, shēr, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as SHEER.

SHEARER, shēr'ér, *n.* One who shears: a reaper.

SHEARING, shēr'ing, *n.* The act or operation of cutting with shears: what is cut off with shears: the process of preparing shear-steel.

SHEARLING, shēr'ling, *n.* A sheep only once sheared.

SHEARMAN, shēr'man, *n.* One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

SHEARS, shērz, *n.pl.* An instrument for shearing or cutting, consisting of two blades that meet each other: anything like shears: an apparatus for raising heavy weights, consisting of upright spars fastened together at the top and furnished with tackle: (*Spenser*) a pair of wings.

SHEAR-STEEL, shēr'-stēl, *n.* Steel suitable for the manufacture of shears and other edge tools.

SHEAR-WATER, shēr'-waw'tér, *n.* A genus of web-footed birds allied to the petrels, so called from their running lightly along the surface of the water.

SHEATH, shēth, *n.* *That which protects* or *covers:* a case for a sword or other long instrument: a scabbard: any thin defensive covering: a membrane covering a stem or branch: the wing-case of an insect. [A.S. *sċeath*, *sċath*, Ger. *scheide*, Ice. *skeidir*, a sheath, Gael. *sgiath*, a protection, a shield.]

SHEATHE, shēth, *v.t.* To put into a sheath: to cover with a sheath or case: to enclose in a lining:—*pr.p.* sheath'ing; *pa.p.* sheathed'.

SHEATHED, shēthd, *p.adj.* Provided with or enclosed in a sheath: (*bot.*) invested by the tubular base of the leaf or leaf-stalk.

SHEATHING, shēth'ing, *n.* That which sheathes, esp. the covering of a ship's bottom.

SHEATHLESS, shēth'les, *adj.* Wanting a sheath.

SHEATH-WINGED, shēth'-wingd, *p.adj.* Having the one pair of wings in the form of hard cases for folding over the other pair, as beetles.

SHEAVE, shēv, *n.* A solid cylindrical wheel fixed in a channel, on which a rope works, as in the block of a pulley. [Ger. *scheibe*, disk, pulley, conn. with SHIVE.]

SHEAVED, shēvd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Made of straw.

SHECHINAH, she-ki'na, *n.* Same as SHEKINAH.

SHECKLATON, shek'la-ton, *n.* Same as CHECKLATON.

SHED, shed, *v.t.* To scatter: to throw out: to pour: to spill.—*v.i.* to let fall: (*Spenser*) to spill life-blood, to kill:—*pr.p.* shedd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shed. [A.S. *scedan*, low Ger. *schudden*, Ger. *schütten*, to pour; allied to Gr. *skedannumi*, to scatter, to shed.]

SHED, shed, *n.* *That which shades:* a slight erection, usually of wood, for shade or shelter: an outhouse: a hut. [From SHADE.] [flow.

SHEDDER, shed'ér, *n.* One who sheds or causes to

SHEDDING, shed'ing, *n.* The act of causing to flow, or of casting off or out.

SHEELING, shēl'ing, *n.* A mean cottage or hut. [Ice. *skali*, a house—*skyla*, to protect.]

SHEEN, shēn, *n.* *That which shines:* brightness or splendour.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Bright, glittering, fair.—*v.i.* To shine, to glitter. [From root of SHINE.]

SHEENLY, shēn'li, *adv.* (*Browning*). Brightly. [From SHEEN.]

SHEENY, shēn'i, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Same as SHEEN.

SHEEP, shēp, *n.sing.* and *pl.* A small ruminant quadruped, covered with wool: a silly fellow (in contempt). [A.S. *sċeap*, D. *schaap*, Ger. *schaf.*]

SHEEP-BITE, shēp'-bīt, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To practise petty thefts. [practises petty thefts.

SHEEP-BITER, shēp'-bīt'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who

SHEEPCOT, shēp'kot, *n.* A cot or enclosure for sheep.

SHEEP-FACED, shēp'-fāst, *adj.* Sheepish, bashful.

SHEEPFOLD, shēp'fōld, *n.* A fold or enclosure for sheep: a flock of sheep.

SHEEP-HOOK, shēp'-hook, *n.* A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep: a shepherd's crook.

SHEEPISH, shēp'ish, *adj.* Like a sheep: bashful: foolishly diffident. [ner: bashfully.

SHEEPISHLY, shēp'ish-li, *adv.* In a sheepish man-

SHEEPISHNESS, shēp'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sheepish: diffidence: bashfulness.

SHEEPMASTER, shēp'mas'tér, *n.* (*B.*) A master or owner of sheep.

SHEEP'S-EYE, shēps'-ī, *n.* A modest, diffident look: a loving, wishful glance. [sheep.

SHEEP-SHEARER, shēp'-shēr'ér, *n.* One who shears

SHEEP-SHEARING, shēp'-shēr'ing, *n.* The shearing of sheep: the time of shearing the sheep.

SHEEP-SKIN, shēp'-skin, *n.* The skin of a sheep: leather prepared from the skin of a sheep.

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SHEEP-TICK, shēp'-tik, *n.* An insect which attacks the sheep, sucking its blood, and raising a tumour.

SHEEP-WALK, shēp'-wawk, *n.* The place where the sheep walk and pasture: sheep-pasture.

SHEEPY, shēp'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling sheep: sheepish.

SHEER, shēr, *adj.* *Bright: clear:* pure: unmingled: simple: without a break, perpendicular.—*adv.* Clear: quite: at once. [A.S. *scir*, Ice. *skirr*, bright, clear, Ger. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs*, clear, Sans. *charu*, beautiful.]

SHEER, shēr, *v.i.* *To deviate from the line* of the proper course, as a ship: to turn aside.—*n.* The deviation from the straight line, or the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. [From SHEAR, *v.i.*]

SHEERS, shērz, *n.* Same as SHEARS.

SHEET, shēt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is shot* or spread out: a large thin piece of anything: a large, broad piece of cloth in a bed: a large, broad piece of paper: a sail: the rope fastened to the sails *to extend* them to the wind.—*v.t.* To cover with or as with a sheet: (*Shak.*) to fold in a sheet. [A.S. *sceat*, from *sceotan*, to shoot, to extend, Ger. *schote*, the sheet (*naut.*)]

SHEET-ANCHOR, shēt'-ang'kor, *n.* The largest anchor of a ship, *shot* or thrown out in extreme danger: chief support: last refuge. [O. E. *shoot-anchor*.]

SHEETING, shēt'ing, *n.* Cloth used for bed-sheets.

SHEET-LIGHTNING, shēt'-līt'ning, *n.* Lightning appearing in sheets or having a broad appearance.

SHEIK, shēk, *n.* (*lit.*) *An old man:* a man of eminence, a lord, a chief. [Ar. *sheikh—shâkha*, to be old.]

SHEILING, shēl'ing, *n.* Same as SHEELING.

SHEKEL, shek'l, *n.* A Jewish weight (about half an ounce avoirdupois) and coin (about 2s. 6d. sterling). [Heb., from *shakal*, to weigh.]

SHEKINAH, she-kī'na, *n.* The Divine presence which *rested* like a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat. [Heb., from *shakan*, to rest.]

SHELF, shelf (*pl.* SHELVES, shelvz), *n.* (*lit.*) Something thin *like a shell:* a flat layer of rock: a ledge: a shoal: a sand-bank: a board fixed on a wall, &c. for laying things on. [A.S. *scylfe*, Scot. *skelve*, to separate in layers, D. *schelf*, a scaffold, *schelfje*, a shell.]

SHELFY, shelf'i, *adj.* Full of shelves: shelf-like.

SHELL, shel, *n.* (*lit.*) Something thin *like a scale:* a hard covering of some animals: any framework: a rough kind of coffin: an instrument of music: a bomb.—*v.t.* To break off the shell: to remove the shell from: to take out of the shell: to throw shells or bombs upon, to bombard.—*v.i.* to fall off like a shell: to cast the shell: to be freed from the shell or husk. [A.S. *scel*, Ice. *skél*, D. *schelle*, *schaele*, Ger. *schale*. See SCALE.]

SHELLAC, **SHELL-LAC**, shel'lak, *n.* Lac prepared in thin plates.

SHELLDRAKE, shel'drāk, *n.* A genus of ducks resembling the goose. [Prov. E. *sheld*, variegated (from their plumage), and DRAKE.]

SHELL-FISH, shel'-fish, *n.* A fish or an aquatic animal with an external shell.

SHELL-JACKET, shel'-jak'et, *n.* An undress military jacket.

SHELL-LIME, shel'-līm, *n.* Lime procured from the shells of shell-fish by burning.

SHELL-PROOF, shel'-prōōf, *adj.* Proof against or able to resist shells or bombs.

SHELL-WORK, shel'-wurk, *n.* Work composed of or adorned with shells.

SHELLY, shel'i, *adj.* Full of or made of shells.

SHELTER, shel'tėr, *n.* *That which shields* or protects: a refuge: a retreat, a harbour: one who protects, a guardian: the state of being covered or protected: protection.—*v.t.* To cover or shield: to defend: to conceal.—*v.i.* to take shelter. [Ger. *schulter*, Dan. *skjul*, a cover, a shelter, Ice. *skyla*, to cover: akin to SHIELD.]

SHELTERLESS, shel'tėr-les, *adj.* Without shelter: destitute of home, refuge, or protection.

SHELVE, shelv, *v.t.* To furnish with shelves: to place on a shelf: to put aside.—*v.i.* to slope like a shelf:—*pr.p.* shelv'ing; *pa.p.* shelved'.

SHELVING, shelv'ing, *n.* The furnishing with shelves: the act of placing on a shelf: shelves or materials for shelves.

SHELVY, shelv'i, *adj.* Full of shelves or shoals: shallow.

SHEMITIC. Same as SEMITIC.

SHEND, shend, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To disgrace, to reproach, to blame, also, to overpower, to surpass:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shent. [A.S. *scendan—sceond*, *sceand*, Ger. *schande*, shame.]

SHEPHERD, shep'érd, *n.* One who herds sheep: a swain: a pastor.—*v.t.* To tend as a shepherd: to herd or guard.

SHEPHERDESS, shep'érd-es, *n.* A female shepherd: a woman who tends sheep.

SHEPHERDISH, shep'érd-ish, *adj.* Resembling or suiting a shepherd: pastoral.

SHEPHERDLING, shep'érd-ling, *n.* A little shepherd.

SHEPHERD'S-NEEDLE, shep'érdz-nē'dl, *n.* An annual plant, called also Venus's comb.

SHEPHERD'S-POUCH, shep'érdz-powch, **SHEPHERD'S-PURSE**, shep'érdz-purs, *n.* An annual cruciferous plant, so named from the compressed, somewhat heart-shaped seed-vessel.

SHERBET, shėr'bet, *n.* *A drink* composed of water and lemon-juice, sweetened and flavoured. [Arab. *sherbet*, *sharbat*, a drink, from *shariba*, akin to L. *sorbeo*, to drink: other forms are SHRUB and SYRUP.]

SHERD, shėrd, *n.* (*B.*) *A shred*, a fragment.

SHERE, shēr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as SHEAR.

SHERE, shēr, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as SHEER.

SHERIFF, sher'if, *n.* *The governor of a shire:* an officer in a county who executes the law. [A.S. *sciregerefa—scire*, shire, *gerefa*, a governor, D. *graef*, *graeve*, Ger. *graf*, a count.]

SHERIFF'S POST (*Shak.*), a post at the door of a sheriff, to which royal proclamations were fixed.

SHERIFFALTY, sher'if-al-ti, **SHERIFFDOM**, sher'if-dum, **SHERIFFSHIP**, sher'if-ship, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHERRIS, sher'is, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as SHERRY.

SHERRY, sher'i, *n.* A dry wine of an amber colour, obtained principally from *Xeres* in Spain.

SHEW, shō. Same as SHOW.

SHEW, shō, *n.* (*Spenser*). A mark, a track. [See SHOW.]

SHEWBREAD, shō'bred. Same as SHOWBREAD.

SHIBBOLETH, shib'o-leth, *n.* (*B.*) A word used as a test by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the *sh:* the criterion or watchword of a party. [Heb., an ear of corn; or a stream, from *shabal*, to grow, to flow.]

SHIDDER, shid'ėr (*Spenser*). Either a corruption of *thider* = thither, or of *shedeer*, female animals.

SHIELD, shēld, *n.* A broad piece of *defensive* armour

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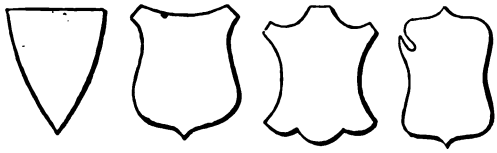
on the left arm: defence: a person who protects: an escutcheon.—*v.t.* To defend. [A.S. *scyld—scyldan*,



Forms of Shields.

to defend; Ger. *schild*, Sw. *skold*, Ice. *skioldr*, protection—*skyla*, to protect; Gael. *sgail*, a covering.]

SHIELD-FERN, shēld'-fėrn, *n.* A fern, so called from its shape.

SHIELDLESS, shēld'les, *adj.* Without a shield: defenceless.

SHIELDLESSLY, shēld'les-li, *adv.* In a shieldless manner: without protection.

SHIELDLESSNESS, shēld'les-nes, *n.* The state of being shieldless: want of protection.

SHIELING, shēl'ing, *n.* Same as SHEELING.

SHIFT, shift, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To divide:* to change: to put out of the way: to dress in fresh clothes.—*v.i.* to change about: to remove: to change one's clothes: to resort to expedients for some purpose.—*n.* A change: a contrivance: an artifice: last resource: a chemise. [A.S. *scyftan*, to divide, to order; Ice. *skipa*, to ordain, arrange, *skipta*, Sw. *skifta*, to divide, to change, O. Ger. *schichten*, allied to Gr. *schizō*, L. *scindo*, to divide.]

SHIFTABLE, shift'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being [shifted.

SHIFTER, shift'ėr, *n.* One who shifts: one who plays tricks, a cheat.

SHIFTINESS, shift'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being [shifty: changeableness.

SHIFTINGLY, shift'ing-li, *adv.* In a shifting or changing manner: deceitfully.

SHIFTLESS, shift'les, *adj.* Destitute of shifts or expedients: unsuccessful, for want of proper means.

SHIFTLESSLY, shift'les-li, *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

SHIFTLESSNESS, shift'les-nes, *n.* The state of [being shiftless.

SHIFTY, shift'i, *adj.* Full of or ready with shifts, contrivances, or expedients.

SHILLALAH, shil-lā'la, } *n.* An oak sapling: a
SHILLALY, shil-lā'li, } cudgel. [Said to be named from an Irish wood, famous for its oaks.]

SHILLING, shil'ing, *n.* An English silver coin = 12 pence.

[A.S. *scilling*; Fr. *escalin*; It. *scellino*—Goth. *skilliggs*, O. Ger. *skilling*, from Sw. *skilja*, to divide, a shilling being a piece of money stamped deeply with a cross, so that it could be easily broken into four, each of which was called in A.S. *feorthling*, a fourth part, a farthing.]

SHILLI-SHALLI, } shil'i-shal'i, *adv.* In silly hesi-
SHILLY-SHALLY, } tation.—*n.* Foolish trifling: irresolution. [A reduplication of '*Shall I?*']

SHILY, shī'li, *adv.* Same as SHYLY.

SHIMMER, shim'ėr, *v.i.* To gleam or glisten.—*n.* A gleaming or glistening. [A.S. *scimerian—scimian*, *sciman*, to glitter.]

SHIN, shin, *n.* The large bone of the leg or the forepart of it, so called from the likeness of its sharp edge to a *splint* of wood. [A.S. *scin*, *scina*, the shin; Ger. *schiene*, a splint or thin piece of wood, *schienbein*, the shin-bone.]

SHINE, shīn, *v.i.* *To scatter* rays of light: to beam with steady radiance: to glitter: to be bright or beautiful: to be eminent:—*pr.p.* shīn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shone (shon): (*B.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shīned'.—*n.* Brightness: splendour: fair weather.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Shining, bright. [A.S. *scinan*, Ger. *scheinen*, Goth. *skeinan*, to shine; Bret. *skina*, to scatter, *skin*, a ray.]

SHINER, shīn'ėr, *n.* That which shines.

SHINESS, shī'nes, *n.* Same as SHYNESS.

SHINGLE, shing'gl, *n.* Wood sawed or *split* thin, used, like slates, for covering houses.—*v.t.* To cover with shingles:—*pr.p.* shing'ling; *pa.p.* shing'led. [Ger. *schindel*, L. *scindula—scindo*, to split.]

SHINGLE, shing'gl, *n.* The coarse round gravel on the shores of rivers or of the sea, so called from the *jingling* sound it makes when washed by the waves. [Norw. *singla*, to jingle; *singl*, gravel.]

SHINGLE-ROOFED, shing'gl-rōōft, *adj.* Having the roof covered with shingles or flat pieces of wood.

SHINGLES, shing'glz, *n.* An eruptive disease which often spreads round the body like a *belt*. [L. *cingulum*, a belt or girdle—*cingo*, to gird.]

SHINGLY, shing'gli, *adj.* Abounding with shingle.

SHINING, shīn'ing, *adj.* Scattering light: bright: resplendent: conspicuous.—*n.* Effusion or clearness of light: brightness. [From SHINE.]

SHININGNESS, shīn'ing-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). Brightness, splendour.

SHINNEY, shin'i, *n.* A game, played with clubs somewhat like golf-clubs, and a ball, in which there are two goals, the object of each party being to drive the ball over their opponents' goal—also called *bandy* or *hockey*. [So called from the liability of the players to receive blows on the shins.]

SHINTY, shin'ti, *n.* Same as SHINNEY.

SHINY, shīn'i, *adj.* Shining: diffusing light: bright: splendid: unclouded.

SHIP, ship, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything scooped* or *dug out:* a vessel for conveying passengers or goods by water:

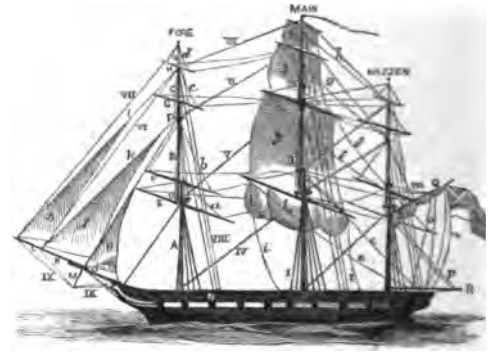


Diagram of a Ship, shewing the principal spars, rigging, and sails.

Spars, &c.—A, Mast; B, Topmast; C, Topgallant-mast; D, Royal-mast; E, Yard; F, Topsail-yard; G, Topgallantsail-yard; H, Royal-yard; J, Bowsprit; K, Jib-boom; L, Flying jib-boom; M, Martingale; N, Chains; O, Top; P, Crosstrees; Q, Gaff; R, Spanker-boom.

Sails.—1, Course; 2, Topsail; 3, Topgallant-sail; 4, Royal; 5, Spanker; 6, Fore-topmast-staysail; 7, Jib; 8, Flying-jib.

Standing Rigging.—I. Shrouds; II. Topmast shrouds; III. Topgallant shrouds; IV. Stay; V. Topmast stay; VI. Topgallant-mast stay; VII. Royal stay; VIII. Backstays; IX. Martingale stays.

Running Rigging.—*a*, Lifts; *b*, Topsail lifts; *c*, Topgallantsail lifts; *d*, Royal lifts; *e*, Braces; *f*, Topsail braces; *g*, Topgallant braces; *h*, Royal braces; *i*, Sheet; *k*, Jib-stay; *l*, Flying jib-stay; *m*, Peak halyards; *n*, Signal halyards; *o*, Vangs; *p*, Topping lifts.

Note.—The corresponding rigging, &c. on the different masts have the same names, prefixed by the name of the mast; such as *Fore*-topsail-yard, *Main*-topsail-yard, *Mizzen*-topsail-yard, &c.

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a vessel having three masts, with tops and yards to each: generally, any large vessel.—*v.t.* To put on board a ship: to engage for service on board a ship: to receive on board ship: to fix in its place.—*v.i.* to engage for service on shipboard:—*pr.p.* ship'ing; *pa.p.* shipped'. [A.S. *scip;* Goth., Ice. *skip;* O. Ger. *skif;* L. *scapha;* Gr. *skaphē*—*skaptō*, to dig, to scoop.]

A SHIP-OF-THE-LINE, a war-ship of 74 guns or more.

SHIP-BISCUIT, ship'-bis'kit, *n.* Hard biscuit for use on shipboard.

SHIPBOARD, ship'bōrd, *n.* The board or deck of a ship.—*adv.* Upon or within a ship. [ship.

SHIP-BOY, ship'-boy, *n.* A boy that serves on board a

SHIP-BROKER, ship'-brōk'ėr, *n.* A broker who effects sales, insurances, &c. of ships.

SHIP-BUILDER, ship'-bild'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships. [ing ships.

SHIP-BUILDING, ship'-bild'ing, *n.* The art of construct-

SHIP-CANAL, ship'-ka-nal', *n.* A canal large enough to admit the passage of ships.

SHIP-CARPENTER, ship'-kär'pen-tėr, *n.* A carpenter who works at ship-building.

SHIP-CHANDLER, ship'-chand'lėr, *n.* A chandler or dealer in cordage, canvas, and other ship furniture.

SHIPFUL, ship'fool, *n.* As much or as many as a ship will hold:—*pl.* SHIP'FULS.

SHIP-LOAD, ship'-lōd, *n.* The load or cargo of a ship.

SHIPMAN, ship'man, *n.* (*B.*) A man who manages a ship: a sailor. [of a ship.

SHIPMASTER, ship'mas'tėr, *n.* The master or captain

SHIPMATE, ship'māt, *n.* A mate or companion in the same ship.

SHIPMENT, ship'ment, *n.* Act of putting on board ship: embarkation: that which is shipped.

SHIP-MONEY, ship'-mun'i, *n.* Money for providing ships for the service of the king in time of war, raised at intervals in England, 1007—1640. [ships.

SHIP-OWNER, ship'-ōn'ėr, *n.* The owner of a ship or

SHIPPER, ship'ėr, *n.* One who places goods on board a ship for transportation. [collectively: tonnage.

SHIPPING, ship'ing, *adj.* Relating to ships.—*n.* Ships

TO TAKE SHIPPING (*B.*), to embark.

SHIP-RIGGED, ship'-rigd, *adj.* (*naut.*) Rigged like a ship, having three masts with square sails and spreading yards. [properly.

SHIP-SHAPE, ship'-shāp, *adj.* In a seamanlike manner:

SHIP-TIRE, ship'-tīr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sort of head-dress, perhaps adorned with ribbons as a ship is with streamers, or perhaps a head-dress formed to resemble a ship.—*Dyce.*

SHIP-WORM, ship'-wurm, *n.* A genus of wormlike molluscs which perforate and live in timber, lining the cavity or tube with a calcareous incrustation.

SHIPWRECK, ship'rek, *n.* The wreck or destruction of a ship: destruction.—*v.t.* To destroy on the sea: to make to suffer wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, ship'rīt, *n.* A wright who constructs ships.

SHIP-YARD, ship'-yärd, *n.* A yard where ships are built or repaired.

SHIRE, shīr, *n.* A *share* or *division* of the kingdom under a sheriff: a county. (When added to the name of a county, the *i* is pronounced as in *hill.*) [A.S. *scir*, a division—*sciran*, to divide.]

SHIRK, shėrk, *v.t.* To avoid, get off or slink away from. [A form of vulgar *shark*, to play the thief, to shift for a living, from SHARK, the fish.]

SHIRRED, shėrd, *adj.* Having lines or cords inserted between the threads, as in certain elastic fabrics.

SHIRT, shėrt, *n.* A *short* garment worn next the body by men.—*v.t.* To cover as with a shirt. [Dan. *skiorte*, Ice. *skirta*, a shirt; A.S. *sceort*, O. Ger. *scurz*, L. *curtus*, short. See SHORT.]

SHIRTING, shėrt'ing, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

SHIRTLESS, shėrt'les, *adj.* Without a shirt.

SHIST, SHISTOSE. Same as SCHIST, SCHISTOSE.

SHITTAH, SHITTIM, shit'a, shit'im, *n.* A precious wood used in the construction of the Jewish Tabernacle and its furniture, supposed to be a species of Acacia. [Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittim.*]

SHIVE, shīv, *n.* (*Shak.*) A slice, as of bread: used by cork-cutters to designate a small bung for closing a wide-mouthed bottle. [See SHAVE.]

SHIVER, shiv'ėr, *n.* A *splinter*, or small piece into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.—*v.t.* To shatter.—*v.i.* to fall into shivers:—*pr.p.* shiv'ering; *pa.p.* shiv'ered. [Ger. *schiefer*, a splinter; D. *scheve*, a fragment, *scheven*, to break into parts; Ger. *scheibe*, Dan. *skive*, Ice. *skifa*, a slice—*skifa*, to split.]

SHIVER, shiv'ėr, *v.i.* *To shake* or *tremble:* to shudder.—*v.t.* to cause to shake in the wind, as sails.—*n.* A shaking fit: a tremor. [Ger. *schauern*, to tremble; O. D. *schoeveren*, to shake.] [or trembling.

SHIVERINGLY, shiv'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* With shivering

SHIVERY, shiv'ėr-i, *adj.* Easily falling into shivers or fragments: cohering loosely.

SHOAL, shōl, *n.* *A great multitude* of fishes swimming together.—*v.i.* To crowd. [A.S. *scolu*, a company; D. *school*, a crowd.]

SHOAL, shōl, *n.* *A shallow* or *shelf:* a place where the water of a river, sea, or lake is not deep: a sand-bank.—*v.i.* To grow shallow: to come upon shallows.—*adj.* Shallow. [From root of SHELF and SHALLOW.]

SHOALINESS, shōl'i-nes, *n.* The state of being shoaly: little depth of water. [deep.

SHOALY, shōl'i, *adj.* Full of shoals or shallows: not

SHOAR, shōr, *n.* A prop. Same as SHORE, a prop.

SHOCK, shok, *n.* A violent *shake:* a sudden dashing of one thing against another: violent onset: an offence.—*v.t.* To shake by violence: to offend: to disgust: to dismay. [O. Ger. *schoc*, shock; D. *schok*, a jolt; Fr. *choc*, a dashing; Sp. *choque*, a thrust; allied to SHAKE.]

SHOCK, shok, *n.* A *heap* or pile of sheaves of corn. [Ger. *schock*, D. *schokke*, a heap.]

SHOCK, shok, *n.* A dog with long, shaggy hair: a mass of shaggy hair. [From SHAG.]

SHOCK-DOG, shok'-dog, *n.* Same as SHOCK, a dog.

SHOCK-HEADED, shok'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a bushy head of hair.

SHOCKING, shok'ing, *adj.* Giving a shock or shake from horror or disgust: highly offensive.

SHOCKINGLY, shok'ing-li, *adv.* So as to shock or disgust: offensively.

SHOD, shod, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SHOE.

SHODDY, shod'i, *n.* (*orig.*) The waste *shed* or thrown off in spinning wool: now applied to the wool of woven fabrics reduced to the state in which it was before being spun and woven, and thus fit for remanufacture. [From SHED.]

SHOE, shōō, *n.* (*pl.* SHOES, shōōz). A covering for the foot: a rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury: anything in form or use like a shoe.—*v.t.* To furnish with shoes: to cover at the bottom:—*pr.p.* shoe'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shod. [A.S. *sceo;* Goth. *skohs;* Ger. *schuh.*]

SHOEBLACK, shōō'blak, *n.* One who blacks and cleans shoes or boots.

SHOE-HORN, shōō'-horn, *n.* A curved piece of horn or metal used in putting on a shoe.

SHOEING-HORN, shōō'ing-horn, *n.* A shoe-horn:

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anything by which a transaction is facilitated: anything used as a medium.

SHOELESS, shōō'les, *adj.* Destitute of shoes.

SHOE-MAKER, shōō'-māk'ér, *n.* One whose trade or occupation is to make shoes or boots.

SHOER, shōō'ér, *n.* One who fits the foot with a shoe.

SHOE-TIE, shōō'-tī, *n.* A cord or string for lacing a shoe.

SHOG, shog, *v.i.* (*obs.*) To jog or move on.

SHOLE, shōl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Shallow. [See SHOAL.]

SHONE, shon, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SHINE.

SHONNE, shon, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To shun.

SHOOK, shook, *pa.t.* of SHAKE.

SHOON, shōōn, *n.* Old *pl.* of SHOE.

SHOOT, shōōt, *v.t.* *To dart:* to let fly with force: to discharge from a bow or gun: to strike with a shot: to thrust forward: to send forth new parts, as a plant: to colour in spots.—*v.i.* to perform the act of shooting: to be driven along: to fly, as an arrow: to jut out: to germinate: to advance:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shot.—*n.* Act of shooting: a young branch. [A.S. *sceotan*, Ice. *skiota*, D. *schieten*, Ger. *schiessen*, to dart.] [shoots.

SHOOTER, shōōt'ér, *n.* One who or that which

SHOOTING, shōōt'ing, *n.* Act of discharging fire-arms or an arrow: sensation of a quick pain: act or practice of killing game.

SHOOTING-BOX, shōōt'ing-boks, *n.* A small house in the country for use in the shooting season.

SHOOTING-STAR, shōōt'ing-stär, *n.* A meteor, so called from its quick, darting motion.

SHOP, shop, *n.* (*orig.*) *A stall:* a building in which goods are sold by retail: a place where mechanics work.—*v.i.* To visit shops for the purpose of buying:—*pr.p.* shopp'ing; *pa.p.* shopped'. [A.S. *sceoppa*, a treasury, *scypen*, O. Fr. *eschoppe*, a stall; Ger. *schoppen*, a shed.]

SHOP-BOY, shop'-boy, *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

SHOPE, shōp, (*Spenser*). Shaped, framed.

SHOP-KEEPER, shop'-kēp'ér, *n.* One who keeps a shop for the sale of goods by retail.

SHOP-LIFTER, shop'-lift'ér, *n.* One who steals from a shop under pretence of buying goods.

SHOP-LIFTING, shop'-lift'ing, *n.* Lifting or stealing anything from a shop. [shop-keeper.

SHOP-MAN, shop'-man, *n.* One who serves in a shop: a

SHOP-WALKER, shop'-wawk'ér, *n.* One who walks in a shop and sees the customers attended to. [a shop.

SHOP-WOMAN, shop'-wōōm'an, *n.* A woman employed in

SHORAGE, shōr'āj, *n.* Duty on goods when brought on shore from a ship.

SHORE, shōr (*Tenn.*), *pa.t.* of SHEAR.

SHORE, shōr, *n.* *A prop* or support for the side of a building, &c.—*v.t.* To prop:—*pr.p.* shōr'ing; *pa.p.* shōred'. [O. Ger. *schore*, W., Bret. *skor*, Ice. *skorda*, a prop.]

SHORE, shōr, *n.* (*lit.*) *The dividing line* between the water and the land: the coast or land adjacent to the sea, a river, or lake.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To set on shore. [A.S. *score—sciran*, to shear, to divide.]

SHORELESS, shōr'les, *adj.* Having no shore or coast: of indefinite or unlimited extent.

SHOREWARD, shōr'ward, *adv.* Towards the shore.

SHORN, shorn, *pa.p.* of SHEAR.

SHORT, short, *adj.* Not long in time or space: near at hand: scanty: insufficient: narrow: abrupt: brittle.—*adv.* Not long, sharply, suddenly. [A.S. *sceort*, Ger. *kurz*, L. *curtus*. See CURT.]

IN SHORT, in a few words.—THE LONG AND SHORT, the whole.

SHORT-ARMED, short'-ärmd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having short arms.

SHORTCOMING, short'kum'ing, *n.* Act of coming or falling short of produce or result: neglect of or failure in duty.

SHORT-DATED, short'-dāt'ed, *adj.* Having short or little time to run from its date, as a bill.

SHORTEN, short'n, *v.t.* To make short: to deprive: to make friable.—*v.i.* to become short or shorter: to contract.

SHORT-GRASSED, short'-grast, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Provided or covered with short grass.

SHORT-HAND, short'-hand, *n.* A short mode of writing in which symbols are used in order to increase the speed of the hand. [legs.

SHORT-LEGGED, short'-legd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having short

SHORT-LIVED, short'-livd, *adj.* Living or lasting only for a short time.

SHORTLY, short'li, *adv.* In a short time: quickly: soon: in a brief manner: in a few words.

SHORTNESS, short'nes, *n.* The quality of being short, in time or space: fewness of words: want of capacity: imperfection.

SHORT-SIGHTED, short'-sīt'ed, *adj.* Having sight extending but a short distance: unable to see far: of weak intellect: heedless.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS, short'-sīt'ed-nes, *n.* Inability to see things at a distance.

SHORT-WINDED, short'-wind'ed, *adj.* Affected with shortness of wind or breath.

SHORT-WITTED, short'-wit'ed, *adj.* Having little wit, judgment, or intellect.

SHOT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SHOOT.

SHOT, shot, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Advanced in years. [Perhaps past part. of SHOOT.]

SHOT, shot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A share or proportion, esp. of a reckoning, a reckoning. [See SCOT.]

SHOT, shot, *n.* Act of shooting: a marksman: a missile: flight of a missile or the distance passed by it: small globules of lead.—*v.t.* To load with shot:—*pr.p.* shott'ing; *pa.p.* shott'ed.

SHOT-BELT, shot'-belt, *n.* A belt with a pouch for carrying shot.

SHOT-FREE, shot'-frē, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Exempted from paying one's share of the reckoning or of expense. [See SCOT-FREE.]

SHOT-GAUGE, shot'-gāj, *n.* An instrument for measuring the size of round-shot. [or bullet.

SHOT-HOLE, shot'-hōl, *n.* A hole made by a shot

SHOTTEN, shot'n, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Having ejected the spawn: shooting out into angles: dislocated, as a bone. [From SHOOT.]

SHOT-TOWER, shot'-tow'ér, *n.* A lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted lead, which cools in the descent, and is received into water or other liquid.

SHOUGH, shok, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as SHOCK, a dog.

SHOULD, shood, *pa.t.* of SHALL.

SHOULDER, shōl'dér, *n.* The joint which connects the human arm or the fore-leg of a quadruped with the body: the flesh and muscles about the shoulder: the upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for market: a prominence: (*fort.*) the angle of a bastion included between the face and flank: (*fig.*) that which sustains.—*v.t.* To push with the shoulder or violently: to take upon the shoulder.

[A.S. *sculder*; Ger. *schulter*; O. Ger. *sculdra*; Ice. *skioldr*, a shield—*skyla*, to cover, defend: or from its *shovel*-shape, compare L. *scapula*, a shoulder-blade = *spatula—spatha*, a spade.]

SHOULDER-BELT, shōl'dér-belt, *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder.

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SHOULDER-BLADE, shōl'dėr-blād, *n.* The broad, flat, blade-like bone of the shoulder.

SHOULDER-BLOCK, shōl'dėr-blok, *n.* A pulley-block left nearly square at the upper end and cut away towards the sheave.

Shoulder-block.

SHOULDER-CLAPPER, shōl'dėr-klap'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who claps another on the shoulder or uses great familiarity, a bailiff.

SHOULDER-KNOT, shōl'dėr-not, *n.* A knot worn as an ornament on the shoulder.

SHOULDER-SHOTTEN, shōl'dėr-shot'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the shoulder-joint dislocated.

SHOULDER-STRAP, shōl'dėr-strap, *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder.

SHOUT, showt, *n.* A loud and sudden outcry of joy, triumph, or courage.—*v.i.* To utter a shout.—*v.t.* to utter with a shout: to cry. [From the sound.]

SHOUTER, showt'ėr, *n.* One who shouts.

SHOVE, shuv, *v.t.* To drive along: to push before one.—*v.i.* to push forward: to push off.—*n.* Act of shoving: a push. [A.S. *sceofan*; D. *schuiven*; Ger. *schieben*; Ice. *skufa*.]

SHOVE-GROAT, shuv'-grawt, *n.* SHOVEL-BOARD.

SHOVEL, shuv'l, *n.* An instrument with a broad blade, and a handle for *shoving* and lifting.—*v.t.* To lift up and throw with a shovel: to gather in large quantities.—*v.i.* to use a shovel:—*pr.p.* shov'elling; *pa.p.* shov'elled. [From SHOVE.]

SHOVEL-BOARD, shuv'l-bōrd, *n.* A game played with a board by sliding a piece of money or metal at a mark: the board used in the game.

SHOVELFUL, shuv'l-fool, *n.* As much as a shovel will hold:—*pl.* SHOV'ELFULS.

SHOVEL-HAT, shuv'l-hat, *n.* A hat with a broad brim, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel.

SHOVELLER, shuv'l-ėr, *n.* One who shovels: a genus of ducks, remarkable for the breadth of their bill at the point.

SHOW, shō, *v.t.* To present to view: to enable to perceive or know: to inform: to teach: to guide: to prove: to explain: to bestow.—*v.i.* to appear: to look:—*pr.p.* shōw'ing; *pa.t.* shōwed'; *pa.p.* shōwn or shōwed'.—*n.* Act of showing: display: a sight or spectacle: parade: appearance: plausibility: pretence. [A.S. *sceawian*; D. *schouwen*; Ger. *schauen*; Goth. *scavjan*: probably allied to SEE.]

SHOW-BILL, shō'-bil, *n.* A bill for shewing or advertising the price, merits, &c., of goods.

SHOWBREAD, shō'bred, *n.* Among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread shewn or presented before the Lord in the sanctuary.

SHOW-CARD, shō'-kārd, *n.* A placard with an announcement: a card of patterns.

SHOWER, shō'ėr, *n.* One who shows.

SHOWER, show'ėr, *n.* A fall of rain or hail, of short duration: a copious and rapid fall.—*v.t.* To wet with rain: to bestow liberally.—*v.i.* to rain in showers. [A.S. *scur*; Ger. *schauer*; O. Ger. *skur*.]

SHOWER-BATH, show'ėr-bath, *n.* Water artificially showered upon one: the apparatus for giving a bath by showering water on the person.

SHOWERINESS, show'ėr-i-nes, *n.* The state of being showery.

SHOWERLESS, show'ėr-les, *adj.* Without showers.

SHOWERY, show'ėr-i, *adj.* Abounding with showers.

SHOWILY, shō'i-li, *adv.* In a showy manner: with display.

SHOWINESS, shō'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being showy: display or parade.

SHOWMAN, shō'man, *n.* One who exhibits shows.

SHOW-PLACE, shō'-plās, *n.* (*Shak.*) A place where shows are exhibited.

SHOWY, shō'i, *adj.* Making a show: cutting a dash: ostentatious: gay:—*comp.* SHOW'IER; *superl.* SHOW'IEST.

SHRANK, shrangk, old *pa.t.* of SHRINK.

SHRED, shred, *n.* A long, narrow piece cut or torn off: a strip or fragment.—*v.t.* To cut or tear into shreds:—*pr.p.* shredd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shred. [A.S. *screade*; Ger. *schrot*; Scot. *screed*, Gael. *sgraid*: from the sound.]

SHREDDING, shred'ing, *n.* The act of cutting into shreds: that which is cut off, a shred.

SHREDLESS, shred'les, *adj.* Without a shred.

SHREW, shrōō, *n.* A *brawling*, troublesome woman: a scold. [Prob. from low Ger. *schrauen*, D. *schreeuwen*, Ger. *schreien*, to brawl.]

SHREWD, shrōōd, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having the nature of a shrew:* (*Shak.*) malicious, wicked: acute: cunning: shewing an acute judgment.

SHREWDLY, shrōōd'li, *adv.* Sagaciously, with good guess: vexatiously, sharply: (*Shak.*) mischievously, destructively. [From SHREWD.]

SHREWDNESS, shrōōd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shrewd: sagacity, archness: keenness.

SHREWISH, shrōō'ish, *adj.* Having the qualities of a shrew: peevish and troublesome: clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, shrōō'ish-li, *adv.* In a shrewish manner: peevishly: turbulently.

SHREWISHNESS, shrōō'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being shrewish: peevishness: clamorousness.

SHREW-MOUSE, shrōō'-mows, *n.* A harmless little animal like the mouse, which burrows in the ground. [A.S. *screawa*, and MOUSE, prob. from its cry.]

SHRICHE-OWL, shrīk'-owl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SCREECH-OWL.

SHRIECH, shrēk (*Spenser*). Same as SHRIEK.

SHRIEK, shrēk, *n.* The shrill outcry caused by terror or anguish.—*v.i.* To utter a shriek: to scream.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to utter in a shrill cry or scream. [From the sound: akin to SCREECH.]

SHRIEK-OWL, shrēk'-owl, *n.* Same as SCREECH-OWL.

SHRIEVALTY, shrēv'al-ti. Same as SHERIFFALTY.

SHRIEVE, shrēv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as SHRIVE.

SHRIFT, shrift, *n.* Confession made to a priest, especially before death, absolution. [A.S. *scrift*—*scrifan*. See SHRIVE.]

SHRIGHT, shrīt (*Spenser*). Same as SHRIEK.

SHRIKE, shrīk (*Spenser*). Same as SHRIEK.

SHRIKE, shrīk, *n.* A bird which preys on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns, hence called the Butcher Bird. [Prob. from SHRIEK, because of its power of imitating cries of distress.]

SHRILL, shril, *adj.* Piercing: sharp: uttering an acute sound.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A shrill sound.—*v.i.* To utter a sharp, piercing sound: to cause a shrill sound, as laughter.—*v.t.* to cause to make a shrill sound: to express in a shrill manner: to pierce, to wound. [W. *grill*; Scot. *skirl*, a shrill cry: from the sound.]

SHRILL-GORGED, shril'-gorjd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shrill-throated.

SHRILLING, shril'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). SHRILL.

SHRILLNESS, shril'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shrill in sound: sharpness of voice.

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SHRILL-TONGUED, shril'-tungd, } *adj.* (*Shak.*)
SHRILL-VOICED, shril'-voist, } Having a shrill voice. [sharp sound or voice.

SHRILLY, shril'li, *adv.* In a shrill manner: with a

SHRILLY, shril'li, *adj.* Somewhat shrill.

SHRIMP, shrimp, *n.* A *small* shell-fish, about two inches long, much esteemed as food: (*Shak.*) a little, wrinkled man. [Prov. E. *shrimp*, anything very small; D. *krimpen*, to diminish; A.S. *scrymman*, to wither; Ger. *schrumpfen*, to shrivel.]

SHRIMP-NET, shrimp'-net, *n.* A small-meshed, bag-like net, on a hoop and pole, for catching shrimps.

SHRINE, shrīn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A chest for written papers:* a place in which sacred things are deposited: a sacred place: an altar.—*v.t.* To enshrine:—*pr.p.* shrīn'ing; *pa.p.* shrīned'. [A.S. *scrin*; Ger. *schrein*; O. Fr. *escrin*; L. *scrinium*—*scribo*, to write.]

SHRINK, shringk, *v.i.* *To contract:* to wither: to occupy less space: to become wrinkled by contraction: to recoil, as from fear, disgust, &c.—*v.t.* to cause to shrink or contract:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shrunk.—*n.* Act of shrinking: contraction: withdrawal or recoil. [A.S. *scrincan*; Sw. *skrynka*; O. D. *schrincken*.]

SHRINKAGE, shringk'āj, *n.* A contraction into a less compass: the extent of the reduction of anything in bulk by shrinking, evaporation, &c.

SHRINKINGLY, shringk'ing-li, *adv.* In a shrinking manner: by shrinking.

SHRIVE, shrīv, *v.t.* To hear at confession: to cause to make confession.—*v.i.* to receive confessions:—*pr.p.* shrīv'ing; *pa.p.* shrīved'. [A.S. *scrifan*, to receive confession.]

SHRIVEL, shriv'l, *v.i.* and *v.t.* To contract into wrinkles:—*pr.p.* shriv'elling; *pa.p.* shriv'elled. [Prov. E. *shravel*, dry fagot wood, conn. with O. E. *rivel*, to wrinkle, akin to Ice. *skrift*, a thing torn.]

SHRIVER, shrīv'ér, *n.* One who shrives: a confessor.

SHRIVING, shrīv'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). Confession.

SHRIVING-TIME, shrīv'ing-tīm, *n.* (*Shak.*) Time for confession.

SHROUD, shrowd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Clothing:* the dress of the dead: that which clothes or covers:—*pl.* a set of ropes from the mast-heads to a ship's sides to support the masts (see SHIP).—*v.t.* To enclose in a shroud: to cover: to hide: to shelter or defend.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to take shelter, to harbour. [A.S. *scrud*; Ice. *skrud*, clothing, *skryda*, to clothe.]

SHROUDLESS, shrowd'les, *adj.* Without a shroud.

SHROVE-TUESDAY, shrōv-tūz'dā, } *n.* The *time*,
SHROVE-TIDE, shrōv'-tīd, } or the *Tuesday* on which *confession* was formerly made: the day before the first day of Lent. [O. E. *shrove*, pa.t. of *shrive*, and TIDE, TUESDAY.]

SHROW, shrō, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as SHREW.

SHROWDE, shrowd, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To take shelter. [See SHROUD.]

SHRUB, shrub, *n.* A drink or liquor of lemon-juice, spirit, sugar, and water. [From root of SHERBET.]

SHRUB, shrub, *n.* A low, dwarf tree: a woody plant with several stems from the same root. [A.S. *scrob*; prov. Dan. *skrub*, bush.]

SHRUBBERY, shrub'ér-i, *n.* A collection of shrubs.

SHRUBBINESS, shrub'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby.

SHRUBBY, shrub'i, *adj.* Full of shrubs: like a shrub: consisting of shrubs or brush.

SHRUG, shrug, *v.t.* To draw up: to contract.—*v.i.* to draw up the shoulders:—*pr.p.* shrugg'ing; *pa.p.* shrugged'.—*n.* A drawing up of the shoulders. [D. *schurken*, to shrug, rub, scratch.]

SHRUNK, shrungk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SHRINK.

SHRUNKEN, shrungk'n, old *pa.p.* of SHRINK.

SHUDDER, shud'ér, *v.i.* To tremble from fear or horror.—*n.* A trembling from fear or horror. [D. *schuddern*, *schudden*, Ger. *schaudern*, to shudder.]

SHUFFLE, shuf'l, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To shove* or *push*, *to scuffle:* to change the positions of: to confuse: to remove or introduce by purposed confusion.—*v.i.* to change the order of cards in a pack: to shift ground: to evade fair questions: to move by shoving the feet along:—*pr.p.* shuff'ling; *pa.p.* shuff'led.—*n.* Act of shuffling: an evasion or artifice. [Low Ger. *schüfeln*, from root of SHOVE and SCUFFLE.]

SHUFFLER, shuf'lér, *n.* One who shuffles or prevaricates: one who plays tricks.

SHUFFLING, shuf'ling, *p.adj.* Evasive, as an excuse.

SHUFFLINGLY, shuf'ling-li, *adv.* In a shuffling manner: with an irregular gait: evasively.

SHUN, shun, *v.t.* To avoid: to keep clear of: to neglect:—*pr.p.* shunn'ing; *pa.p.* shunned'. [A.S. *scunian*; akin to D. *schuinen*, to slope.]

SHUNLESS, shun'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not able to be shunned: unavoidable.

SHUNT, shunt, *v.t.* (*prov.*) *To shun, to shove:* to turn off upon a side-rail.—*n.* On railways, a short side-rail for allowing the main line to be kept free.

SHUT, shut, *v.t.* To close, as a door: to forbid entrance into: to contract or close.—*v.i.* to close itself:—*pr.p.* shutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shut.—*n.* (*Milton*) The act of shutting close. [A.S. *scittan*; low Ger. *schutten*; D. *schutten*, to ward off, shut up.]

SHUT IN, to enclose, to confine.—SHUT OFF, to exclude.—SHUT OUT, to prevent from entering.—SHUT UP, to close, to confine.

SHUTTER, shut'ér, *n.* One who or that which shuts: a close cover for a window or aperture.

SHUTTLE, shut'l, *n.* An instrument used for *shooting* the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving.—*v.i.* To move like a shuttle. [A.S. *sceathel*—*sceotan*, to shoot; Dan. and Sw. *skyttel*; Ice. *skutul*.]

SHUTTLECOCK, shut'l-kok, *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, like a cock, shot or struck with a battledore.

SHY, shī, *adj.* *Shunning:* timid: reserved: cautious: suspicious.—*v.i.* To start aside, as a horse from fear:—*pr.p.* shy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shied'. [Ger. *scheu*, Dan. *sky*; Ger. *scheuen*, Sw. *sky*, to shun.]

SHYLY, shī'li, *adv.* In a shy, timid manner: not familiarly.

SHYNESS, shī'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shy: unwillingness to be familiar.

SIALOGOGUE, sī-al'o-gog, *n.* A substance which, by local stimulating action, increases the secretion of saliva, as horse-radish root. [From Gr. *sialon*, saliva, and *agōgos*, leading—*agō*, to lead.]

SIAMESE, sī-am-ēz', *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to Siam, a country of Asia.—*n.* A native of Siam.

SIB, SIBBE, sib, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Related by blood, akin.—*n.* A blood relation. [A.S. *sib*, peace, alliance, relation.]

SIBERIAN, sī-bē'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Siberia, a country of Asia.—*n.* A native of Siberia.

SIBILANCE, sib'i-lans, *n.* A hissing sound. [From SIBILANT.]

SIBILANT, sib'i-lant, *adj.* Making a *hissing* sound.—*n.* A sibilant letter. [From L. *sibilo*, to hiss.]

SIBILATE, sib'i-lāt, *v.t.* To pronounce with a *hissing* sound. [L. *sibilo*, *-atum*, to hiss.]

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SIBILATION, sib-i-lā'shun, *n.* A *hissing* sound. [From SIBILATE.]

SIBYL, sib'il, *n.* (*lit.*) She that tells *the will of Zeus* or Jupiter: a pagan prophetess. [L.; Gr. *sibylla—Dios*, Doric *Sios*, genitive of *Zeus*, and *boulē*, Doric *bolla*, counsel.]

SIBYLLINE, sib'il-īn, *adj.* Pertaining to, uttered, or written by sibyls: prophetical.

SICCATE, sik'āt, *v.t.* To dry. [L. *sicco, siccatum—siccus*, dry.] [dry. [From L. *siccus*, dry.]

SICCATIVE, sik'a-tiv, *adj.* *Drying:* causing to

SICE, sīz, *n.* The number *six* at dice. [Fr. *six*, L. *sex*, six.]

SICH, sich, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Such.

SICILIAN, si-sil'yan, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sicily, an island S. of Italy.—*n.* A native of Sicily.

SICK, sik, *adj.* Affected with disease: ill: inclined to vomit: disgusted: used by the sick.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To sicken, to take a disease. [A.S. *sioc;* Ger. *siech;* Goth. *siuks.*] [lies sick.

SICK-BED, sik'-bed, *n.* A bed on which a person

SICKEN, sik'n, *v.t.* To make sick: to disgust.—*v.i.* to become sick: to be disgusted: to become disgusting or tedious: to become weak. [disgust.

SICKENING, sik'n-ing, *adj.* Causing sickness or

SICKER, sik'ėr, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sure, certain, firm.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) Surely, certainly. [Ger. *sicher*, Scot. *siccar*, L. *securus.*]

SICKERNESS, sik'ėr-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). The state of being sicker or certain.

SICKISH, sik'ish, *adj.* Somewhat sick.

SICKISHLY, sik'ish-li, *adv.* In a sickish manner.

SICKISHNESS, sik'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being sickish.

SICKLE, sik'l, *n.* A hooked instrument for *cutting* grain. [A.S. *sicel;* Ger. *sichel;* low Ger. *sekel;* L. *secula—seco*, to cut.]

SICKLEMAN, sik'l-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who uses a sickle, a reaper.

SICKLIED, sik'lid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Tainted with the hue of sickness or disease.

SICKLINESS, sik'li-nes, *n.* The state of being sickly or diseased: the state of producing sickness: the quality of generating disease. [of the sick.

SICK-LIST, sik'-list, *n.* A list containing the names

SICKLY, sik'li, *adj.* Inclined to sickness: unhealthy: somewhat sick: weak: languid: producing disease.—*adv.* In a sick manner.

SICKNESS, sik'nes, *n.* The state of being sick or diseased: disease, malady: disorder of the organs of digestion, nausea.

SICK-ROOM, sik'-rōōm, *n.* A room to which a person is confined by sickness.

SIDE, sīd, *n.* The edge or border of anything: the surface of a solid: a part of a thing as seen by the eye: region: part: the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder: any party, interest, or opinion opposed to another: faction: line of descent.—*adj.* Being on, or toward the side: lateral: indirect: (*Shak.*) long, large.—*v.i.* (*Bacon*) To lean on one side: to embrace the opinion or cause of one party against another.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to be or stand at the side of:—*pr.p.* sīd'ing; *pa.p.* sīd'ed. [A.S.; Ice. *sida;* Ger. *seite.*] [on the side.

SIDE-ARMS, sīd'-ārmz, *n.pl.* Arms or weapons worn

SIDEBOARD, sīd'bōrd, *n.* A piece of furniture on one side of a dining-room for holding dishes, &c.

SIDE-BOX, sīd'-boks, *n.* A box or seat at the side of a theatre.

SIDED, sīd'ed, *adj.* Having a side.

SIDELING, sīd'ling, *adj.* Inclining to a side: sloping.

SIDELONG, sīd'long, *adj.* Along the side: not straight.—*adv.* In the direction of the side: obliquely: on the side.

SIDERAL, sid'ėr-al, *adj.* (*Milton*). *Relating to the stars:* baleful, from a supposed unfavourable influence of the stars. [From root of SIDEREAL.]

SIDERATION, sid-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) The state of being blasted or *planet-struck:* a sudden deprivation of sense, as a stroke of apoplexy: a blast of plants. [L. *sideratio—sideror, sideratus*, to be blasted by a constellation—*sidus, sideris*, a star.]

SIDEREAL, sī-dē're-al, *adj.* *Relating to a star* or *stars:* starry: (*astron.*) measured by the apparent motion of the stars. [L. *sidus, sideris*, a star.]

SIDERITE, sid'ėr-īt, *n.* Magnetic iron ore or loadstone: carbonate of iron: a phosphate of iron: (*bot.*) iron-wort, also the common ground-pine. [Gr. *sidēritis—sidēros*, iron.]

SIDEROGRAPHY, sid-ėr-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of steel-engraving, now superseded by electrotypy. [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *graphō*, to engrave.]

SIDEROMANCY, sid'ėr-o-mans-i, *n.* Divination by burning straws on a red-hot plate of iron. [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *manteia*, divination.]

SIDEROSCOPE, sid'ėr-o-skōp, *n.* An instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism in substances usually deemed non-magnetic. [Gr. *sidēros*, iron, and *skopeō*, to view.]

SIDE-SADDLE, sīd'-sad'l, *n.* A saddle for sitting sideways on horseback, used by women.

SIDE-SLEEVE, sīd'-slēv, *n.* (*Shak.*) A loose hanging sleeve.

SIDE-TABLE, sīd'-tā'bl, *n.* A table placed apart from the principal table in a room, usually against the wall.

SIDE-VIEW, sīd'-vū, *n.* A view on or from one side.

SIDEWAYS, sīd'wāz, } *adv.* Toward or on one side:
SIDEWISE, sīd'wīz, } inclining: laterally.

SIDING, sīd'ing, *n.* On railways, a short rail at the side of the main line for traffic or shunting.

SIDLE, sīd'l, *v.i.* To move side foremost:—*pr.p.* sīd'ling; *pa.p.* sīd'led.

SIEGE, sēj, *n.* (*orig.*) *A seat:* a *sitting* down with an army round or before a fortified place to take it by force: a continued endeavour to gain possession: (*Shak.*) a seat, a throne, hence, rank, also excrement, stool.—*v.t.* To besiege. [Fr.; It. *seggio, sedio*, seat—L. *sedes*, a seat—*sedeo*, to sit.]

SIELD, sēld (*Spenser*). Cieled.

SIENITE, SIENITIC. Same as SYENITE, &c.

SIENNA, si-en'a, *n.* A fine orange-red pigment used in painting. [From *Siena* in Italy.]

SIENT, sēnt, *n.* (*Spenser*). SCION.

SIERRA, sē-er'ra, *n.* (*lit.*) *A saw:* a ridge of mountains, from the summits resembling the teeth of a saw. [Sp.; from L. *serra*, a saw.]

SIESTA, sē-es'ta, *n.* A short sleep taken about midday or after dinner. [Sp.—L. *sexta* (*hora*) the sixth (hour) after sunrise, or the hour of noon.]

SIEVE, siv, *n.* A vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire, orig. of *rushes*, to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse. [A.S. *sife;* low Ger. *seve;* Ger. *sieb;* prob. from Ice. *sif*, Dan. *siv*, a rush.]

SIFT, sift, *v.t.* To separate with or as with *a sieve:* to examine closely. [sieve.

SIFTER, sift'ėr, *n.* One who or that which sifts: a

SIGH, sī, *v.i.* To inhale and respire with a long,

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deep, and audible breathing, as in grief: to sound like sighing.—*v.t.* to express by sighs.—*n.* A long, deep, audible respiration. [A.S. *sican;* low Ger. *suchten;* Scot. *souch,* to breathe hard in sleep: from the sound.]

SIGHT, sīt, *n.* *Act of seeing:* view: faculty of seeing: that which is seen: a spectacle: space within vision: examination: a small opening for looking through at objects: (*Shak.*) an aperture in a helmet: a piece of metal on a gun to guide the eye in taking aim.—*v.t.* To catch sight of: to give the proper elevation to by means of a sight, as a rifle, &c. [A.S. *gesiht;* O. Ger. *siht;* Ger. *sicht,* from root of SEE.]

SIGHT, sīt (*Spenser*). Sighed.

SIGHTED, sīt'ed, *adj.* Having sight.

SIGHT-HOLE, sīt'-hōl, *n.* A hole for seeing through.

SIGHTLESS, sīt'les, *adj.* Wanting sight: blind: (*Shak.*) invisible, unsightly. [manner.

SIGHTLESSLY, sīt'les-li, *adv.* In a sightless

SIGHTLESSNESS, sīt'les-nes, *n.* The state of being sightless: want of sight.

SIGHTLINESS, sīt'li-nes, *n.* The state of being sightly: comeliness. [comely.

SIGHTLY, sīt'li, *adj.* Pleasing to the sight or eye:

SIGHT-OUTRUNNING, sīt'-owt-run'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Running faster than the eye can follow.

SIGHT-SEEING, sīt'-sē'ing, *n.* The act of seeing sights: eagerness to see novelties or curiosities.

SIGHT-SEER, sīt'-sē'er, *n.* One who is eager to see novelties or curiosities. [dim. of *signum,* a sign.]

SIGIL, sij'il, *n.* *A seal:* a signature. [L. *sigillum,*

SIGILLARIA, sij-il-ā'ri-a, *n.* The large trunks of fossil plants, found in the coal formation, so named from the leaf-scars, which have the appearance of *seal*-impressions. [From L. *sigillum,* a seal.]

SIGMOID, sig'moid, } *adj.* Having the form
SIGMOIDAL, sig-moid'al, } of the letter S. [Gr. *sigma,* S, and *eidos,* form.]

SIGN, sīn, *n.* *Mark, token:* proof: that by which a thing is known or represented: a word, gesture, or mark, intended to signify something else: a remarkable event: an omen: a miracle: a memorial: something set up as a notice in a public place: (*math.*) a mark shewing the relation of quantities or an operation to be performed: (*med.*) a symptom: (*astron.*) one of the twelve parts of the zodiac: (*Spenser*) watchword, also, representation, picture. —*v.t.* To represent or make known by a sign: to attach a signature to: (*Shak.*) to array in insignia. —*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be a sign or omen. [Fr. *signe;* L. *signum.*]

SIGNAL, sig'nal, *n.* *A sign* for giving notice, generally at a distance: token: the notice given.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* To make signals to: to convey by signals: —*pr.p.* sig'nalling; *pa.p.* sig'nalled.—*adj.* Having a sign: remarkable: notable: eminent. [signal.

SIGNAL-FIRE, sig'nal-fīr, *n.* A fire used for a

SIGNALISE, sig'nal-īz, *v.t.* To make signal or eminent: to signal:—*pr.p.* sig'nalising; *pa.p.* sig'nalised.

SIGNALLY, sig'nal-li, *adv.* In a signal manner: eminently: remarkably.

SIGNALMENT, sig'nal-ment, *n.* The act of communicating by signals: description by means of marks.

SIGNATURE, sig'na-tūr, *n.* *A sign* or *mark:* the name of a person written by himself: (*mus.*) the flats and sharps after the clef to shew the key: one of a number of letters or figures at the bottom of certain pages of a book, by which the sheets are distinguished, and their order indicated. [Fr.; low L. *signatura*—L. *signum,* a sign.]

SIGN-BOARD, sīn'-bōrd, *n.* A board with a sign telling a man's occupation or articles for sale.

SIGNET, sig'net, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mark:* the privy-seal: (*B.*) a seal. [L. *signum,* a sign.]

SIGNETED, sig'net-ed, *adj.* Stamped or marked with a signet. [or private seal.

SIGNET-RING, sig'net-ring, *n.* A ring with a signet

SIGNIEUR, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as SEIGNIOR.

SIGNIFICANCE, sig-nif'i-kans, } *n.* That which is
SIGNIFICANCY, sig-nif'i-kan-si, } signified: meaning: importance: moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sig-nif'i-kant, *adj.* Signifying: expressive of something: standing as a sign.—*n.* (*Shak.*) That which has significance or expresses something.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sig-nif'i-kant-li, *adv.* In a significant manner: with meaning.

SIGNIFICATE, sig-nif'i-kāt, *n.* In logic, one of several things signified by a common term. [L. *significo, significatum.* See SIGNIFY.]

SIGNIFICATION, sig-nif-i-kā'shun, *n.* Act of signifying: that which is signified: meaning.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sig-nif'i-kāt-iv, *adj.* Signifying: denoting by a sign: having meaning: expressive.

SIGNIFICATIVELY, sig-nif'i-kāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a significative manner: so as to betoken by an external sign. [quality of being significative.

SIGNIFICATIVENESS, sig-nif'i-kāt-iv-nes, *n.* The

SIGNIFY, sig'ni-fī, *v.t.* *To make* known by *a sign* or by words: to mean: to indicate or declare: to have consequence:—*pr.p.* sig'nifying; *pa.p.* sig'nified. [L. *significo, -atum—signum,* a sign, and *facio,* to make.]

SIGNIOR, SIGNOR, sēn'yur, *n.* An Italian word of address equivalent to Sir, Mr. [It. *signore.* See SEIGNIOR.]

SIGNIORY, sēn'yur-i, *n.* Same as SEIGNIORY.

SIGN-MANUAL, sīn-man'ū-al, *n.* (*lit.*) *A sign made by one's own hand:* the royal signature. [SIGN and MANUAL.]

SIGNOR. See SIGNIOR.

SIGNORA, sēn-yō'ra, *n.* *Fem.* of SIGNOR.

SIGN-POST, sīn'-pōst, *n.* A post on which a sign is hung: a direction-post.

SIK, sik, SIKE, sīk, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Such.

SILENCE, sī'lens, *n.* State of being silent: absence of sound or speech: muteness: cessation of agitation: calmness: oblivion.—*v.t.* To cause to be silent: to still: to stop: to put to rest:—*pr.p.* sī'lencing; *pa.p.* sī'lenced.—*int.* Be silent.

SILENT, sī'lent, *adj.* Quiet: free from noise: not speaking: habitually taciturn: still: not pronounced.—*n.* (*Shak.*) That which is silent, a time of silence. [L. *silens, -entis,* pr.p. of *sileo,* to be silent.]

Silhouette of Robert Burns.

SILENTLY, sī'lent-li, *adv.* In a silent manner: quietly.

SILENTNESS, sī'lent-nes, *n.* Same as SILENCE.

SILEX, sī'leks, *n.* Silica, as found in nature, occurring as flint, quartz, rock-crystal, &c. [L. *silex, silicis,* flint.]

SILHOUETTE, sil'oo-et, *n.* A shadow-outline of the human figure or profile filled in of a

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dark colour. [From *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, after whom everything cheap was named, from his excessive economy in financial matters.]

SILICA, sil'i-ka, *n.* Pure *silex* or flint, the most abundant solid constituent of our globe.

SILICATE, sil'i-kāt, *n.* A salt composed of silicic acid and a base. [L. *silex, silicis*, a flint.]

SILICATED, sil'i-kāt-ed, *adj.* Combined or impregnated with silicic acid.

SILICEOUS, sil-ish'us, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling silicic acid.

SILICIC, sil-is'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from flint and other varieties of quartz: esp. denoting an acid which, in a crystalline form, forms the chief element in flint, rock-crystal, and other forms of quartz. [L. *silex, silicis*, flint.]

SILICIFEROUS, sil-is-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Producing or containing silicic acid. [L. *silex, silicis*, flint, and *fero*, to bear.]

SILICIFICATION, sil-is-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Petrifaction by means of silicic acid.

SILICIFY, sil-is'i-fī, *v.t.* To petrify by means of silicic acid: to render siliceous.—*v.i.* to become siliceous or flinty:—*pr.p.* silic'ifying; *pa.p.* silic'ified. [L. *silex, silicis*, flint, and *facio*, to make.]

SILICIOUS, sil-ish'us, *adj.* Same as SILICEOUS.

SILICITE, sil'i-sīt, *n.* A variety of felspar, consisting of about fifty parts of silicic acid with alumina, lime, soda, and peroxide of iron.

SILICLE, sil'i-kl, *n.* (*bot.*) A seed-vessel shorter and containing fewer seeds than a silique. [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod.]

Silicle.

SILICON, sil'i-kon, *n.* The base of silica, a non-metallic elementary substance. [From L. *silex*, flint.]

SILICULOSE, sil-ik'ū-lōs, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having, pertaining to, or resembling silicles: husky. [Low L. *siliculosus*—L. *silicula*. See SILICLE.]

SILIQUE, sil'ik or si-lēk', *n.* (*bot.*) *A pod:* an elongated seed-vessel consisting of two valves, two sutures, and a dissepiment, to each edge of which the seeds are alternately attached. [L. *siliqua*, a pod, a husk.]

Silique.

SILIQUOSE, sil'i-kwōz, } *adj.* (*bot.*)
SILIQUOUS, sil'i-kwus, } Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing siliques.

SILK, silk, *n.* The delicate, soft thread produced by certain caterpillars: thread or cloth woven from it.—*adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of silk. [A.S. *seolc*, L. *sericum*, Gr. *sērikon*—*sēr*, the serio or silk worm, from *Sēres*, the ancient Chinese, from whom silk was first obtained.]

SILKEN, silk'n, *adj.* Made of silk: dressed in silk: resembling silk: soft: delicate.

SILKINESS, silk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being silky: smoothness and softness: effeminacy.

SILK-MAN, silk'-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dealer in silks.

SILK-MERCER, silk'-mėrs'ėr, *n.* A mercer or dealer in silks. [silks.

SILK-MILL, silk'-mil, *n.* A mill for the manufacture of

SILK-WEAVER, silk'-wēv'ėr, *n.* A weaver of silk stuffs.

SILKWORM, silk'wurm, *n.* The worm or caterpillar which produces silk. [glossy.

SILKY, silk'i, *adj.* Like silk in texture: soft: smooth:

SILL, sil, *n.* *The sole* or *foundation* of anything: the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window: the lowest piece in a window-frame. [A.S. *syl*, Gael. *sail*, a beam, Fr. *seuil*, It. *soglia*, a threshold, L. *solum*, a foundation. See SOLE, SOIL.]

SILLABUB, sil'a-bub, *n.* A liquor made of wine or cider mixed with milk and sweetened.

SILLILY, sil'i-li, *adv.* In a silly manner: foolishly.

SILLINESS, sil'i-nes, *n.* The state of being silly: simplicity: harmless folly: weakness of intellect.

SILLY, sil'i, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Happy, blessed:* simple: harmless: foolish: witless: weak in intellect: imprudent: absurd: stupid: (*Shak.*) rustic, rural.

[A.S. and Ger. *selig*, happy. 'It is probably from the union in an infant of the types of happiness or unalloyed enjoyment, innocence, and inexperience, that we must explain the train of thought in the present word.' —*Wedg.*]

SILT, silt, *n.* *That which is left by straining:* sediment: the sand, &c. left by water.—*v.t.* To choke with mud.—*v.i.* to ooze. [Prov. E. *sile*, Bret. and Sw. *sila*, to strain.]

SILTY, silt'i, *adj.* Full of or resembling silt.

SILURIAN, si-lōō'ri-an, *adj.* *Belonging to Siluria*, the country of the *Silures*, the ancient inhabitants of part of Wales and England: (*geol.*) applied to the strata below the old red sandstone, found best developed in that district.

SILURUS, si-lōō'rus, *n.* A genus of malacopterous fresh-water fishes of large size, having the skin naked except for certain bony plates. [L., Gr. *silouros*, a river-fish.]

SILVAN, sil'van, *adj.* *Pertaining to woods:* woody: inhabiting woods. [L. *silva*, Gr. *hylē*, a wood.]

SILVER, sil'vėr, *n.* A soft white metal, capable of a high polish: money made of silver: anything having the appearance of silver.—*adj.* Made of silver: resembling silver: white: bright: giving a clear, ringing sound: precious: gentle.—*v.t.* To cover with silver: to make like silver: to make smooth and bright: to make silvery. [A.S. *seolfer*, *sylfor*, Ice. *silfr*, Ger. *silber*.] [as silver.

SILVER-BRIGHT, sil'vėr-brīt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) As bright

SILVER-FOX, sil'vėr-foks, *n.* A species of fox found in northern regions, having a rich and valuable fur.

SILVER-GRAY, sil'vėr-grā, *adj.* Having a gray or bluish-gray colour. [silvery.

SILVERINESS, sil'vėr-i-nes, *n.* The state of being

SILVERING, sil'vėr-ing, *n.* The operation of covering with silver: the silver so used.

SILVERISE, sil'vėr-īz, *v.t.* To coat or cover with silver:—*pr.p.* sil'verising; *pa.p.* sil'verised.

SILVER-LEAF, sil'vėr-lēf, *n.* Silver beaten into thin leaves. [coin.

SILVERLING, sil'vėr-ling, *n.* (*B.*) A small silver

SILVERLY, sil'vėr-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With the appearance of silver.

SILVERN, sil'vėrn, *adj.* Made of silver.

SILVERSMITH, sil'vėr-smith, *n.* A smith who works in silver.

SILVER-VOICED, sil'vėr-voist, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a clear, sweet voice, like the sound of a silver musical instrument. [like silver.

SILVER-WHITE, sil'vėr-hwīt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) White

SILVERY, sil'vėr-i, *adj.* Covered with silver: resembling silver: white: clear, soft, mellow.

SIMAR, SIMARRE, si-mär', *n.* A woman's robe: a scarf. [Fr.—root of CHIMERE.]

SIMILAR, sim'i-lar, *adj.* *The same, like:* resembling:

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uniform. [Fr. *similaire*, It. *similare*, L. *similis*, like, same.]

SIMILARITY, sim-i-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being similar: likeness: uniformity.

SIMILARLY, sim'i-lar-li, *adv.* In a similar or like manner: with resemblance.

SIMILE, sim'i-le, *n.* Something similar: similitude: (*rhet.*) a comparison to illustrate anything.

SIMILITUDE, sim-il'i-tūd, *n.* The state of being similar or like: resemblance: comparison: simile: (*B.*) a parable. [Fr.; L. *similitudo—similis*, like.]

SIMIOUS, sim'i-us, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or resembling *an ape* or monkey: monkey-like. [From L. *simius*, an ape—*simus*, flat-nosed.]

SIMITAR. Same as CIMETER.

SIMMER, sim'ėr, *v.i.* To boil with a gentle, hissing sound. [From the sound.]

SIMONIAC, si-mō'ni-ak, *n.* One guilty of simony.

SIMONIACAL, sim-on-ī'ak-al, *adj.* Pertaining to, guilty of, or involving simony.

SIMONIACALLY, sim-on-ī'ak-al-li, *adv.* In a simoniacal manner.

SIMONIST, sim'on-ist, *n.* One who practises or defends simony.

SIMONY, sim'on-i, *n.* The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment, so named from *Simon* Magus, who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money, Acts viii.

SIMOOM, si-mōōm', } **SIMOON**, si-mōōn', } *n.* *A hot, poisonous* wind which blows in Arabia and the adjacent countries from the interior deserts. [Ar. *samūm*, from *samma*, hot, poisonous.]

SIMOUS, sī'mus, *adj.* Flat or snub nosed: concave. [See SIMIOUS.]

SIMPER, sim'pėr, *v.i.* To smile in a silly affected manner.—*n.* A silly or affected smile. [Prob. from the sound: similar to SIMMER.]

SIMPERINGLY, sim'pėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a simpering manner: with a foolish smile.

SIMPLE, sim'pl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *One fold:* single: undivided: resisting decomposition: elementary: homogeneous: open: unaffected: undesigning: true: clear: straightforward: artless: guileless: unsuspecting: credulous: not cunning: weak in intellect: silly.—*n.* Something not mixed or compounded: a medicinal plant, each plant being supposed to possess its peculiar virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy. [Fr.; L. *simplex*, from *sin*, a form of *hen*, one, and *plica*, a fold.]

SIMPLE-HEARTED, sim'pl-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a simple heart: guileless.

SIMPLE-MINDED, sim'pl-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having a simple mind: unsuspecting: undesigning.

SIMPLE-MINDEDNESS, sim'pl-mīnd'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being simple-minded: artlessness.

SIMPLENESS, sim'pl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being simple: artlessness: simplicity: folly.

SIMPLESS, sim'ples, *n.* (*Spenser*). Simplicity. [O. Fr. *simplesse*, from root of SIMPLE.]

SIMPLETON, sim'pl-tun, *n.* A simple person: a weak or foolish person.

SIMPLICITY, sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being simple: singleness: want of complication: openness: clearness: freedom from excessive adornment: plainness: sincerity: artlessness: credulity: silliness, folly. [L. *simplicitas — simplex, -plicis*, simple.]

SIMPLIFICATION, sim-pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of simplifying or making simple.

SIMPLIFY, sim'pli-fī, *v.t.* To make simple: to render less difficult: to make plain:—*pr.p.* sim'plifying; *pa.p.* sim'plified. [L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, to make.]

SIMPLY, sim'pli, *adv.* In a simple manner: artlessly: foolishly: weakly: plainly: considered by itself: alone: merely: solely.

SIMULAR, sim'ū-lar, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Counterfeit, feigned.—*n.* One who pretends to be what he is not. [L. *simulo.* See SIMULATE.]

SIMULATE, sim'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To make similar* or *like:* to imitate: to counterfeit: to pretend: to assume the appearance of without the reality:—*pr.p.* sim'ūlating; *pa.p.* sim'ūlated. [L. *simulo*, *simulatum*, from *similis*, like.]

SIMULATION, sim-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of simulating or putting on what is not true.

SIMULATOR, sim'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who simulates.

SIMULTANEITY, sim-ul-ta-nē'it-i, *n.* Same as SIMULTANEOUSNESS.

SIMULTANEOUS, sim-ul-tān'e-us, *adj.* Acting, existing, or happening *at the same time.* [Low L. *simultaneus*, from *simul*, at the same time, akin to *similis*, like.]

SIMULTANEOUSLY, sim-ul-tān'e-us-li, *adv.* In a simultaneous manner: at the same time: together.

SIMULTANEOUSNESS, sim-ul-tān'e-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being simultaneous.

SIN, sin, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Since. [See SINCE.]

SIN, sin, *n.* Wilful violation of law: neglect of the laws of morality and religion: wickedness: iniquity.—*v.i.* To commit sin: to violate or neglect the laws of morality or religion: to do wrong:—*pr.p.* sinn'ing; *pa.p.* sinned'. [A.S. *syn*, Ice. and Dan. *synd*, Ger. *sünde*, prob. allied to L. *sons, sontis*, hurtful, guilty.]

SINAITIC, sī-na-it'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, made, or given at Mt. Sinai.

SINCE, sins, *adv.* (*lit.*) *After that:* from the time that: past: ago.—*prep.* After: from the time of.—*conj.* Seeing that: because: considering. [O. E. *sis, sith, sithence;* A.S. *siththan*, from *sith*, late, and *thas*, for *tham*, dative case of the article and pron. *se*, that.]

SINCERE, sin-sēr', *adj.* Clean: pure: (*B.*) unadulterated: being in reality what it is in appearance: unfeigned: frank: honest: true.

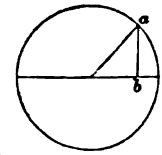
[Fr.; L. *sincerus*, clean, generally derived from *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax: better from *sin*, a form of Gr. *hen*, one, and the root of Gr. *keraō*, to mix. See SIMPLE, SINGLE.]

SINCERELY, sin-sēr'li, *adv.* In a sincere manner: perfectly: honestly.

SINCERENESS, sin-sēr'nes, } **SINCERITY**, sin-sēr'i-ti, } *n.* State or quality of being sincere: honesty of mind: freedom from pretence.

SINCIPITAL, sin-sip'it-al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sinciput.

SINCIPUT, sin'si-put, *n.* *Half a head:* the fore-part of the head from the forehead to the vertex. [L.—*semi*, half, and *caput*, the head.]



a b, Sine.

SINDON, sin'don, *n.* (*Bacon*). A wrapper. [L. and Gr., fine Indian cloth, muslin, a garment, prob. from Gr. *Indos*, Sinde, in India.]

SINE, sīn, *n.* A straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter, passing through the other extremity. [Fr., from L. *sinus*, a curve.]

SINECURE, sī'ne-kūr, *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice *without* the *cure* or care of souls: an office with

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salary but without work. [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] [a sinecure.

SINECURISM, sī'ne-kūr-izm, *n.* The state of having

SINECURIST, sī'ne-kūr-ist, *n.* One who holds a sinecure.

SINEW, sin'ū, *n.* That which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon: muscle, nerve: that which supplies vigour.—*v.t.* To bind as by sinews: to strengthen. [A.S. *sinewe*, *sinu*.]

SINEWED, sin'ūd, *adj.* Furnished with sinews: (*Shak.*) strong, vigorous. [of being sinewy.

SINEWINESS, sin'ū-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality

SINEWLESS, sin'ū-les, *adj.* Having no sinews: without strength or power.

SINEWOUS, sin'ū-us, *adj.* Same as SINEWY.

SINEW-SHRUNK, sin'ū-shrungk, *adj.* Applied to a horse which has become gaunt-bellied from being overdriven.

SINEWY, sin'ū-i, *adj.* Furnished with sinews: consisting of, belonging to, or resembling sinews: strong: vigorous.

SINFUL, sin'fool, *adj.* Full of or tainted with sin: iniquitous: wicked: depraved: criminal: unholy.

SINFULLY, sin'fool-li, *adv.* In a sinful manner: wickedly: criminally.

SINFULNESS, sin'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sinful: wickedness: criminality.

SING, sing, *v.i.* To utter melodious sounds: to make a small, shrill sound: to relate in verse.—*v.t.* to utter musically: to chant: to celebrate or relate in verse:—*pr.p.* sing'ing; *pa.t.* sung or sang; *pa.p.* sung. [A.S. *singan*, Ger. *singen*, Goth. *siggvan*, Gael. *seiun*, to sing, Sans. *çinj*, to tinkle: prob. from the sound.]

SINGE, sinj, *v.t.* To burn on the surface: to scorch:—*pr.p.* singe'ing; *pa.p.* singed'.—*n.* A burning of the surface: a slight burn. [A.S. *sængan*, Ger. *sengen*; from SING, from the singing noise produced by scorching.] [pation is to sing.

SINGER, sing'ėr, *n.* One who sings: one whose occu-

SINGHALESE. Same as CINGALESE.

SINGING, sing'ing, *n.* The act or art of singing.

SINGING-MAN, sing'ing-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) One employed to sing, as in a cathedral.

SINGING-MASTER, sing'ing-mas'tėr, *n.* A master who teaches singing.

SINGLE, sing'gl, *adj.* *Consisting of one* only: individual: separate: alone: unmarried: not combined with others: unmixed: having one only on each side: straightforward: sincere: simple: pure: (*Shak.*) feeble.—*v.t.* To separate: to choose one from others: to select from a number:—*pr.p.* sing'ling; *pa.p.* sing'led. [L. *singulus*, one to each, separate, akin to *semel*, once, from root *sin*, one, as in SIMPLE, SINCERE.]

SINGLE-HANDED, sing'gl-hand'ed, *adj.* By one's self: unassisted: having only one workman.

SINGLE-HEARTED, sing'gl-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a single or sincere heart: without duplicity.

SINGLE-MINDED, sing'gl-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having a single or sincere mind: upright.

SINGLENESS, sing'gl-nes, *n.* State of being single or alone: freedom from deceit: sincerity: simplicity.

SINGLE-SOLED, sing'gl-sōld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a single sole, as a shoe.

SINGLE-STICK, sing'gl-stik, *n.* A single stick or cudgel used in fighting: a fight or game with single sticks.

SINGLE-TREE, sing'gl-trē, *n.* The same as SWINGLE-TREE.

SINGLY, sing'gli, *adv.* One by one: particularly: alone: by one's self: honestly: sincerely. [From SINGLE.]

SING-SONG, sing'-song, *n.* Bad singing: drawling.

SINGULAR, sing'gū-lar, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Single:* alone: (*gram.*) denoting one person or thing: single: not complex or compound: standing alone: rare: unusual: uncommon: extraordinary: strange: odd: (*B.*) particular. [L. *singularis*—*singulus*. See SINGLE.]

SINGULARITY, sing-gū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being singular: peculiarity: anything curious or remarkable: particular privilege or distinction.

SINGULARLY, sing'gū-lar-li, *adv.* In a singular manner: peculiarly: strangely: so as to express one or the singular number.

SINGULF, sin'gulf, } *n.* (*Spenser*). A sigh. [L. *sin-*
SINGULT, sin'gult, } *gultus*, an uttering of single sounds, from *singulus*. See SINGLE.]

SINGULTOUS, sin-gult'us, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or affected with *hiccough*. [From L. *singultus*, hiccough.]

SINICAL, sin'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to, employing, or founded upon sines.

SINISTER, sin'is-tėr, *adj.* *Left:* on the left hand: evil: unfair: dishonest: unlucky: inauspicious. [L.]

SINISTER-HANDED, sin'is-tėr-hand'ed, *adj.* Left-handed.

SINISTRAL, sin'is-tral, *adj.* *Belonging* or *inclining to the left:* reversed. [From SINISTER.]

SINISTRALLY, sin'is-tral-li, *adv.* Towards the left.

SINISTRORSAL, sin-is-tror'sal, *adj.* Rising from left to right, as a spiral line. [L. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistroversus*, towards the left side—*sinister*, left, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

SINISTROUS, sin'is-trus, *adj.* *On the left side:* wrong: absurd: perverse. [From SINISTER.]

SINISTROUSLY, sin'is-trus-li, *adv.* With a tendency to the left: perversely. [From SINISTROUS.]

SINK, singk, *v.i.* *To fall to the bottom:* to fall down: to descend lower: to fall gradually: to fall below the surface: to enter deeply: to be impressed: to be overwhelmed: to decay: to become less.—*v.t.* to cause to sink: to put under water: to keep out of sight: to suppress: to degrade: to cause to decline or fall: to plunge into destruction: to make by digging or delving: to pay absolutely: to lower in value or amount: to lessen:—*pr.p.* sink'ing; *pa.t.* sunk and sank; *pa.p.* sunk.—*n.* A drain to carry off filthy water: a box or vessel, connected with a drain, used for receiving filthy water, as in a kitchen: (*Spenser*) a hoard or deposit. [A.S. *sencan*, Ger. *sinken*, Goth. *siggquan*, Ice. *sökkva*, to fall to the bottom.]

SINK-A-PACE, singk'-a-pās, *n.* (*Shak.*) A corr. of CINQUE-PACE.

SINKER, singk'ėr, *n.* A weight on something to sink it, as a fishing-line.

SINK-HOLE, singk'-hōl, *n.* A hole for dirty water to run through.

SINKING-RIPE, singk'ing-rīp, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dead-ripe, about to fall off. [perfect.

SINLESS, sin'les, *adj.* Without sin: innocent: pure:

SINLESSLY, sin'les-li, *adv.* In a sinless manner: innocently. [sinless: innocence.

SINLESSNESS, sin'les-nes, *n.* The state of being

SINNER, sin'ėr, *n.* One who sins: an offender or criminal: (*theol.*) an unregenerate person.—*v.i.* To act as a sinner.

SIN-OFFERING, sin'-of'ėr-ing, *n.* An offering for or sacrifice in expiation of sin.

SINTER, sin'tėr, *n.* A name given to rocks precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters. [Ger., 'iron sparks.']

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SINUATE, sin'ū-āt, *adj.* *Curved:* (*bot.*) with a waved margin.—*v.t.* To bend in and out:—*pr.p.* sin'ūāting; *pa.p.* sin'ūāted. [L. *sinuatus*, pa.p. of *sinuo*, to bend.]

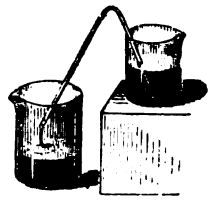
SINUATION, sin-ū-ā'shun, *n.* A winding or bending in and out. [From SINUATE.]

SINUOSITY, sin-ū-os'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being sinuous: a bend or series of bends and turns.

SINUOUS, sin'ū-us, *adj.* *Bending* in and out: winding: undulating. [L. *sinuosus—sinus*, a bending.]

SINUOUSLY, sin'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a sinuous manner: windingly: crookedly.

SIP, sip, *v.t.* *To sup* or drink in small quantities: to draw into the mouth: to taste: to drink out of.—*v.i.* to drink in small quantities: to drink by the lips:—*pr.p.* sipp'ing; *pa.p.* sipped'.—*n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips: a small draught taken with the lips. [Dim. of SUP: A.S. *sipan*.]



Siphon.

SIPHON, sī'fun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hollow body*, as a reed, &c.: a bent tube for drawing off liquids from one vessel into another. [Fr.—Gr. *siphōn*, something hollow, as a reed—*siphlos*, hollow.]

SIPHONAL, sī'fun-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to or resem-
SIPHONIC, sī-fon'ik, } bling a siphon.

SIR, sėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Senior* or *elder:* a word of respect used in addressing a man: the title of a knight or baronet: (*Shak.*) a title applied to a bachelor of arts at the universities (a translation of the Latin *dominus*). [O. Fr. *sire*, for *sieur*, L. *senior*, an elder, comp. of *senex*, old.]

SIRCAR, sėr-kär', *n.* A Hindu clerk. [Hind. *sarkar*, a superintendent—*sar*, head, *kar*, Sans. *kara*, work.]

SIRDAR, sėr-där', *n.* A Hindu chief. [Hind. *sardar*—*sar*, head, and *dar*, holding.]

SIRE, sīr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A senior* or father: one in the place of a father, as a sovereign: the male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse.—*v.t.* To beget, used of animals:—*pr.p.* sīr'ing; *pa.p.* sīred'. [See SIR.]

SIREN, sī'ren, *n.* (*lit.*) *An entangler:* (*myth.*) one of certain fabulous nymphs in S. Italy, who enticed mariners to destruction by sweet music: a fascinating woman: any one insidious and deceptive: an eel-like, amphibious animal, with only one pair of feet, found in N. America.—*adj.* Pertaining to or like a siren: fascinating. [L. *siren*, Gr. *seirēn*, lit. entangling, binding—*seira*, a cord, a band.]

SIRIUS, sir'i-us, *n.* The Dog-star. [L.; Gr. *Seirios*, from *seirios*, hot, scorching.]

SIRLOIN, sėr'loin (more correctly SURLOIN), *n.* *The loin* of beef. [O. E. *surloin*, Fr. *surlonge—sur*, L. *super*, up, and LOIN.]

SIRNAME, sėr'nām, *n.* A corr. of SURNAME.

SIROCCO, si-rok'o, *n.* A hot, oppressive wind from the south-*east* in S. Italy and adjoining parts. [It. *sirocco*, Sp. *siroco*, Ar. *schoruq—scharq*, the east.]

SIRRAH, sėr'a, *n.* Sir, used in anger or contempt. [O. E. *sirrha—sir, ha:* or from Ir. *sirreach*, poor.]

SIRUP, sir'up, *n.* (*lit.*) *A drink, a beverage:* a solution of sugar in water, simple, flavoured, or medicated. [Fr. *sirop*, low L. *sirupus*, Ar. *sharab—shariba*, to drink. See SHERBET.]

SISKIN, sis'kin, *n.* A migratory song-bird, resembling the green canary. [Dan. *siegen*, Sw. *siska*.]

SISTER, sis'tėr, *n.* A female born of the same parents: a female closely allied to or associated with another.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To resemble closely.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be akin. [O. E. *suster*, A.S. *sweoster*, Ger. *schwester*, L. *soror*, Sans. *svasri*.]

SISTERHOOD, sis'tėr-hood, *n.* (*orig.*) *State of being a sister*, the duty of a sister: a society of females.

SISTER-IN-LAW, sis'tėr-in-law, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister, or a brother's wife.

SISTERLIKE, sis'tėr-lik, } *adj.* Like or becoming
SISTERLY, sis'tėr-li, } a sister: kind: affectionate.

SISYPHEAN, sis-i-fē'an, *adj.* Relating to Sisyphus: incessantly recurring. [From Sisyphus, a king of Corinth, who was condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which, constantly recoiling, made his task incessant.]

SIT, sit, *v.i.* To rest on the haunches: to perch, as birds: to rest: to remain: to brood: to occupy a seat, esp. officially: to be officially engaged: to blow from a certain direction, as the wind: to be adjusted, to be with respect to fitness or unfitness.—*v.t.* to keep the seat upon: to seat:—*pr.p.* sitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sat. [A.S. *sittan*, L. *sedeo*, Gr. *hezomai*—root *hed*, Sans. *sad*.]

SIT DOWN, to place one's self on a seat: to settle.—SIT OUT, to sit during.—SIT UP, to rise from a lying to a sitting position.

SITE, sīt, *n.* The place where anything is *set down* or fixed: situation: a place chosen for any particular purpose. [L. *situs—sino, situm*, to set down.]

SITED, sīt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Placed, situated. [From SITE.]

SITH, sith, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Time. [A.S. *sith*, path,
SITHE, sīth, } occasion, time.]

SITH, sith, *conj.* (*Spenser*). Since, seeing that. [A.S. *sith*, since. See SINCE.]

SITHE, sīth, *n.* (*Shak.*) A scythe.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cut with a scythe.

SITHENCE, sith'ens, } *conj.* (*Spenser*). Since. [See
SITHENS, sith'enz, } SINCE.]

SITTER, sit'ėr, *n.* One who sits.

SITTING, sit'ing, *n.* State of resting on a seat: a seat: the act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take a likeness: an official meeting to transact business: uninterrupted application to anything for a time: the time during which one continues at anything: a resting on eggs for hatching. [From SIT.]

SITUATE, sit'ū-āt, } *adj.* *Set* or permanently
SITUATED, sit'ū-āt-ed, } fixed: placed with respect to other objects: residing. [Low L. *situatus*—L. *situo, -atum*, to place—*situs*, a site, situation.]

SITUATION, sit-ū-ā'shun, *n.* The place where anything is situated: position: temporary state: condition: office: employment.

SITZ-BATH, sitz'-bäth, *n.* The act of bathing the lower part of the person in a sitting posture. [Ger. *sitz-bad*.]

SIVA, sē'va, *n.* The third god of the Hindu triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. [Sans. *siva*, happy, auspicious.]

SIVAN, siv'an, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of May and June. [Heb.]

SIX, siks, *adj.* Five and one.—*n.* The number six: a figure denoting six units. [A.S. *six, sex*, Gael. *se*, L. *sex*, Gr. *hex*, Sans. *shash, svaksh*.]

TO BE AT SIXES AND SEVENS, to be in disorder.

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SIXFOLD, siks'fōld, *adj.* Folded or multiplied six times.

SIXPENCE, siks'pens, *n.* A silver coin = six pence.

SIX-PENNY, siks'-pen'i, *adj.* Worth sixpence.

SIXTEEN, siks'tēn, *adj.* *Six and ten.*—*n.* The sum of six and ten: a symbol representing it. [A.S. *sixtyne*—*six* and *tyn*, ten.]

SIXTEENTH, siks'tēnth, *adj.* The sixth after the tenth.—*n.* One of sixteen equal parts.

SIXTH, siksth, *adj.* The last of six: the ordinal of six.—*n.* The sixth part: (*mus.*) an interval of four tones and a semitone. [A.S. *sixta.*]

SIXTHLY, siksth'li, *adv.* In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, siks'ti-eth, *adj.* The sixth tenth: the ordinal of sixty.—*n.* A sixtieth part. [A.S. *sixteogeotha.*]

SIXTY, siks'ti, *adj.* Six times ten.—*n.* The number sixty: a symbol representing it. [A.S. *six-tig*—*six* and *tig*, ten.]

SIZABLE, sīz'a-bl, *adj.* Of suitable size: of considerable size or bulk.

SIZAR, sīz'ar, *n.* In univ. of Cambridge, orig. one who served out the *sizes* or rations: one of the lowest rank of students.

SIZE, sīz, *n.* (*orig.*) *A set* or *fixed quantity:* extent of volume or surface: magnitude.—*v.t.* To arrange according to size:—*pr.p.* sīz'ing; *pa.p.* sīzed'. [Contr. of ASSIZE.]

SIZE, sīz, *n.* (*lit.*) *Stiffening:* a kind of weak glue, used as varnish: any gluey substance.—*v.t.* To cover with size:—*pr.p.* sīz'ing; *pa.p.* sīzed'. [W. *syth*, stiffening, glue—*syth*, stiff.]

SIZER, sīz'ér, *n.* Same as SIZAR.

SIZES, sīz'ez, *n.pl.* (*Shak.*) Allowances. [From SIZE, a fixed quantity.]

SIZING, sīz'ing, *n.* Same as SIZE, stiffening.

SIZY, sīz'i, *adj.* *Size-like:* glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, skānz'māt, *n.* (*orig.*) *A brother in arms:* (*Shak.*) a messmate, a companion, a scapegrace. [SKEAN, SKAIN, a dagger, and MATE.]

SKALD, skald, *n.* Same as SCALD, a Scandinavian poet.

SKATE, skāt, *n.* A large flat fish belonging to the Ray family, with spikes or thorns on the back. [A.S. *sceadda*, Ice. *skata*, L. *squatina.*]

SKATE, skāt, *n.* A kind of sandal or frame of wood with a steel ridge under it for moving on ice.—*v.i.* To slide on skates:—*pr.p.* skāt'ing; *pa.p.* skāt'ed. [D. *schaat*, high-heeled shoes, skates.]

SKATER, skāt'ér, *n.* One who skates.

SKEAN, skēn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A dagger. [A.S. *sæcg*, *sægen*, a dagger, Ir. *scian*, Gael. *sgian*, W. *ysgien*, a large knife.]

SKEG, skeg, *n.* A wild plum.

SKEIN, skān, *n.* A knot or number of knots of thread or yarn. [O. Fr. *escaigne;* Gael. *sgeinn.*]

SKELETON, skel'e-tun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A dried body:* the bones of an animal: the bones of an animal separated from the flesh, and preserved in their natural position: the framework or outline of anything. [Gr. *skeleton* (*sōma*), a dried (body)—*skeletos*, dried—*skellō*, to dry, to parch.]

SKELETON-KEY, skel'e-tun-kē, *n.* A key for picking locks, without the inner bits, and so like a skeleton.

SKEPTIC, SKEPTICALLY, &c. Same as SCEPTIC, SCEPTICALLY, &c.

SKERRY, sker'i, *n.* A rocky islet. [Dan. *skar*, *skiar*, Ger. *schere*, a rock: E. SCAR.]

SKETCH, skech, *n.* *Something done off hand:* a first draft of any plan or painting: an outline.—*v.t.* To make a rough draft of: to draw the outline: to give the principal points of.—*v.i.* to practise sketching. [Ger. *skizze*, D. *schets*—L. *schedius*, suddenly, offhand, Gr. *schedios*, sudden.]

SKETCHER, skech'ér, *n.* One who sketches.

SKETCHILY, skech'i-li, *adv.* In a sketchy or incomplete manner.

SKETCHINESS, skech'i-nes, *n.* The state of being [sketchy or incomplete.

SKETCHY, skech'i, *adj.* Containing a sketch or outline: incomplete.

SKEW, skū, *adj.* *To one side:* oblique: intersecting a road, river, &c., not at right angles, as a bridge.—*adv.* Awry: obliquely. [See ASKEW.]

SKEW-ARCH, skū'-ärch, *n.* An arch standing obliquely on its abutments.

SKEW-BACK, skū'-bak, *n.* (*arch.*) The course of masonry on the top of an abutment with a slope for the base of the arch to rest against.

SKEW-BRIDGE, skū'-brij, *n.* A bridge having its arch or arches set obliquely on its abutments, as when a railway crosses a road, &c., at an oblique angle.

SKEWER, skū'ér, *n.* A pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting.—*v.t.* To fasten with skewers. [Prov. E. *skiver*, prob. the same as SHIVER, a splint of wood.]

SKID, skid, *n.* (*mil.*) A piece of timber used as a base to keep one object from resting on another: a piece of timber hung against a ship's side to preserve it from injury: a chain to lock the wheel of a wagon: two pieces of timber united ladder-wise, for loading or unloading heavy goods. [Prov. E. *shide*, A.S. *scide*, a piece split off, a billet of wood—*scidan*, to cleave.]

SKIEY, skī'i, *adj.* Same as SKYEY.

SKIFF, skif, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small ship:* a small light boat. [Ger. *schiff*, O. Ger. *skif.* See SHIP.]

SKILFUL, skil'fool, *adj.* Having or displaying skill: dexterous.

SKILFULLY, skil'fool-li, *adv.* With skill or nice [art: dexterously.

SKILFULNESS, skil'fool-nes, *n.* Same as SKILL.

SKILL, skil, *n.* (*lit.*) *Separation, discrimination:* knowledge of anything: dexterity in practice.—*v.i.* (*B.*) To understand: (*Spenser*) to signify, to be of importance. [A.S. *scylan*, to distinguish, Ice. *skilia*, to separate, discriminate, to understand.]

SKILLED, skild, *adj.* Having skill: skilful: expert.

SKILLESS, skil'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanting skill, artless.

SKILLET, skil'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little dish:* a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water, in cooking, &c. [O. Fr. *escuellette*—L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish. See SCULLERY.]

SKIM, skim, *v.t.* *To clear of scum:* to take off by skimming: to brush the surface of lightly.—*v.i.* to pass over lightly: to glide along near the surface:—*pr.p.* skimm'ing; *pa.p.* skimmed'. [A form of SCUM.]

SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE, skim'bl-skam'bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wandering, wild, rambling. [A reduplication of SCAMBLE.]

SKIMMER, skim'ér, *n.* A utensil for skimming milk.

SKIM-MILK, skim'-milk, *n.* Skimmed milk: milk from which the cream has been skimmed.

SKIMMING, skim'ing, *n.* The act of taking off that which floats on the surface of a liquid, as cream: that which is taken off, scum.

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SKIMMINGLY, skim'ing-li, *adv.* By skimming or gliding along the surface.

SKIN, skin, *n.* The natural outer covering of the body: a hide: the bark or rind of plants, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with skin: to cover the surface of: to strip the skin from, to peel.—*v.i.* to be covered with a skin:—*pr.p.* skinn'ing; *pa.p.* skinned'. [A.S. *scinn*, Ice. *skinn*, W. *cenn*.] [only: superficial.

SKIN-DEEP, skin'-dēp, *adj.* As deep as the skin

SKINFLINT, skin'flint, *n.* One who takes the smallest gains, who would, as it were, even skin a flint: a very niggardly person.

SKINK, skingk, *n.* (*obs.*) Drink.—*v.i.* To serve drink. [A.S. *scenc*.]

SKINKER, skingk'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who serves drink. [thin one.

SKINLESS, skin'les, *adj.* Having no skin, or a very

SKINNINESS, skin'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being skinny. [ing flesh.

SKINNY, skin'i, *adj.* Consisting of skin only: want-

SKIN-WOOL, skin'-wōōl, *n.* Wool pulled from the skin of a dead sheep.

SKIP, skip, *v.i.* *To move suddenly:* to leap: to bound lightly and joyfully: to pass over.—*v.t.* to leap over: to omit:—*pr.p.* skipp'ing; *pa.p.* skipped'.—*n.* A light leap: a bound: the omission of a part: a large square basket lined with leather, used in spinning-mills for carrying the bobbins of yarn. [W. *cip*, a sudden effort, Gael. *sgiab*, to move suddenly, Ice. *skopa*, to run; allied to SCAMPER.]

SKIPPER, skip'ėr, *n.* One who skips: a dancer: (*Shak.*) a young, thoughtless person.

SKIPPER, skip'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) A *shipper* or sailor: the master of a merchant-ship. [A.S. *scipere*, Dan. *skipper*, Ger. *schiffer*; from SHIP.]

SKIPPET, skip'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). A small boat. [Dim. of A.S. *scip*. See SHIP.]

SKIPPINGLY, skip'ing-li, *adv.* In a skipping manner: by skips or leaps. [skipping.

SKIPPING-ROPE, skip'ing-rōp, *n.* A rope used in

SKIRMISH, skėr'mish, *n.* An irregular fight between two small parties: a contest.—*v.i.* To fight slightly or irregularly. [O. E. *escarmish*, Fr. *escarmouche* (*escrimer*, to fence), Ger. *scharmützel*, from O. Ger. *skirm*, a shield.]

SKIRMISHER, skėr'mish-ėr, *n.* One who skirmishes: one of a body of troops fighting in loose order in front of the main body.

SKIRR, skėr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To ramble over in order to clear, to scour.—*v.i.* to scour, to run in haste. [A modification of SCOUR.]

SKIRT, skėrt, *n.* The part of a garment below the waist: a woman's garment like a petticoat: the edge of any part of the dress: border: margin: extreme part.—*v.t.* To border: to form the edge of.—*v.i.* to be on the border: to live near the extremity. [Dan. *skiorte*, Ice. *skyrta*, an under garment; from root of SHIRT.]

SKIRTING, skėrt'ing, *n.* The narrow board placed round the foot of the walls in a room.

SKITTISH, skit'ish, *adj.* *Shooting* forward quickly: flying about: frisking: easily frightened: unsteady: hasty: changeable, fickle. [A.S. *sceotan*, *scitan*, to shoot, to dart. See SHOOT.]

SKITTISHLY, skit'ish-li, *adv.* Wantonly: changeably: shyly. [From SKITTISH.]

SKITTISHNESS, skit'ish-nes, *n.* Wantonness, fickleness: shyness. [From SKITTISH.]

SKITTLE-BALL, skit'l-bawl, *n.* The ball thrown in playing at skittles.

SKITTLES, skit'lz, *n.* A game in which wooden pins are *shot* or knocked down with a wooden ball—also called *ninepins*, from the number of the pins.

SKIVER, skī'vėr, *n.* A kind of leather made of *split* sheep-skins, used for bookbinding, &c. [From root of SHIVE, SHIVER.]

SKRIMMAGE. Same as SCRIMMAGE.

SKUE, skū. Same as SKEW.

SKULK, skulk, *v.i.* *To hide one's self:* to sneak out of the way: to lurk. [Dan. *skulke*, to sneak, *skiule*, to conceal one's self, from *skiule*, Ice. *skjol*, cover, hiding-place.]

SKULK, skulk, } *n.* One who skulks or avoids
SKULKER, skulk'ėr, } duty: a sneak.

SKULKINGLY, skulk'ing-li, *adv.* In a skulking manner.

SKULL, skul, *n.* (*lit.*) *A shell:* the bony case that encloses the brain: the brain: the head. [O. Ger. *sciulla*, Ice. *kollr*, the skull, Dan. and Sw. *skal*, a shell.]

SKULL-CAP, skul'-kap, *n.* A cap which fits closely to the skull or head.

SKUNK, skungk, *n.* A small N. American carnivorous quadruped allied to the otter and weasel, which defends itself by emitting a most offensive fluid. [Contr. from the Indian *seganku*.]

SKY, skī, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cloud:* the atmosphere which surrounds the earth: the heavens: the weather. [Dan., Sw., and Ice. *sky*, a cloud; akin to A.S. *scua*, Gr. *skia*, a shadow, Sans. *sku*, to cover.]

SKY-BLUE, skī'-blōō, *adj.* Blue like the sky.

SKY-COLOUR, skī'-kul'ur, *n.* The colour of the sky: azure.

SKYED, skīd, *adj.* Surrounded by sky.

SKYEY, skī'i, *adj.* Like the sky: ethereal.

SKYISH, skī'ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like or approaching the sky, lofty.

SKYLARK, skī'lärk, *n.* A species of lark that mounts high towards the sky and sings on the wing.

SKYLARKING, skī'lärk'ing, *n.* Running about the rigging of a ship in sport like a skylark: frolicking.

SKYLIGHT, skī'līt, *n.* A window in a roof or ceiling towards the sky for the admission of light.

SKY-ROCKET, skī'-rok'et, *n.* A rocket that ascends high towards the sky and burns as it flies.

SKY-SAIL, skī'-sāl, *n.* The sail above the 'royal.'

SKY-SCRAPER, skī'-skrāp'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which scrapes the sky:* a sky-sail of a triangular shape.

SKYWARD, skī'ward, *adv.* Toward the sky.

SLAB, slab, *n.* *A thin slip* of anything, esp. of stone, having plane surfaces: a piece sawed from a log. [W. *yslab*, *llab*, a thin slip.]

SLABBER, slab'ėr, *v.i.* *To slaver:* to let the saliva fall from the mouth: to drivel.—*v.t.* to wet by saliva. [D. *slabbern*, allied to SLAVER: from the sound.]

SLACK, slak, *adj.* *Lax* or *loose:* not firmly extended or drawn out: not holding fast: weak: not eager or diligent: inattentive: not violent or rapid: slow.—*adv.* In a slack manner: partially: insufficiently. [A.S. *sleac*, W. *yslac* (*llac*, lax), Ger. *schlaff*, Sw. *slak*, Ice. *slakr*; akin to L. *laxus*, loose.]

SLACK, slak, } *v.i.* To become slack: to be
SLACKEN, slak'n, } remiss: to abate: to become slower: to fail or flag.—*v.t.* to make slack: to loosen: to loosen from sticking: to relax: to remit: to abate: to withhold: to use less liberally: to check: (*B.*) to delay.

SLACKLY, slak'li, *adv.* In a slack manner: loosely: negligently.

SLACKNESS, slak'nes, *n.* The state of being slack: want of tightness: slowness: inattention.

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SLADE, slād, *n.* (*obs.*) A little valley or dell: a piece of low, moist ground. [A.S. *slæd*, a plain.]

SLAG, slag, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is cast off* or *which flows over:* the vitrified matter produced during the reduction of metallic ores by fluxes: the dross of a metal: vitrified cinders: the scoriæ of a volcano. [Sw. *slagg*, Ger. *schlacke—schlagen*, to cast off, Ice. *slagga*, to flow over.]

SLAGGY, slag'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or like slag.

SLAIN, slān, *pa.p.* of SLAY.

SLAKE, slāk, *v.t.* *To slacken* or make less active: to quench: to extinguish: to mix with water.—*v.i.* to go out: to become extinct: (*Spenser*) to slack, to abate:—*pr.p.* slāk'ing; *pa.p.* slāked'. [Norw. *slekkja*, to make slack, to slake; Sw. *släcka*, Ice. *slökva*, to slake: allied to SLACK.]

SLAKELESS, slāk'les, *adj.* That cannot be slaked: [inextinguishable.

SLAM, slam, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To shut with violence and noise:—*pr.p.* slamm'ing; *pa.p.* slammed'.—*n.* The act of slamming: the sound so made. [From the sound.]

SLANDER, slan'dėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Scandal:* a false or malicious report: defamation by words: calumny: (*Shak.*) disgrace, reproach.—*v.t.* To defame: to calumniate. [Fr. *esclandre*, L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*. See SCANDAL.]

SLANDERER, slan'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who slanders or makes false charges on another.

SLANDEROUS, slan'dėr-us, *adj.* Given to or containing slander: calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, slan'dėr-us-li, *adv.* In a slanderous manner: calumniously.

SLANDEROUSNESS, slan'dėr-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous.

SLANG, slang, *n.* Low *language.* [From Fr. *langue*, L. *lingua*, tongue, language.]

SLANT, slant, *adj.* *Sloping:* oblique: inclined from a direct line.—*n.* A slope.—*v.t.* To turn in a sloping direction.—*v.i.* to slope. [Scot. *sclent*, to slope, W. *ysglentio*, Sw. *slinta*, to slide.]

SLANTING, slant'ing, *adj.* Same as SLANT.

SLANTINGLY, slant'ing-li, *adv.* In a slanting direction: with a slope or inclination.

SLANTLY, slant'li, } *adv.* In a sloping, oblique,
SLANTWISE, slant'wīz, } or inclined manner.

SLAP, slap, *n.* A blow with the hand or anything flat.—*v.t.* To give a slap to:—*pr.p.* slapp'ing; *pa.p.* slapped'.—*adv.* With a slap: suddenly, violently. [Ger. *schlappe:* from the sound.]

SLASH, slash, *v.t.* To cut by *striking* with violence and at random: to make long cuts.—*v.i.* to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument.—*n.* A long cut: a cut at random: a cut in cloth to shew colours through the openings. [Ice. *slasa*, to strike: from the sound.]

SLATCH, slach, *n.* The slack of a rope: an interval of fair weather: a short breeze of wind. [Connected with SLACK.]

SLATE, slāt, *n.* An argillaceous stone which *splits* into thin plates: a rock or stone of a slaty structure: a piece of slate for roofing, or for writing upon.—*v.t.* To cover with slate:—*pr.p.* slāt'ing; *pa.p.* slāt'ed. [O. E. *sclate*, Gael. *sgliat*, a slate, O. Fr. *esclat*, Ger. *schleisze*, a splinter, from *schleiszen*, to split.]

SLATE-PENCIL, slāt'-pen'sil, *n.* A pencil of soft slate.

SLATER, slāt'ėr, *n.* One who lays slates on buildings.

SLATING, slāt'ing, *n.* The act of covering with slates: a covering of slates: materials for slating.

SLATTERN, slat'ėrn, *n.* A woman *sluttish* and negligent of her dress: an untidy woman.—*adj.* Like a slattern: sluttish. [Ger. *schlottern*, to flap, D. *sloddderen*, to hang and flap; Dan. *slat*, loose: prob. from the flapping sound of loose, untidy clothing: allied to SLUT.]

SLATTERNLY, slat'ėrn-li, *adj.* Like a slattern: negligent of person: slovenly: dirty: sluttish.—*adv.* Negligently: untidily.

SLATY, slāt'i, *adj.* Resembling slate: having the nature or properties of slate.

SLAUGHTER, slaw'tėr, *n.* *A slaying* or killing: a great destruction of life: carnage: butchery.—*v.t.* To slay: to kill for the market: to destroy by violence (as numbers): to massacre. [Ice. *slatr*, Goth. *slauhts*, slaughter, *slahan*, to strike, to slay; Ger. *schlachten*, to kill. See SLAY.]

SLAUGHTERER, slaw'tėr-ėr, *n.* One employed in [slaughtering.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, slaw'tėr-hows, *n.* A house where beasts are slaughtered or killed for the market.

SLAUGHTERMAN, slaw'tėr-man, *n.* A man employed in slaughtering, killing, or butchering animals.

SLAUGHTEROUS, slaw'tėr-us, *adj.* Given to slaughter: destructive: murderous.

SLAVE, slāv, *n.* The name of the peoples inhabiting E. Europe. [Said to be from Slav. *slawa*, fame, or from *slowo*, a word.]

SLAVE, slāv, *n.* (*orig.*) *A Slave* made captive by the Teutons: a captive in servitude: any one in bondage: a serf: one who labours like a slave: a drudge: one wholly under the will of another: one who has lost all power of resistance.—*v.i.* To work like a slave: to drudge.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to enslave, to turn to slavish uses:—*pr.p.* slāv'ing; *pa.p.* slāved'. [Fr. *esclave*, Ger. *sclave*, from SLAVE.]

SLAVE-DRIVER, slāv'-drīv'ėr, *n.* One who superintends slaves at their work. [slaves.

SLAVE-HOLDER, slāv'-hōld'ėr, *n.* An owner of

SLAVE-HUNT, slāv'-hunt, *n.* A hunt after runaway slaves.

SLAVER, slāv'ėr, *n.* A ship employed in the slave-trade: one who buys and sells slaves.

SLAVER, slāv'ėr, *n.* *Spittle* or saliva running from the mouth.—*v.i.* To let the saliva run out of the mouth.—*v.t.* to smear with saliva. [Ice. *slefa*, *sleve*, O. Ger. *slîm*, Slav. *slina*, L. *saliva*, Gr. *sialon*, spittle.]

SLAVERER, slav'ėr-ėr, *n.* A driveller: an idiot. [From SLAVER.] [manner: with slaver.

SLAVERINGLY, slav'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a slavering

SLAVERY, slāv'ėr-i, *n.* The state of being a slave: serfdom: the state of being entirely under the will of another: bondage: drudgery.

SLAVE-SHIP, slāv'-ship, *n.* A ship used for transporting slaves. [and selling slaves.

SLAVE-TRADE, slāv'-trād, *n.* The trade of buying

SLAVE-TRADER, slāv'-trād'ėr, *n.* A trader in slaves.

SLAVIC, slav'ik, *adj.* Slavonic. [From SLAVE.]

SLAVISH, slāv'ish, *adj.* Of or belonging to slaves: becoming slaves: servile: mean: base: laborious.

SLAVISHLY, slāv'ish-li, *adv.* In a slavish manner: like a drudge: servilely, meanly.

SLAVISHNESS, slāv'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish: servility: meanness.

SLAVONIC, sla-von'ik, } *adj.* *Of* or belonging
SLAVONIAN, sla-vōn'yan, } to *the Slaves*, or their language.

SLAY, slā, *v.t.* *To strike:* to kill: to put to death: to destroy:—*pr.p.* slāy'ing; *pa.t.* slew (slōō); *pa.p.* slain. [A.S. *slean*, Ice. *slá*, Goth. *slahan*, to strike.]

SLAYER, slā'ėr, *n.* One who slays: a murderer.

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SLEAVE, slēv, *n.* The ravelled, knotty part of silk thread: (*Shak.*) floss-silk.—*v.t.* To separate, as threads:—*pr.p.* sleav'ing; *pa.p.* sleaved'. [Ice. *sleſa*, a thread.]

SLED, sled, *n.* A carriage made for *sliding* upon snow: a sleigh.—*v.t.* To convey on a sled. [Dan. *slaede*, Ice. *sledi*, O. Ger. *slito*, Ger. *schlitten*, from *schlittern*, A.S. *slidan*, to slide.]

SLEDDED, sled'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Sledged. [From SLED.]

SLEDDING, sled'ing, *n.* The act of transporting on a sled.

SLEDGE, slej, *n.* Same as SLED.

SLEDGE, slej, *n.* An instrument for *striking:* a large heavy hammer used chiefly by ironsmiths. [A.S. *slecge*, Dan. *slægge;* Ger. *schlägel*, a beater—*schlagen*, Goth. *slahan*, to strike. See SLAY.]

SLEEK, slēk, *adj.* *Smooth:* glossy: soft: not rough.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To render smooth and glossy. [Ger. *schlicht*, Ice. *slikja*, to smoothe or polish: perh. akin to SLIGHT.]

SLEEKLY, slēk'li, *adv.* Smoothly: glossily. [From SLEEK.]

SLEEKNESS, slēk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sleek: smoothness and glossiness of surface.

SLEEP, slēp, *v.i.* *To be relaxed*, or to take rest by relaxation: to become unconscious: to slumber: to rest: to be motionless or inactive: to remain unnoticed: to live thoughtlessly: to be dead: to rest in the grave:—*pr.p.* sleep'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slept.—*n.* The state of one who or that which sleeps: slumber: rest. [A.S. *slæpan*, O. Ger. *slafan*, Ger. *schlafen*, Goth. *slepan*, from O. Ger. *slaf*, relaxed, Ice. *slapa*, to hang loose.]

ON SLEEP (*B.*), asleep.

SLEEPER, slēp'ėr, *n.* One who sleeps: a timber laid asleep or resting along its whole length, supporting a weight, railway rails, &c.

SLEEPILY, slēp'i-li, *adv.* In a sleepy manner: drowsily: stupidly.

SLEEPINESS, slēp'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sleepy: drowsiness.

SLEEPING, slēp'ing, *p.adj.* Occupied with or for sleeping: dormant.—*n.* The state of resting in sleep: (*Shak.*) the state of being at rest.

SLEEPLESS, slēp'les, *adj.* Without sleep: unable to sleep.

SLEEPLESSLY, slēp'les-li, *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

SLEEPLESSNESS, slēp'les-nes, *n.* The state of being sleepless: want of sleep.

SLEEP-WALKER, slēp'-wawk'ėr, *n.* One who walks while asleep: a somnambulist.

SLEEP-WALKING, slēp'-wawk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep: somnambulism.

SLEEPY, slēp'i, *adj.* Inclined to sleep: drowsy: dull: heavy: lazy.

SLEET, slēt, *n.* Rain mingled with snow or hail.—*v.i.* To hail or snow with rain mingled. [A.S. *sliht;* Sw. *slagg;* Dan. *slud;* Norw. *sletta.*]

SLEETINESS, slēt'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sleety.

SLEETY, slēt'i, *adj.* Consisting of or bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, slēv, *n.* The part of a garment which *covers* the arm.—*v.t.* To furnish with sleeves:—*pr.p.* sleev'ing; *pa.p.* sleeved'. [A.S. *sleſ, slyf*, a sleeve; O. Ger. *slauf, slouf*, clothing; D. *sloove*, a covering, *slooven*, to cover.]

LAUGH IN ONE'S SLEEVE, to laugh behind one's sleeve, formerly worn long and pendent, to laugh privately or unperceived.

SLEEVELESS, slēv'les, *adj.* Without sleeves.

SLEID, slād, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To prepare for use in the weaver's sley or reed. [O. E. *sley, slay*, from A.S. *slæ*, a weaver's reed.]

SLEIGH, slā, *n.* Same as SLED.

SLEIGHING, slā'ing, *n.* The act of riding in a sleigh or sled.

SLEIGHT, slīt, *n.* *Cunning:* dexterity: an artful trick. [Ice. *slægr*, cunning; Sw. *slog*, expert, sly, *sloga*, workmanship; allied to SLY.]

SLEIGHT OF HAND, legerdemain.

SLENDER, slen'dėr, *adj.* *Thin* or narrow: feeble: inconsiderable: simple. [O. D. *slinder*, thin, *slinderen*, to creep like a snake; low Ger. *slinders*, to glide.]

SLENDERLY, slen'dėr-li, *adv.* In a slender manner: slightly: feebly.

SLENDERNESS, slen'dėr-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slender: insufficiency: thinness: weakness: feebleness.

SLEPT, slept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SLEEP.

SLEUTH-HOUND, slōōth'-hownd, *n.* A hound that follows the track of man or beast by the scent. [Scot. *sleuth*, the track of man or beast as followed by the scent; Celt. *sliocht*, track.]

SLEW, slōō, *pa.t.* of SLAY.

SLEY, slā, *n.* A weaver's reed. [A.S. *slæ.*]

SLICE, slīs, *v.t.* *To slit* or *divide* into thin pieces:—*pr.p.* slīc'ing; *pa.p.* slīced'.—*n.* A thin broad piece: a broad knife for serving fish. [O. Fr. *esclisier*, to divide; O. Ger. *sleizan*, to split. See SLIT.]

SLICER, slīs'ėr, *n.* One who or that which slices: a broad, flat knife.

SLICKENSIDES, slik'en-sīdz, *n.* The smooth, polished, and generally glazed surfaces of flaws in rocks. [From obs. *slick*, sleek, smooth. See SLEEK.]

SLID, slid, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SLIDE.

SLIDDEN, slid'n, *pa.p.* of SLIDE.

SLIDE, slīd, *v.i.* To *slip* along: to glide: to pass along smoothly: to fall.—*v.t.* to thrust along: to slip:—*pr.p.* slīd'ing; *pa.t.* slid; *pa.p.* slid or slidd'en.—*n.* A smooth passage: the fall of a mass of earth or rock: a smooth declivity: a slider: (*mus.*) two notes sliding into each other. [A.S. *slidan*, to slide—*slith*, slippery; D. *slidderen*, to slip: allied to GLIDE.]

SLIDER, slīd'ėr, *n.* One who or that which slides: the part of an instrument or machine that slides.

SLIDE-VALVE, slīd'-valv, *n.* A valve in a steam-engine, made to slide backward and forward to cover and uncover the openings through which steam enters the cylinder.

SLIDING-RULE, slīd'ing-rōōl, *n.* An instrument for solving arithmetical problems mechanically, consisting of three pieces of wood, of which two are fastened together with slips of brass so as to allow the third to slide between them.

SLIDING-SCALE, slīd'ing-skāl, *n.* A scale of duties which slide or vary according to the value or market prices: a sliding-rule.

SLIGHT, slīt, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Plain, smooth:* of little value: trifling: small: weak: slender: negligent: not decided.—*n.* Neglect: disregard.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Slightly.—*v.t.* To disregard, as of slight value: to neglect. [O. Ger. *sleht*, Ger. *schlecht*, Sw. *slat*, plain, smooth. See SLEEK.]

SLIGHT, slīt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Sleight, device, trick.

SLIGHTINGLY, slīt'ing-li, *adv.* In a slighting manner: with neglect.

SLIGHTLY, slīt'li, *adv.* In a slight manner: weakly: carelessly: negligently.

SLIGHTNESS, slīt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slight: want of force or strength: want of vehemence or severity: negligence.

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SLILY, slī'li, *adv.* Same as SLYLY.

SLIM, slim, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Vile, worthless:* weak: slender: slight:—*comp.* SLIMM'ER, *superl.* SLIMM'EST. [D., Sw.; O. Ger. *slim;* Ice. *slæmr*, Ger. *schlimm*, bad.]

SLIME, slīm, *n.* (*lit.*) *Lime* or *mud:* (*B.*) prob. bitumen. [Ice., O. Ger. *slim*, D. *slijm*, sticky matter; Ger. *schlamm*, mud; allied to L. *limus*, mud.]

SLIME-PIT, slīm'-pit, *n.* A pit of slime or viscous mire. [slimy.

SLIMINESS, slīm'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being

SLIMY, slīm'i, *adj.* Abounding with or consisting of slime: glutinous.

SLINESS, slī'nes, *n.* Same as SLYNESS.

SLING, sling, *n.* An instrument consisting of a strap of leather and two cords, for throwing stones to a great distance, by *whirling* it rapidly *round:* a throw: a hanging bandage for a wounded limb: a rope with hooks, used in hoisting and lowering weights.—*v.t.* To throw with a sling: to hang so as to swing: to move or swing by means of a rope: to cast:—*pr.p.* sling'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slung.

[Sp. *eslinga;* Fr. *élingue*—O. Ger. *slinga*, a sling; A.S. *slingan*, to turn in a circle, D. *slingern*, to whirl round, Sw. *slinga*, to twist.]

SLINGER, sling'ér, *n.* One who uses a sling.

SLING-STONES, sling'-stōnz, *n.* (*B.*) Stones thrown from a sling.

SLINK, slingk, *v.i.* *To creep* or crawl away, as if ashamed: to sneak:—*pr.p.* slink'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slunk. [A.S. *slincan*, Sw. *slinka*, Ger. *schleichen*, D. *sleyken*, to creep.]

SLIP, slip, *v.i.* *To slide* or *glide* along: to move out of place: to escape: to err: to slink: to enter by oversight:—*v.t.* to cause to slide: to convey secretly: to omit: to throw off: to let loose: to escape from: to part from the branch or stem:—*pr.p.* slipp'ing; *pa.p.* slipped'.—*n.* Act of slipping: that on which anything may slip: an error: an escape: a twig: a strip: a leash: a sloping bank for ship-building: anything easily slipped on: (*Shak.*) a counterfeit piece of money made of brass covered with silver. [A.S. *slipan*, D. *slippen*, to glide; Ger. *schlüpfen*, to slide into; allied to L. *labor, lapsus*, to glide.]

SLIP-KNOT, slip'-not, *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

SLIPPER, slip'ér, *n.* A loose shoe easily slipped on.

SLIPPER, slip'ér, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Slippery.

SLIPPERED, slip'érd, *adj.* Wearing slippers.

SLIPPERINESS, slip'ér-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slippery: uncertainty.

SLIPPERY, slip'ér-i, *adj.* Apt to slip away: smooth: not affording firm footing or confidence: unstable: uncertain: (*Shak.*) wanton, unchaste.

SLIPPINESS, slip'i-nes, *n.* Same as SLIPPERINESS.

SLIPPY, slip'i, *adj.* Same as SLIPPERY.

SLIPSHOD, slip'shod, *adj.* Shod with slippers, or shoes down at the heel like slippers: careless.

SLISH, slish, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cut. [A corr. of SLASH.]

SLIT, slit, *v.t.* *To tear* or cut lengthwise: to split: to cut into strips:—*pr.p.* slitt'ing; *pa.t.* slit; *pa.p.* slit or slitt'ed.—*n.* A long cut: a narrow opening. [A.S. *slītan*, Sw., Ice. *slīta*, to tear.]

SLIVER, sliv'ér or slī'vér, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To split*, to tear off lengthwise, to slice.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A piece cut or rent off, a slice. [A.S. *slīfan*, to split, to cleave.]

SLOAT, slōt, *n.* A piece of timber acting as a cross-bar, to keep other pieces together. [Low Ger. *slot*, Ger. *schloss*, a lock.]

SLOBBER, slob'ér. Same as SLABBER.

SLOBBERY, slob'ér-i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Moist, wet. [From SLOBBER.]

SLOE, slō, *n.* A small *sour* wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn. [A.S. *sla*, D. *sleeuwe*, a sloe—*sleeuw*, sour.]

SLOGAN, slō'gan, *n.* A war-cry among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. contracted from *sluagh-ghairm*, an army cry.]

SLOMBRY, slom'bri, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sleepy.

SLOOP, slōōp, *n.* *A light boat:* a one-masted cutter-rigged vessel. [D. *sloepe*. See SHALLOP.]

SLOP, slop, *n.* Water carelessly spilled: a puddle: mean liquor or liquid food:—*pl.* dirty water.—*v.t.* To soil by letting a liquid fall upon:—*pr.p.* slopp'ing; *pa.p.* slopped'. [Acc. to Wedgwood, imitative of the sound of dashing water.]

SLOP, slop, *n.* (*orig.*) A kind of outer garment:—(*Shak.*) *pl.* breeches, trousers: ready-made clothes, bedding, &c. [A.S. *slop*, a frock or over-garment.]

SLOPE, slōp, *n.* Any incline down which a thing may *slip:* a direction downward.—*v.t.* To form with a slope, or obliquely.—*v.i.* to be inclined:—*pr.p.* slōp'ing; *pa.p.* slōped'.—*adv.* In a sloping manner.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Sloped. [Perh. from SLIP: or from D. *slap*, slack, Norw. *slape*, to be inclined downwards.] [tal or other right line.

SLOPING, slōp'ing, *p.adj.* Inclining from a horizon-

SLOPINGLY, slōp'ing-li, *adv.* In a sloping manner: with a slope. [sloppy: muddiness.

SLOPPINESS, slop'i-nes, *n.* The state of being

SLOPPY, slop'i, *adj.* Wet: muddy. [From SLOP.]

SLOT. Same as SLOAT.

SLOT, slot, *n.* The *track* of a deer. [Ice. *slod*, track, path; Scot. *sleuth*, track by the scent.]

SLOT, slot, *n.* *A slit* or groove, esp. on a metal surface.

SLOTH, slōth or sloth, *n.* *Slowness:* laziness: sluggishness: a quadruped which lives on trees, so named from its *slow* movement when on the ground. [A.S. *slæwth*, *slewth*—*slaw*, slow. See SLOW.]

SLOTHFUL, slōth'fool or sloth'-, *adj.* Given to sloth: inactive: lazy. [manner: lazily: idly.

SLOTHFULLY, slōth'fool-li, *adv.* In a slothful

SLOTHFULNESS, slōth'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slothful: the indulgence of sloth: the habit of idleness: laziness.

Slotting-machine.

SLOTTING-MACHINE, slot'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A machine for cutting slots or square grooves in metal.

SLOUCH, slowch, *n.* *A hanging down loosely* or *slackly* of the head or other part: clownish gait: a clown.—*v.i.* To hang down: to have a clownish look or gait.—*v.t.* to depress. [Ice. *slakr*, D. *slus*, W. *llac*, slack, loose; Ice. *loka*, to hang down. See SLACK.]

SLOUCHING, slowch'ing, *p.adj.* Walking with a downcast, awkward manner: hanging down. [From SLOUCH.]

SLOUGH, sluf, *n.* The cast off skin of a serpent: the dead part which separates from a sore.—*v.i.* To come away as a slough: to be in the state of sloughing:—*pr.p.* slough'ing (sluf'-); *pa.p.* sloughed' (slauft). [A.S. *slog*—*slean*, to cast; Ice. *slog*, what is cast away in dressing fish: or perh. from O. Ger. *sluch*, skin of a serpent, Ger. *schlauch*, a skin.]

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SLOUGH, slow or sluf, *n.* *A hollow filled with mud:* a soft bog or marsh. [A.S. *slog*, a hollow place; Gael. *slugaid*, W. *yslwch*, a deep miry place.]

SLOUGHY, slow'i, *adj.* Full of sloughs: miry.

SLOUGHY, sluf'i, *adj.* Like or containing slough.

SLOVEN, sluv'n, *n.* *A slow, lazy fellow:* a man carelessly or dirtily dressed:—*fem.* SLUT. [Dan. *slov*, D. *sloef*, O. Ger. *sluf*, slow, indolent: conn. with SLOW.]

SLOVENLINESS, sluv'n-li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slovenly: neglect of cleanliness: negligence or carelessness.

SLOVENLY, sluv'n-li, *adj.* Like a sloven: negligent of neatness or cleanliness: disorderly: done in an untidy manner.—*adv.* In a slovenly manner.

SLOVENRY, sluv'n-ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) SLOVENLINESS.

SLOW, slō, *adj.* *Lazy: dull:* not swift: late: behind in time: not hasty: not ready: not progressive.—*v.t.* To render slow: (*Shak.*) to delay, to omit by delay. [A.S. *slaw*, *sleaw*, slow, lazy; O. Ger. *sleo*, *slewo*, Sw. *slo*, dull.]

SLOW-GAITED, slō'-gāt'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Accustomed to walk slowly.

SLOW-HOUND, slō'-hownd, *n.* SLEUTH-HOUND.

SLOWNESS, slō'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slow: want of speed or velocity: want of readiness or promptness: deliberation: dilatoriness.

SLOW-WORM, slō'-wurm, *n.* A species of worm, so called from the slowness of its motion.

SLUBBER, slub'ér, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stain, to daub, to slur over. [Same as SLABBER.]

SLUDGE, sluj, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Soft mud or mire. [Connected with SLOUGH.]

SLUDGY, sluj'i, *adj.* Miry: muddy. [From SLUDGE.]

SLUE, slōō, *v.t.* (*naut.*) To turn anything about its axis without removing it from its place: to turn.—*v.i.* to turn round:—*pr.p.* slū'ing; *pa.p.* slūed'. [Prov. E. *slew*, to turn round.]

SLUG, slug, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which strikes* or *slays:* a cylindrical or oval piece of metal for firing from a gun. [A.S. *slean*, to slay, *slegen*, *slægen*, slain.]

SLUG, slug, *n.* *One who is slack* or not diligent: a heavy, lazy fellow: a gasteropod closely allied to the snail, but with no external shell, very destructive to vegetation.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To make sluggish.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to live idle. [Akin to W. *llac*, slack; low Ger. *slukkern*, to shake to and fro; D. *slak*, *slek*, a snail.]

SLUG-A-BED, slug'-a-bed, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who is [fond of lying in bed, a sluggard.

SLUGGARD, slug'ard, *n.* One habitually idle or inactive.—*adj.* Sluggish: lazy. [From SLUG.]

SLUGGARDISE, slug'ard-īz, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make sluggard or lazy.

SLUGGISH, slug'ish, *adj.* Like a slug: habitually lazy: slothful: having little motion: having little or no power.

SLUGGISHLY, slug'ish-li, *adv.* In a sluggish manner: slowly: idly: lazily.

SLUGGISHNESS, slug'ish-nes, *n.* The state of being sluggish: slowness: dullness: laziness: want of power to move.

SLUICE, slōōs, *n.* A sliding gate in a frame for *excluding, shutting off,* or regulating the flow of water: the stream which flows through it: that through which anything flows: a source of supply.—*v.t.* To convey by sluices: to wet copiously. [Dan. *sluse*; Ger. *schleuse*; Fr. *écluse*; low L. *exclusa*, from L. *excludo*, *exclusum*—*ex*, out of, and *claudo*, to shut.]

SLUICY, slōōs'i, *adj.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

SLUM, slum, *n.* A low street or neighbourhood. [Perh. a corr. of ASYLUM.]

SLUMBER, slum'bér, *v.i.* *To sleep lightly:* to sleep: to be in a state of negligence or inactivity.—*n.* Light sleep: repose. [Dan. *slumre*; Ger. *schlummern*; A.S. *sluma*, slumber.]

SLUMBERER, slum'bér-ér, *n.* One who slumbers: [a sleeper.

SLUMBERINGLY, slum'bér-ing-li, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

SLUMBERLESS, slum'bér-les, *adj.* Without slumber: sleepless.

SLUMBEROUS, slum'bér-us, *adj.* Inviting or causing slumber: sleepy.

SLUMBERY, slum'bér-i, *adj.* Sleepy: drowsy. [From SLUMBER.]

SLUMBROUS, slum'brus, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Same as [SLUMBEROUS.

SLUMP, slump, *v.i.* To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud. [From the sound.]

SLUMP, slump, *v.t.* To throw into a lump or mass. [A corr. of LUMP.]

SLUNG, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SLING.

SLUNK, slungk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SLINK.

SLUR, slur, *v.t.* To soil: to contaminate: to disgrace: to pass over lightly: to conceal: (*mus.*) to sing or play in a gliding manner:—*pr.p.* slurr'ing; *pa.p.* slurred'.—*n.* A stain: slight reproach: (*mus.*) a mark shewing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable. [Low Ger. *slurren*, to trail the feet; D. *slooren*, *sleuren*, to drag along the ground; Ice. *slor*, uncleanness.]

SLURRED, slurd, *p.adj.* (*mus.*) Marked with a slur: performed in a gliding style like notes marked with a slur.

SLUSH, slush, *n.* Same as SLUDGE.—*v.t.* To smear with a semi-fluid, lubricating mixture. [slush.

SLUSHY, slush'i, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling

SLUT, slut, *n.* (*fem.* of SLOVEN). *A dirty,* untidy *woman,* used sometimes in contempt. [Dan. *slutte*, Bav. *schlütt*, an uncleanly person.]

SLUTTERY, slut'ér-i, *n.* Same as SLUTTISHNESS.

SLUTTISH, slut'ish, *adj.* Resembling a slut: dirty: careless.

SLUTTISHLY, slut'ish-li, *adv.* In a sluttish manner: dirtily: negligently.

SLUTTISHNESS, slut'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sluttish: dirtiness: negligence.

SLY, slī, *adj.* Dexterous in doing anything, so as to be unobserved: cunning: wily: secret: done with artful dexterity. [Dan. *slu*, Ger. *schlau*, Sw. *slug*, cunning; Norw. *slög*, Sw. *slog*, dexterous, handy.]

SLYLY, slī'li, *adv.* In a sly manner: craftily: insidiously.

SLYNESS, slī'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sly: designing artifice: cunning.

SMACK, smak, *n.* A small vessel used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade. [D. *smak*; Ger. *schmacke*; A.S. *snacc*; Ice. *sneckia*.]

SMACK, smak, *n.* The noise made by the separation of the lips after tasting: taste: flavour: a pleasing taste: a small quantity: a taste.—*v.i.* To make a noise with the lips, as after tasting: to have a taste: to have a quality.—*v.t.* to make a sharp noise with, as the lips: to cause to give out a smack, as a whip: to kiss audibly. [A.S. *smæc*; D. *smak*: from the sound.]

SMACKING, smak'ing, *p.adj.* Making a sharp, brisk sound.—*n.* A sharp noise, a smack.

SMALL, smawl, *adj.* *Little* in quantity or degree: minute: not great: unimportant: of little worth or ability: short: having little strength: gentle.—*n.*

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The small part of a thing. [A.S. *smæl;* O. Ger. *smal;* Ice. *smar;* W. *mal*, light, *ysmal*, small.]

SMALL-BEER, a kind of weak beer.—SMALL-HAND, writing such as is ordinarily used in correspondence.—SMALL-TALK, light or trifling conversation.

SMALL-ARMS, smawl'-ärmz, *n.pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon.

SMALLNESS, smawl'nes, *n.* The state of being small: want of bulk: want of greatness: weakness: softness.

SMALL-POX, smawl'-poks, *n.* A contagious, feverish disease, characterised by small pocks or eruptions on the skin.

SMALT, smawlt, *n.* Glass *melted*, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverised when cold. [Ger. *schmalte*—Ger. *schmelzen*, O. Ger. *smalzjan*, to melt.]

SMARAGDINE, sma-rag'din, *adj.* *Pertaining to*, consisting of, or resembling *emerald:* of an emerald green. [L. *smaragdinus*—L. *smaragdus*, Gr. *smaragdos*, the emerald.]

SMART, smärt, *n.* Quick, stinging pain of body or mind.—*v.i.* To feel a smart: to be punished.—*adj.* Causing a smart: pricking: severe: sharp: vigorous: acute: witty: vivacious. [D.; Ger. *schmerz*, O. Ger. *smerza*, pain.]

SMARTLY, smärt'li, *adv.* In a smart manner: actively: wittily.

SMART-MONEY, smärt'-mun'i, *n.* Money paid in order to extricate one's self from some unpleasant situation, as military service: money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds received.

SMARTNESS, smärt'nes, *n.* The quality of being smart or pungent: severity: liveliness: wittiness.

SMASH, smash, *v.t.* To break in pieces violently: to crush.—*n.* Act of smashing. [Gael. *smuais;* It. *smassare*, to crush; Ger. *schmiss*, dash, blow.]

SMATCH, smach, *n.* (*Shak.*) Taste or tincture. [A corr. of SMACK.]

SMATTER, smat'ér, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To smack in eating:* hence, to have a slight taste or superficial knowledge: to talk superficially:—*pr.p.* smatt'ering; *pa.p.* smatt'ered. [Akin to Swiss *schmatzern*, Ger. *schmatzen*, low Ger. *smaksen*, to smack.]

SMATTERER, smat'ér-ér, *n.* One who has only a smattering or slight knowledge of anything.

SMATTERING, smat'ér-ing, *n.* A superficial knowledge. [From SMATTER.] [smattering manner.

SMATTERINGLY, smat'ér-ing-li, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) In a

SMEAR, smēr, *v.t.* To overspread with anything sticky or oily, as *grease:* to daub. [A.S. *smerian*, Ger. *schmieren*, to smear; A.S. *smeru*, Ger. *schmeer*, Ice. *smör*, grease.]

SMELL, smel, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To smoke*, hence *to affect with smoke:* to affect the nose: to have odour: to use the sense of smell.—*v.t.* to perceive by the nose:—*pr.p.* smell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* smelled' or smelt.—*n.* The quality of bodies which affects the nose; odour: perfume: the sense which perceives this quality. [Low Ger. *smellen*, to smoke.]

SMELLING, smel'ing, *n.* The sense by which smells are perceived.

SMELLING-BOTTLE, smel'ing-bot'l, *n.* A bottle containing a smelling substance for stimulating the nose and reviving the spirits.

SMELT, smelt, *n.* A fish of the salmon or trout family, having a cucumber-like smell.

SMELT, smelt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SMELL.

SMELT, smelt, *v.t.* *To melt* ore in order to separate the metal. [D. *smelten;* Ice. *smelta;* O. Ger. *smelzan*, to melt.]

SMELTERY, smelt'ér-i, *n.* A place for smelting.

SMERK, smérk, *n.* Same as SMIRK.

SMERK, smérk, } *adj.* (*Spenser*). Neat, trim. [A.S.
SMERKY, smérk'i, } *smicere.*]

SMEW, smū, *n.* A kind of duck nearly allied to the [goosander.

SMIGHT, smīt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To smite.

SMILE, smīl, *v.i.* To express pleasure, by the countenance: to look joyous: to be favourable: to express slight contempt.—*v.t.* to express by a smile:—*pr.p.* smīl'ing; *pa.p.* smīled'.—*n.* Act of smiling: the expression of the features in smiling: favour: appearance. [Dan.; Norw. *smila;* O. Ger. *schmielen*, akin to Sans. *smi*, to smile.]

SMILER, smīl'ér, *n.* One who smiles.

SMILET, smīl'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A little smile.

SMILINGLY, smīl'ing-li, *adv.* In a smiling manner: with a smile or look of pleasure. [smiling.

SMILINGNESS, smīl'ing-nes, *n.* The state of being

SMIRCH, smérch, *v.t.* To cloud, to soil. [From root of SMEAR.]

SMIRK, smérk, } *adj.* Same as SMERK, &c.
SMIRKY, smérk'i }

SMIRK, smérk, *v.i.* *To smile* affectedly: to look affectedly soft.—*n.* An affected smile. [A.S. *smercian;* O. Ger. *schmieren*, to smile; akin to SMILE.]

SMIT (*obs.*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SMITE.

SMITE, smīt, *v.t.* *To strike* with the fist, hand, or weapon: to beat: to kill: to overthrow in battle: to affect with feeling: (*B.*) to blast: to afflict.—*v.i.* to strike:—*pr.p.* smīt'ing; *pa.t.* smōte; *pa.p.* smitt'en. [A.S. *smitan;* D. *smijten;* O. Ger. *smizan:* from the sound.]

SMITE OFF, to cut off.—SMITE OUT, to knock out.—SMITE WITH THE TONGUE (*B.*), to reproach, to revile.

SMITER, smīt'ér, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

SMITH, smith, *n.* *One who smites, strikes*, or forges with the hammer: a worker in metals: one who makes anything. [A.S., prob. from *smitan*, to smite; Ger. *schmied;* O. Ger. *smit, smid;* Goth. *smitha.*]

SMITHERY, smith'ér-i, *n.* The workshop of a smith: work done by a smith.

SMITHY, smith'i, *n.* The workshop of a smith.

SMITTEN, smit'n, *pa.p.* of SMITE.

SMOCK, smok, *n.* A woman's shift: a smock-frock. [A.S. *smocc.*]

SMOCK-FROCK, smok'-frok, *n.* A coarse linen shirt worn over the clothes by farm-labourers.

SMOKE, smōk, *n.* The vapour from a burning body.—*v.i.* To emit smoke: to draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco: (*B.*) to burn, to rage: (*Shak.*) to suffer, to be punished.—*v.t.* to apply smoke to: to dry, scent, or medicate by smoke: to inhale the smoke of: to use in smoking: to try to expel by smoking: (*Shak.*) to smell out, to discover:—*pr.p.* smōk'ing; *pa.p.* smōked'. [A.S. *smoca;* low Ger. and D. *smook;* Ger. *schmauch;* W. *mwg.*]

ON A SMOKE (*B.*), smoking or on fire.

SMOKE-BOARD, smōk'-bōrd, *n.* A board suspended before the upper part of a fire-place to prevent the smoke coming out into the room.

SMOKE-BOX, smōk'-boks, *n.* Part of a steam-boiler where the smoke is collected before passing out at the chimney.

SMOKE-JACK, smōk'-jak, *n.* A contrivance for turning a jack by means of a wheel turned by the current of air ascending a chimney.

SMOKELESS, smōk'les, *adj.* Destitute of smoke.

SMOKER, smōk'ér, *n.* One who dries by smoking: one who smokes tobacco.

SMOKILY, smōk'i-li, *adv.* In a smoky manner.

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SMOKINESS, smōk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being smoky.

SMOKY, smōk'i, *adj.* Giving out smoke: like smoke: filled, or subject to be filled, with smoke: tarnished or noisome with smoke.

SMOLDRING, smōl'dring, } *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as
SMOLDRY, smōl'dri, } SMOULDRING, &c.

SMOLT, smōlt, *n.* A young salmon of from 3½ to 8 inches long.

SMOOTH, smōō*th*, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Yielding to the hammer:* soft: having an even surface: not rough: evenly spread: glossy: gently flowing: easy: regular: unobstructed: bland: mild.—*v.t.* To make smooth: to palliate: to soften: to calm: to ease: (*Shak.*) to flatter.—*v.i.* to act the flatterer, to use blandishments.—*n.* (*B.*) The smooth part: that which is smooth. [A.S. *smoeth;* low Ger. *smödig;* Ger. *schmeidig*, from *schmieden*, to forge by the hammer.]

SMOOTH-CHINNED, smōō*th*'-chind, *adj.* Having a smooth chin: beardless.

SMOOTHEN, smōō*th*'n, *v.t.* To make smooth.

SMOOTH-FACED, smōō*th*'-fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a smooth air, mild-looking.

SMOOTHING-IRON, smōō*th*'ing-ī'urn, *n.* An instrument of iron for smoothing clothes.

SMOOTHLY, smōō*th*'li, *adv.* In a smooth manner: evenly: without obstruction: with soft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS, smōō*th*'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being smooth: evenness on the surface: gentleness of speech: blandness of address: sweetness and softness of numbers.

SMOOTH-SPOKEN, smōō*th*'-spōk'n, *adj.* Speaking smoothly: plausible: flattering.

SMOOTH-TONGUED, smōō*th*'-tungd, *adj.* Having a smooth tongue: flattering.

SMOT (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SMITE.

SMOTE, smōt, *pa.t.* of SMITE: (*Milton*) *pa.p.* of SMITE.

SMOTHER, smu*th*'ėr, *v.t.* *To choke* or *stifle with dirt* or *smoke:* to suffocate by excluding the air: to conceal.—*v.i.* to be suffocated or suppressed: to smoulder.—*n.* Smoke: thick floating dust. [Low Ger. *smuddern*, D. *smoddern*, to dirty, daub; D. *smooren*, to smoke, suffocate; A.S. *smorian*, D. *smoren*, to suffocate.]

SMOTHERY, smu*th*'ėr-i, *adj.* Tending to smother: [stifling.

SMOULDER, smōl'dėr, *v.i.* To burn slowly or without vent: to waste away by a slow combustion. [Dan. *smuldre*, from *smul*, dust; low Ger. *smölen*, to smoulder.]

SMOULDRING, smōl'dring, } *adj.* (*Spenser*). Burning and smoking without vent.
SMOULDRY, smōl'dri, }

SMUG, smug, *adj.* Neat, prim, spruce: affectedly smart. [A.S. *smea*, little, fine, *smeagan*, to examine, to be nice.]

SMUGGLE, smug'l, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To creep* or *slip into:* to import or export without paying the legal duty: to convey secretly:—*pr.p.* smugg'ling; *pa.p.* smugg'led. [Dan. *smugle;* O. Ger. *schmuggeln;* A.S. *smugan*, to creep; Ice. *smeygja*, to slip into.]

SMUGGLER, smug'lėr, *n.* One who smuggles: a vessel used in smuggling.

SMUT, smut, *n.* *A spot of dirt*, soot, &c.: foul matter, as soot: one of a family of small fungi parasitical on plants, causing the death of the inner parts of the flower, and then converting the whole into a dusty, *sooty* mass: obscene language.—*v.t.* To soil with smut: to blacken or tarnish.—*v.i.* to gather smut: to be turned into smut:—*pr.p.* smutt'ing; *pa.p.* smutt'ed. [Sw. *smuto*, spot, dirt; Ger. *schmutz*, dirt; D. *smet*, W. *ysmot*, a spot.]

SMUTCH, smuch, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To blacken with smoke, to mark with soot or coal. [From SMUT.]

SMUTTILY, smut'i-li, *adv.* In a smutty manner: obscenely.

SMUTTINESS, smut'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being smutty: obsceneness of language: indecency in speaking or writing.

SMUTTY, smut'i, *adj.* Stained with smut.

SNACK, snak, *n.* A share: a slight hasty repast. [O.E. *snack*, to snatch. See SNATCH.]

SNAFFLE, snaf'l, *n.* A bridle which confines *the nose* and has a slender mouth-bit without branches. —*v.t.* To bridle: to hold or manage with a bridle: —*pr.p.* snaff'ling; *pa.p.* snaff'led. [Prov. E. *snaffle*, to speak through the nose; low Ger. *snuffe*, a snout, nose; Ger. *schnabel*, O. Ger. *snabul*, a snout.]

SNAFFLE-BIT, snaf'l-bit, *n.* A kind of slender bit.

SNAG, snag, *n.* An abrupt projection, as on a tree where a branch has been *cut off:* a short branch: a knot: a tooth, esp. one projecting beyond the rest. [Akin to Gael. and Ir. *snaigh*, to cut down, to prune.]

SNAGGED, snag'ed, } *adj.* Full of snags.
SNAGGY, snag'i, }

SNAIL, snāl, *n.* A slimy *creeping* mollusc, with or without a shell. [A.S. *snail*, *snægl;* Ice. *snigil;* Ger. *schnecke*, from O. Ger. *schnecken*, A.S. *snican*, to creep: conn. with SNAKE.]

SNAIL-LIKE, snāl'-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) In the manner of a snail, slowly. [moving as a snail.

SNAIL-PACED, snāl'-pāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) As slow.

SNAIL-SLOW, snāl'-slō, *adj.* As slow as a snail.

SNAKE, snāk, *n.* (*lit.*) *The creeping animal:* a serpent: popularly, a serpent of the oviparous and harmless kind. [A.S. *snaca*, from *snican*, to creep; Ice. *snakr;* Dan. *snog;* Sans. *naga.*]

SNAKE-LIKE, snāk'-līk, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Like a snake.

SNAKE-STONE, snāk'-stōn, *n.* A small rounded piece of stone or other hard substance, popularly believed to be efficacious in curing snake-bites.

SNAKE-WEED, snāk'-wēd, *n.* A perennial plant, the root of which is one of the strongest vegetable astringents, and is much used in medicine.

SNAKE-WOOD, snāk'-wood, *n.* Same as LETTER-WOOD.

SNAKISH, snāk'ish, *adj.* Having the qualities of a snake: cunning, deceitful.

SNAKY, snāk'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Belonging to or resembling a serpent: (*Milton*) cunning, deceitful: covered with or having serpents.

SNAP, snap, *v.t.* To break short or at once: to bite, or catch at suddenly: to crack.—*v.i.* to break short: to try to bite:—*pr.p.* snapp'ing; *pa.p.* snapped'.—*n.* Act of snapping, or the noise made by it: a small catch or lock: a crisp kind of cake or nut. [D. *snappen;* Ger. *schnappen;* Ice. *snapa:* from the sound.]

SNAPDRAGON, snap'drag'un, *n.* A plant, so called because the lower lip of the corolla, when parted, shuts with a *snap* like a *dragon's* jaw: a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy, also the raisins so taken. [snaps up.

SNAPPER-UP, snap'ėr-up, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who

SNAPPISH, snap'ish, *adj.* Inclined to snap: eager to bite: sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY, snap'ish-li, *adv.* In a snappish manner: peevishly: tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, snap'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being snappish: peevishness: tartness.

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SNAPPY, snap'i, *adj.* Same as SNAPPISH.

SNAR, snär, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To snarl.

SNARE, snär, *n.* A noose of *string* or wire, &c. for catching an animal: a trap: that by which any one is caught.—*v.t.* To catch with a snare: to entrap: to bring into unexpected evil:—*pr.p.* snär'ing; *pa.p.* snäred'. [Dan.; Sw. and Ice. *snara*, a cord, snare; O. Ger. *snare*, *snuor*, Goth. *snorjo*, a string; prob. akin to L. *nervus*, Gr. *neuron*, a string, nerve.]

SNARER, snär'ėr, *n.* One who snares or entangles.

SNARL, snärl, *v.i.* To growl as a surly dog: to speak sharply: to murmur in a surly manner:—*pr.p.* snarl'ing; *pa.p.* snarled'. [Low Ger. *snarren*, Ger. *schnarren:* from the sound.]

SNARLED, snärld, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Twisted.

SNARLER, snärl'ėr, *n.* One who snarls: a grumbling quarrelsome fellow.

SNARY, snär'i, *adj.* Resembling or consisting of snares: entangling: insidious.

SNATCH, snach, *v.t.* To seize quickly: to take without permission: to seize and carry away.—*v.i.* to try to seize hastily.—*n.* Act of snatching: a hasty catch: a short time of exertion: a small piece or fragment. [Obs. E. *snack;* D. *snacken*, conn. with SNAP: from the sound.]

SNATCH-BLOCK, snach'-blok, *n.* A kind of pulley block, having an opening in the side to receive the bight of a rope.

SNATCHER, snach'ėr, *n.* One who snatches or takes [abruptly.

SNEAK, snēk, *v.i.* *To creep* or steal away privately or meanly: to behave meanly: to crouch.—*n.* A mean fellow. [A.S. *snican*, to creep; Ice. *snikja*, to sneak.]

SNEAK-CUP, snēk'-kup, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who balks his glass: a cowardly, insidious scoundrel.

SNEAKINESS, snēk'i-nes, *n.* SNEAKINGNESS.

SNEAKING, snēk'ing, *adj.* Being in the habit of acting with cowardly concealment: mean: servile: crouching: covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, snēk'ing-li, *adv.* In a sneaking manner: meanly.

SNEAKINGNESS, snēk'ing-nes, *n.* The quality of being sneaking: meanness.

SNEAP, snēp, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To check, to rebuke: (*Shak.*) to nip.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A check, a reprimand, taunt, sarcasm. [Conn. with SNEB and SNUB.]

SNEB, SNEBBE, sneb, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To reprove, to snub. [Allied to SNUB.]

SNECK-UP, snek-up', *int.* (*Shak.*) Go hang!

SNEER, snēr, *v.i.* To express contempt by turning up the nose: to insinuate contempt by a covert expression.—*v.t.* to treat with contempt or sneers: to utter with grimaces.—*n.* An expression of contempt or ridicule. [Akin to SNARL.]

SNEERER, snēr'ėr, *n.* One who sneers.

SNEERINGLY, snēr'ing-li, *adv.* In a sneering manner: with a look of contempt or scorn.

SNEEZE, snēz, *v.i.* To eject air rapidly and audibly through the nose:—*pr.p.* snees'ing; *pa.p.* sneezed'. —*n.* Act of sneezing. [A.S. *niesan*, D. *niezen*, Ger. *niesen:* from the sound.] [SNUB.

SNIB, snib, *n.* (*Spenser*). A check or reprimand. [See

SNIFF, snif, *v.i.* *To snuff* or draw in air sharply through the nose.—*v.t.* to draw in with the breath through the nose: to snuff: to scent. [Akin to SNUFF: from the sound.]

SNIGGER, snig'ėr, *v.i.* To laugh in a half-suppressed, broken manner.—*n.* A half-suppressed, broken laugh. [From the sound.]

SNIP, snip, *v.t.* *To nip* or cut off at once with scissors: to cut off the nib of: to cut off:—*pr.p.* snipp'ing; *pa.p.* snipped'.—*n.* A single cut with scissors: a clip or small shred. [D. *snippen*, akin to NIP: from the sound.]

SNIPE, snīp, *n.* A bird which frequents marshy places, so called from the length of its *bill:* (*Shak.*) a fool, a blockhead. [Low Ger. *snippe*, D. *snip*, Ger. *schnepfe*—Ger. *schnabel*, O. Saxon *naebbe*, bill.]

SNIP-SNAP, snip'-snap, *n.* Tart dialogue with quick replies.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Quick, short. [A reduplication of SNAP.]

SNIVEL, sniv'l, *v.i.* *To run at the nose:* to cry, as a child:—*pr.p.* sniv'elling; *pa.p.* sniv'elled. [A.S. *snofel*, mucus from the nose: akin to SNIFF, SNUFF.]

SNIVELLER, sniv'l-ėr, *n.* One prone to snivelling: one who cries at slight causes.

SNOB, snob, *n.* A vulgar person, esp. one who apes gentility: a citizen, as distinguished from a student in a university: a shoemaker. [Prov. E. *snob*, *snot*, a miserable fellow.]

SNOBBERY, snob'ėr-i, *n.* The quality of being snobbish. [bling a snob.

SNOBBISH, snob'ish, *adj.* Belonging to or resem-

SNOBBISHLY, snob'ish-li, *adv.* In a snobbish manner.

SNOBBISHNESS, snob'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being snobbish: the character or habits of a snob.

SNOOD, snōōd, *n.* A fillet or ribbon, esp. one that binds the hair of a young unmarried female. [A.S. *snod*, a fillet, Scot. *snod*, to put in order.]

SNOODED, snōōd'ed, *adj.* Having or wearing a snood.

SNORE, snōr, *v.i.* To breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep:—*pr.p.* snōr'ing; *pa.p.* snōred'.—*n.* A noisy breathing in sleep. [Low Ger. *snoren*, Ger. *schnarchen:* from the sound.]

SNORER, snōr'ėr, *n.* One who snores.

SNORT, snort, *v.i.* To force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses. [From SNORE.]

SNORTING, snort'ing, *n.* The act or noise of snorting.

SNOUT, snowt, *n.* The projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine. [Low Ger. *snute;* D. *snuite;* Ger. *schnauze;* Ice. *snudr.*]

SNOW, snō, *n.* Frozen moisture which falls from the atmosphere in light, white flakes.—*v.i.* To fall in snow.—*v.t.* to scatter like snow. [A.S. *snaw;* Ger. *schnee;* Gael. *sneachd;* L. *niz*, *nivis.*]

SNOW-BALL, snō'-bawl, *n.* A ball made of snow pressed hard together: a shrub bearing a round white flower, the guelder-rose.—*v.t.* To throw snow-balls at.—*v.i.* to throw snow-balls.

SNOW-BERRY, snō'-ber'ri, *n.* A bushy, deciduous shrub, bearing white berries.

SNOW-BLIND, snō'-blīnd, *adj.* Affected with snow-blindness.

SNOW-BLINDNESS, snō'-blīnd'nes, *n.* Blindness caused by the reflection of light from snow.

SNOW-BROTH, snō'-broth, *n.* (*Shak.*) Snow and water mixed, any very cold liquid.

SNOW-BUNTING, snō'-bunt'ing, *n.* A bird of the bunting family, abounding in the Arctic regions.

SNOW-COLD, snō'-kōld, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) As cold as snow.

SNOW-DRIFT, snō'-drift, *n.* A bank of snow drifted together by the wind.

SNOWDROP, snō'drop, *n.* A bulbous-rooted plant with beautiful drop-like flowers, which often come forth before the snow has disappeared.

SNOW-FLAKE, snō'-flāk, *n.* A flake of snow: the snow-bunting: a bulbous-rooted garden flower, resembling the snowdrop, but larger.

SNOW-PLOUGH, snō'-plow, *n.* A machine like a plough for clearing roads and railways from snow.

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SNOW-SHOE, snō'-shōō, *n.* A shoe worn to prevent sinking in the snow.

SNOW-SLIP, snō'-slip, *n.* A mass of snow which slips down a mountain's side.

Snow-shoe.

SNOW-STORM, snō'-storm, *n.* A storm accompanied with falling snow.

SNOW-WHITE, snō'-hwīt, *adj.* As white as snow: very white.

SNOWY, snō'i, *adj.* Abounding or covered with snow: white, like snow: pure: spotless.

SNUB, snub, *v.t.* To stunt, to nip: to check or reprimand: to treat with neglect or contempt:—*pr.p.* snubb'ing; *pa.p.* snubbed'.—*n.* A check or rebuke: (*Spenser*) the knob of a club. [Prov. E. *snub*, to stunt, Ice. *snubba*, to cut short, Dan. *snubbed*, stumpy.]

SNUB-NOSE, snub'-nōz, *n.* A *short* or flat nose.

SNUDGE, snuj, *v.i.* (*obs.*) To lie snug and quiet.

SNUFF, snuf, *v.i.* To draw in air violently and noisily through the nose: to sniff.—*v.t.* to draw into the nose: to smell: to take off the snuff of (as a candle).—*n.* Powdered tobacco or other substance for snuffing: the charred part of a candle-wick: (*Shak.*) anger. [D. *snuffen*, Ger. *schnaufen*, Sw. *snufva*: from the sound.]

To TAKE IN SNUFF (*Shak.*), to take offence.

SNUFF-BOX, snuf'-boks, *n.* A box for snuff.

SNUFF-DISHES, snuf'-dish'ez, *n.* (*B.*) Dishes for the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle.

SNUFFER, snuf'ėr, *n.* One who snuffs:—*pl.* an instrument for taking the snuff off a candle.

SNUFFLE, snuf'l, *v.i.* To speak through the nose: to breathe hard through the nose, esp. when it is obstructed:—*pr.p.* snuff'ling; *pa.p.* snuff'led.—*n.* A noise made by the passage of air through the nostrils: an affected nasal twang: cant. [From the sound.]

SNUFFLER, snuf'lėr, *n.* One who snuffles or speaks through his nose when obstructed.

SNUFFY, snuf'i, *adj.* Soiled with or smelling of snuff.

SNUG, snug, *adj.* Lying close and warm: comfortable: not exposed to view or notice: being in good order: compact.

SNUGLY, snug'li, *adv.* In a snug manner: safely: comfortably.

SNUGNESS, snug'nes, *n.* The quality of being snug.

SO, sō, *adv.* and *conj.* In this manner or degree: thus: for like reason: in such manner or degree: in a high degree: as has been stated: on this account: be it so: provided that: in case that. [A.S. *swa*; Goth. and Ice. *sva*; Ger. *so*; L. *sic*.]

So FORTH, denoting more of the same or a like kind.—So, so, *adv.* well, well.—So THEN, thus then it is, therefore.

SOAK, sōk, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cause to suck in* liquid: to steep in a fluid: to wet thoroughly: to drench: to draw in by the pores.—*v.i.* to be steeped in a liquid: to enter into pores. [A.S. *socian*; W. *swgio*; Gael. *sug*, to suck: from the sound.]

SOAKING, sōk'ing, *p.adj.* That wets thoroughly: drenching, as rain.

SOAKY, sōk'i, *adj.* Full of moisture: wet.

SOAP, sōp, *n.* A compound of oils or fats with soda or potash, used in washing.—*v.t.* To rub or wash with soap. [A.S. *sape*; D. *zeep*; Ger. *seife*; L. *sapo, saponis*; W. *sebon*; Gael. *siopunn, siabunn*.]

SOAP-BOILER, sōp'-boil'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make soap.

SOAP-BOILING, sōp'-boil'ing, *n.* The occupation of making soap.

SOAP-BUBBLE, sōp'-bub'l, *n.* A bubble made from soap-suds by blowing through a pipe.

SOAPINESS, sōp'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being soapy.

SOAP-PLANT, sōp'-plant, *n.* A plant the bulb of which makes a thick lather when rubbed on clothes, and is used as soap.

SOAP-STONE, sōp'-stōn, *n.* A soft variety of steatite, so called from its soapy or greasy feel.

SOAP-SUDS, sōp'-sudz, *n.* Water mixed with soap.

SOAP-TEST, sōp'-test, *n.* A test for determining the degree of hardness of water.

SOAP-WORT, sōp'-wurt, *n.* A genus of plants, some of the species of which have very beautiful flowers, and the root and leaves of which form a fine lather like soap.

SOAPY, sōp'i, *adj.* Like soap: having the qualities of soap: covered with soap.

SOAR, sōr, *v.i.* *To mount into the air:* to fly aloft: to rise to a height.—*n.* A lofty flight. [It. *sorare*, Fr. *essorer*—L. *ex*, out of, and *aura*, Gr. *aura*, air—*aō*, to blow.]

SOAR-FALCON, sōr'-faw'kn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A falcon [of the first year.

SOB, sob, *v.i.* To sigh in a convulsive manner, with tears:—*pr.p.* sobb'ing; *pa.p.* sobbed'.—*n.* A short convulsive sigh. [A.S. *seobgende*, sobbing, bewailing, for *seofgende—seofian, siofian*, to bewail: from the sound.]

SOBER, sō'bėr, *adj.* *Not drunk:* temperate, esp. in the use of liquors: not mad: not wild or passionate: self-possessed: sedate: grave: calm: regular.—*v.t.* To make sober: to free from intoxication.—*v.i.* to become sober. [Fr. *sobre*, L. *sobrius*, prob. from *se*, away from, and *ebrius*, drunk.]

SOBERLY, sō'bėr-li, *adv.* In a sober manner: without intemperance: without madness: moderately: calmly: seriously. [calm and temperate.

SOBER-MINDED, sō'bėr-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Habitually

SOBER-MINDEDNESS, sō'bėr-mīnd'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being sober-minded: freedom from inordinate passion: calmness.

SOBERNESS, sō'bėr-nes, *n.* The state of being sober: freedom from intoxication, temperance: freedom from enthusiasm: calmness.

SOBER-SUITED, sō'bėr-sūt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dressed in a suit of sad-coloured clothes.

SOBRIETY, so-brī'et'i, *n.* State or habit of being sober: calmness: gravity. [Fr. *sobriété*, L. *sobrietas—sobrius*. See SOBER.]

SOBRIQUET, sob'ri-kā, *n.* (*lit.*) *A foolish young ass*: a contemptuous nickname: an assumed name. [Fr.; O. Fr. *sotbriquet—sot*, foolish, *briquet*, It. *bricchetto*, a young ass.]

SOCAGE, sok'āj, *n.* A tenure of lands in England, for which the service is fixed and determinate in quality. [A.S. *soc*, a right of holding a court; from *hlaford-socn*, seeking a lord—*secan*, to seek.]

SO-CALLED, sō'-kawld, *adj.* So named: called by such a name.

SOCIABILITY, sōsh-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being sociable: good-fellowship.

SOCIABLE, sōsh'a-bl, *adj.* Inclined *to society*: fit for company: companionable: affording opportunities for intercourse. [Fr.; L. *sociabilis—socio, -atum*, to associate—*socius*, a companion.]

SOCIABLENESS, sōsh'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being sociable: inclination to company and converse: freedom of conversation.

SOCIABLY, sōsh'a-bli, *adv.* In a sociable manner: with free intercourse: familiarly.

SOCIAL, sōsh'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to society* or

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companionship: relating to men united in a society: inclined for friendly intercourse: consisting in mutual converse: convivial. [L. *socialis—socius*, a companion.]

SOCIALISE, sōsh'al-īz, *v.t.* To reduce to a social state: to render social:—*pr.p.* sō'cialīsing; *pa.p.* sō'cialīsed.

SOCIALISM, sōsh'al-izm, *n.* The science which has for its object the improvement of social arrangements. [socialism.

SOCIALIST, sōsh'al-ist, *n.* One who advocates

SOCIALITY, sōsh-i-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being social.

SOCIALLY, sōsh'al-li, *adv.* In a social manner.

SOCIALNESS, sōsh'al-nes, *n.* The quality of being social.

SOCIETY, so-sī'e-ti, *n.* A number of persons *associated* for a common interest: a community or partnership: the civilised body of mankind: persons who associate: a religious or ecclesiastical body. [L. *societas—socius*, a companion.]

SOCINIAN, so-sin'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Socinus or his religious creed.—*n.* A follower of Socinus (uncle and nephew), or a believer in their doctrine. [See SOCINIANISM.]

SOCINIANISM, so-sin'i-an-izm, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Lælius and Faustus Socinus, the great opponents in the sixteenth century of the doctrine of the Trinity, who denied the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, eternal punishment, &c.

SOCIOLOGIC, -AL, sōsh-i-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to sociology.

SOCIOLOGY, sōsh-i-ol'o-ji, *n.* That branch of philosophy which treats of human society. [L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

SOCK, sok, *n.* (*orig.*) A low-heeled light shoe, worn by actors of comedy: a kind of half-stocking: comedy: a ploughshare. [A.S. *socc*, L. *soccus*, a shoe.]

SOCKET, sok'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little sock:* a hollow into which something is inserted.

SOCKET-BOLT, sok'et-bōlt, *n.* A bolt for passing through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt.

SOCLE, sok'l, *n.* (*arch.*) A plain, square, flat member used instead of a pedestal to support a column, &c.: a plain face or plinth at the foot of a wall. [L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a high-heeled shoe, as if a support.]

SOCRATIC, -AL, so-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to Socrates, a celebrated Greek philosopher, to his philosophy, or to his manner of teaching, which was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.

SOCRATICALLY, so-krat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the Socratic method, or by a series of questions.

SOCRATISM, sok'rat-izm, *n.* The philosophy of Socrates.

SOCRATIST, sok'rat-ist, *n.* A disciple of Socrates.

SOD, sod, *n.* Any surface of earth grown with grass, &c.: turf.—*adj.* Consisting of sod.—*v.t.* To cover with sod. [Low Ger. *sode*, D. *zode*, Gael. *sod*.]

SOD, sod, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SEETHE.

SODA, sō'da, *n.* (*lit.*) *A salt:* oxide of the metal, sodium. [Sp. *soda*, *sosa*—low L. *salsola*, saltwort—L. *salsus*, salted—*sal*, salt.]

SODALITE, sō'da-līt, *n.* A mineral composed chiefly of soda, along with silica, alumina, and hydrochloric acid. [SODA, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

SODALITY, so-dal'i-ti, *n.* *A fellowship* or fraternity. [L. *sodalitas—sodalis*, a comrade.]

SODA-WATER, sō'da-waw'tėr, *n.* Water containing soda charged with carbonic acid.

SODDEN, sod'n, obs. *pa.p.* of SEETHE. [stupid.

SODDEN-WITTED, sod'n-wit'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Heavy,

SODDY, sod'i, *adj.* Covered with sod: turfy.

SODIUM, sō'di-um, *n.* A yellowish-white metal, the base of soda.

SODOMITE, sod'om-īt, *n.* (*lit.*) *An inhabitant of Sodom:* one guilty of sodomy.

SODOMITICAL, sod-om-it'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of sodomy.

SODOMY, sod'om-i, *n.* Copulation between males, so called because this crime was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom.

SOFA, sō'fa, *n.* A long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms. [Fr., Pers. *sofah*, Ar. *soffah—saffa*, to arrange or set in order.]

SOFFIT, sof'it, *n.* *A ceiling*, especially one falling into panels, as over windows, staircases, &c. [L. *suffixus*, pa.p. of *suffigo*, to fasten beneath—*sub*, under, and *figo*, to fix.]

SOFT, soft, *adj.* Easily yielding to pressure: easily cut or acted upon: malleable: not rough to the touch: smooth: pleasing or soothing to the senses: easily yielding to any influence: mild: gentle: effeminate: gentle in motion: easy: free from lime or salt, as water.—*adv.* Gently: quietly.—*int.* (*Shak.*) Hold, stop, not so fast. [A.S. *soft*, *seft*, D. *saft*, Ger. *sanft*.] [grow soft or softer.

SOFTEN, sof'n, *v.t.* To make soft or softer.—*v.i.* to

SOFTENER, sof'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which softens.

SOFT-HEADED, soft'-hed'ed, *adj.* Of weak intellect.

SOFT-HEARTED, soft'-härt'ed, *adj.* Kind-hearted: gentle: meek.

SOFT-HEARTEDNESS, soft'-härt'ed-nes, *n.* The quality of being kind-hearted: gentleness.

SOFTLY, soft'li, *adv.* Without hardness: not violently: not loudly: gently: mildly.

SOFTNESS, soft'nes, *n.* The quality of being soft: impressibility: effeminacy: weakness: mildness: gentleness.

SOFT-SPOKEN, soft'-spōk'n, *adj.* Having a mild or gentle voice: mild: affable.

SO-HO, so-hō', *int.* (*Shak.*) A form of call from a distance, a sportsman's halloo.

SOIL, soil, *n.* The ground, the mould on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants: country. [Fr. *sol*, O. Fr. *soile*, L. *solum*, probably = that on which anything is set, akin to *sedeo*, to sit.]

SOIL, soil, *n.* (*lit.*) Wallowing place of *a sow* or pig: dirt: dung: foulness: a spot or stain.—*v.t.* To make dirty: to stain: to manure.—*v.i.* to take a soil: to tarnish. [Fr. *souille*, wallowing-place, L. *suillus*, piggish—*sus*, a pig, a hog.]

SOILINESS, soil'i-nes, *n.* Stain: foulness.

SOILLESS, soil'les, *adj.* Destitute of soil.

SOILURE, soil'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Stain, pollution. [O. Fr. *soillure*. See SOIL.]

SOIREE, swä'rā, *n.* *An evening* party: a public meeting with refreshments. [Fr.—*soir*, evening, Prov. *sera*—L. *serus*, late.]

SOJOURN, sō'jurn, *v.i.* To stay *for a day:* to dwell for a time.—*n.* A temporary residence. [Fr. *séjourner*, O. Fr. *sojourner*, It. *soggiornare*—low L. *jornus*, L. *diurnus*, relating to day—*dies*, a day.]

SOJOURNER, sō'jurn-ėr, *n.* One who sojourns or dwells in a place only for a short time.

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SOJOURNING, sō'jurn-ing, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time.

SOLACE, sol'ās, *n.* *Consolation, comfort* in distress: relief.—*v.t.* To comfort in distress: to console: to allay: (*Shak.*) to render mirthful, to amuse.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to take comfort, to be cheered:—*pr.p.* sol'ās-ing; *pa.p.* sol'āced. [O. Fr.; L. *solatium—solor, -atus*, to comfort in distress.]

SOLACEMENT, sol'ās-ment, *n.* The act of solacing: the state of being solaced.

SOLAND, sō'land, } *n.* The gannet. [Ice.
SOLAN-GOOSE, sō'lan-gōōs, } *sula.*]

SOLANO, so-lä'no, *n.* A hot south-east wind, which occasionally visits Spain. [Sp.—L. *solanus ventus*, the east wind—*sol*, the sun.]

SOLAR, sō'lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to the sun:* measured by the progress of the sun: produced by the sun.—*n.* An upper chamber or loft, the only private apartment in the old baronial halls. [L. *solaris—sol, solis*, the sun.]

SOLARISATION, so-lar-i-zā'shun, *n.* The state of being injured by being exposed too long to the sun's light in a camera.

SOLARISE, sō'lar-īz, *v.t.* To injure by exposing too long to the sun's light in a camera.—*v.i.* to take injury by too long exposure to the sun's light in a camera:—*pr.p.* sō'larīsing; *pa.p.* sō'larised.

SOLD, sōld, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SELL.

SOLD, sold, *n.* (*Spenser*). Pay, remuneration. [Fr. *solde*—L. *solidus*, a piece of money.]

SOLDAN, sōl'dan, *n.* (*Milton*). Same as SULTAN.

SOLDER, sol'dėr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make solid:* to unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement: to cement.—*n.* A metallic cement for uniting metals. [Fr. *souder*, Sp. *soldar*—L. *solidus*, solid.]

SOLDIER, sōl'jėr, *n.* One who serves *for pay:* a man engaged in military service: a private, as distinguished from an officer: a man of much military experience or of great valour. [O. E. *souldier*, Fr. *soldat*, O. Fr. *soldier*—L. *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.]

SOLDIERING, sōl'jėr-ing, *n.* The state of being a soldier: the occupation of a soldier.

SOLDIERLIKE, sōl'jėr-līk, } *adj.* Like a soldier:
SOLDIERLY, sōl'jėr-li, } martial: brave.

SOLDIERSHIP, sōl'jėr-ship, *n.* State or quality of being a soldier: military qualities: martial skill.

SOLDIERY, sōl'jėr-i, *n.* Soldiers collectively: the body of military men.

SOLE, sōl, *n.* *The lowest part* or under side of the foot: the foot: the bottom of a boot or shoe: the bottom of anything.—*v.t.* To furnish with a sole:—*pr.p.* sōl'ing; *pa.p.* sōled'. [A.S., Fr. *sole*; L. *solea—solum*, the lowest part.]

SOLE, sōl, *n.* A genus of flat-fish which keep on or near the *bottom* of the sea. [Fr. *sole*, L. *solea*. See SOLE above.]

SOLE, sōl, *adj.* *Solitary* or *alone:* only: being or acting without another: single: (*law*) unmarried. [O. Fr. *sol*, L. *solus*, alone.]

SOLECISM, sol'e-sizm, *n.* Incorrectness in speaking or writing: any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety.

[Fr. *solécisme*, Gr. *soloikismos—soloikizō*, to speak incorrectly—*soloikos*, speaking incorrectly; said to be from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of *Soloi*.]

SOLECIST, sol'e-sist, *n.* One who commits solecisms.

SOLECISTIC, -AL, sol-e-sist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or involving a solecism: incorrect: incongruous.

SOLECISTICALLY, sol-e-sist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a solecistic manner.

SOLEIN, sol'ān, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sad. [Perh. a corr. of SOLEMN or of SULLEN.]

SOLELY, sōl'li, *adv.* Alone: only: singly. [From SOLE, solitary.]

SOLEMN, sol'em, *adj.* (*lit.*) Taking place *every year*, said esp. of religious ceremonies: attended with religious ceremonies, pomp, or gravity: impressing with seriousness: awful: devout: having the appearance of gravity: devotional: attended with an appeal to God, as an oath: serious. [Fr. *solemel*, It. *solenne*, L. *solemnis, solennis*—Oscan *sollus*, all, every, and L. *annus*, a year.]

SOLEMNESS, sol'em-nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Solemnity.

SOLEMNISATION, sol-em-niz-ā'shun, *n.* The act of solemnising: celebration.

SOLEMNISE, sol'em-nīz, *v.t.* To perform religiously or solemnly *once a year*, or periodically: to celebrate: to render grave:—*pr.p.* sol'emnīsing; *pa.p.* sol'emnīsed.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A solemn rite.

SOLEMNISER, sol'em-nīz-ėr, *n.* One who performs a solemn rite.

SOLEMNITY, sol-em'ni-ti, *n.* A solemn religious ceremony: a ceremony adapted to inspire with awe: reverence: seriousness: affected gravity.

SOLEMNLY, sol'em-li, *adv.* In a solemn manner: seriously: truly.

SOLEN, sō'len, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusca, remarkable for the wide gaping of their shell at both ends, and their large muscular foot, also called RAZOR-SHELL and RAZOR-FISH. [Gr. *solēn*, a channel.]

SOL-FA, sol-fä', *v.i.* To sing the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, *fa, sol*, &c.

SOLFEGGIO, sol-fej'o, *n.* (*mus.*) The system of naming the scale by do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.

SOLICIT, so-lis'it, *v.t.* *To ask* with *all* one's might: to petition: to seek or try to obtain.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Solicitation, courtship. [Fr. *solliciter*—L. *sollicito*—Oscan *sollus*, all, and *cieo, citum*, to call on.]

SOLICITANT, so-lis'it-ant, *n.* One who solicits.

SOLICITATION, so-lis-it-ā'shun, *n.* Act of soliciting: earnest request: invitation.

SOLICITING, so-lis'it-ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Solicitation.

SOLICITOR, so-lis'it-or, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who solicits* or asks earnestly: one who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law, esp. in Chancery: a lawyer.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the second law-officer of the crown.

SOLICITOUS, so-lis'it-us, *adj.* Soliciting or earnestly asking or desiring: very desirous: anxious: careful.

SOLICITOUSLY, so-lis'it-us-li, *adv.* In a solicitous manner: anxiously.

SOLICITOUSNESS, so-lis'it-us-nes, *n.* Same as SOLICITUDE.

SOLICITUDE, so-lis'it-ūd, *n.* State of being solicitous: anxiety or uneasiness of mind: trouble.

SOLID, sol'id, *adj.* Firm *like the soil* or ground: having the parts firmly adhering: hard: compact: full of matter: not hollow: strong: cubic: substantial: weighty.—*n.* A substance having the parts firmly adhering together: a firm, compact body, opposed to fluid. [L. *solidus*, perh. from *solum*, the ground.]

SOLIDARE, sol'i-dār, *n.* (*Shak.*) A small piece of money. [See SOLD (*Spenser*).]

SOLIDARITY, sol-i-dar'i-ti, *n.* The being made solid or compact: the being bound: a consolidation of

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oneness of interests. [Fr. *solidarité—solide*, L. *solidus*, solid.]

SOLIDIFICATION, sol-id-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of making solid or hard.

SOLIDIFY, sol-id'i-fī, *v.t.* To make solid or compact. —*v.i.* to grow solid: to harden:—*pr.p.* solid'ifying; *pa.p.* solid'ified. [Fr. *solidifier*—L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make.]

SOLIDITY, sol-id'i-ti, *n.* State of being solid: fulness of matter: strength or firmness, moral or physical: soundness: (*geom.*) the solid content of a body. [L. *soliditas—solidus*, solid.]

SOLIDLY, sol'id-li, *adv.* In a solid manner: compactly: firmly.

SOLIDNESS, sol'id-nes, *n.* Same as SOLIDITY.

SOLIDUNGULAR, sol-id-ung'gū-lar, } *adj.* *Having*
SOLIDUNGULOUS, sol-id-ung'gū-lus, } *ing hoofs solid*, that are not cloven, denoting a certain tribe of mammalia. [L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof.]

SOLIDUNGULATE, sol-id-ung'gū-lāt, *n.* One of the tribe of solidungular mammalia, as the horse.

SOLILOQUISE, sol-il'o-kwīz, *v.i.* To speak to one's self or utter a soliloquy:—*pr.p.* solil'oquising; *pa.p.* solil'oquised.

SOLILOQUY, sol-il'o-kwi, *n.* *A talking when solitary* or to one's self: a discourse of a person, not addressed to any one. [L. *soliloquium—solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak.]

SOLIPED, sol'i-ped, *n.* An animal with a *single* or uncloven *hoof*. [L. *solus*, alone, *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

SOLIPEDOUS, sol-ip'ed-us, *adj.* Having single, whole, or uncloven hoofs. [From SOLIPED.]

SOLITAIRE, sol-i-tār', *n.* A recluse or one who lives solitary or alone: a game played by *one* person with a board and balls: an ornament for the neck: a genus of birds of the dodo family, now extinct, so called from their being very seldom seen in flocks.

SOLITARILY, sol'i-tar-i-li, *adv.* In a solitary manner: without company: alone.

SOLITARINESS, sol'i-tar-i-nes, *n.* The state of being solitary: habitual retirement: solitude: loneliness.

SOLITARY, sol'i-tar-i, *adj.* Being the *sole person* present: alone or lonely: single: living alone: without company: remote from society: retired: gloomy.—*n.* One who lives alone: a recluse or hermit. [Fr. *solitaire*, L. *solitarius—solus*, alone.]

SOLITUDE, sol'i-tūd, *n.* State of being solitary: a lonely life: want of company: a lonely place or desert. [L. *solitudo—solus*, alone.]

SOLMISATION, sol-mi-zā'shun, *n.* A recital of the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, fa, sol, &c.

SOLO, sō'lō, *n.* A musical piece performed by *only one* voice or instrument. [It.—L. *solus*, alone.]

SOLOIST, sō'lō-ist, *n.* A solo singer or performer.

SOLOMON'S-SEAL, sol'o-monz-sēl, *n.* A genus of plants differing from the lily of the valley in the cylindrical perianth, and in having the flowers jointed to their flower-stalks. [So called from the drooping bell-shaped, or somewhat seal-shaped flowers, with perhaps an allusion to our Saviour's comparison (Matt. vi. 28, 29).]

SOLSTICE, sol'stis, *n.* That point in the ecliptic when the *sun* is farthest from the equator, and seems *to stand still*: the time when the sun reaches this point. [Fr.—L. *solstitium—sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, to make to stand—*sto*, to stand.]

SOLSTITIAL, sol-stish'al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or happening at a solstice, especially at the north one.

SOLUBILITY, sol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being dissolved in a fluid.

SOLUBLE, sol'ū-bl, *adj.* Capable of being solved or dissolved in a fluid. [L. *solubilis—solvo, solutum*, to loosen.]

SOLUTE, so-lūt', *adj.* *Loose*, free: merry, cheerful: (*bot.*) not adhering.—*v.t.* (*Bacon*) To dissolve. [L. *solvo, solutum*, to loosen.]

SOLUTION, sol-ū'shun, *n.* Act of solving or dissolving, esp. by a fluid: the separating of the parts of any body: the action of a fluid on a solid by which it becomes fluid: the preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid: explanation: removal of a doubt: construction or solving of a problem: (*Milton*) termination, decision. [L. *solutio —solvo, solutum*, to loosen.]

SOLUTIVE, sol'ū-tiv, *adj.* Tending to dissolve: loosening. [See SOLUTE.]

SOLVABILITY, solv-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being solved or explained: ability to pay all just debts.

SOLVABLE, solv'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being solved or explained: capable of being paid. [Fr.—L. *solvo*, to dissolve, pay.]

SOLVABLENESS, solv'a-bl-nes, *n.* Solvability.

SOLVE, solv, *v.t.* *To loosen* or *separate* the parts of: to clear up or explain: to remove:—*pr.p.* solv'ing; *pa.p.* solved'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Solution. [L. *solvo*, to loosen—prob. from *se*, apart, and *luo*, to loosen.]

SOLVENCY, solv'en-si, *n.* State of being solvent, or able to pay all debts.

SOLVENT, solv'ent, *adj.* Having power to solve or dissolve: able or sufficient to loosen or pay all debts. —*n.* Anything that dissolves another. [L. *solvens, -entis*, pr.p. of *solvo*, to loosen, to pay.]

SOLVER, solv'ėr, *n.* One who solves or explains.

SOMATIST, sōm'a-tist, *n.* One who admits the existence of corporeal beings only. [Gr. *sōma*, the body.]

SOMATOLOGY, sōm-a-tol'o-ji, *n.* *The doctrine* or science *of bodies* or material substances. [Gr. *sōma, sōmatos*, the body, and *logos*, discourse.]

SOMBRE, som'bėr, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Under a shade:* dull: gloomy: melancholy.—*v.t.* To make sombre, dark, or shady:—*pr.p.* som'bring; *pa.p.* som'bred. [Fr. *sombre;* Sp. *sombra*, a shade—L. *sub*, under, *umbra*, a shade.]

SOMBRELY, som'bėr-li, *adv.* In a sombre or gloomy manner.

SOMBRENESS, som'bėr-nes, *n.* The state of being sombre: gloominess.

SOMBROUS, som'brus, *adj.* Same as SOMBRE.

SOME, sum, *adj.* Denoting an indefinite number or quantity: certain, in distinction from others: moderate or in a certain degree: about. [A.S. *sum, som;* O. Ger. *sum;* Goth. *soms;* O. E. *sum*, as.]

SOMEBODY, sum'bod-i, *n.* Some, or any body or person: a person of importance.

SOMEDEAL, SOMEDELE, sum'dēl, *adv.* (*Spenser*). In some degree, somewhat. [SOME and DEAL.]

SOMEHOW, sum'how, *adv.* In some way or other.

SOMERSAULT, sum'ėr-sawlt, } *n.* A *leap* in which
SOMERSET, sum'ėr-set, } a person turns with his heels *over* his head. [Corr. of Fr. *soubresaut*, It. *soprassalto*—L. *supra*, over, *saltus*, a leap—*salio*, to leap.]

SOMETHING, sum'thing, *n.* A certain thing or event: a portion, a quantity.—*adv.* In some degree: (*Shak.*) at some distance.

SOMETIME, sum'tīm, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having been formerly.—*adv.* At a certain time: once: at one time or other.

SOMETIMES, sum'tīmz, *adv.* *At certain times:* now and then: at one time: (*B.*) once: (*Shak.*) formerly.

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SOMEWHAT, sum'hwot, *n.* A certain quantity or degree: a part, more or less: something.—*adv.* In some degree.

SOMEWHERE, sum'hwār, *adv.* In some place: in one place or another.

SOMEWHITHER, sum'hwith-ėr, *adv.* To some place.

SOMNAMBULATE, som-nam'bū-lāt, *v.i.* *To walk in sleep.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, *-atum*, to walk.]

SOMNAMBULATION, som-nam-bū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of walking in sleep.

SOMNAMBULATOR, som-nam'bū-lāt-or, *n.* Same as SOMNAMBULIST.

SOMNAMBULISM, som-nam'bū-lizm, *n.* *Act* or practice *of walking in sleep.* [See SOMNAMBULATE.]

SOMNAMBULIST, som-nam'bū-list, *n.* *A sleep-walker.* [See SOMNAMBULATE.]

SOMNAMBULISTIC, som-nam-bū-list'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to a somnambulist or to somnambulism: affected by somnambulism.

SOMNIFEROUS, som-nif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bringing* or causing *sleep.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.]

SOMNIFIC, som-nif'ik, *adj.* *Causing* or tending to induce *sleep.* [L. *somnificus—somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]

SOMNILOQUENCE, som-nil'o-kwens, *n.* The act of talking in sleep. [From SOMNILOQUY.]

SOMNILOQUIST, som-nil'o-kwist, *n.* One who talks in his sleep. [From SOMNILOQUY.]

SOMNILOQUY, som-nil'o-kwi, *n.* *A talking in one's sleep.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, *loqui*, to speak.]

SOMNOLENCE, som'no-lens, } *n.* *Sleepiness:* in-
SOMNOLENCY, som'no-len-si, } clination to sleep. [L. *somnolentia—somnus*, sleep.]

SOMNOLENT, som'no-lent, *adj.* *Sleepy* or inclined to sleep. [L. *somnolentus—somnus*, sleep.

SOMNOLENTLY, som'no-lent-li, *adv.* In a somnolent or sleepy manner: drowsily.

SON, sun, *n.* (*lit.*) *What is born* or *brought forth:* a male child or descendant: any young male person spoken of as a child: a term of affection generally: a disciple: a native or inhabitant: the produce of anything: one possessed of a certain quality. [A.S. and O. Ger. *sunu*; Ger. *sohn*; Dan. *sön*; Russ. *siin*; Sans. *sūnu—su*, to beget, bring forth; conn. with Gr. *huios*, a son.]

SONANT, sōn'ant, *adj.* *Sounding:* pertaining to sound: uttered with sound, instead of breath alone, as certain alphabetic sounds. [L. *sonans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *sono*, to sound.]

SONATA, so-nä'ta, *n.* A musical composition for an instrument, consisting of three or more movements or divisions. [It.—L. *sono*, to sound.]

SONG, song, *n.* *That which is sung:* a short poem or ballad: the melody to which it is adapted: a poem, or poetry in general: the notes of birds: a mere trifle: (*B.*) an object of derision. [A.S. *song*, *sang*; Ger. *sang*; Goth. *saggos*; Ice. *saungr*; from root of SING.]

SONG, song (*Spenser*). Sang, *pa.t.* of SING.

SONG-CRAFT, song'-kräft, *n.* The art of making songs.

SONGFUL, song'fool, *adj.* Full of song: disposed [to sing.

SONGLESS, song'les, *adj.* Wanting the power of song.

SONG-MAN, song'-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) A singer.

SONGSTER, song'stėr, *n.* A singer or one skilled in singing, esp. a bird that sings. [A.S. *sangestre*, from SONG.]

SONGSTRESS, song'stres, *n.* A female singer.

SONIFEROUS, son-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Giving or conveying sound. [L. *sonus*, sound, and *fero*, to bring.]

SON-IN-LAW, sun'-in-law, *n.* The husband of one's daughter.

SONLESS, sun'les, *adj.* Without a son.

SONNED, sund (*Spenser*). Same as SUNNED.

SONNET, son'et, *n.* A *short song* or poem of fourteen lines, with varying rhymes.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) To compose sonnets. [Fr.; It. *sonetto*, dim. of It. *suono*, a sound, song—L. *sonus*, a sound.]

SONNETEER, son-et-ēr', *n.* A composer of sonnets.

SONNETIST, son'et-ist, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sonneteer.

SONOMETER, son-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument, consisting of a cord stretched by weight along a box, and divided into different lengths at pleasure by a bridge, *for measuring sounds* or their intervals. [L. *sonus*, a sound, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

SONOROUS, son-ō'rus, *adj.* *Sounding* when struck: giving a clear, loud sound: high-sounding. [L. *sonorus—sonor* or *sonus*, a sound—*sono*, to sound.]

SONOROUSLY, son-ō'rus-li, *adv.* In a sonorous manner.

SONOROUSNESS, son-ō'rus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sonorous.

SONSHIP, sun'ship, *n.* State or character of a son.

SONUANCE, son'ū-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Sound. [See SONANT.]

SOON, sōōn, *adv.* *Immediately* or in a short time: without delay: early: readily: willingly. [A.S. *sona*, *suna*, Goth. *suns*, immediately, soon.]

SOON AT (*Shak.*), about.

SOON-BELIEVING, sōōn'-be-lēv'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Believing willingly or readily.

SOOT, soot or sōōt, *n.* The black, powdery portion of smoke: condensed smoke. [A.S. and Ice. *sōt*; Dan. *sood*; Gael. *suith*; Ir. *suth*; W. *swta*.]

SOOTE, sōōt, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Sweetly. [See SOOTHE.]

SOOTH, sōōth, *n.* *Truth*, reality: (*Spenser*) prognostication: (*Shak.*) sweetness, kindness, conciliation.—*adj.* True: pleasing. [A.S. *sodh*; Ice. *sannr*, *sadhr*, true; Goth. *sunis*; conn. with Sans. *satya* or *santya*, true.]

SOOTHE, sōōth, *v.t.* To please with *sweet* words: to flatter: to soften. [A.S. *gesodhian*, to soothe, *gesoth*, a flatterer; Goth. *suthjan*, to tickle the ears, to flatter; prob. from Goth. *sutis*, O. E. *sote*, sweet. See SWEET.]

SOOTHER, sōōth'ėr, *n.* One who or that which soothes: (*Shak.*) one who gains by blandishments, a flatterer.

SOOTHING, sōōth'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Flattery. [From SOOTHE.]

SOOTHINGLY, sōōth'ing-li, *adv.* In a soothing manner: with blandishments or flattery.

SOOTHLY, sōōth'li, } *adv.* (*Spenser*). Truly, in-
SOOTHLICH, sōōth'lik, } deed. [From SOOTH.]

SOOTHSAY, sōōth'sā, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To say* or tell the *truth:* to foretell.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A prediction, an omen.

SOOTHSAYER, sōōth'sā-ėr, *n.* One who undertakes to foretell events: a prognosticator.

SOOTHSAYING, sōōth'sā-ing, *n.* Prediction.

SOOTINESS, soot'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being sooty or foul with soot.

SOOTY, soot'i or sōōt'i, *adj.* (*comp.* SOOT'IER; *superl.* SOOT'IEST). Producing, consisting of, containing, or like soot.

SOP, sop, *n.* Anything dipped or *soaked*, esp. in *soup*, to be eaten: anything given to satisfy.—*v.t.* To steep

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in liquor:—*pr.p.* sopp'ing; *pa.p.* sopped'. [A.S. *syp*, a wetting, sop, soup, from *supan*, to sip, soak; Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup. See SUP, SOUP.]

SOP or SOPS-IN-WINE (*Spenser*), a flower resembling a carnation.

SOPH, sof, *n.* An abbreviation of SOPHISTER.

SOPHI, sō'fi, *n.* (*Milton*). A title of the king of Persia. [Pers. *sufi*, wise, pious.]

SOPHISM, sof'izm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wise saying*: cunning thought, or argument: a specious fallacy. [Fr. *sophisme*, Gr. *sophisma—sophizō*, to make wise—*sophos*, cleverness.]

SOPHIST, sof'ist, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *A wise man:* one of a class of public teachers in Greece in the 5th cent. B.C.: a captious or fallacious reasoner. [Gr. *sophistēs—sophos*, wise.]

SOPHISTER, sof'ist-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as SOPHIST: a student at an English university in his second or third year, the students in these years being called junior and senior sophisters respectively.

SOPHISTIC, -AL, so-fist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry: fallaciously subtle.

SOPHISTICALLY, so-fist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a sophistical manner: fallaciously.

SOPHISTICALNESS, so-fist'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sophistical.

SOPHISTICATE, so-fist'i-kāt, *v.t.* To render sophistical or unsound: to corrupt by mixture:—*pr.p.* sophist'icāting; *pa.p.* sophist'icated.

SOPHISTICATE, SOPHISTICATED, so-fist'i-kāt-ed, *adj.* Adulterated: impure: not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, so-fist-i-kā'shun, *n.* Act of sophisticating, adulterating, or injuring by mixture.

SOPHISTRY, sof'ist-ri, *n.* The art or practice of the sophist: specious but fallacious reasoning.

SOPORIFEROUS, sop-or-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bringing*, causing, or tending to cause *sleep:* sleepy. [L. *sopor*, *soporis*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.]

SOPORIFEROUSLY, sop-or-if'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In a soporiferous manner: so as to produce sleep.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sop-or-if'ėr-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being soporiferous.

SOPORIFIC, sop-or-if'ik, *adj.* *Making* or causing *sleep.*—*n.* Anything that causes sleep. [Fr. *soporifique—sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]

SOPOROSE, SOPOROUS, sop'or-ōz, sop'or-us, *adj.* *Sleepy:* causing sleep. [From L. *sopor*, *soporis*, sleep.]

SOPPY, sop'i, *adj.* Sopped or soaked in liquid.

SOPRANIST, so-prä'nist, *n.* A singer of soprano.

SOPRANO, so-prä'no, *n.* (*lit.*) *Superior:* the highest kind of female voice': the treble. [It., from *sopra*, L. *supra* or *super*, above.]

SORB, sorb, *n.* The mountain-ash or service-tree. [L. *sorbus.*]

SORBEFACIENT, sor-be-fā'shent, *adj.* *Producing absorption.*—*n.* A medicine which produces absorption. [L. *sorbeo*, to suck in, absorb, and *faciens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *facio*, to make.]

SORBIC, sorb'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or from the sorb or service-tree.

SORCERER, sors'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who practises sorcery: an enchanter: a magician. [Fr. *sorcier*; low L. *sortiarius—sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]

SORCERESS, sors'ėr-es, *n.* A female sorcerer.

SORCERY, sors'ėr-i, *n.* *The casting of lots*: divination by the assistance of evil spirits: enchantment: magic. [O. Fr. *sorcerie*—L. *sortior*, to cast lots—*sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]

SORD, sōrd, *n.* (*Milton*). A form of SWARD.

SORDID, sor'did, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Dirty, foul:* vile: mean: meanly avaricious. [Fr. *sordide*, L. *sordidus—sordeo*, to be dirty.]

SORDIDLY, sor'did-li, *adv.* In a sordid manner: covetously: meanly.

SORDIDNESS, sor'did-nes, *n.* The state of being sordid: niggardliness: meanness.

SORDINE, sor'din, *n.* A small instrument or damper put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge of a violin, to soften or deaden the sound. [It. *sordina*—L. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding.]

SORE, sōr, *n.* *A wound:* an ulcer or boil: (*B.*) grief, affliction.—*adj.* Wounded: tender, susceptible of pain: easily pained or grieved: (*B.*) severe.—*adv.* (*B.*) Sorely.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To make sore, to wound:—*pr.p.* sōr'ing; *pa.p.* sōred'. [A.S., Ice. *sar*, wound, sore, pain, Scot. *sare*, sore, heavy; L. *severus*, sore.]

SORE, sōr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A hawk of the first year: (*Shak.*) a buck of the fourth year. [Fr. *saur*, *sor*, sorrel, reddish; *sor-faucon*, a falcon of one year.]

SOREL, sor'el, *n.* (*Shak.*) A buck of the third year. [See SORE, above.]

SORELY, sōr'li, *adv.* In a sore manner: grievously.

SORENESS, sōr'nes, *n.* The state of being sore: tenderness of a hurt.

SORORICIDE, sor-or'i-sīd, *n.* *The murder* or the murderer *of a sister.* [L. *soror*, a sister, and *cædo*, to kill.]

SORREL, sor'el, *n.* A plant of a *sour* taste, allied to the dock. [Fr. *surelle*, from *sur*, A.S. *sur*, sour.]

SORREL, sor'el, *adj.* *Of a sear* or *reddish-brown colour.*—*n.* A sorrel or reddish-brown colour. [Fr. *saure*, sorrel; Prov. *saur*, *sor*, yellow, red; low Ger. *soor*, E. SEAR, dried up.]

SORRIEST, sor'i-est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Most sorrowful. [Superl. of SORRY.]

SORRILY, sor'i-li, *adv.* In a sorry manner: pitiably: [wretchedly: meanly.

SORRINESS, sor'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sorry or pitiful: meanness: wretchedness.

SORROW, sor'ō, *n.* *Anxiety* or *pain of mind:* grief: affliction.—*v.i.* To feel sorrow or pain of mind: to grieve. [O. E. *sorge*, *sore*, *sorewe*; A.S. *sorg*, *sorh*; Ger. *sorge*; Ice. *sorg—syrgja*, to mourn: perh. allied to SORE.]

SORROWED, sor'ōd, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Accompanied with sorrow.

SORROWFUL, sor'ō-fool, *adj.* Full of sorrow: causing, shewing, or expressing sorrow: sad: dejected.

SORROWFULLY, sor'ō-fool-li, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner: so as to produce grief.

SORROWFULNESS, sor'ō-fool-nes, *n.* The state of being sorrowful: grief.

SORROWLESS, sor'ō-les, *adj.* Free from sorrow.

SORRY, sor'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Sore* in mind, *afflicted:* grieved: melancholy: poor: worthless: (*Shak.*) sorrowful, dismal.

[A.S. *sarig*, wounded, sorrowful; O. Ger. *serig*, painful, sad; conn. etymologically with SORE, but it has come to be regarded as the *adj.* of SORROW.]

SORT, sort, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A lot:* a number of persons or things having like qualities: class, kind, or species: order or rank: manner: (*Spenser*) company: (*Shak.*) rank, condition, lot.—*v.t.* To separate into lots or classes: to put together: to select: (*Shak.*) to bring to an issue, to bring to a good issue.—*v.i.* to be joined with others of the same sort: to

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associate: to suit: (*Shak.*) to consort. [Fr. *sorte*—L. *sors, sortis*, a lot—*sero, sertum*, to join.]

IN SORT, inasmuch as.—IN A SORT (*Shak.*), in a manner.—OUT OF SORTS (*print.*), with some sorts of type in the font exhausted: out of order, unwell.

SORTABLE, sort'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being sorted: (*Bacon*) suitable, befitting. [ment.

SORTANCE, sort'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Suitableness, agree-

SORTER, sort'ér, *n.* One who sorts or arranges by kinds.

SORTIE, sort'é, *n.* *The issuing* of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [Fr. —*sortir*, to go out, to issue.]

SO-SO, sō'-sō, *adj.* Neither very good nor very bad: tolerable: indifferent.

SOT, sot, *n.* *A stupid fellow, a fool:* one stupefied by drinking: a habitual drunkard.—*v.t.* To stupefy: to besot:—*pr.p.* sott'ing; *pa.p.* sott'ed. [A.S. *sot;* D. *zot;* Bret. *sot*, stupid; Ir. *suthan*, blockhead, *sotaire*, fop.] [with drink.

SOTTISH, sot'ish, *adj.* Like a sot: foolish: stupid

SOTTISHLY, sot'ish-li, *adv.* In a sottish manner: stupidly: senselessly.

SOTTISHNESS, sot'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sottish: stupidity, esp. from intoxication.

SOU, sōō, *n.* A French copper coin = $\frac{1}{20}$th of a franc. [Fr. *sou;* It. *soldo*—L. *solidus*, a thick solid coin, which varied in value.]

SOUCE, sows (*Spenser*). Same as SOUSE.

SOUCHONG, soo-shong', *n.* A fine kind of black tea. [Chin. *se ou chong*, small, good quality.]

SOUGH, suf or sow, *v.i.* To roar, with a sighing whistling sound.—*n.* A hollow murmur or roaring, as of waves: a whistling, as of the wind: a buzzing, a flying report. [A.S. *seofian*, to groan; akin to SIGH and SOB: from the sound.]

SOUGHT, sawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SEEK.

SOUL, sōl, *n.* That part of man which *thinks*, feels, desires, &c.: the seat of life and intellect: life: essence: internal power: energy or grandeur of mind: a human being, a person. [O. E. *saul;* A.S. *sawel;* Ice. *sal;* O. Ger. *seula;* Ger. *seele;* Goth. *saivala;* Gael. *saoil*, to think.]

SOULED, sōld, *adj.* Full of soul or feeling.

SOUL-FEARING, sōl'-fēr'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Soul-terrifying.

SOULLESS, sōl'les, *adj.* Without a soul or nobleness of mind: mean: spiritless.

SOUND, sownd, *adj.* *Whole, entire:* perfect: healthy: strong: profound: correct: weighty. [A.S. *sund, gesund;* Ger. *gesund;* allied to L. *sanus*, sound, Gr. *saos, sōs*, safe and sound.] [fast, as to sleep.

SOUND, sownd, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Soundly, completely

SOUND, sownd, *n.* (*lit.*) *What may be swum across:* a narrow passage of water: a strait. [A.S. *sund*, for *swumd*, a swimming, a narrow arm of the sea; Ice. and Ger. *sund;* Ice. *synda*, A.S. *swimman*, to swim.]

SOUND, sownd, *n.* The air or *swimming* bladder of a fish. [A.S. *sund*, a swimming.]

SOUND, sownd, *v.i.* *To make a noise:* to utter a voice: to spread.—*v.t.* to cause to make a noise: to utter audibly: to direct by a sound or audible signal: to publish audibly. [O. E. *sounen*, Fr. *sonner*, L. *sono*, Sans. *svan*, to sound.]

SOUND, sownd, *n.* The impression produced on the ear by the vibrations of air: noise: report: empty or meaningless noise. [O. E. *soun;* A.S., Fr., and W. *son;* L. *sonus—sono*, to sound.]

SOUND, sownd, *v.t.* To measure the depth of, esp. with a line and plummet: to probe: to try to discover a man's secret wishes, &c.: to test: to introduce an instrument into the bladder to examine it. —*v.i.* to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water.—*n.* An instrument to discover stone in the bladder.

[A.S. *sundgyrd, sundline*, a sounding-line; Fr. *sonder*, to sound, acc. to Diez from low L. *sub-undare*, to put under the wave—L. *sub*, under, *unda*, a wave.]

SOUND, sownd, *n.* (*Spenser*). SWOON.

SOUND-BOARD, sownd'-bōrd, *n.* (*Milton*). Same as SOUNDING-BOARD.

SOUNDING, sownd'ing, *p.adj.* Making a sound or noise: having a magnificent sound.

SOUNDING, sownd'ing, *n.* The ascertaining the depth of water:—*pl.* any part of the ocean where a sounding-line will reach the bottom. [From SOUND, to measure the depth of.]

SOUNDING-BOARD, sownd'ing-bōrd, *n.* The thin plate of wood or metal which increases and propagates the sound of a musical instrument: the horizontal board or structure over a pulpit, reading-desk, &c., to give effect to the speaker's voice.

SOUNDING-LINE, sownd'ing-līn, *n.* A line with a plummet at the end for making soundings.

SOUNDING-POST, sownd'ing-pōst, *n.* A support set under the bridge of a violin, for propagating the sounds to the body of the instrument.

SOUNDING-ROD, sownd'ing-rod, *n.* A rod for measuring the depth of water in a ship's hold.

SOUNDLESS, sownd'les, *adj.* Without sound, silent: not capable of being sounded, unfathomable.

SOUNDLY, sownd'li, *adv.* *Healthily:* heartily: (*Shak.*) stoutly, strongly: severely: truly: firmly: fast, closely. [From SOUND, whole.]

SOUNDNESS, sownd'nes, *n.* The state of being sound or firm: health: heartiness: truth: rectitude: strength, solidity.

SOUND-POST, sownd'-pōst, *n.* SOUNDING-POST.

SOUP, sōōp, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is supped:* the juice or liquid obtained by boiling, seasoned, and often mixed with vegetables. [Fr. *soupe*, O. Fr. *supe*, D. *saep*, O. Ger. *souf;* Ice. *supa*, to sup up liquids. See SUP.]

SOUR, sowr, *adj.* Having a pungent acid taste: turned, as milk: rancid: crabbed or peevish in temper: bitter.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A sour or acid substance.—*v.t.* To make sour or acid: to make cross, peevish, or discontented.—*v.i.* to become sour or acid: to become peevish or crabbed. [A.S., O. Ger., W., Fr., Ice. *sur*, Ger. *sauer.*]

SOURCE, sōrs, *n.* That from which anything *rises* or originates: origin: the spring from which a stream flows. [Fr. *source*, from *sourdre*, It. *sorgere*, L. *surgo*, to raise up, to rise.]

SOURISH, sowr'ish, *adj.* Somewhat sour.

SOUR-KROUT, sowr'-krowt, *n.* *Cabbage* pickled with salt, and kept until it ferments and becomes *sour.* [Ger. *sauer kraut*, sour cabbage.]

SOURLY, sowr'li, *adv.* In a sour manner: with acidity: with acrimony: discontentedly.

SOURNESS, sowr'nes, *n.* The state of being sour: acidity: peevishness: discontent.

SOUSE, sows, *v.t.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) To strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to rush with speed, as a bird on its prey.—*n.* Violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Sudden, violent.—*adv.* With sudden violence.

SOUSE, sows, *n.* (*lit.*) *Sauce* or pickle made with salt: anything steeped in pickle: the ears, feet, &c. of

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swine pickled.—*v.t.* To steep in pickle: to plunge into water:—*pr.p.* sous'ing; *pa.p.* soused'. [Written also *souce*, a form of SAUCE.]

SOUT, sowt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SOOT.

SOUTH, sowth, *n.* (*lit.*) The direction or point of the compass *towards the sun:* the direction in which the sun appears at noon to the people north of the Tropic of Cancer: any land opposite the north.—*adj.* Lying towards the south.—*adv.* Towards the south.—*v.i.* To turn or veer towards the south: (*astron.*) to come to the meridian.

[A.S. *sudh;* Ger. *süd;* Ice. *sunnr, sudr;* Dan. *sönden;* Fr. *sud;* Bav. *sunnenhalb*, towards the sun, south; from root of SUN.]

SOUTH-EAST, sowth-ēst', *n.* The direction equally distant from the south and east.

SOUTH-EAST, sowth-ēst',
SOUTH-EASTERLY, sowth-ēst'ėr-li,
SOUTH-EASTERN, sowth-ēst'ėrn, } *adj.* Pertaining to, in the direction of, or coming from the south-east.

SOUTHERLY, *suth*'ėr-li,
SOUTHERN, *suth*'ėrn, } *adj.* Pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards the south.

SOUTHERNER, *suth*'ėrn-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of the south, especially of the southern states of America.

SOUTHERNLY, *suth*'ėrn-li, *adv.* Towards the south.

SOUTHERNMOST, *suth*'ėrn-mōst, *adj.* Furthest towards the south.

SOUTHERN-WOOD, *suth*'ėrn-wood, *n.* An aromatic plant of the south of Europe, closely allied to wormwood, sometimes used as an ingredient in the manufacture of beer.

SOUTHING, sow*th*'ing, *n.* Tendency or motion to the south: the time at which the moon passes the meridian. [the south.

SOUTHMOST, sowth'mōst, *adj.* Furthest towards

SOUTHRON, *suth*'ron, *n.* (*Scott*). Same as SOUTHERNER.

SOUTHSAY, SOUTHSAYER, sōōth'-. Same as SOOTHSAY, &c. [the south.

SOUTHWARD, sowth'ward or *suth*'ard, *adv.* Towards

SOUTH-WEST, sowth-west', *n.* The direction equally distant from the south and west.

SOUTH-WEST, sowth-west',
SOUTH-WESTERLY, sowth-west'ėr-li,
SOUTH-WESTERN, sowth-west'ėrn, } *adj.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or lying in the direction of the south-west.

SOUTH-WESTER, sowth-west'ėr, *n.* A gale from the south-west: a water-proof canvas hat, with the brim very broad behind, to overhang the neck.

SOUVENANCE, sōōv'e-nans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Remembrance, memory. [See SOUVENIR.]

SOUVENIR, sōōv'nėr, *n.* Something *to bring to* mind: a remembrancer. [Fr.; It. *sovvenire*—L. *subvenire*, to come up, to come to mind—*sub*, under, from under, and *venio, venire*, to come.]

SOVEREIGN, sov'ėr-in or suv'-, *adj.* *Supreme:* possessing supreme power or dominion: superior to all others: utmost.—*n.* A supreme ruler: a prince or monarch: a gold coin = 20*s.* [O. E. *soveraine;* Fr. *souverain;* It. *sovrano, soprano*—L. *super, supra*, above.] [effectual.

SOVEREIGNEST, sov'ėr-in-est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Most

SOVEREIGNLY, sov'ėr-in-li, *adv.* In a sovereign manner: in the highest degree: supremely.

SOVEREIGNTY, sov'ėr-in-ti, *n.* Supreme power: dominion. [Fr. *souveraineté.* See SOVEREIGN.]

SOVRAN, sov'ran, *n.* (*Milton*). A form of SOVEREIGN.

SOW, sow, *n.* A female pig: an oblong piece of metal larger than a pig. [A.S. *sugu;* Ger. *sau;* L. *sus;* Gr. *hus;* Sans. *sukara—su*, to bring forth: also given from its grunt.]

SOW, sō, *v.t.* To scatter that it may grow, as seed: to plant by strewing: to scatter seed over: to spread.—*v.i.* to scatter seed for growth:—*pr.p.* sō'ing; *pa.p.* sōwed' and sōwn. [A.S. *sawan;* Goth. *saian;* Ger. *säen;* Ice. *soa;* akin to L. *sero, sevi*, to beget, to sow; and prob. to Sans. *su*, to generate.]

SOW-BREAD, sow'-bred, *n.* A genus of plants, allied to the primrose, natives of the south of Europe, the tubers of which are eaten by swine.

SOWER, sō'ėr, *n.* One who sows or scatters.

SOWL, SOWLE, sowl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pull by the ears.

SOWND, sownd, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To wield.

SOWND, sownd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SWOON.

SOWNE, sown, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SOUND.

SOWSE, sows, *v.* and *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SOUSE, to strike.

SOW-THISTLE, sow'-this'l, *n.* A genus of plants, the tender tops of which are used in the north of Europe as greens.

SOY, soy, *n.* A thick sauce made from the seeds of the soy bean, a native of China, Japan, &c.

SOYLE, soyl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Prey. [From *soil*, an old hunting term for the refuge taken by game.]

SPA, spaw, *n.* A place where there is a mineral spring of water. [From *Spa*, a town in Belgium.]

SPACE, spās, *n.* Extension as distinct from material substances: room: largeness: distance between objects: interval between lines or words in books: quantity of time: distance between two points of time: a short time: interval.—*v.t.* To make or arrange intervals between.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to walk, to roam:—*pr.p.* spāc'ing; *pa.p.* spāced'. [Fr. *espace;* It. *spazio*—L. *spatium*, Gr. *stadion*, Doric *spadion*, a race-course.]

SPACIOUS, spā'shus, *adj.* Having large space: large in extent: roomy: wide. [Fr. *spacieux;* L. *spatiosus—spatium.* See SPACE.]

SPACIOUSLY, spā'shus-li, *adv.* In a spacious manner: widely: extensively.

SPACIOUSNESS, spā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being spacious: roominess: extensiveness.

SPADE, spād, *n.* *A broad blade* of iron with a handle, used for digging.—*v.t.* To dig with a spade:—*pr.p.* spād'ing; *pa.p.* spād'ed. [A.S. *spadu, spad;* O. Ger. *spato, spado;* Ger. *spaten;* It. *spada;* L. *spatha*, Gr. *spathē*, any broad blade.]

SPADEFUL, spād'fool, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.

SPADILLE, spa-dil', *n.* The ace of spades in the games of ombre and quadrille. [Fr.; Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*, from root of SPADE.]

SPADIX, spā'diks, *n.* (*bot.*) A fleshy spike of flowers, usually covered by a leaf called a spathe. [Gr., 'a bough or branch torn off.']

SPAKE, spāk, old *pa.t.* of SPEAK.

SPALL, spawl, *n.* (*Spenser*). The shoulder. [O. Fr. *espaule;* It. *spalla*—L. *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade of anything, the shoulder-blade.]

SPAN, span, *n.* The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are extended: nine inches: the spread of an arch between its abutments: a space of time.—*v.t.* To measure by spans: to measure: to embrace:—*pr.p.*

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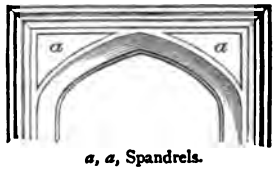
spann'ing; *pa.p.* spanned'. [A.S., D.; O. Fr. *espan*, It. *spanna*, O. Ger. *spanna*, a span—*spannan*, Dan. *spande*, prob. allied to L. *pando*, to extend.]

SPAN-COUNTER, span'-kownt'ėr, **SPAN-FARTHING**, span'-fär'*th*ing, *n.* A game played by one throwing a coin or counter on the ground, and another trying to throw his so near it that he can span the distance between the two.

SPANDREL, span'-drel, *n.* The irregular space between the *span* or curve of an arch and the enclosing right angle. [From SPAN.]



a, *a*, Spandrels.

SPANG, spang, *n.* (*Spenser*). A spangle.

SPANGLE, spang'gl, *n.* A small plate of *shining* metal: anything sparkling and brilliant, like a spangle.—*v.t.* To adorn with spangles.—*v.i.* to glitter: —*pr.p.* spang'ling; *pa.p.* spang'led. [A.S. *spange*, Ice. *spong*, a clasp; Gael. *spang*, anything shining or sparkling.]

SPANIARD, span'yard, *n.* A native of Spain.

SPANIEL, span'yel, *n.* A *Spanish* dog used in the chase, or kept as a pet, remarkable for its sagacity and fawning: a fawning, obsequious person.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a spaniel, fawning, mean. [O. Fr. *espagneul—Espagne*, Spain.]

SPANIEL-LIKE, span'yel-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a spaniel, fawning, mean.

SPANISH, span'ish, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Spain. —*n.* The language of Spain.

SPANKER, spang'kėr, *n.* A large quadrilateral fore-and-aft sail set between the gaff and boom of a ship, so called from its *flapping* in the breeze (for Ill. see SHIP). [From vulgar *spank*, to flap, to move quickly.]

SPANLESS, span'les, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) That cannot be spanned or measured.

SPAN-LONG, span'-long, *adj.* Of the length of a span.

SPANNER, span'ėr, *n.* One who spans: an iron tool or lever used to tighten the nuts of screws.

SPAR, spär, *n.* (*orig.*) *A bar:* a rafter: a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs, &c. [Gael. *sparr*; D. *sperre*; Ice. *sparri*; It. *sbarra*, a bar.]

SPAR, spär, *n.* A mineral with a glossy surface, which breaks into regular fragments. [A.S. *spærstan*, chalk-stone; Sw. *spat*; D. *spath*.]

SPAR, spär, *v.i.* To box with the hands: to fight with showy action: to dispute:—*pr.p.* sparr'ing; *pa.p.* sparred'. [Fr. *s'éparer*, to kick out; akin to Ger. *sperren*, Ice. *sperrask*, to thrust.]

SPARABLE, spar'a-bl, *n.* A small nail used by shoemakers. [A corr. of SPARROW-BILL.]

SPAR-DECK, spär'-dek, *n.* The upper deck of a vessel: in a frigate, the deck continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, on which spare spars are usually kept.

SPARE, spär, *v.t.* To use frugally: to do without: to save from any use: to withhold from: to treat tenderly: to grant: to part with willingly.—*v.i.* to be frugal: to forbear: to be tender: to forgive:—*pr.p.* spär'ing; *pa.p.* spāred'.—*n.* (*Bacon, Spenser*) Parsimony, niggardliness: the portion spared. [A.S. *sparian*; Fr. *épargner*; It. *sparagnare*—Ger. *sparen*; allied to L. *parco*, to spare.]

SPARE, spär, *adj.* Sparing: frugal: scanty: lean: [superfluous.

SPARELY, spär'li, *adv.* In a spare manner: sparingly.

SPARENESS, spär'nes, *n.* The state of being spare, lean, or thin: leanness. [expense.

SPARER, spär'ėr, *n.* One who spares or avoids

SPARE-RIB, spär'-rib, *n.* A piece of meat consisting of the ribs with a spare or small amount of flesh.

SPAR-HAWK, spär'-hawk, *n.* SPARROW-HAWK.

SPARING, spär'ing, *adj.* Scarce: scanty: saving.

SPARINGLY, spär'ing-li, *adv.* In a sparing manner: frugally: not abundantly: with abstinence: seldom: cautiously.

SPARINGNESS, spär'ing-nes, *n.* The quality of being sparing: want of liberality: caution.

SPARK, spärk, *n.* A small particle of fire shot off from a burning body with a *crackling* sound: any small shining body or light: a small portion of anything active or vivid.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To emit particles of fire, to sparkle. [A.S. *spearca*, a spark; Dan. *sprage*, Sw. *spraka*, to crackle; or perh. allied to L. *spargo*, to scatter.]

SPARKE, spärk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A battle-axe. [Perh. an error for *sparthe*.]

SPARKLE, spärk'l, *n.* *A little spark:* lustre.—*v.i.* To emit sparks: to shine: to glitter.—*v.t.* to scatter, to throw about, as sparks: to shine with, as the eyes: to spread abroad, as a report:—*pr.p.* spark'ling; *pa.p.* spark'led. [Dim. of SPARK.]

SPARKLER, spärk'lėr, *n.* One who or that which sparkles. [glittering: brilliant: lively.

SPARKLING, spärk'ling, *adj.* Giving out sparks:

SPARKLINGLY, spärk'ling-li, *adv.* In a sparkling manner: with vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARKLINGNESS, spärk'ling-nes, *n.* The quality of being sparkling: vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARRE, spär, *n.* (*Spenser*). A bolt, a bar. [See SPAR.]

SPARROW, spar'ō, *n.* A small well-known bird with a *spear*-shaped or sharp bill. [A.S. *spearwa*; Goth. *sparva*; Ice. *sporr*; Ger. *sperling*; prob. from root of SPEAR.]

SPARROW-BILL, spar'ō-bil, *n.* A small nail: a cast-iron shoe-nail. [So called from the shape.]

SPARROW-HAWK, spar'ō-hawk, *n.* A small species of hawk destructive to sparrows, &c.

SPARRY, spär'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like spar.

SPARSE, spärs, *adj.* Thinly *scattered.*—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To disperse. [L. *spargo*, *sparsum*, to scatter; allied to Gr. *speirō*, to sow.] [ner. [From SPARSE.]

SPARSELY, spärs'li, *adv.* Thinly: in a scattered man-

SPARSENESS, spärs'nes, *n.* The state of being sparse: thinness: scattered state.

SPARTAN, spär'tan, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Sparta* in Greece: hardy: fearless. [L. *Spartanus—Sparta*.]

SPASM, spazm, *n.* An irregular, violent, and involuntary *drawing* or contraction of the muscles: a convulsive fit. [Fr. *spasme*; L. *spasmus*; Gr. *spasmos* —*spaō*, to draw.]

SPASMODIC, -AL, spaz-mod'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to or consisting in spasms: convulsive.—*n.* A medicine for removing spasms.

SPASMODICALLY, spaz-mod'ik-a'-li, *adv.* In a spasmodic manner: in fits.

SPASTIC, spast'ik, *adj.* Relating to spasm: spasmodic. [Gr. *spastikos—spaō*, to draw. See SPASM.]

SPAT, spat, old *pa.t.* of SPIT, to throw from the mouth.

SPAT, spat, *n.* The spawn or young, *spit* or thrown *out* by shell-fish. [From root of SPIT.]

SPATCH-COCK, spach'-kok, *n.* A fowl killed and immediately roasted or broiled for some sudden occasion. [Prob. a corr. of DESPATCH and COCK.]

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SPATHE, spāth, *n.* (*bot.*) A sheathing bract, which encloses one or more flowers. [L. *spatha*, Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade.]

SPATHIC, spath'ik, *adj.* Like spar: (*min.*) foliated: lamellar. [Ger. *spath*, spar.]

SPATHIFORM, spath'i-form, *adj.* Resembling spar: spathic. [Low L. *spathum*—Ger. *spath*, spar; and L. *forma*, form.]

SPATHOSE, spath'ōs, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having a spathe
SPATHOUS, spath'us, } or sheath-like bract, bursting longitudinally. [L. *spatha*, Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade of anything.]

SPATTER, spat'ėr, *v.t.* *To spit* or throw out upon: to scatter about: to sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame.—*v.i.* to throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner, to sputter. [Freq. of SPIT.]

SPATTER-DASHES, spat'ėr-dash'ez, *n.pl.* Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud.

SPATTLE, spat'l, } *n.* *A little spade:* a broad
SPATULA, spat'ū-la, } kind of knife for spreading plasters. [Fr. *spatule*, L. *spatula*, *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade. See SPADE.]

SPAVIN, spav'in, *n.* A swelling near the joints of horses producing lameness, and causing them to lift their feet like a *sparrow-hawk*. [It. *spavenio* for *sparvenio*; O. Fr. *esparvain—espervier*, O. Ger. *sparwari*, a sparrow-hawk.]

SPAVINED, spav'ind, *adj.* Affected with spavin.

SPAWN, spawn, *n.* The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected: offspring.—*v.t.* To produce, as fishes and frogs do their eggs: to bring forth.—*v.i.* to deposit eggs, as fishes or frogs: to issue, as offspring. [Prob. from A.S. *spiwan*, to spit out.]

SPAWNER, spawn'ėr, *n.* The female fish, from which the spawn is ejected.

SPAY, spā, *v.t.* To destroy or draw out the ovaries of (an animal), in order to produce barrenness. [L. *spado*, Gr. *spadōma*, eunuch—Gr. *spaō*, to draw out.]

SPEAK, spēk, *v.i.* To utter words or articulate sounds: to say: to talk: to converse: to sound.—*v.t.* to pronounce: to converse in: to address: to declare: to express by signs: to communicate:—*pr.p.* speak'ing; *pa.t.* spōke or spāke; *pa.p.* spōk'en. [A.S. *specan*, *sprecan*; Sw. *spraka*; Ger. *sprechen*.]

SPEAKABLE, spēk'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being spoken: (*Milton*) having the power of speech.

SPEAKER, spēk'ėr, *n.* One who speaks: the person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Commons. [speaker.

SPEAKERSHIP, spēk'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a

SPEAKING, spēk'ing, *n.* The act of expressing ideas in words: discourse.—*adj.* Seeming to speak: natural: used to assist the voice.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spēk'ing-trum'pet, *n.* An instrument somewhat resembling a trumpet, used for intensifying the sound of the voice so as to convey it to a greater distance.

SPEAKING-TUBE, spēk'ing-tūb, *n.* A tube communicating from one room to another for speaking through.

SPEAR, spēr, *n.* A long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a *spar* or pole pointed with iron: a lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish.—*v.t.* To pierce or kill with a spear. [A.S. *speare*, W. *ysbar*, L. *sparus*, a hunting spear; Ger. *speer*, D. *sperre*, *sparre*, a stake. See SPAR, a bar.]

SPEAR-GRASS, spēr'-gras, *n.* (*Shak.*) A long, stiff grass.

SPEAR-HEAD, spēr'-hed, *n.* The iron point of a spear.

SPEARMAN, spēr'man, *n.* A man armed with a spear. [having spear-shaped leaves.

SPEARMINT, spēr'mint, *n.* A species of mint

SPECIAL, spesh'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or designating *a species:* particular: distinctive: uncommon: designed for a particular purpose: limited in range: chief in excellence.

SPECIALISE, spesh'al-īz, *v.t.* To mention specially: to particularise:—*pr.p.* spec'ialising; *pa.p.* spec'ialised. [self to a specialty.

SPECIALIST, spesh'al-ist, *n.* One who devotes him-

SPECIALITY, spesh-i-al'i-ti, *n.* The special or particular mark of a person or thing: a special occupation or object of attention.

SPECIALLY, spesh'al-li, *adv.* In a special manner: particularly, above others: not in a common way: for a particular purpose.

SPECIALTY, spesh'al-ti, *n.* Something special: a special contract: that for which a person is distinguished.

SPECIE, spē'shi, *n.* Gold and silver coin, because *visible* wealth, and not merely representing it, as bills and notes do. [See SPECIES.]

SPECIES, spē'shēz, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is seen:* a group of individuals having common marks or characteristics:—subordinate to a GENUS. [L.—*specio*, to look.]

SPECIFIC, spe-sif'ik, *n.* A remedy which has a special power in disease: an infallible remedy.

SPECIFIC, -AL, spe-sif'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or constituting a species: that specifies: precise: infallible.

SPECIFICALLY, spe-sif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a specific manner: according to the nature of the species: definitely.

SPECIFICALNESS, spe-sif'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being specific.

SPECIFICATION, spes-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of specifying: a statement of particulars.

SPECIFICNESS, spe-sif'ik-nes, *n.* SPECIFICALNESS.

SPECIFY, spes'i-fī, *v.t.* To make special: to mention particularly:—*pr.p.* spec'ifying; *pa.p.* spec'ified.

SPECIMEN, spes'i-men, *n.* A portion of anything *to shew* the kind and quality of the whole: a sample. [L.—*specio*, to look, to behold.]

SPECIOSITY, spē-shi-os'i-ti, *n.* SPECIOUSNESS.

SPECIOUS, spē'shus, *adj.* *That looks* well at first sight: showy: plausible. [From L. *specio*, to look.]

SPECIOUSLY, spē'shus-li, *adv.* In a specious manner: with a fair appearance or show of right.

SPECIOUSNESS, spē'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being specious: plausible or fair appearance.

SPECK, spek, *n.* *A spot:* a blemish.—*v.t.* To spot. [A.S. *specca*, a spot.]

SPECKLE, spek'l, *n.* A little speck or spot in anything different in substance or colour from the thing itself.—*v.t.* To mark with speckles:—*pr.p.* speck'ling; *pa.p.* speck'led.

SPECTACLE, spek'ta-kl, *n.* *Anything seen* or *looked at:* a sight: show: an exhibition:—*pl.* glasses to assist the sight. [L. *spectaculum—specto*, *spectatum*, inten. of *specio*, to look at.]

SPECTACLED, spek'ta-kld, *adj.* Wearing spectacles.

SPECTACULAR, spek-tak'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of spectacles or shows: pertaining to spectacles for the eyes.

SPECTANT, spekt'ant, *adj.* *Looking forward.* [L. *spectans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *specto*. See EXPECTANT.]

SPECTATOR, spek-tā'tor, *n.* One who looks on.

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SPECTATORSHIP, spek-tā'tor-ship, *n.* The office or quality of a spectator: (*Shak.*) the act of beholding.

SPECTATRESS, spek-tā'tres, } *n.* A female specta-
SPECTATRIX, spek-tā'triks, } tor or onlooker.

SPECTRAL, spek'tral, *adj.* Relating to, or like a spectre.

SPECTRE, spek'tėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something seen:* a ghost. [Fr., L. *spectrum—specio*, to see.]

SPECTROSCOPE, spek'tro-skōp, *n.* An instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition. [SPECTRUM, and Gr. *skopeō*, to look at.]

SPECTRUM, spek'trum, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something seen:* the image of something seen continued after the eyes are closed: the coloured image of the sun or other luminous body, produced by refraction through a prism, by diffraction through a fine grating, &c.:—*pl.* SPECTRA. [L.—*specio*, to see.]

SPECULAR, spek'ū-lar, *adj.* Resembling a speculum: having a smooth reflecting surface: (*Milton*) affording view.

SPECULATE, spek'ū-lāt, *v.i.* *To look:* to consider: to theorise: to traffic for great profit:—*pr.p.* spec'ūlāting; *pa.p.* spec'ūlāted. [L. *speculor, speculatus—specula*, a look-out—*specio*, to look.]

SPECULATION, spek-ū-lā'shun, *n.* (*Milton*) A watching on a high place: act of speculating: mental view: contemplation: theory: the buying goods, &c., to sell them at an advance: (*Shak.*) power of sight. [See SPECULATE.]

SPECULATIVE, spek'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.* Given to speculation or theory: ideal: pertaining to speculation in business, &c.

SPECULATIVELY, spek'ū-lāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a speculative manner: with contemplation: theoretically: not practically: in the way of speculation.

SPECULATIVENESS, spek'ū-lāt-iv-nes, *n.* The state of being speculative.

SPECULATOR, spek'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories: an observer: a spy: one who invests money in various ways with the expectation of deriving a profit from the investment.

SPECULATORY, spek'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Exercising speculation: adapted for spying or viewing.

SPECULUM, spek'ū-lum, *n.* A *looking*-glass: a reflector of polished metal. [L.—*specio*, to look.]

SPED, sped, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SPEED: (*Shak.*) settled, done for.

SPEECH, spēch, *n.* *That which is spoken:* language: the power of speaking: oration: any declaration of thoughts: mention. [From SPEAK.]

SPEECHLESS, spēch'les, *adj.* Destitute or deprived of the power of speech.

SPEECHLESSNESS, spēch'les-nes, *n.* The state of being speechless: muteness.

SPEECH-MAKER, spēch'-māk'ėr, *n.* One accustomed to speak in public.

SPEED, spēd, *v.i.* *To hasten:* to succeed: to fare.—*v.t.* to despatch with haste: to hasten, as to a conclusion: to execute: to aid: to make prosperous:—*pr.p.* speed'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sped.—*n.* Haste: quickness: success. [A.S. *spedan*, to hasten, to prosper; O. Ger. *spoden*, to haste; *spuot*, haste, prosperity; Gr. *speudō*, to urge on.]

SPEEDFULLY, spēd'fool-li, } *adv.* In a speedy man-
SPEEDILY, spēd'i-li, } ner: quickly: with haste.

SPEEDINESS, spēd'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being speedy: quickness: haste.

SPEEDWELL, spēd'wel, *n.* A genus of plants, with blue, white, or pink flowers, the leaves of some of the species being used as a medicine, and also as a substitute for tea. [Probably named from the idea of being pleasing to travellers, from their commonness on road-sides.]

SPEEDY, spēd'i, *adj.* Not slow: quick: nimble:—*comp.* SPEED'IER; *superl.* SPEED'IEST.

SPELL, spel, *n.* *Discourse:* any form of words supposed to possess magical power: (*Shak.*, *Milton*) a charm. [A.S. *spell*, Ice. *spiall*, discourse.]

SPELL, spel, *v.t.* To tell or name the letters of, pointing them out with a *spill* or splinter of wood: to name, write, or print the proper letters of.—*v.i.* to form words with the proper letters: (*Milton*) to read, or learn to read: to discover by characters or marks, to read:—*pr.p.* spell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spelled', spelt. [From SPILL, *n.*; so D. *spell*, a splinter, *spellen*, to spell, Fris. *spjeald*, a splinter, *letterspjealding*, spelling.]

SPELL, spel, *v.t.* *To take the place of another* for a time in any labour or duty: to relieve:—*pr.p.* spell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spelled'. [A.S. *spelian*, to act for another, *speling*, *spelung*, a turn.]

SPELL-BOUND, spel'-bownd, *adj.* Restrained or affected by a spell or charm.

SPELLER, spel'ėr, *n.* One who spells: one skilled in [spelling.

SPELLING, spel'ing, *n.* Act of spelling or naming the letters of words: orthography.

SPELLING-BOOK, spel'ing-book, *n.* A book for teaching to spell.

SPELL-STOPPED, spel'-stopt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as SPELL-BOUND.

SPELL-WORK, spel'-wurk, *n.* That which is wrought by spells or charms: power of magic.

SPELTER, spel'tėr, *n.* Zinc. [O. Ger. *spialter;* D. *spiauter;* a form of PEWTER.]

SPENCE, spens, *n.* A place where provisions are kept: a larder: a pantry. [O. Fr. *despense*, a buttery—*despendre*, L. *dispendere*. See DISPENSE.]

SPENCER, spens'ėr, *n.* A short over-jacket worn by men or women, named after a *Lord Spencer* who introduced it or made it fashionable.

SPENCER, spens'ėr, *n.* In ships and barks, a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts.

SPEND, spend, *v.t.* *To expend* or *weigh out:* to give for any purpose: to consume: to waste: to pass, as time.—*v.i.* to make expense: to be dissipated:—*pr.p.* spend'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spent. [A.S. *spendan*; O. Ger. *spendon*—L. *expendo* or *dispendo*, to weigh out.]

SPENDER, spend'ėr, *n.* One who spends: a spend-[thrift.

SPENDTHRIFT, spend'thrift, *n.* One who spends the savings of thrift: a prodigal.

SPENT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SPEND.

SPER, spėr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bolt, to shut, as a gate. [A.S. *sparran*, to shut, to stop.]

SPERABLE, spėr'a-bl, *adj.* (*Bacon*). *That may be hoped.* [L. *sperabilis—spero*, to hope.]

SPERM, spėrm, *n.* *That which is sown:* animal seed: spawn of fishes or frogs: spermaceti. [L., Gr. *sperma—speirō*, to sow.]

SPERMACETI, spėrm-a-sē'ti, *n.* (*lit.*) *The sperm of the whale:* a waxy matter from the head of the sperm-whale. [L. *sperma*, and *cetus*, Gr. *kētos*, a whale.]

SPERMAPHORE, spėrm'a-fōr, *n.* (*anat.*) One of the albuminous cases in which the bundles of spermatozoa are packed: (*bot.*) the placenta. [Gr. *sperma*, sperm, and *phoros*, bearing—*pherō*, to bear.]

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SPERMATIC, -AL, spėr-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of sperm or semen: seminal.

SPERMATOZOID, spėrm-at-o-zō'id, *n.* One of the animalcular-like particles that exist in the spermatic fluid, and are the fertilising agents in the male generative organs. [Gr. *sperma, spermatos,* seed, *zōon,* a living being, and *eidos,* form, appearance.]

SPERMATOZOON, spėrm-a-to-zō'on (*pl.* SPERMATOZO'A), *n.* Same as SPERMATOZOID. [Gr. *sperma, spermatos,* seed, and *zōon,* a living being.]

SPERM-OIL, spėrm'-oil, *n.* Oil from the sperm-whale.

SPERM-WHALE, spėrm'-hwāl, *n.* A species of whale from which sperm or spermaceti is obtained.

SPERRE, sper, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as SPER.

SPERSE, spėrs, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To disperse.

SPET, spet, *v.i.* (*Milton*). A form of SPIT.

SPEW, spū, *v.i.* Same as SPUE.

SPHENE, sfēn, *n.* A mineral which is a native compound of silica, titanic acid, and lime, generally found in *wedge*-shaped crystals. [Gr. *sphēn,* a wedge.]

SPHENOID, SPHENOIDAL, sfēn'oid, sfēn-oid'al, *adj.* (*anat.*) *Wedge-shaped:* inserted like a wedge, denoting a bone at the base of the skull. [Gr. *sphēn, sphēnos,* a wedge, and *eidos,* form.]

SPHERAL, sfēr'al, *adj.* Shaped like a sphere: symmetrical: perfect.

SPHERE, sfēr, *n.* *A ball* or *globe:* an orb: circuit of motion: province or duty: rank: (*Shak.*) orbit, socket.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place in a sphere: (*Milton*) to form into roundness:—*pr.p.* sphēr'ing; *pa.p.* sphēred'. [Fr.—L. *sphæra;* Gr. *sphaira.*]

SPHERE-METAL, sfēr'-met'al, *n.* (*Milton*). Metal like that of which the celestial spheres were anciently supposed to be made.

SPHERE-MUSIC, sfēr'-mūz'ik, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The music of the spheres.

SPHERIC, -AL, sfer'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a sphere.

SPHERICALLY, sfer'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, SPHERICITY, sfer'ik-al-nes, sfer-is'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being spherical: roundness.

SPHERICLE, sfer'i-kl, *n.* A little sphere.

SPHERICS, sfer'iks, *n.* The science of the sphere considered as a geometrical body, esp. with relation to the different circles, lines, angles, &c., formed on its surface: spherical trigonometry.

SPHEROID, sfēr'oid, *n.* A body or figure having the form of a sphere, but not quite round. [Fr. *sphéroïde*—Gr. *sphaira,* sphere, and *eidos,* form.]

SPHEROIDAL, sfēr-oid'al, *adj.* Having the form of a spheroid.

SPHEROIDICITY, SPHEROIDITY, sfer-oid-is'i-ti, sfer-oid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being spheroidal.

SPHERULE, sfer'ōōl, *n.* A little sphere.

SPHERULITE, sfer'ōōl-īt, *n.* A variety of obsidian found in rounded grains. [L. *sphærula,* dim. of *sphæra.* See SPHERE.]

SPHERY, sfēr'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Spherical, round: (*Milton*) belonging to the spheres, or the revolving, transparent, spherical shells, in which the sun, moon, and stars were, in ancient times, supposed to be set.

SPHINCTER, sfingk'tėr, *n.* A circular band of muscular fibres, whose function is to antagonise the expellent action of certain viscera, esp. the bladder and the lower part of the intestinal canal. [Gr., 'that which binds tight'—*sphinggō,* to bind tight.]

SPHINX, sfingks, *n.* (*myth.*) A monster with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that proposed riddles to travellers, and *squeezed* or *strangled* those who could not solve them. [L., Gr.—*sphinggō, sphingxō,* to squeeze.]

SPHRAGISTICS, sfra-jis'tiks, *n.* The science of *seals,* their age, history, &c. [Gr. *sphragistikos,* pertaining to seals—*sphragis,* a seal.]

SPHYGMOGRAPH, sfig'mo-graf, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining and recording the form, force, and frequency of the pulse-beat, and the changes it undergoes in certain morbid states. [Gr. *sphygmos,* the pulse, and *graphō,* to write.]

SPIAL, spī'al, *n.* (*Shak.*) Espial: a spy, a scout.

SPICATE, SPICATED, spīk'āt, spīk-āt'ed, *adj.* Arranged in or having the form of a spike. [L. *spicatus,* pa.p. of *spico,* to furnish with ears—*spica,* an ear.]

SPICE, spīs, *n.* An aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food, formerly one of the most valuable *kinds* of merchandise: a small quantity.—*v.t.* To season with spice: to tincture:—*pr.p.* spīc'ing; *pa.p.* spīced'. [Fr. *épice,* spice; It. *spezie,* kind, in pl. drugs, spices = low L. *species,* kinds of goods; L. *species,* kind.]

SPICERY, spīs'ėr-i, *n.* Spices in general: a repository of spices.

SPICE-WOOD, spīs'-wood, *n.* An American shrub, the bark of which has a spicy taste and smell.

SPICIFORM, spīs'i-form, *adj.* (*bot.*) Spike-shaped. [L. *spica,* an ear, and *forma,* form.]

SPICILY, spīs'i-li, *adv.* In a spicy manner.

SPICINESS, spīs'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spicy.

SPICOSE, SPICOUS, spīk-ōs', spīk'us, *adj.* Having spikes or ears, like corn.

SPICULAR, spik'ū-lar, *adj.* *Resembling a dart:* in the shape of or having sharp points. [L. *spiculum,* a dart.]

SPICULATE, spik'ū-lāt, *adj.* *Covered with* or divided into minute *points.* [L. *spiculatus,* pa.p. of *spiculo,* to sharpen to a point—*spiculum,* a point.]

SPICULE, spik'ūl, *n.* (*bot.*) *A little spike:* a minute, slender granule or point. [L. *spicula, spiculum,* dim. of *spica, spicum,* a spike, a point.]

SPICY, spīs'i, *adj.* Producing or abounding with spices: fragrant: pungent.

SPIDER, spīd'ėr, *n.* An animal remarkable for spinning webs to take its prey. [Dan. *spinder;* Sw. *spindel;* O. Ger. *spinna:* from SPIN.]

SPIE, spī, *n.* (*Spenser*). A keen glance, the eye. [From SPY.]

SPIGHT, spīt, *v.* and *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SPITE.

SPIGOT, spig'ut, *n.* *A spike* or *pointed* piece of wood for stopping a small hole in a cask. [W. *yspigawd.*]

SPIKE, spīk, *n.* *A point:* an ear of corn: a small pointed rod: a large nail: (*bot.*) a kind of inflorescence in which sessile flowers, or flowers having very short stalks, are arranged around an axis, as in lavender.—*v.t.* To set with spikes: to stop the vent of with a spike:—*pr.p.* spīk'ing; *pa.p.* spīked'. [Sw. *spik,* a spike; Norw. *spik,* a splinter; It. *spica, spiga,* an ear of corn; W. *yspig,* a spike, *spig,* allied to L. *spica,* a point.]

SPIKED, spīkt, *p.adj.* Furnished, fastened, or stopped with spikes.

SPIKELET, spīk'let, *n.* A little spike.

SPIKENARD, spīk'nārd, *n.* A highly aromatic oil or balsam obtained from the *Nardus,* an Indian plant, with *spike*-shaped blossoms: the plant itself. [L. *spica nardi.* See NARD.]

SPIKY, spīk'i, *adj.* Furnished with spikes: having a sharp point.

SPILE, spīl, *n.* Same as SPILL, a splinter.

SPILIKIN, spil'i-kin, *n.* One of a number of small pieces of wood, ivory, &c., for playing a game with: the game played. [Dim. of SPILL, SPILE, a splinter.]

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SPILL, spil, *v.t.* *To spoil: to waste:* to allow to run out of a vessel: to shed: (*Spenser, Shak.*) to ravage, to destroy.—*v.i.* to be shed: to be allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted:—*pr.p.* spill'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spilled', spilt. [A.S. *spillan;* Norw. *spilla.* See SPOIL, to waste.]

SPILL, spil, *n.* (*lit.*) *A splinter:* a small peg or pin to stop a hole. [D. *spil*, prov. Ger. *speil*, A.S. *spinl, spindel:* conn. with SPINDLE.]

SPILT, spilt, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Pieced, inlaid.

SPILTH, spilth, *n.* (*Shak.*) Spilling, anything spilt.

SPIN, spin, *v.t.* To draw out and twist into threads *from a spindle:* to draw out a thread as spiders do: to draw out tediously: to cause to whirl rapidly.—*v.i.* to practise the art or trade of spinning, to perform the act of spinning: to issue in a small or thread-like current: to whirl:—*pr.p.* spinn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spun. [A.S.; Goth. *spinnan;* Ice. *spinna:* from SPINDLE.]

SPIN A YARN, to tell a long tale.

SPINACH, spin'ach, } *n.* An esculent vegetable with
SPINAGE, spin'aj, } jagged or *spiny* leaves. [It. *spinace*, low L. *spinaceus—spina*, a spine.]

SPINAL, spīn'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the spine or backbone.

SPINDLE, spin'dl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A splinter:* the pin from which the thread is *spun* or twisted: a pin on which anything turns: the fusee of a watch. [A.S. *spinl, spindel;* Ger. *spindel*, a spindle, *schindel*, a splint. See SPILL, *n.*]

SPINDLE-LEGGED, spin'dl-legd, } *adj.* Hav-
SPINDLE-SHANKED, spin'dl-shangkt, } ing long, slender legs, like spindles.

SPINDLE-SHAPED, spin'dl-shāpt, *p.adj.* Shaped like a spindle: thickest in the middle and tapering to both ends.

SPINDLE-TREE, spin'dl-trē, *n.* A shrub, the wood of which was formerly used for making musical instruments and for spindles, and is now for the finer articles of turnery and for skewers.

SPINDLING, spin'dling, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The spindle-tree.

SPINE, spīn, *n.* *Something with spikes* or *points:* a thorn: a thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes: the backbone of an animal. [L. *spina—spico*, to furnish with a point—*spica*, a point. See SPIKE.]

SPINEL, spī'nel, } *n.* A mineral allied to corun-
SPINELLE, spi-nel', } dum, much prized as a gem, of red, blue, green, and black colours, and found in Ceylon and Siam, in the form of *pointed* crystals. [Low L. *spinellus*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, a prickle.]

SPINET, spin'et or spin-et', *n.* A stringed instrument like the harpsichord, so called because struck with a *spine* or pointed quill. [O. Fr. *espinette;* It *spinetta* —L. *spina*, a spine.]

SPINIFEROUS, spīn-if'ėr-us, *adj.* Producing or *bearing spines* or thorns. [L. *spinifer—spina*, a thorn, and *fero*, to bear.]

SPINIFORM, spīn'i-form, *adj.* Shaped like a spine or thorn. [L. *spina*, a thorn, and *forma*, form.]

SPININESS, spīn'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spiny.

SPINNER, spin'ėr, *n.* One who spins: (*Shak.*) a spider: a spinneret.

SPINNERET, spin'ėr-et, *n.* An organ or one of the organs with which insects form their webs.

SPINNING, spin'ing, *n.* The art of spinning or combining animal and vegetable fibres into continuous threads fit for the processes of weaving, &c.—*adj.* Used in spinning.

SPINNING-JENNY, spin'ing-jen'i, *n.* A machine by which a number of threads can be spun at the same time. [See JENNY.]

SPINNING-WHEEL, spin'ing-hwēl, *n.* A machine for spinning yarn, consisting of a wheel driven by the hand or by a treadle, which drives one or two spindles.

SPINNY, spin'i, *n.* A small thicket with underwood. [From SPINE, a thorn.]

SPINOSE, spīn'ōs, } *adj.* Full of spines: thorny.
SPINOUS, spīn'us, }

SPINOZISM, spi-nōz'izm, *n.* The doctrine of Benedict Spinoza (1632–1677), who taught that God is not only the creator, but also the original matter of the universe, which consists of and is a development of himself.

SPINSTER, spin'stėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A woman who spins:* (*law*) an unmarried female.

SPINULE, spin'ūl, *n.* A minute spine. [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a spine.]

SPINULOSE, spin'ū-lōs, } *adj.* Covered with spinules
SPINULOUS, spin'ū-lus, } or minute spines. [From L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a spine.]

SPINY, spīn'i, *adj.* Full of spines: thorny: troublesome: perplexed.

SPIRACLE, spir'a-kl, *n.* *A breathing-hole:* any minute passage. [L. *spiraculum—spiro*, to breathe.]

SPIRAL, spīr'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a spire: winding like the thread of a screw.—*n.* A spiral line: a curve which continually recedes from a centre about which it revolves: a screw.

SPIRALLY, spīr'al-li, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction.

SPIRE, spīr, *n.* A winding line like the threads of a screw: a curl: a wreath: a tapering body: a steeple: (*Shak.*) the top or uppermost part.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To shoot up. [L. *spira;* Gr. *speira.*]

SPIRIFER, spir'i-fėr, *n.* A genus of fossil brachiopodous molluscs, characterised by having two calcareous spiral processes which support the oral arms. [L. *spira*, spire, and *fero*, to bear.]

SPIRIT, spir'it, *n.* *Breath:* vital force: the soul: a ghost: mental disposition: enthusiasm: real meaning: chief quality: a very lively person: any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as brandy:—*pl.* intellectual activity: liveliness: persons with particular qualities of mind: mental excitement: spirituous liquors.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To animate or actuate as a spirit: to animate, invigorate: to convey away secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit, to kidnap (used with *away*). [L. *spiritus —spiro*, to breathe.]

SPIRITED, spir'it-ed, *adj.* Full of spirit, life, or fire: animated.

SPIRITEDLY, spir'it-ed-li, *adv.* In a spirited manner.

SPIRITEDNESS, spir'it-ed-nes, *n.* The state of being spirited: animation: energy.

SPIRITING, spir'it-ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The office of a spirit or sprite.

SPIRITISM, spir'it-izm, *n.* Same as SPIRITUALISM.

SPIRITIST, spir'it-ist, *n.* Same as SPIRITUALIST.

SPIRIT-LAMP, spir'it-lamp, *n.* A lamp in which alcohol is burned, generally used for heating.

SPIRITLESS, spir'it-les, *adj.* Without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage: dejected: dead.

SPIRITLESSLY, spir'it-les-li, *adv.* In a spiritless manner: without animation or energy.

SPIRITLESSNESS, spir'it-les-nes, *n.* The state of being spiritless: want of animation or energy.

SPIRIT-LEVEL, spir'it-lev'el, *n.* In surveying, a cylindrical glass tube, slightly convex on one side, and so nearly filled with alcohol, that only a small

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bubble of air remains inside; from the position of the bubble the amount of variation from perfect levelness is determined.

SPIRIT-RAPPER, spir'it-rap'ér, *n.* A spiritualist who professes that spirits convey intelligence to him by raps or knocks.

SPIRITUAL, spir'it-ū-al, *adj.* Consisting of spirit: having the nature of a spirit: immaterial: relating to the mind: intellectual: pertaining to the soul: holy: divine: relating to sacred things: not lay or temporal.

SPIRITUALISE, spir'it-ū-al-īz, *v.t.* To make spiritual: to imbue with spirituality: to refine: to free from sensuality: to give a spiritual meaning to:—*pr.p.* spir'itūalīsing; *pa.p.* spir'itūalīsed.

SPIRITUALISM, spir'it-ū-al-izm, *n.* State of being spiritual: the doctrine that there are spiritual beings not cognisable by the senses: a belief in the communication of intelligence from the world of spirits.

SPIRITUALIST, spir'it-ū-al-ist, *n.* One who has a regard only to spiritual things: one who holds the doctrine of spiritualism.

SPIRITUALISTIC, spir-it-ū-al-ist'ik, *adj.* Relating to or connected with spiritualism.

SPIRITUALITY, spir-it-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* State of being spiritual: essence distinct from matter.

SPIRITUALLY, spir'it-ū-al-li, *adv.* In a spiritual manner: without corporeal grossness: with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUAL-MINDEDNESS, spir'it-ū-al-mīnd'ednes, *n.* The state of having holy affections.

SPIRITUALNESS, spir'it-ū-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritual.

SPIRITUOUS, spir'it-ū-us, *adj.* Possessing the qualities of spirit: containing spirit: volatile: (*Milton*) like what belongs to spirits, pure, refined.

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spir'it-ū-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being spirituous: stimulating quality: ardour: activity.

SPIROMETER, spīr-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, or the quantity of air that one can breathe out after a forced inspiration. [L. *spiro*, to breathe, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

SPIRT. Same as SPURT.

SPIRY, spīr'i, *adj.* Of a spiral form: wreathed: tapering like a spire or a pyramid: abounding in spires.

SPIT, spit, *n.* (*lit.*) *A pointed piece* of wood: an iron prong on which meat is roasted.—*v.t.* To thrust a spit through: to pierce:—*pr.p.* spitt'ing; *pa.p.* spitt'ed. [A.S. *spitu*; D. *spit*; Ice. *spita*, a peg; O. Ger. *spiz*, a spit, point.]

SPIT, spit, *v.t.* To throw out from the mouth: to eject with violence.—*v.i.* to throw out saliva from the mouth:—*pr.p.* spitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spit.—*n.* Spittle, saliva. [A.S. *spittan*; Dan. *spytte*; Ice. *spyta*; L. *sputo*; Gr. *ptuō*.]

SPITAL, spit'al, **SPITAL-HOUSE**, spit'al-hows, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as HOSPITAL.

SPITCH-COCK, spich'-kok, *n.* An eel split and broiled.—*v.t.* To split and broil, as an eel. [See SPATCH-COCK.]

SPITE, spīt, *n.* Grudge: lasting ill-will: hatred: (*Shak.*) vexation.—*v.t.* To thwart: to hate:—*pr.p.* spīt'ing; *pa.p.* spīt'ed. [Prob. a corr. of DESPITE.]

IN SPITE OF, in opposition to all efforts of, in defiance of, in contempt of.

SPITEFUL, spīt'fool, *adj.* Full of spite: desirous to vex or injure: malignant.

SPITEFULLY, spīt'fool-li, *adv.* In a spiteful manner: maliciously.

SPITEFULNESS, spīt'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being spiteful: malice.

SPITTED, spit'ed (*B.*), *pa.p.* of SPIT, to throw out

SPITTED, spit'ed, *p.adj.* Put upon a spit: pierced, as if by a spit: (*Bacon*) shot out into length.

SPITTER, spit'ér, *n.* One who spits from his mouth: one who puts meat on a spit.

SPITTLE, spit'l, *n.* The moist matter spit or thrown from the mouth: saliva.

SPITTOON, spit-tōōn', *n.* A vessel for receiving [spittle.

SPLASH, splash, *v.t.* *To plash* or spatter with water or mud.—*v.i.* to dash about water or any liquid.—*n.* Water or mud thrown on anything. [Akin to PLASH: from the sound.]

SPLASH-BOARD, splash'-bōrd, *n.* A board in front of a vehicle to keep off the mud thrown up by the horse's heels.

SPLASHER, splash'ér, *n.* One who or that which splashes.

SPLASHY, splash'i, *adj.* Splashing: wet and muddy: [full of dirty water.

SPLATTER, splat'ér, *v.i.* To spatter water about.

SPLAY, splā, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To display*: (*arch.*) to slope or slant: to dislocate the shoulder-bone.—*adj.* Displayed: turned outward.—*n.* (*arch.*) The sloping or bevelled opening in window-recesses, &c. [An abbreviation of DISPLAY.]

SPLAY-FOOT, -ED, splā'-foot, -ed, *adj.* Having the foot turned outward.

SPLEEN, splēn, *n.* A spongy gland above the kidney, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and melancholy: spite: ill-humour: melancholy: (*Shak.*) a fit of anger, violent haste, a sudden motion. [L. *splen*; Gr. *splēn*; Sans. *plihan*.]

SPLEENFUL, splēn'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Displaying spleen, angry, fretful. [fretful, peevish.

SPLEENISH, splēn'ish, *adj.* Affected with spleen,

SPLEENISHLY, splēn'ish-li, *adv.* In a spleenish manner.

SPLEENISHNESS, splēn'ish-nes, *n.* The state of [being spleenish.

SPLEEN-WORT, splēn'-wurt, *n.* A name of several species of fern, so called from being formerly supposed efficacious in curing diseases of the spleen.

SPLEENY, splēn'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Spleenish.

SPLENDENT, splend'ent, *adj.* *Splendid* or *shining*: bright. [L. *splendens*, pr.p. of *splendeo*, to shine.]

SPLENDID, splend'id, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Shining*: magnificent: famous: illustrious: heroic. [See SPLENDENT.]

SPLENDIDLY, splend'id-li, *adv.* In a splendid manner: magnificently: sumptuously: brightly.

SPLENDIDNESS, splend'id-nes, *n.* SPLENDOUR.

SPLENDOR. American spelling of SPLENDOUR.

SPLENDOUR, splend'ur, *n.* The appearance of anything splendid: brilliance: magnificence: eminence.

SPLENETIC, splen'e-tik or sple-net'ik, **SPLENETICAL**, sple-net'ik-al, *adj.* Affected with spleen: peevish: melancholy.—*n.* A splenetic person.

SPLENETICALLY, sple-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a [splenetic manner.

SPLENETIVE, splen'e-tiv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full of spleen, passionate, irritable.

SPLENIC, splen'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the spleen.

SPLENISATION, splēn-i-zā'shun, *n.* (*anat.*) A diseased condition of the lung, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen, in softness, &c.

SPLENITIS, sple-nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLENITIVE, splen'i-tiv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as SPLENETIVE.

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SPLENT, splent, *n.* Same as SPLINT, on a horse's leg.

SPLENT, splent, *n.* (*Scott*). A splint in ancient armour. [See SPLINT.]

SPLICE, splis, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To join what has been *split*: to unite two ends of a rope by interweaving the strands:—*pr.p.* splic'ing; *pa.p.* spliced'.—*n.* Act of splicing: joint made by splicing. [D. *splissen*; Ger. *splissen, splitzen*, conn. with SPLIT.]

SPLINT, splint, *n.* A small piece of wood *split* off: a thin piece of wood, &c. for confining a broken or injured limb: a hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse: in ancient armour, a thin plate of metal for covering the knee, elbow, &c.—*v.t.* To confine with splints. [A nasalised form of SPLIT.]

SPLINTER, splint'ėr, *n.* A piece of wood or other substance *split off*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* To split into splinters.

SPLINTER-BAR, splint'ėr-bār, *n.* The cross-bar of a coach, which supports the springs.

SPLINTERY, splint'ėr-i, *adj.* Made of or like splinters.

SPLIT, split, *v.t.* To cleave lengthwise: to tear asunder violently: to divide: to throw into discord.—*v.i.* to divide or part asunder: to be dashed to pieces:—*pr.p.* split'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* split.—*n.* A crack or rent lengthwise. [D. *splitten*; Ger. *spleissen*; O. Ger. *splizen*.]

SPOIL, spoil, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is stripped off*: that which is taken by force: plunder: pillage: robbery.—*v.t.* To take by force: to plunder.—*v.i.* to practise robbery. [L. *spolium*, akin to Gr. *skulon*, in pl. *skula*, arms stripped off an enemy, from *skullō*, to skin, flay.]

SPOIL, spoil, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To spill* or waste: to cause to decay: to corrupt: to destroy.—*v.i.* to decay: to become useless. [A form of SPILL: perhaps conn. with SPOIL above.]

SPOILER, spoil'ėr, *n.* One who spoils, corrupts, or renders useless.

SPOILER, spoil'ėr, *n.* One who spoils: a plunderer.

SPOILFUL, spoil'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Wasteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, spōk, *n.* (*lit.*) *A spike* or *splinter*: one of the bars from the nave to the rim of a wheel. [A.S. *spaca*; low Ger. *speke*; Ger. *speiche*; Norw. *spik*, a splinter. See SPIKE.]

SPOKE, spōk, *pa.t.* of SPEAK: sometimes used for

SPOKEN, spōk'n, *pa.p.* of SPEAK.

SPOKE-SHAVE, spōk'-shāv, *n.* A kind of knife or plane for dressing the spokes of wheels, &c.

SPOKESMAN, spōks'man, *n.* One who speaks for another.

SPOLIATE, spōl'i-āt, *v.t.* *To spoil*: to plunder: to pillage.—*v.i.* to practise robbery:—*pr.p.* spōl'iāting; *pa.p.* spōl'iāted. [L. *spolio, -atum—spolium*, spoil.]

SPOLIATION, spōl-i-ā'shun, *n.* Act of spoiling: robbery.

SPOLIATIVE, spōl'i-a-tiv, *adj.* Serving to take away or diminish.

SPOLIATOR, spōl'i-āt-or, *n.* One who spoliates.

SPOLIATORY, spōl'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to spoil: destructive.

SPONDAIC, spon-dā'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, or consisting of spondees.

SPONDEE, spon'dē, *n.* In classical poetry, a foot of two long syllables, as *bēllō*. [L. *spondeus*.]

SPONGE, spunj, *n.* The porous framework of an animal, found attached to rocks, &c. under water, remarkable for its power of sucking up water: an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge: the heel of a horse's shoe.—*v.t.* To wipe with a sponge: to wipe out with a sponge: to wipe out completely: to destroy.—*v.i.* to suck in, as a sponge: to gain by mean tricks:—*pr.p.* spong'ing; *pa.p.* sponged'. [A.S.; O. Fr. *esponge*, L. *spongia*; Gr. *sponggia, sponggos*.]

SPONGE-CAKE, spunj'-kāk, *n.* A kind of cake very light and spongy.

SPONGIFORM, spunj'i-form, *adj.* Resembling a sponge: porous. [L. *spongia*, sponge, and *forma*, form.]

SPONGINESS, spunj'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spongy or porous.

SPONGING-HOUSE, spunj'ing-hows, *n.* A bailiff's lodging-house for debtors in his custody.

SPONGY, spunj'i, *adj.* Like a sponge: of an open texture: soft and porous: wet and soft: capable of imbibing fluids.

SPONNE, spon, (*Spenser*). Spun, flowed out quickly.

SPONSAL, spons'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to a betrothal*, a marriage, or a spouse.

[L. *sponsalis—sponsus*, a betrothal—*spondeo*, to promise solemnly—Gr. *spendō*, to pour a libation, which was the custom in making treaties or engagements.]

SPONSION, spon'shun, *n.* The act of becoming surety for another. [L. *sponsio—spondeo, sponsum*. See SPONSAL.]

SPONSOR, spons'or, *n.* *One who promises solemnly for another*: a surety: a godfather or godmother. [L. See SPONSAL.]

SPONSORIAL, spon-sōr'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a sponsor or sponsorship. [a sponsor.

SPONSORSHIP, spons'or-ship, *n.* The state of being

SPONTANEITY, spon-ta-nē'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being spontaneous: the doctrine that muscular action often arises from purely internal causes, and independent of the stimulus of outward impressions.

SPONTANEOUS, spon-tā'ne-us, *adj.* *Of one's free-will*: voluntary: acting by its own impulse or natural law: produced of itself or without interference. [L. *spontaneus—sponte*, of one's own accord.]

SPONTANEOUSLY, spon-tā'ne-us-li, *adv.* In a spontaneous manner: of one's own accord: without the impulse of a foreign cause.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, spon-tā'ne-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spontaneous.

SPONTOON, spon-tōōn', *n.* A weapon somewhat like a halberd, which used to be carried instead of a half-pike by officers of the British infantry. [It. *spontone—spuntare*, to break off the point—*pincta*, a point—L. *pungo, punctum*, to point.]

SPOOL, spōōl, *n.* A cane or reel for winding yarn upon.—*v.t.* To wind on spools. [Low Ger.; Ger. *spule*.]

SPOON, spōōn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A chip* of wood: an instrument for supping liquids. [A.S. *spon*, Ger. *span*, a chip; Ice. *spann*, a chip, a spoon.]

SPOONBILL, spōōn'bil, *n.* A wading bird like the heron, with a long bill rounded at the end like a spoon.

SPOON-DRIFT, spōōn'-drift, *n.* Light spray borne [on a gale.

SPOONEY, spōōn'i, *n.* (*orig.*) *One fed on spoon-meat*: a half-witted, weak-minded, or silly person.—*adj.* Weak-minded: silly.

SPOONFUL, spōōn'fool, *n.* As much as a spoon contains when full: a small quantity.

SPOON-MEAT, spōōn'-mēt, *n.* Food taken with a spoon, such as is given to young children.

SPORADIC, -AL, spo-rad'ik, -al, *adj.* Single, scattered: a term applied to a disease that is naturally epidemic or contagious, when it attacks only a few persons in a district, and does not spread in its ordinary manner. [Gr. *sporadikos—sporas, sporados*, scattered—*speirō*, to sow seed, to scatter.]

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SPORE, spōr, *n.* A minute grain which serves as a *seed* in flowerless plants like the fern. [Gr. *sporos*, a sowing, seed—*speirō*, to sow.]

SPORRAN, spor'an, *n.* An ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *sporan*.]

SPORT, spōrt, *v.i.* *To disport:* to play: to frolic: to practise field-diversions: to trifle.—*v.t.* to amuse: to make merry: to represent playfully.—*n.* That which amuses or makes merry: play: mirth: jest: contemptuous mirth: anything for playing with: a toy: idle jingle: field-diversion. [An abbreviation of DISPORT.]

SPORTER, spōrt'ėr, *n.* One who sports: a sportsman.

SPORTFUL, spōrt'fool, *adj.* Full of sport: merry: full of jesting.

SPORTFULLY, spōrt'fool-li, *adv.* In a sportful manner: for the sake of diversion: in jest.

SPORTFULNESS, spōrt'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being sportful: playfulness: merriment: frolic.

SPORTING, spōrt'ing, *adj.* Relating to or engaging in sports. [ner: in sport.

SPORTINGLY, spōrt'ing-li, *adv.* In a sporting man-

SPORTIVE, spōrt'iv, *adj.* Inclined to sport: playful: merry. [ner: playfully: merrily.

SPORTIVELY, spōrt'iv-li, *adv.* In a sportive man-

SPORTIVENESS, spōrt'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being sportive: playfulness: merriment. [sad.

SPORTLESS, spōrt'les, *adj.* Without sport or mirth:

SPORTSMAN, spōrts'man, *n.* One who practises, or one skilled in field-sports.

SPORTSMANSHIP, spōrts'man-ship, *n.* Practice or skill of a sportsman.

SPORULE, spor'ōōl, *n.* A small spore.

SPOT, spot, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something spit:* a mark made by a drop of wet matter: a blot: a discoloured place: a small part of a different colour: a small extent of space: any particular place: something that soils: a stain on character or reputation.—*v.t.* To mark with drops of wet: to stain: to discolour: to taint: to tarnish, as reputation: (*Spenser*) to blame:—*pr.p.* spott'ing; *pa.p.* spott'ed. [Akin to SPIT and SPATTER; D. *spatten*, to bespatter, *spat*, a drop of what is splashed.] [pure.

SPOTLESS, spot'les, *adj.* Without a spot: untainted:

SPOTLESSLY, spot'les-li, *adv.* In a spotless manner.

SPOTLESSNESS, spot'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spotless: freedom from spot or stain: freedom from reproach.

SPOTTED, spot'ed, *adj.* Marked with spots or discoloured places. [spotted.

SPOTTEDNESS, spot'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being

SPOTTY, spot'i, *adj.* Spotted.

SPOUSAL, spowz'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a spouse, or to marriage: nuptial: matrimonial.—*n.* Usually in *pl.* nuptials: marriage.

SPOUSE, spowz, *n.* (*lit.*) *One engaged to be married to another:* a husband or wife.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To espouse, to wed. [O. Fr. *espous*, It. *sposo*, L. *sponsus*—*spondeo*, *sponsum*, to promise, to engage for marriage. See SPONSAL.] [unmarried.

SPOUSELESS, spowz'les, *adj.* Destitute of a spouse:

SPOUT, spowt, *v.t.* *To spit* or throw out violently, as from a pipe.—*v.i.* to issue with violence, as from a pipe.—*n.* The projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues: a pipe for conducting a liquid. [D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout: akin to SPIT.]

SPOUTLESS, spowt'les, *adj.* Wanting a spout.

SPRAD, sprad (*Spenser*). SPREAD.

SPRAG, sprag, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Vigorous, sprightly. [Conn. with prov. E. *spry*, nimble, active.]

SPRAIN, sprān, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To strain, to squeeze out:* to overstrain the muscles of a joint.—*n.* An excessive strain of the muscles of a joint. [O. Fr. *espreindre*, to force out, to strain—L. *exprimo*. See EXPRESS.]

SPRAINTS, sprānts, *n.pl.* The dung of an otter. [From root of SPRAIN.]

SPRANG, *pa.t.* of SPRING.

SPRAT, sprat, *n.* (*lit.*) *Sprout* or spawn: a sea-fish like the herring, but much smaller. [O. E. *sprot*, Ger. *sprotte*—*sprossen*, to sprout.]

SPRAWL, sprawl, *v.i.* To stretch the body carelessly when lying: to spread ungracefully. [Dan. *sprælle*, to toss about the limbs; prov. E. *sprawl*, motion.]

SPRAY, sprā, *n.* Small particles of water *sprinkled* or driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, &c. [A.S. *sprængan*, to sprinkle, to wet, *spregan*, to pour.]

SPRAY, sprā, *n.* A *sprig* or small shoot of a tree: the small branches collectively. [A.S. *sprec*, Ice. *sprek*, a twig; O. Ger. *spraioh*, twigs—*sprahhon*, to cut.]

SPREAD, spred, *v.t.* *To scatter abroad* or in all directions: to stretch: to cover a larger surface: to extend: to cover by stretching something over: to overlay: to shoot out, as branches: to circulate, as news: to cause to affect numbers, as a disease: to emit: to diffuse: to set with provisions, as a table.—*v.i.* to extend or expand in all directions: to be extended or stretched: to be propagated or circulated:—*pr.p.* spread'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spread.—*n.* Extent: compass: expansion of parts. [A.S. *sprædan*; Ger. *spreiten*, akin to *breiten*, to make broad—*breit*, broad.]

SPREAD-EAGLE, spred'-ē'gl, *n.* (*her.*) The figure of an eagle with the wings elevated and the legs extended.

SPREADER, spred'ėr, *n.* One who or that which spreads: one who publishes or extends.

SPREADINGLY, spred'ing-li, *adv.* Increasingly.

SPRED, spred, } *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To spread over,
SPREDDEN, spred'n, } to cover.

SPRENT, sprent (*Spenser*). Sprinkled. [Pa.p. of O. E. *sprenge*—A.S. *sprengan*. See SPRINKLE.]

SPRIG, sprig, *n.* A small shoot or twig.—*v.t.* To embroider with representations of twigs:—*pr.p.* sprigg'ing; *pa.p.* sprigged'. [See SPRAY, a twig.]

SPRIGHT, sprīt, *n.* A spirit, a soul: an apparition: (*obs.*) the power which gives cheerfulness or courage: (*Bacon*) an arrow.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To haunt, as a spright. [A corr. of SPIRIT.]

SPRIGHTFUL, sprīt'fool, *adj.* Full of spirit or life: (*Shak.*) brisk, gay. [From SPRIGHT.]

SPRIGHTFULLY, sprīt'fool-li, *adv.* In a sprightful manner: briskly: vigorously.

SPRIGHTFULNESS, sprīt'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being sprightful: briskness: liveliness.

SPRIGHTLESS, sprīt'les, *adj.* Destitute of spirit or life: dull: sluggish.

SPRIGHTLINESS, sprīt'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being sprightly: liveliness: energy: activity: gaiety.

SPRIGHTLY, sprīt'li, *adj.* Spirit-like: airy: full of life: lively: brisk. [From SPRIGHT.]

SPRING, spring, *v.i.* To bound: to leap: to rush hastily: to move suddenly by elastic force: to issue with speed or violence: to start up suddenly: to break forth: to appear: to issue: to come into

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existence: (*B.*) to rise, as the sun.—*v.t.* to cause to spring up: to start: to produce quickly: to contrive on a sudden: to explode, as a mine: to open, as a leak: to crack, as a mast:—*pr.p.* spring'ing; *pa.t.* sprung, sprang; *pa.p.* sprung.—*n.* A leap: a flying back with elastic force: elastic power: an elastic body: any active power: that by which action is produced: cause or origin: a source, beginning: a fountain: (*Milton*) a race of men: (*B.*) the dawn: the time when plants begin to spring up and grow, the vernal season—March, April, May: a starting of a plank in a vessel: a crack in a mast: (*Spenser*) a youth: (*Milton*) a shoot or young tree, a grove of trees. [A.S. *springan*; Ger. *springen.*]

SPRING A LEAK, to commence leaking.—SPRING A RATTLE, to cause a rattle to sound.

SPRINGAL, spring'al, } *n.* (*Spenser*). An active,
SPRINGALD, spring'ald, } springy young man, a youth.

SPRING-BALANCE, spring'-bal'ans, *n.* An instrument for determining the weight of a body by the elasticity of a spiral spring.

SPRING-BOARD, spring'-bōrd, *n.* A board fastened on elastic supports, used to spring from in performing feats of agility.

SPRING-BOK, spring'-bok, *n.* A species of antelope of South Africa. [D.—*springen*, to spring, and *bok*, buck.]

SPRINGE, sprinj, *n.* A snare *with a spring*-noose: a gin.—*v.t.* To catch in a springe. [Prov. E. *springle*, Ger. *sprinkel.*]

SPRINGER, spring'ėr, *n.* One who or that which springs: a kind of small, elegant dog, regarded as a variety of the spaniel: one of the two lowest stones of an arch, which lie on the impost: the spring-bok.

SPRING-GUN, spring'-gun, *n.* A gun which is discharged by treading on a spring attached to it.

SPRING-HALT, spring'-hawlt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A jerking lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his leg or legs.

SPRING-HEADED, spring'-hed'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having heads springing afresh.

SPRINGINESS, spring'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being springy: elasticity: the state of abounding with springs, as land.

SPRINGING, spring'ing, *n.* The act of springing, leaping, arising, or issuing: (*B.*) growth, increase: (*arch.*) the lowest part of an arch on both sides.

SPRINGLET, spring'let, *n.* A little spring: a small stream.

SPRING-TIDE, spring'-tīd, *n.* A tide which springs or rises higher than ordinary tides, after new and full moon.

SPRING-TIME, spring'-tīm, *n.* The season of spring.

SPRING-WHEAT, spring'-hwēt, *n.* Wheat that is sown in the spring, as distinguished from that sown in the autumn or winter.

SPRINGY, spring'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a spring: elastic: nimble: abounding with springs or fountains.

SPRINKLE, springk'l, *v.t.* To scatter in small drops or particles: to scatter on: to baptise with a few drops of water: to purify.—*v.i.* to scatter in drops.—*n.* A small quantity sprinkled. [Dim. of prov. E. *sprinke*, *springe*, A.S. *sprengan*, to spring.]

SPRINKLER, springk'lėr, *n.* One who or that which sprinkles.

SPRINKLING, springk'ling, *n.* The act of sprinkling or scattering in small drops: a small quantity scattered in small drops: a number or quantity, especially when distributed singly.

SPRIT, sprit, *n.* *That which stretches out* and supports: (*naut.*) a spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail. [A.S. *spreot*, Ger. *spreise—spreizen*, to stretch or extend.]

SPRITE, sprīt, *n.* *A spirit:* a shade: a ghost.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To haunt. [A corr. of SPIRIT.]

SPRITEFUL, &c. Same as SPRIGHTFUL, &c.

SPRITELY, sprīt'li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as SPRIGHTLY.

SPRITING, sprīt'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The office of a sprite.

SPRONG, sprong (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of SPRING.

SPROUT, sprowt, *n.* A germ or young shoot:—*pl.* young shoots from old cabbages.—*v.i.* To shoot: to push out new shoots. [A.S. *spreot*, *spryt*, a sprout, *spreotan*, Ger. *spriessen*, to sprout.]

SPRUCE, sprōōs, *adj.* Smart: neat. [A. corr. of *Prussian:* or akin to prov. E. *sprack*, active, lively; *spark*, a smart, gaily-dressed fellow; Ice. *sparkr*, brisk.]

SPRUCE-BEER, sprōōs'-bēr, *n.* *Beer* flavoured with a decoction of *the shoots* of certain trees, esp. of the Norway *spruce.* [Ger. *sprossen-bier—sprossen*, young shoots of trees—*spriessen*, to sprout.]

SPRUCE-FIR, sprōōs'-fėr, *n.* The fir-tree whose *shoots* were most used for making *spruce-beer;* a genus of firs often growing to a great size. [Gen. given *the Prussian fir*, from O. E. *spruce*, Prussian. See SPRUCE-BEER.]

SPRUCELY, sprōōs'li, *adv.* In a spruce manner: with affected neatness.

SPRUCENESS, sprōōs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spruce: neatness without elegance: fineness.

SPRUNG, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SPRING.

SPUE, spū, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To spit out:* (*B.*) to vomit: to cast forth with abhorrence:—*pr.p.* spū'ing; *pa.p.* spūed'. [A.S. *spiwan*, D. *spuwen*, akin to L. *spuo*, Gr. *ptuō*, to spit out.]

SPUME, spūm, *n.* Scum or froth *spewed* or thrown up by liquids: foam.—*v.i.* To throw up scum: to foam:—*pr.p.* spūm'ing; *pa.p.* spūmed'. [L. *spuma*, froth—*spuo*, to spit out.]

SPUMINESS, spūm'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being spumy or frothy.

SPUMOUS, spūm'us, } *adj.* Consisting of spume or
SPUMY, spūm'i, } froth: frothy: foamy.

SPUN, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SPIN.

SPUNGE. A form of SPONGE.

SPUNK, spungk, *n.* (*lit.*) *A chip of wood:* wood easily set on fire. [A.S. *spon*, a chip, *spoon*, chips.]

SPUN-YARN, spun'-yārn, *n.* Rope-yarn twisted into a cord.

SPUR, spur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mark* made by pressure *with the foot:* an instrument on a horseman's heels, with sharp points for goading the horse: that which goads or instigates: something projecting: the hard projection on a cock's leg: a small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range:—*pl.* (*Shak.*) roots of trees.—*v.t.* To urge on with spurs: to urge onward: to impel: to put spurs on.—*v.i.* to press forward: to travel in great haste:—*pr.p.* spurr'ing; *pa.p.* spurred'. [A.S. *spura*, *spora*, Gael. *spor*; Ger. *sporn*; Ice. *spor*, footmark.]

SPUR-GALL, spur'-gawl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To gall or wound with a spur.

SPURGE, spurj, *n.* A class of acrid plants with a milky juice, used for *purging* or taking off warts. [O. Fr. *espurge—espurger*, L. *expurgare*, to purge—*ex*, off, *purgo*, to clear. See PURGE.]

SPURIOUS, spūr'i-us, *adj.* Not genuine: false: illegitimate: bastard. [L. *spurius.*]

SPURIOUSLY, spūr'i-us-li, *adv.* In a spurious manner: falsely.

SPURIOUSNESS, spūr'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spurious, false, or not genuine: illegitimacy.

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SPURN, spurn, *v.t.* To drive away as with *the spur* or *foot:* to kick: to reject with disdain.—*v.i.* to kick up the heels: to shew disdain.—*n.* Disdainful rejection: a kick: (*Shak.*) contemptuous treatment. [A.S. *spurnan.* See SPUR.]

SPURNE, spurn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To spur.

SPURNER, spurn'ér, *n.* One who spurns.

SPURRED, spurd, *p.adj.* Wearing spurs: having shoots like spurs: affected with ergot, as rye.

SPURRIER, spur'i-ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.

SPUR-ROYAL, spur'-roy'al, *n.* An ancient English coin, worth fifteen shillings, so called from having a star on one side resembling the rowel of a spur.

SPURT, spurt, *v.t.* *To sprout*, spout, or send out in a sudden stream, as water.—*v.i.* to gush out suddenly in a small stream: to flow out forcibly or at intervals.—*n.* A sudden or violent gush of a liquid from an opening: a jet. [A form of SPROUT; D. *spruiten*, to sprout, Sw. *spruta*, to spirt.]

SPUR-WHEEL, spur'-hwēl, *n.* (*mech.*) A wheel with the cogs on the face of the edge like a spur.

SPUTTER, sput'ér, *v.i.* *To spit in small drops*, as in rapid speaking: to throw out moisture in scattered drops: to speak rapidly and indistinctly.—*v.t.* to throw out with haste and noise: to utter hastily and indistinctly.—*n.* Moist matter thrown out in particles. [Dim. of SPIT and SPOUT; low Ger. *sputtern*, to sputter.]

SPUTTERER, sput'ér-ér, *n.* One who sputters.

SPY, spi, *v.t.* *To see:* to discover, generally at a distance: to discover by close search: to inspect secretly:—*pr.p.* spy'ing; *pa.p.* spied'.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to search narrowly.—*n.* One sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, &c.: one who keeps a watch on others: one who secretly conveys information. [Fr. *épier*, Sp. *espiar*, It. *spiare;* from Ger. *spähen*, O. Ger. *spëhon*, to see, to spy: akin to L. *specio*, to see, Sans. *spaça*, a spy.]

SPYAL, spi'al, *n.* Same as SPIAL.

SPY-GLASS, spi'-glas, *n.* A glass for spying: a small telescope. [intelligence.

SPY-MONEY, spi'-mun'i, *n.* Money paid for secret

SPYRE, spir, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To shoot forth. [L. *spiro*, to sprout.]

SQUABBLE, skwob'l, *v.i.* To dispute in a noisy manner: to wrangle:—*pr.p.* squabb'ling; *pa.p.* squabb'led.—*n.* A noisy, petty quarrel: a brawl. [Akin to low Ger. *kabbeln*, to quarrel; D. *kabbelen*, to dash, as waves: from the sound of dashing water.]

SQUABBLER, skwob'lér, *n.* One who squabbles: a brawler.

SQUAD, skwod, *n.* (*lit.*) *A squadron:* a small body of men assembled for drill. [Contr. of SQUADRON.]

SQUADRON, skwod'run, *n.* (*orig.*) *A square* of troops: a body of cavalry of about two hundred men: a number of ships on a particular service or station. [Fr. *escadron;* It. *squadrone, squadra;* from L. *quadrus*, square—*quatuor*, four.]

SQUADRONED, skwod'rund, *p.adj.* (*Milton*). Formed into squadrons or squares.

SQUALID, skwol'id, *adj.* *Stiff* with dirt: filthy. [L. *squalidus—squaleo*, to be stiff: akin to Gr. *skellō*, to dry.] [squalid: filthiness.

SQUALIDITY, skwol-id'i-ti, *n.* The state of being

SQUALIDLY, skwol'id-li, *adv.* In a squalid or filthy manner.

SQUALIDNESS, skwol'id-nes, *n.* Same as SQUALIDITY.

SQUALL, skwawl, *v.i.* *To cry out* violently.—*n.* A loud cry or scream: a violent gust of wind. [Ice. *squala;* Ir. and Gael. *sgal*, to shriek: from the sound.]

SQUALLY, skwawl'i, *adj.* Abounding or disturbed with squalls or gusts of wind: gusty.

SQUALOR, skwā'lor, *n.* State of being squalid: dirtiness: filthiness. [L. See SQUALID.]

SQUAMACEOUS, skwa-mā'shus, *adj.* SQUAMOSE.

SQUAMOSE, skwa-mōs', } *adj.* *Covered with* or con-
SQUAMOUS, skwā'mus, } sisting of *scales:* scaly. [L. *squamosus—squama*, a scale.]

SQUANDER, skwond'ér, *v.t.* To spend lavishly or wastefully: (*Shak.*) to scatter. [Ger. *schwenden*, now *verschwenden;* O. Ger. *suandian—swindan*, to vanish: or a nasalised form of E. *squatter*, a form of SPATTER, to splash, to disperse.]

SQUANDERER, skwond'ér-ér, *n.* One who squanders: a spendthrift: a waster.

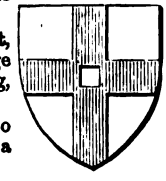
SQUANDERINGLY, skwond'ér-ing-li, *adv.* In a squandering manner: by squandering.

SQUARE, skwār, *adj.* Having *four* equal sides and angles: forming a right angle: having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines: (*Shak.*) equitable.—*n.* That which is square: a square figure: a four-sided space enclosed by houses: a square body of troops: the contents of the side of any figure squared: an instrument for measuring right angles: (*arith.*) the product of a quantity multiplied by itself: (*Shak.*) the front part of a woman's dress, a stomacher.—*v.t.* To form like a square: to form with four equal sides and angles: (*arith.*) to multiply by itself: (*naut.*) to place at right angles with the keel.—*v.i.* to agree, to suit or fit: (*Shak.*) to take an attitude of defence, to quarrel:—*pr.p.* squār'ing; *pa.p.* squāred'. [O. Fr. *esquarre*, It. *squadra*, a square; L. *quadratus*, pa.p. of *quadro*, to square—*quatuor*, four.] [manner.

SQUARELY, skwār'li, *adv.* In a square form or

SQUARENESS, skwār'nes, *n.* The state of being square.

SQUARE-PIERCED, skwār'-pērst, *adj.* (*her.*) Designating a charge perforated with a square opening, so as to shew the field.



Square-pierced.

SQUARER, skwār'ér, *n.* One who or that which squares: (*Shak.*) a fighting, quarrelsome person.

SQUARE-RIGGED, skwār'-rigd, *adj.* Having the chief sails square, and extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the masts—opposed to FORE-AND-AFT.

SQUARE-SAIL, skwār'-sāl, *n.* A four-sided sail extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the mast.

SQUASH, skwosh, *v.t.* To beat or press to pulp or to a flat pulpous mass: to crush.—*n.* A sudden fall or shock of soft bodies: (*Shak.*) anything soft and easily crushed, anything soft or unripe, esp. an unripe peascod. [Conn. with QUASH: from the sound.]

SQUASHINESS, skwosh'i-nes, *n.* The state of being squashy or soft.

SQUASHY, skwosh'i, *adj.* Like a squash: muddy.

SQUAT, skwot, *v.i.* To sit down upon the hams or heels: to cower, as an animal: to settle on new land without title:—*pr.p.* squatt'ing; *pa.p.* squatt'ed.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Sitting on the hams or heels, or close to the ground: cowering: short and thick, like an animal squatting. [Prov. E. *quat*, to squat; It. *quatto*, Sp. *cacho*, cowering—L. *coactus*, pa.p. of *cogo—con*, together, and *ago*, to drive.]

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SQUATTER, skwot'ér, *n.* One who squats or sits close to the ground: one who settles on new land without a title.

SQUAW, skwaw, *n.* A female, a woman. [American Indian *squa, eshqua,* &c.]

SQUEAK, skwēk, *v.i.* To utter a shrill, and usually short cry.—*n.* A sudden, shrill cry. [Sw. *sqväkva,* to croak; Ger. *quicken,* to squeak: from the sound.]

SQUEAKINGLY, skwēk'ing-li, *adv.* In a squeaking manner.

SQUEAL, skwēl, *v.i.* To utter a shrill and prolonged sound.—*n.* A shrill, somewhat prolonged cry. [Sw. *sqvāla,* to cry out: from the sound.]

SQUEAMISH, skwēm'ish, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Choking:* sickish at stomach: easily disgusted or offended: fastidious in taste. [Prov. Dan. *svaalm,* choking vapour; Ger. *qualm,* smoke; Dan. *quale,* to choke: akin to QUALMISH.]

SQUEAMISHLY, skwēm'ish-li, *adv.* In a squeamish manner: with too much niceness.

SQUEAMISHNESS, skwēm'ish-nes, *n.* The state of being squeamish: fastidiousness: delicacy.

SQUEEZE, skwēz, *v.t.* *To crush* or press between two bodies: to oppress: to embrace closely: to force through a small hole: to cause to pass.—*v.i.* to push between close bodies: to press: to crowd: —*pr.p.* squeez'ing; *pa.p.* squeezed'.—*n.* Act of squeezing: pressing between bodies: pressure. [A.S. *cwysan;* Ger. *quetschen;* O. Ger. *quezzon.*]

SQUIB, skwib, *n.* A paper tube filled with combustibles, thrown up into the air burning and bursting: a lampoon: (*Spenser*) a paltry, trifling fellow. [Prov. E., a child's squirt.]

SQUILL, skwil, *n.* A genus of bulbous plants allied to the onion, one species of which affords a valuable medicine. [L. *squilla, scilla,* Gr. *skilla.*]

SQUINT, skwint, *adj.* Looking *obliquely:* having the vision distorted.—*v.i.* To look obliquely: to have the vision distorted.—*v.t.* to cause to squint.—*n.* Act or habit of squinting: an oblique look: distortion of vision:—*pl.* narrow apertures cut in the walls of churches to enable persons standing in the aisles to see the high altar. [Fr. *guigner,* akin to ASKANCE, ASKEW.]

SQUINT-EYE, skwint'-ī, *n.* An eye that squints.

SQUINT-EYED, skwint'-īd, *adj.* Having eyes that squint: looking obliquely: oblique, malignant.

SQUINTING, skwint'ing, *n.* A want of parallelism in the visual axes, when the patient endeavours to direct both eyes to an object at the same time.

SQUINY, skwin'ī, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To look asquint.

SQUIRE, skwīr, *n.* Same as ESQUIRE: a name popularly applied in England to a country gentleman.

SQUIRE, skwīr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A square, a measure. [O. Fr. *esquiere,* Fr. *équerre.* See SQUARE.]

SQUIREEN, skwīr-ēn', *n.* A gentleman farmer, one almost a squire. [of a squire.

SQUIREHOOD, skwīr'hood, *n.* The state or rank

SQUIRE-LIKE, skwīr'-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like or becoming a squire. [small possessions.

SQUIRELING, skwīr'ling, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A squire of

SQUIRREL, skwir'el, *n.* A nimble, reddish-brown, rodent animal with a bushy, *shady tail.* [O. Fr. *esquirrel, escurel;* low L. *sciuriolus,* dim. of *sciurius,* Gr. *skiouros—skia,* shade, and *oura,* tail.]

SQUIRT, skwèrt, *v.t.* To throw out water in a stream from a narrow opening.—*v.i.* to throw out liquid in a rapid stream from a narrow opening.—*n.* A small instrument for squirting: a small, quick stream. [Norw. *squittra;* O. Sw. *squättra,* to scatter: from the sound.]

STAB, stab, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To stick* or kill with a pointed *staff:* to wound: to injure secretly, or by falsehood or slander.—*v.i.* to give a stab, or a mortal wound: —*pr.p.* stabb'ing; *pa.p.* stabbed'.—*n.* A wound with a pointed weapon: an injury given secretly. [Gael. *stob,* stab. See STAFF.]

STABILITY, sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being stable: firmness: steadiness: immovability.

STABLE, stā'bl, *adj.* *That stands firm* or immovable: firmly established: durable: firm in purpose, or character: constant. [Fr.; L. *stabilis,* from *sto,* to stand.]

STABLE, stā'bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A standing-place:* a building for horses and cattle.—*v.t.* To put or keep in a stable.—*v.i.* to dwell in a stable:—*pr.p.* stā'bling; *pa.p.* stā'bled. [O. Fr. *estable;* L. *stabulum,* from *sto,* to stand.]

STABLE-BOY, stā'bl-boy, } *n.* A boy or man who
STABLE-MAN, stā'bl-man, } attends in a stable.

STABLENESS, stā'bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stable: strength to stand: steadiness: constancy: firmness. [horses or cattle.

STABLE-ROOM, stā'bl-rōōm, *n.* Room for stabling

STABLING, stā'bling, *n.* Act of putting into a stable: accommodation for horses and cattle.

STABLISH, stab'lish, *v.t.* To make stable: (*B.*) to establish.

STABLISHMENT, stab'lish-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) A contr. of ESTABLISHMENT. [steadily.

STABLY, stā'bli, *adv.* In a stable manner: firmly:

STACK, stak, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which sticks out:* a large pile of hay, corn, wood, &c.: a number of chimneys standing together: a number of rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another. —*v.t.* To pile into a stack or stacks. [Dan. *stak,* Ice. *stakr;* Gael. *stac,* a precipice: conn. with STICK.]

STACK-STAND, stak'-stand, *n.* A frame of wood, iron, or stone, supported on short props, for building a stack upon.

STACK-YARD, stak'-yärd, *n.* A yard for stacks.

STADDLE, stad'l, *n.* Anything that serves for support: a staff or crutch: a stack-stand: (*Bacon*) a small tree. [A.S. *stathol, stathul,* foundation, a firm seat—*stadath,* to stand.]

STADIUM, stā'di-um, *n.* (*pl.* STA'DIA). A Greek measure of length = 606¾ English feet. [L.; Gr. *stadion.*]

STAFF, staf, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which stabs:* a stick carried for support or defence: a prop: a long piece of wood: pole: a flag-staff: the long handle of an instrument: a stick or ensign of authority: the five lines and spaces for music: a stanza (the previous meanings have *pl.* STAFFS or STAVES, stāvz): an establishment of officers acting together in an army, esp. that attached to the commander: a similar establishment of persons in any undertaking (the last two meanings have *pl.* STAFFS, stafs). [A.S. *staef;* Ice. *stafr;* Ger. *stab;* Gael. *stob,* a stab, pointed stick.]

STAG, stag, *n.* The *male* deer, esp. one of the red deer. [Ice. *steggr,* gander, male of several animals; Scot. *stag,* a young horse.]

STAG-BEETLE, stag'-bē'tl, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, remarkable for the large projecting mandibles of the males, which have large denticulations, and somewhat resemble stag's horns.

STAGE, stāj, *n.* (*lit.*) That on which a thing *stands:* an elevated platform, esp. in a theatre;

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theatre: theatrical representations: any place of exhibition or performance: a place of rest on a journey or road: distance between places: degree of progress.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exhibit or act publicly. [O. Fr. *estage*, the story of a house: from a L. form *staticus—sto*, to stand.] [in a theatre.

STAGE-BOX, stāj'-boks, *n.* A box close to the stage

STAGE-COACH, stāj'-kōch, *n.* A coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage.

STAGE-PLAYER, stāj'-plā'ėr, *n.* A player on the stage.

STAGGER, stag'ėr, *v.i.* To reel from side to side: to begin to give way: to begin to doubt: to hesitate. —*v.t.* to cause to reel: to cause to doubt or hesitate: to shock. [O. D. *staggeren—staken*, to stop; Ice. *stakra*, to totter, *staka*, to stumble.]

STAGGERS, stag'ėrz, *n.* The name given, in the case of cattle, to apoplexy, from which they suddenly fall down without sense or motion.

STAGHOUND, stag'hownd, *n.* A hound used in hunting the stag or deer. [men in building.

STAGING, stāj'ing, *n.* A stage or structure for work-

STAGNANCY, stag'nan-si, *n.* The state of being stagnant.

STAGNANT, stag'nant, *adj.* *Stagnating:* not flowing: motionless: impure from being motionless: not brisk: dull. [manner.

STAGNANTLY, stag'nant-li, *adv.* In a stagnant

STAGNATE, stag'nāt, *v.i.* To form a pool of *standing water:* to cease to flow: to cease to be brisk: —*pr.p.* stag'nāting; *pa.p.* stag'nāted. [L. *stagno*, *stagnatum—sto*, to stand.]

STAGNATION, stag-nā'shun, *n.* Act of stagnating: state of being stagnant or motionless: dullness.

STAHLISM, stäl'izm, } *n.* The doctrines
STAHLIANISM, stäl'i-an-izm, } of Stahl, a German physician (1660—1734), who held that there exists a mysterious force residing in, but independent of, and superior to matter, and that this force (the soul) not only forms the body, but directs it in all its functions. [sober: grave.

STAID, stād, *adj.* *Staying* or *standing still:* steady:

STAIDLY, stād'li, *adv.* In a staid manner.

STAIDNESS, stād'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being staid: steadiness: seriousness.

STAIN, stān, *v.t.* *To tinge* or colour: to give a different colour to: to dye: to mark with guilt or infamy: to bring reproach on: to sully: to tarnish: (*Shak.*) to disfigure: (*Spenser*) to disparage.—*n.* A discoloration: a spot: taint of guilt: cause of reproach: shame. [An abbreviation of DISTAIN.]

STAINER, stān'ėr, *n.* One who stains or blots: a dyer.

STAINLESS, stān'les, *adj.* Without or free from stain.

STAINLESSLY, stān'les-li, *adv.* In a stainless manner: with freedom from stain.

STAIR, stār, *n.* (*lit.*) *An ascent:* (*orig.*) a series of steps for ascending to a higher level: one of such steps: a flight of steps, only in *pl.* [A.S. *stæger—stigan*, to ascend; Ger. *steigen*, a slope, steps; Ice. *stigi*, a ladder.] [with balusters, &c.

STAIRCASE, stār'kās, *n.* A case or flight of stairs

STAIR-ROD, stār'-rod, *n.* One of a number of metallic rods for holding a stair-carpet in its place.

STAITH, stāth, *n.* The extremity of a line of rails laid on a stage or platform, for discharging coals, &c. into vessels. [A.S. *stæde*, a place, a station.]

STAKE, stāk, *n.* A strong *stick* pointed at one end: one of the upright pieces of a fence: a post to which an animal is tied, esp. that to which a martyr was tied to be burned: martyrdom: anything pledged in a wager.—*v.t.* To fasten, or pierce with a stake: to mark the bounds of with stakes: to wager: to hazard:—*pr.p.* stāk'ing; *pa.p.* stāked'. [A.S. *stace*. See STICK.]

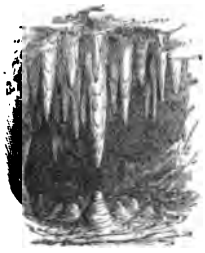
AT STAKE, hazarded, in danger.

STAKE-HOLDER, stāk'-hōld'ėr, *n.* The person with whom the stakes in a wager are deposited.

STALACTIC, sta-lak'tik, *adj.* Having the form or properties of a stalactite.

STALACTIFORM, sta-lak'ti-form, *adj.* Like a stalactite.

STALACTITE, sta-lak'tīt, *n.* A cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle, in a cavern, formed by *the dripping* of water containing carbonate of lime. [Fr.—Gr. *stalaktos*, dropping—*stalazō*, to drip, to drop.]



Stalactites and Stalagmites.

STALACTITIC, -AL, sta-lak-tit'ik, -al, *adj.* Same as STALACTIC.

STALACTITIFORM, sta-lak-tit'i-form, *adj.* Same as STALACTIFORM.

STALAGMITE, sta-lag'mīt, *n.* A deposit of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern, formed by *the dripping* of water from the roof. [Fr.—Gr. *stalagmos*, a dropping—*stalazō*, to drip, to drop.]

STALAGMITIC, sta-lag-mit'ik, *adj.* Having the form of stalagmites.

STALAGMITICALLY, sta-lag-mit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or form of stalagmites.

STAL'D, stāld (*Spenser*). Stolen, taken. [See STEAL.]

STALE, stāl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having been long standing:* too long kept: tainted: vapid or tasteless from age, as beer: not new: worn out by age: decayed: no longer fresh: trite.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make stale or old, to wear out. [A.S. *stal*, a place: also given from the next word.]

STALE, stāl, *v.i.* To make water, as beasts:—*pr.p.* stāl'ing; *pa.p.* stāled'. [Ger. *stallen—stall*, A.S. *steall*, a stable.]

STALE, stāl, *n.* Something offered or exhibited as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose: (*Spenser*) a decoy, a gull: (*Shak.*) a prostitute. [O. Fr. *estaler*, to expose wares—*estal*, place, market.]

STALE-MATE, stāl'-māt, *n.* In chess-playing, the position of the king when he cannot move without being placed in check.

STALENESS, stāl'nes, *n.* The state of being stale, or corrupted by time: the state of being worn out, triteness.

STALK, stawk, *n.* *That which fixes* or raises up: the stem of a plant: the stem on which a flower or fruit grows: the stem of a quill. [Ice. *stilkr*; Ger. *stiel—stellen*, to set, to place; Gr. *stelechos—stellō*, to set or place; akin to next word.]

STALK, stawk, *v.i.* *To walk* as on stilts: to walk with long, slow steps: to walk behind a stalking-horse: to pursue game by approaching behind covers.—*v.t.* to approach secretly in order to kill, as deer.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A proud, stately step, a stride. [A.S. *stælcan—stealc*, high, elevated; Dan. *stalke*, to walk with long steps.]

STALKED, stawkd, *p.adj.* Having a stalk.

STALKER, stawk'ėr, *n.* One who stalks: a kind of fishing-net.

STALKING-HORSE, stawk'ing-hors, *n.* A horse

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behind which a sportsman hides while stalking game: a mask or pretence.

STALKLESS, stawk'les, *adj.* Having no stalk.

STALKY, stawk'i, *adj.* Hard as a stalk: resembling a stalk.

STALL, stawl, *n.* A place where a horse or other animal *stands* and is fed: a division of a stable for a single animal: a stable: a bench or table on which articles are exposed for sale: the seat of a church dignitary in the choir: a reserved seat in a theatre. —*v.t.* To put or keep in a stall.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to dwell. [A.S. *steall*, Ice. *stallr*; O. Ger. *stellan*, *stallan*, to stand; akin to Gr. and L. root *sta*, Sans. *stha*, to stand.]

STALLAGE, stawl'āj, *n.* Liberty of erecting stalls in a fair or market: rent paid for this liberty.

STALLED, stawld, *adj.* Kept or fed in a stall, fatted.

STALL-FEED, stawl'-fēd, *v.t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, esp. on dry fodder.

STALLING, stawl'ing, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Stabling.

STALLION, stal'yun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A horse kept in the stall* without being made to work: a horse not castrated. [It. *stallone—stalla*, a stall.]

STALL-READER, stawl'-rēd'ėr, *n.* One who stands and reads books at a book-stall.

STALWART, stawl'wart, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Steel-hearted:* bold: brave. [O. E. *stalward*, prob. from A.S. *stalferhth*, steel-hearted—*stel*, steel, and *ferhth*, the mind.]

STAMEN, stā'men, *n.* (*lit.*) *A thread:* one of the male organs of a flower which produce the pollen (*pl.* STA'MENS):—*pl.* STAM'INA, the principal strength of anything: the firm part of a body which supports the whole. [L. *stamen*, pl. *stamina*, thread, fibre; Gr. *stēmōn*, the warp of a web—*stēnai*, to stand.]

a, *a*, Stamens.

STAMINAL, stam-in'-al, } *adj.* Consisting of or
STAMINEOUS, stam-in'e-us, } possessing stamens: pertaining to or attached to the stamen: apetalous, as certain flowers.

STAMINATE, stam'in-āt, *adj.* Having or producing stamens. [L. *staminatus—stamen*. See STAMEN.]

STAMINIFEROUS, stam-in-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* or having *stamens*. [L. *stamen*, *staminis*, stamen, and *fero*, to produce.]

STAMMER, stam'ėr, *v.i.* *To stand* or *halt* in one's speech: to falter in speaking: to stutter.—*v.t.* to utter with hesitation.—*n.* Hesitation in speech: defective utterance. [A.S. *stamer*, stammering; Ger. *stammeln—stemmen*, to halt; akin to Ice. *stamra*, to be silent.]

STAMMERER, stam'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who stammers or has a stutter or hesitation in his speech.

STAMMERING, stam'ėr-ing, *p.adj.* Given or apt to stammer. [mering manner.

STAMMERINGLY, stam'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a stam-

STAMP, stamp, *v.i.* *To step* or plant the foot firmly down.—*v.t.* to strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down: to impress with some mark or figure: to imprint: to fix deeply: to coin: to form. —*n.* The act of stamping: the mark made by pressing something on a soft body: an instrument for making impressions on other bodies: that which is stamped: an official mark put on things chargeable with duty as proof that the duty is paid: an instrument for cutting materials into a certain shape by a downward pressure: cast: form: character: a heavy hammer worked by machinery for crushing metal ores. [Ger. *stampfen*; akin to *stapfen*, to step firmly; Ice. *stappa*, to stamp: a nasalised form of STEP.]

STAMP-COLLECTOR, stamp'-kol-lekt'or, *n.* An officer who collects stamp-duties.

STAMPEDE, stam-pēd', *n.* A sudden fright seizing on large bodies of horses or other cattle, causing them to *stamp* and run. [Sp. *estampeda*.]

STAMPING-MACHINE, stamp'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A machine used for stamping coins, in the stamping of brass-work, or in crushing metallic ores.

STAMP-NOTE, stamp'-nōt, *n.* A certificate from a custom-house officer for goods to be loaded as freight of a ship.

STAMP-OFFICE, stamp'-of'is, *n.* An office where stamp-duties are received, and stamps issued.

STANCH, stänsh, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make stagnant:* to stop the flowing of, as blood.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to cease to flow. [O. Fr. *estancher*, low L. *stancare*, to stanch—L. *stagno*, *stagnare*, to be or make stagnant. See STAGNANT.]

STANCH, stänsh, *adj.* Same as STAUNCH.

STANCHEL, stan'shel, *n.* Same as STANCHION.

STANCHION, stan'shun, *n.* *A stay*, a prop, or support: an iron bar fixed in the stonework to protect windows: (*naut.*) an upright beam used as a support. [O. Fr. *estançon—estancer*, to stop.]

STANCHLESS, stänsh'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That cannot be stanched or stopped. [&c.

STANCHLY, STANCHNESS. Same as STAUNCHLY,

STAND, stand, *v.i.* *To stop, to cease to move:* to be stationary: to occupy a certain position: to stagnate: to be at rest: to be fixed in an upright position: to have a position or rank: to be in a particular state: to maintain an attitude: to be fixed or firm: to keep one's ground: to remain unimpaired: to endure: to agree: to consist: to depend or be supported: to offer one's self as a candidate: to have a certain direction: to hold a course at sea.—*v.t.* to endure: to sustain: to suffer: to abide by: —*pr.p.* stand'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stood. [A.S. *standan*, Ger. *stehen*, O. Ger. *stan*, L. *sto*, *sistо*, Gr. *stēnai*, Sans. *stha*, to stand.]

STAND AGAINST, to resist.—STAND BY, to be present without being an actor: to support.—STAND FAST, to be unmoved.—STAND FOR, to be a candidate for: to direct the course to.—STAND FROM, to direct the course from. —STAND OFF, to keep at a distance: (*Shak.*) to forbear compliance or intimacy.—STAND OFF AND ON, to remain near a coast by sailing a short distance away and then back.—STAND ON (*Shak.*), to be satisfied or convinced of. —STAND ONE'S GROUND, to maintain one's position.—STAND OUT, to project: not to comply.—STAND TO (*B.*), to agree to.—STAND TRIAL, not to give up without trial.—STAND UNDER (*Shak.*), to undergo, to sustain.—STAND UP, to rise from a sitting posture: (*B.*) to rise in order to gain notice: (*Shak.*) to make a party.—STAND UP FOR, to support or attempt to defend.—STAND UPON (*B.*), to attack: (*Shak.*) to insist.—STAND WITH, to be consistent with.

STAND, stand, *n.* A place where one stands or remains for any purpose: a place beyond which one does not go: an erection for spectators: something on which anything rests: a stop: a difficulty: resistance.

TO BE AT A STAND, to stop on account of doubt or difficulty: to hesitate, to be perplexed.—TO MAKE A STAND, to halt and offer resistance to a pursuer.

STANDARD, stand'ard, *n.* *That which stands* or is fixed, as a rule: that which is established as a rule or model: a staff with a flag: an ensign of war: (*hort.*) a standing tree, not supported by a wall.—*adj.* Of or relating to a standard: according to some standard: legal: usual. [A.S.]

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STANDARD-BEARER, stand'ard-bār'ėr, *n.* The soldier who carries the standard, an ensign among infantry, or a cornet among cavalry.

STANDER, stand'ėr, *n.* One who stands.

STANDER-BY, stand'ėr-bī, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who is present, a spectator.

STANDING, stand'ing, *adj.* Established: settled: permanent: fixed: stagnant: being erect.—*n.* Continuance: existence: place to stand in: position in society.

STANDING-POOL, stand'ing-pōōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A [pool of stagnant water.

STANDISH, stand'ish, *n.* *A standing dish* for pen and ink.

STAND-POINT, stand'-point, *n.* A station or position from which objects are viewed: a basis or fundamental principle according to which things are compared and judged.

STAND-STILL, stand'-stil, *n.* A standing without moving forward: a stop.

STANIEL, stan'yel, *n.* Same as STANNEL.

STANK, stangk, *pa.t.* of STINK.

STANNARY, stan'ar-i, *adj.* *Of* or relating to *tin-mines* or works.—*n.* A tin-mine. [From L. *stannum*, tin.]

STANNATE, stan'āt, *n.* A salt formed with stannic [acid and a base.

STANNEL, stan'el, *n.* The kestrel or windhover.

[A corr. of *stand-gale*, from its peculiar habit of sustaining itself in the same place in the air by a rapid motion of its wings, always with its head to the wind; but also called the stonehawk; Ger. *steingall*; compare A.S. *stan-gella*, a pelican.]

STANNIC, stan'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to*, or procured from *tin*. [From L. *stannum*, tin.]

STANNIFEROUS, stan-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Producing* or containing *tin*. [L. *stannum*, tin, and *fero*, to bear.]

STANNINE, stan'in, *n.* A mineral of a grayish black colour, consisting chiefly of sulphur, tin, copper, and iron.

STANYEL, stan'yel, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as STANNEL.

STANZA, stan'za, *n.* (*lit.*) *A station* or resting-place: (*poet.*) a series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other: a division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem. [It. *stanza*, a stop—L. *stans*, pr.p. of *sto*, to stand.]

STAPLE, stā'pl, *n.* (*orig.*) A *settled* mart or market: the principal production of a district or country: the principal element: the thread of textile fabrics: unmanufactured material: a loop of iron for holding a pin, bolt, &c.—*adj.* Established in commerce: regularly produced for market. [A.S. *stapul*, *stapel*, a prop, a table; Ger. *stapel*, a heap, mart; L. *stabilis*, fixed. See STABLE.]

STAPLER, stā'plėr, *n.* A dealer.

STAR, stär, *n.* One of the bright bodies in the heavens, except the sun and moon: strictly, as distinguished from a planet, one of the bodies which keep the same relative position in the heavens: a representation of a star worn as a badge of rank or honour: a person of brilliant or attractive qualities: (*print.*) an asterisk (*).—*v.t.* To set with stars: to bespangle.—*v.i.* to shine, as a star: to attract attention:—*pr.p.* starr'ing; *pa.p.* starred'.

[O. E. *sterre*, A.S. *steorra*, L. *stella*, for *sterna* or *sterla*, Gr. *astēr*, Sans. *stri*, prob. from *stri*, to strew, either from the stars being considered strewers of light, or as strewed in the sky.]

STAR-BLIND, stär'-blīnd, *adj.* So blind as not to see the stars: half-blind.

STARBOARD, stär'bōrd, *n.* (*lit.*) *The steering side:* the right-hand side of a ship looking toward the bow.—*adj.* Pertaining to, or lying on the right side of a ship. [A.S. *steorbord—steoran*, to steer, *bord*, a board, border, side.]

STAR-BROIDERED, stär'-broid'ėrd, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Embroidered with figures in the shape of stars.

STARCH, stärch, *adj.* *Stark*, stiff: precise.—*n.* Stiffness: formality. [A.S. *stearc*, stark, Ger. *stärke—stärken*, to strengthen.]

STARCH, stärch, *n.* (*lit.*) That which makes *stark* or stiff: a glistering white powder, forming when wet a sort of gum much used for stiffening cloth.—*v.t.* To stiffen with starch.

STAR-CHAMBER, stär'-chām'bėr, *n.* A tribunal with a civil and criminal jurisdiction, which met in the old council chamber of the palace of Westminster, abolished in the reign of Charles I.

[Said to have been so named from the roof of the apartment in which it met having been decorated with gilt stars: also given from A.S. *steoran*, to steer, to govern.]

STARCHED, stärcht, *adj.* Stiffened with starch: stiff: formal.

STARCHEDNESS, stärch'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being starched: stiffness: formality.

STARCHER, stärch'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to starch.

STARCH-HYACINTH, stärch'-hī'a-sinth, *n.* A plant allied to the hyacinth, so called from the smell of the flower.

STARCHLY, stärch'li, *adv.* In a starch or stiff [manner: formally.

STARCHNESS, stärch'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being starch: stiffness of manner: formality.

STARCHY, stärch'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like starch: stiff: precise.

STARE, stär, *v.i.* To look at with a *stark* or *fixed* gaze, as in horror, astonishment, &c.: to look fixedly: (*Spenser*) to shine.—*v.t.* to influence by gazing:—*pr.p.* stär'ing; *pa.p.* stäred'.—*n.* A fixed look. [A.S. *starian*; Ger. *starren*, to be stiff or rigid, to stare—*starr*, stark, rigid.]

STARER, stär'ėr, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

STAR-FINCH, stär'-finsh, *n.* The redstart, perhaps so called from a white spot on its forehead.

STAR-FISH, stär'-fish, *n.* A family of echinodermata, having the body divided into rays, usually in the form of a five-rayed *star*.

STAR-FLOWER, stär'-flow'ėr, *n.* A bulbous-rooted plant, with large, white flowers, nearly allied to hyacinths, also called Star of Bethlehem: chickweed.

STAR-FORT, stär'-fort, *n.* A fort surrounded with projecting angles, like the points of a star.

STAR-GAZER, stär'-gāz'ėr, *n.* One who gazes at the stars: an astrologer: an astronomer.

STAR-GAZING, stär'-gāz'ing, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars: astrology.

STAR-GRASS, stär'-gras, *n.* A grass-like plant, with star-shaped, yellow flowers.

STAR-HYACINTH, stär'-hī'a-sinth, *n.* A bulbous-rooted plant, a species of squill, with pinkish purple flowers, found on the coast in the south of England.

STARING, stār'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of staring.

STARINGLY, stār'ing-li, *adv.* In a staring manner: with a fixed look.

STAR-JELLY, stär'-jel'i, *n.* The common species of nostoc. [See NOSTOC.]

STARK, stärk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Stiff*, unyielding: gross: absolute: entire.—*adv.* Absolutely: completely. [A.S. *stearc*, Ger. *stark*, O. Ger. *starach*, from *starr*, stiff.]

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STARKLY, stärk'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Stiffly, strongly.

STARKNESS, stärk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stark: stiffness: stoutness.

STARLESS, stär'les, *adj.* Having no stars visible: having no light from stars.

STARLIGHT, stär'līt, *n.* Light or lustre of the stars. —*adj.* Lighted by the stars.

STAR-LIKE, stär'-līk, *adj.* Resembling a star: radiated like a star: bright, illustrious.

STARLING, stär'ling, *n.* A bird about the size of the blackbird, prob. so called from the *stars* or spots on its plumage. [Prov. Ger. *starl*, *starn*; A.S. *stær*, *stearn*; L. *sturnus*.]

STARLING, stär'ling, *n.* One of the piles driven round the piers of a bridge for defence or support.

STAR-PROOF, stär'-prōōf, *adj.* (*Milton*). Impervious to star-light.

STAR-READ, stär'-rēd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Knowledge of [the stars, astrology.

STARRED, stärd, *adj.* Adorned or studded with stars: (*Shak.*) influenced by the stars.

STARRINESS, stär'i-nes, *n.* The state of being starry.

STARRY, stär'i, *adj.* Abounding or adorned with stars: consisting of or proceeding from the stars: like or shining like the stars.

STAR-SPANGLED, stär'-spang'gld, *adj.* Spangled or studded with stars.

STAR-STONE, stär'-stōn, *n.* A variety of corundum, which, when cut in a particular way, exhibits a reflection of light in the form of a star.

STAR-STROWN, stär'-strōn, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Strown or studded with stars.

START, stärt, *v.i.* To move suddenly aside: to wince: to deviate: to begin.—*v.t.* to cause to move suddenly: to disturb suddenly: to rouse suddenly from concealment: to set in motion: to call forth: to invent or discover: to move suddenly from its place: to loosen: to empty: to pour out.—*n.* A sudden movement: a sudden motion of the body: a sudden rousing to action: an unexpected movement: a sally: a sudden fit: a quick spring: the first motion from a point or place: the outset. [Low Ger. *storten*: from root of STIR.]

START AFTER, to set out after, to pursue.—START UP, to rise suddenly, to come suddenly into notice.—GET or HAVE THE START, to begin before another, to obtain an advantage over another.

STARTER, stärt'ér, *n.* One who starts.

STAR-THISTLE, stär'-this'l, *n.* A species of centaury, so called from its star-like flowers.

STARTINGLY, stärt'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) By fits or starts.

STARTING-POINT, stärt'ing-point, *n.* The point from which anything starts, or from which motion begins.

STARTING-POST, stärt'ing-pōst, *n.* The post or barrier from which the competitors in a race start or begin the race.

STARTLE, stärt'l, *v.i.* To start or move suddenly: to feel sudden alarm.—*v.t.* to excite suddenly: to shock: to frighten:—*pr.p.* start'ling; *pa.p.* start'led. —*n.* Sudden alarm or surprise. [Inten. of START.]

START-UP, stärt'-up, *n.* (*Shak.*) An upstart.

STARTUPPE, stärt'up, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of high shoe. [So called from its lifting a person up.]

STARVATION, stärv-ā'shun, *n.* Act of starving: state of being starved.

STARVE, stärv, *v.i.* *To die* of hunger or cold: to suffer extreme hunger or want: to be in want of anything necessary.—*v.t.* to kill with hunger or cold: to destroy by want: to deprive of power:—*pr.p.* starv'ing; *pa.p.* starved'. [A.S. *steorfan*, D. *sterven*, Ger. *sterben*, to die, allied to *starr*, stiff with cold. See STARK.]

STARVELING, stärv'ling, *adj.* Perishing or pining of starvation: hungry: lean: weak:—*n.* A thin, weak, pining animal or plant.

STARWORT, stär'wurt, *n.* A genus of plants nearly allied to the Asters, with star-like flowers.

STATE, stāt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A standing:* position: condition: situation: circumstances at any time: the whole body of people under one government: the public: a republic: the civil power: estate, one of the classes of persons in a country: a body of men united by profession: rank, quality: pomp: dignity: (*Shak.*) a seat of dignity: (*Milton*) a canopy or covering of dignity:—*pl.* the bodies representing the several orders or ranks of society, and constituting the legislature of a country: (*Milton*) governors, chiefs: (*Shak.*) nobility.—*adj.* Belonging to the state: public: royal: ceremonial: pompous: magnificent. —*v.t.* To set forth: to express the details of: to set down fully and formally: to narrate: to set in order: to settle:—*pr.p.* stāt'ing; *pa.p.* stāt'ed. [O. Fr. *estat* (Fr. *état*), L. *status*, from *sto*, *statum*, Gr. *stēnai*, Sans. *sthā*, to stand.]

STATE-CRAFT, stāt'-kräft, *n.* The art of managing [state affairs.

STATE-CRIMINAL, stāt'-krim'in-al, *n.* One who commits an offence against the state, as treason.

STATED, stāt'ed, *adj.* Settled: established: fixed: regular.

STATEDLY, stāt'ed-li, *adv.* At stated or appointed [times.

STATELINESS, stāt'li-nes, *n.* The condition of being stately: majestic appearance: dignity.

STATELY, stāt'li, *adj.* Shewing state or dignity: majestic: grand.

STATELY, stāt'li, *adv.* (*Milton*). Majestically: loftily.

STATEMENT, stāt'ment, *n.* The act of stating: that which is stated: a narrative or recital.

STATE-PAPER, stāt'-pā'pėr, *n.* An official paper or document relating to affairs of state.

STATE-PRISONER, stāt'-priz'n-ėr, *n.* A prisoner confined for offences against the state.

STATE-ROOM, stāt'-rōōm, *n.* A stately room in a palace or mansion: principal room in the cabin of a ship.

STATESMAN, stāts'man, *n.* A man acquainted with the affairs of the state or of government: one skilled in government.

STATESMANLIKE, stāts'man-līk, *adj.* Like a [statesman.

STATESMANLY, stāts'man-li, *adv.* In a manner becoming a statesman.

STATESMANSHIP, stāts'man-ship, *n.* The qualifications, skill, or employment of a statesman.

STATIC, -AL, stat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to statics: pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium: resting: acting by mere weight.

STATICS, stat'iks, *n.* The science which treats of the properties of bodies when *standing still* or at rest. [Gr. *statikē—stēnai*, to stand. See STATE.]

STATION, stā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A standing:* the place where a person or thing stands: post assigned: appointed department of public duty: position: office: situation: occupation: business: state: rank: condition in life: character: a place where railway trains come to a stand: a district or branch police-office: (*Shak.*) the act of standing, attitude.—*v.t.* To assign a station to: to set: to appoint to a post, place, or office:—*pr.p.* stā'tioning; *pa.p.* stā'tioned. [L. *statio—sto*, *statum*, to stand. See STATE.]

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STATIONARY, stā'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a station: standing: fixed: settled: acting from or in a fixed position (as an engine): not progressing or retrogressing: not improving.

STATIONER, stā'shun-ėr, *n.* (*orig.*) A bookseller, from his occupying a *stand* or *station* as a shop: one who sells paper and other articles used in writing.

STATIONERY, stā'shun-ėr-i, *adj.* Belonging to a stationer.—*n.* The articles sold by stationers.

STATION-MASTER, stā'shun-mas'tėr, *n.* One who has charge of a station, esp. on a railway.

STATIST, stā'tist, *n.* (*Shak., Milton*). A statesman, a politician.

STATISTIC, -AL, stat-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or containing statistics.

STATISTICALLY, stat-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the way [of statistics.

STATISTICIAN, stat-ist-ish'an, *n.* One who is skilled in the science of statistics.

STATISTICS, stat-ist'iks, *n.* A collection of facts and figures regarding the *state* or condition of a people, class, &c.: the science which treats of the collection and arrangement of statistics.

STATUA, stat'ū-a, *n.* (*Bacon*). A statue. [L.]

STATUARY, stat'ū-ar-i, *n.* The art of carving statues: a statue or a collection of statues: one who makes statues: one who deals in statues. [L. *statuarius—statua*, a statue.]

STATUE, stat'ū, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is made to stand* or *is set up*: a likeness of a living being carved out of some solid substance: an image, a picture.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place or form as a statue. [Fr.; It., L. *statua—statuo*, to cause to stand—*sto*, to stand.]

STATUESQUE, stat-ū-esk', *adj.* Like a statue. [Fr.]

STATUETTE, stat-ū-et', *n.* A small statue. [Fr.]

STATURE, stat'ūr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A standing upright*: an upright posture: the height of any animal. [L. *statura—sto, statum*, to stand.]

STATUS, stāt'us, *n.* *State*: condition: rank. [L.]

STATUTABLE, stat'ūt-a-bl, *adj.* Made by statute: according to statute.

STATUTABLY, stat'ūt-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute or law.

STATUTE, stat'ūt, *n.* *That which is set up*: a law of the government of a state: a written law: the act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: (*Shak.*) security, obligation.—*adj.* Written or legislative, as law. [L. *statutum—statuo*, to cause to stand. See STATUE.]

STATUTE-BOOK, stat'ūt-book, *n.* A record of statutes or enacted laws.

STATUTE-CAP, stat'ūt-kap, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of cap enjoined to be worn by a statute passed in 1571 in behalf of the cap-makers.

STATUTORY, stat'ūt-or-i, *adj.* Enacted by statute: depending on statute for its authority.

STAUNCH, stānsh, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Stopped*: strong: firm: constant: steady. [From STANCH, *v.*]

STAUNCHLY, stānsh'li, *adv.* In a staunch or constant manner.

STAUNCHNESS, stānsh'nes, *n.* The state of being staunch: constancy.

STAVE, stāv, *n.* *A staff*: one of the pieces of which a cask is made: a staff or part of a piece of music: a stanza.—*v.t.* To break or drive in a stave or the staves of: to break: to burst: to drive off, as with a staff: to delay:—*pr.p.* stāv'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stāved' or stōve. [From STAFF.]

STAVES, stāvz, *n.* Plural of STAFF and of STAVE.

STAY, stā, *v.i.* *To stand*: to remain: to abide for any time: to continue in a state: to wait: to cease acting: to dwell: to trust.—*v.t.* to cause to stand: to stop: to restrain: to delay: to prevent from falling: to prop: to support: (*Milton*) to wait for:—*pr.p.* stay'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* staid, stayed'.—*n.* Continuance in a place: abode for a time: stand, stop: a fixed state: (*B.*) a stand-still: prop: support: a large, strong rope supporting the mast of a ship: (*Shak.*) a cheek:—*pl.* a kind of stiff inner waistcoat worn by females. [O. Fr. *estayer, esteir*, Prov. *estar*—L. *sto, stare*, to stand.]

STAY-BOLT, stā'-bōlt, *n.* A bolt or rod binding together opposite plates. [stant.

STAYED, stād, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as STAID, con-

STAYER, stā'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stops, holds, or supports. [From STAY.] [bodice.

STAY-LACE, stā'-lās, *n.* A lace for fastening a

STAY-MAKER, stā'-māk'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

STAYNE, stān, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To dim, deface, or disparage. [A form of STAIN.]

STAYRE, stār, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as STAIR, a step.

STAY-SAIL, stā'-sāl, *n.* A sail extended on a stay.

STAY-TACKLE, stā'-tak'l, *n.* A large hoisting tackle fixed by a pendant to the mainstay of a ship.

STEAD, sted, *n.* (*lit.*) *A standing-place*: the place which another had or might have: (*Spenser*) station, place, situation.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fill the place of, to help or support. [A.S. *stede*, Dan. *stad*, Ger. *statt*, Goth. *staths*, Ice. *stada*, a standing, *stedja*, to place, allied to STATION.]

STEADFAST, sted'fast, *adj.* Fast in place: firmly fixed or established: firm: constant: resolute: steady. [From STEAD.]

STEADFASTLY, sted'fast-li, *adv.* In a steadfast manner: firmly: constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, sted'fast-nes, *n.* The state of being steadfast: fixedness: firmness.

STEADILY, sted'i-li, *adv.* In a steady manner: firmly: without variation.

STEADINESS, sted'i-nes, *n.* The state of being steady: firmness: constancy. [farm.

STEADING, sted'ing, *n.* The barns, stables, &c. of a

STEADY, sted'i, *adj.* (*comp.* STEAD'IER, *superl.* STEAD'IEST). *Firm in standing* or in place: fixed: stable: constant: resolute: consistent: regular: uniform.—*v.i.* To maintain an upright position: to move steadily.—*v.t.* to make steady: to make or keep firm:—*pr.p.* stead'ying; *pa.p.* stead'ied. [From STEAD.]

STEAK, stāk, *n.* A slice of meat (esp. beef), that can be *stuck* on a sharp point and held before the fire. [A.S. *sticce*, a piece, a steak, Ger. *stück*, Ice. *stycki*, a piece; Ice. *steik*, broiled meat, *steikja*, to broil: prob. a form of STICK.]

STEAL, stēl, *v.t.* *To take away silently*: to take by theft, or feloniously: to take away without notice: to gain or win by address or by gradual means.—*v.i.* to practise theft: to take feloniously: to pass secretly: to slip in or out unperceived:—*pr.p.* stēal'ing; *pa.t.* stōle; *pa.p.* stōl'en. [A.S. *stelna*, to be still, to steal, Ger. *stehlen*, Goth. *stilan*, Ice. *stela*; akin to STILL.]

STEAL A MARCH ON, to gain an advantage unperceived.

STEAL, stēl, *n.* (*Spenser*). A handle. [A.S. *stela*, a stalk, a handle.]

STEALER, stēl'ėr, *n.* One who steals: a thief.

STEALING, stēl'ing, *n.* The act of taking another's property without his knowledge or consent: stolen property.

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STEALTH, stelth, *n.* The act of stealing: a secret manner of bringing anything to pass.

STEALTHILY, stelth'i-li, *adv.* In a stealthy manner: by stealth.

STEALTHINESS, stelth'i-nes, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being stealthy.

STEALTHY, stelth'i, *adj.* Done by stealth: unperceived: secret.

STEAM, stēm, *n.* (*lit.*) *Vapour:* the vapour into which water is changed when heated to the boiling-point: the mist formed by condensed vapour: any exhalation.—*v.i.* To rise or pass off in steam or vapour: to move by steam.—*v.t.* to expose to steam. [A.S. *stem*, D. *stoom*, *dom*, *damp*, steam, Dan. *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapour. See DAMP.]

STEAM-BOAT, stēm'-bōt, *n.* A boat or ship propelled by steam.

STEAM-BOILER, stēm'-boil'ėr, *n.* A boiler for generating steam.

STEAM-CARRIAGE, stēm'-kar'rij, *n.* A carriage moved by steam on common roads.

STEAM-CRANE, stēm'-krān, *n.* A crane worked by a steam-engine.

STEAM-ENGINE, stēm'-en'jin, *n.* An engine moved by steam.

STEAMER, stēm'ėr, *n.* A vessel moved by steam: a vessel in which articles are steamed.

STEAM-GAUGE, stēm'-gāj, *n.* An instrument for measuring the pressure of steam in a boiler.

STEAM-HAMMER, stēm'-ham'ėr, *n.* A hammer consisting of a steam cylinder and piston placed vertically over an anvil, the hammer rising and falling by the action of the steam.

STEAM-PIPE, stēm'-pīp, *n.* A pipe for conveying steam.

STEAM-POWER, stēm'-pow'ėr, *n.* The force or power of steam when applied to machinery.

STEAM-SHIP, stēm'-ship, *n.* A ship propelled by the power of steam.

STEAM-TRAP, stēm'-trap, *n.* A contrivance for allowing the passage of water while preventing the passage of steam.

STEAM-TUG, stēm'-tug, *n.* A small steam-vessel used in towing ships.

STEAM-VESSEL, stēm'-ves'el, *n.* Same as STEAM-SHIP.

STEAM-WHISTLE, stēm'-hwis'l, *n.* An apparatus attached to a steam-engine through which steam is discharged, producing a sound in the manner of a common whistle.

STEAMY, stēm'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like steam: full of steam or vapour.

STEAN, stēn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A stone or earthenware vessel. [A.S. *stæn*, stone.]

STEARATE, stē'ar-āt, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of stearic acid with a base.

STEARE, stēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A steer or ox.

STEARIC, ste-ar'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from stearine.

STEARINE, stē'ar-in, *n.* The part of animal fat which is solid at the ordinary temperature, and insoluble in cold alcohol. [Gr. *stear*, tallow—*histēmi*, to make to stand.]

STEATITE, stē'a-tīt, *n.* A mineral, of a white or reddish-white colour, chiefly composed of silica and magnesia, and soft and greasy to the touch, hence called *soap-stone*. [Gr. *stear*, *steatos*, tallow. See STEARINE.]

STEDFAST, sted'fast, *adj.* (*Shak.*) STEADFAST.

STEED, stēd, *n.* One of a *stud:* a horse or stallion, esp. a spirited horse. [A.S. *steda*—*stood*, a stud. See STUD.]

STEEDY, stēd'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Steady.

STEEL, stēl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Edge metal:* iron combined with carbon for making edged tools: any instrument of steel: an instrument of steel for sharpening knives on: extreme hardness: a chalybeate medicine.—*adj.* Made of steel.—*v.t.* To overlay or edge with steel: to harden: to make obdurate. [A.S. *styl*, Ice. *stal*, Ger. *stahl*—*stachel*, an edge or point.]

STEELY, stēl'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Made of steel.

STEELYARD, stēl'yārd, *n.* A weighing-machine consisting of a yard or bar of steel resting on a fulcrum.

STEEM, stēm (*Spenser*). Same as ESTEEM.

STEEP, stēp, *adj.* Rising or descending with great inclination: precipitous.—*n.* A precipitous place: a precipice. [A.S. *steap;* Norw. *stup*, a steep, *stupa*, to fall; Ice. *steypir*, a precipice, *steypa*, to throw down.]

STEEP, stēp, *v.t.* To dip or soak in a liquid: to imbue.—*n.* Something steeped or used in steeping: a fertilising liquid for seed. [Ger. *stippen;* Fris. *stiepen;* Sw. *stopa.*]

STEEP-DOWN, stēp'-down, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Deep and precipitous.

STEEPEN, stēp'n, *v.i.* To become steep.

STEEPER, stēp'ėr, *n.* A vessel in which articles are steeped.

STEEPINESS, stēp'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being steep: steepness.

STEEPLE, stēp'l, *n.* A tower of a church or building, ending in a point. [A.S. *stepel;* Ice. *stōpull;* Norw. *stupel*, clock-tower: perh. conn. with STEEP.]

STEEPLE-CHASE, stēp'l-chās, *n.* A chase or race toward a distant object, orig. a steeple.

STEEPLED, stēp'ld, *adj.* Furnished with a steeple: adorned with or as with steeples or towers.

STEEPLY, stēp'li, *adv.* In a steep manner: with precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, stēp'nes, *n.* The state of being steep: precipitous declivity: height.

STEEPY, stēp'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as STEEP.

STEER, stēr, *n.* A young ox, esp. a castrated one from two to four years old. [A.S. *steor;* Ger. *stier;* prob. akin to L. *taurus*, Gr. *tauros*, a bull.]

STEER, stēr, *v.t.* *To stir* or *move:* to direct with the helm: to guide: to govern.—*v.i.* to direct a ship in its course: to be directed: to move. [A.S. *steoran*, *styran*, O. Ger. *stiuran*, Ice. *styra*, to guide. See STIR.]

STEERAGE, stēr'āj, *n.* Act or practice of steering: (*Shak.*) direction, management: the effect of a rudder on the ship: an apartment in the fore-part of a ship for inferior passengers.

STEERING-WHEEL, stēr'ing-hwēl, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned.

STEERLING, stēr'ling, *n.* A little or young steer.

STEERSMAN, stērz'man, *n.* A man who steers a ship.

STEEVE, stēv, *n.* A long heaving spar used on shipboard for driving or packing close certain kinds of cargo: the angle which the bowsprit of a ship makes with the horizon or the line of her keel. [Perhaps a corr. of STAVE.]

STEGANOGRAPHY, steg-an-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing in ciphers or secret characters. [Gr. *steganos*, covered, concealed—*stegō*, to cover, and *graphō*, to write.]

STEINBOCK, STEINBOK, stēn'bok, *n.* The name given in German Switzerland to the ibex of the Alps. [Ger. *stein*, stone, rock, and *bock*, *buck*, he-goat.]

STELLAR, stel'ar, } *adj.* Relating to the stars:
STELLARY, stel'ar-i, } starry. [L. *stellaris—stella*, a star.]

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STELLATE, stel'ăt, } *adj.* (*lit.*) *Set with stars:*
STELLATED, stel'ăt-ed, } like a star: radiated. [L. *stellatus*, pa.p. of *stello*, to set with stars—*stella*, a star.]

Stellate leaf.

STELLED, steld, *adj.* (*Milton*) *Starry:* (*Shak.*) set or fixed. [From L. *stella*, a star.]

STELLIFORM, stel'i-form, *adj.* Star-shaped.

STELLULAR, stel'ū-lar, *adj.* Formed like little stars. [From L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, a star.]

STELLULATE, stel'ū-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Like a little star.

STELTHS, stelths, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Thefts.

STEM, stem, *n.* The part of a plant which shoots out of the ground and supports the branches: the little branch supporting the flower or fruit: a race or family: branch of a family. [A.S. *stemn*, Ger. *stamm*, from root *stab*, to thrust.]

STEM, stem, *n.* *The prow* of a ship: a curved piece of timber at the prow to which the two sides of a ship are united.—*v.t.* To cut, as with the stem: to resist or make progress against:—*pr.p.* stemm'ing; *pa.p.* stemmed'. [Norw. *stemm*, A.S. *stefn*, Ice. *stafn*; O. D. *steve*, a staff, prow.]

STEM, stem, *v.t.* To stop: to check:—*pr.p.* stemm'ing; *pa.p.* stemmed'. [Ice. *stemma*; Ger. *stemmen*; probably from root of STAND.] [STEAM.]

STEME, stēm, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To exhale. [A form of

STEMLESS, stem'les, *adj.* (*bot.*) Wanting a stem, or having it so little developed as to seem to be wanting.

STEMLET, stem'let, *n.* A little or young stem.

STENCH, stenah, *n.* *Stink:* bad odour or smell. [A.S. *stenc*; O. Ger. *stinchan*, to smell ill. See STINK.]

STENCIL, sten'sil, *n.* A plate of metal, &c., with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with colour over it.—*v.t.* To print or paint by means of a stencil:—*pr.p.* sten'cilling; *pa.p.* sten'cilled.

STENCILLING, sten'sil-ing, *n.* The art or practice of printing by means of a stencil.

STENOGRAPHER, sten-og'ra-fer, *n.* One skilled in stenography.

STENOGRAPHIC, **-AL**, sten-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to stenography.

STENOGRAPHY, sten-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of abbreviated writing, esp. with simple signs or characters for the sake of brevity and expedition: short-hand. [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, contracted, and *graphō*, to write.]

STENT, stent, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To stint, to restrain.

STENTOR, stent'or, *n.* A herald with a very loud voice mentioned by the Greek poet Homer: a person with a remarkably loud voice. [Gr.]

STENTORIAN, sten-tō'ri-an, *adj.* Very loud or powerful, like the voice of *Stentor*, a herald mentioned by Homer.

STEP, step, *n.* A pace: the distance crossed by the foot in walking or running: a small space: degree: one remove in ascending or descending: a stair: round of a ladder: footprint: manner of walking: proceeding: action:—*pl.* walk: a self-supporting ladder with flat steps.—*v.i.* To advance or retire by pacing: to walk: to walk slowly or gravely.—*v.t.* to set, as a foot: to fix as a mast:—*pr.p.* stepp'ing; *pa.p.* stepped'. [A.S. *stæp*; D. *stap*; Ger. *stapfe*.]

STEP ASIDE, to walk to a little distance, as from company.—STEP BACK, to carry the mind back.—STEP OUT, to increase the length of the step.—STEP SHORT, to shorten the length of one's step.

STEP-BROTHER, step'-bruth'ėr, *n.* The son of a step-parent by a former marriage. [See STEP-CHILD.]

STEP-CHILD, step'-chīld, *n.* (*lit.*) *A bereft* or orphan *child:* one who stands in the relation of a child through the marriage of a parent. [A.S. *steop*, O. Ger. *steof*, *stiof* (—A.S. *steopan*, O. Ger. *stiufan*, to bereave), and CHILD.]

STEP-DAME, step'-dām, *n.* Same as STEP-MOTHER.

STEP-DAUGHTER, step'-daw'tėr, *n.* One who stands in the relation of a daughter through the marriage of her surviving parent. [See STEP-CHILD.]

STEP-FATHER, step'-fä'*thėr*, *n.* A father related only by marriage with one's mother. [See STEP-CHILD.]

STEP-MOTHER, step'-muth'ėr, *n.* A mother related only by marriage with one's father. [See STEP-CHILD.]

STEPPE, step, *n.* One of the vast uncultivated plains in the S.-E. of Europe and in Asia. [Russ. *stepj*.]

STEPPING-STONE, step'ing-stōn, *n.* A stone for stepping on to raise the feet above the water or mud.

STEP-SISTER, step'-sis'tėr, *n.* The daughter of a step-parent by a former marriage. [See STEP-CHILD.]

STEP-SON, step'-sun, *n.* One who stands in the relation of son to one who has married his surviving parent. [See STEP-CHILD.]

STEP-STONE, step'-stōn, *n.* A door-step.

STEREOCHROMY, stē-re-ok'ro-mi, *n.* A process of painting on stone or plaster-work, in which the colours are rendered permanent by being hardened by a solution of fluoric acid. [Gr. *stereos*, hard, and *chrōma*, colour.]

STEREOGRAPH, stē're-o-graf, *n.* A double photograph for viewing in a stereoscope.

STEREOGRAPHIC, **-AL**, stē-re-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to stereography: made according to stereography: delineated on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHICALLY, stē-re-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a stereographic manner: by delineation on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHY, stē-re-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of *shewing solids* on a plane. [Gr. *stereos*, hard, solid, and *graphō*, to write.]

STEREOMETER, stē-re-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of bodies solid and liquid. [Gr. *stereos*, hard, solid, and *metron*, measure.]

STEREOMETRY, stē-re-om'e-tri, *n.* The art of measuring the solid contents of solid bodies.

STEREOSCOPE, stē're-o-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument in which two pictures of the same object are *seen* having an appearance of *solidity* and reality. [Gr. *stereos*, hard, and *skopeō*, to see.]

STEREOSCOPIC, **-AL**, stē-re-o-skop'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the stereoscope.

STEREOSCOPY, stē-re-os'ko-pi, *n.* The science or principle on which the stereoscope is constructed, or the views used with it.

STEREOTYPE, stē're-o-tīp, *n.* A *solid* metallic plate for printing, cast from an impression of movable *types* in papier-maché or plaster of Paris: art of making or printing with such plates.—*adj.* Pertaining to or done with stereotypes.—*v.t.* To make a stereotype of: to print with stereotypes:—*pr.p.* stē'reotyping; *pa.p.* stē'reotyped. [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and TYPE.]

STEREOTYPED, stē're-o-tīpt, *p.adj.* Transferred as letter-press from set-up movable type to a mould, and thence to a metal plate: fixed, unchangeable, as opinions.

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STEREOTYPER, stē're-o-tīp-ėr, *n.* One who makes stereotype plates.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, stē-re-o-ti-pog'ra-fi, *n.* The art, practice, or business of printing from stereotype plates. [STEREOTYPE, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

STEREOTYPY, stē're-o-tīp-i, *n.* The art or employment of making stereotype plates.

STERILE, ster'il, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Stiff:* unfruitful: barren: destitute of ideas or sentiment. [Fr.; L. *sterilis*, perh. from *sterus*, Gr. *sterros*, stiff, hard.]

STERILITY, ster-il'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being sterile: unfruitfulness: barrenness.

STERLET, stėr'let, *n.* A small species of sturgeon found in the Black and Caspian Seas and their rivers, and particularly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh and of the caviare obtained from it. [Russ. *sterliadj.*]

STERLING, ster'ling, *adj.* (*orig.*) The name of a penny: a designation of British money: pure: genuine: of good quality. [Perh. from the *Easterlinge*, merchants from the *east* of Germany, noted for the purity of their money, and who are said to have perfected the British coin.]

STERN, stėrn, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Sorrowful, disturbed:* severe of countenance, manner, or feeling: austere: harsh: unrelenting: steadfast: immovable. [A.S.; Scot. *stourne;* Norw. *sturen*, sorrowful, disturbed.]

STERN, stėrn, *n.* (*lit.*) The part of a ship where it is *steered:* the hind part of a vessel. [A.S. *stearn*, Ice. *stiorn*, from *styra*, to steer. See STEER.]

STERNAGE, stėrn'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) The steerage or stern of a ship.

STERNAL, stėrn'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the sternum [or breast-bone.

STERN-BOARD, stėrn'-bōrd, *n.* Backward motion of a ship: loss of way in tacking.

STERN-CHASE, stėrn'-chās, *n.* A chase in which one ship follows directly in the wake of another: a cannon in the stern of a ship.

STERNLY, stėrn'li, *adv.* In a stern manner: with a stern countenance.

STERNMOST, stėrn'mōst, *adj.* Furthest astern.

STERNNESS, stėrn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stern: rigour: severity.

STERNOCOSTAL, stėrn-o-kos'tal, *adj.* Pertaining to or connected with *the sternum* and *the ribs:* denoting those ribs and muscles that are attached to the sternum. [STERNUM, the breast-bone, and L. *costa*, a rib.]

STERN-PORT, stėrn'-pōrt, *n.* A port or opening in [the stern of a ship.

STERN-POST, stėrn'-pōst, *n.* The aftermost timber of a ship, which supports the rudder.

STERN-SHEETS, stėrn'-shēts, *n.* The part of a boat between the stern and the rowers.

STERNSON, stėrn'zn, *n.* The hinder extremity of a ship's keelson, to which the stern-post is bolted.

STERNUM, stėrn'um, *n.* *The breast-bone.* [Low L. —Gr. *sternon*, the breast, the chest.]

STERNUTATION, stėr-nū-tā'shun, *n.* *The act of sneezing.* [L. *sternutatio—sternuto*, inten. of *sternuo, -utum*, to sneeze; Gr. *ptarnumai* = *ptairō*, to sneeze.]

STERNUTATORY, stėr-nūt'a-tor-i, *adj.* That causes sternutation or sneezing.—*n.* A substance that causes sneezing.

STERTOROUS, stėr'tor-us, *adj.* *Snoring.* [Fr. *stertoreux*—L. *sterto*, to snore.]

STERVE, stėrv, } *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To starve, to
STERVEN, stėrv'n, } die.

STETHOMETER, steth-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the relative mobility of the different sides of *the chest* in respiration. [Gr. *stēthos*, chest, and *metron*, measure.]

STETHOSCOPE, steth'o-skōp, *n.* (*lit.*) *The chest-examiner:* the tube used in auscultation. [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast, *skopeō*, to see, examine.]

STETHOSCOPIC, -AL, steth-o-skop'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or performed by the stethoscope.

STEVEDORE, stēv'e-dōr, *n.* One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels.

STEVEN, stē'vn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A cry, a loud clamour. [A.S. *stefn*, the voice.]

STEW, stū, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To put into *a stove:* to boil slowly with little moisture.—*v.i.* to be boiled slowly and gently.—*n.* Meat stewed: (*Spenser*) a hot steaming place: a brothel. [O. Fr. *estuver*, It. *stufare—stufa*, Ger. *stube*, O. D. *stove*, a stove.]

STEWARD, stū'ard, *n.* *One who manages the domestic concerns* of a family or institution: one who superintends another's affairs, esp. an estate or farm: the manager of the provision department, &c. at sea. [O. E. *stivard*, Ice. *stivardr*, from *stia*, sheep-house.]

STEWARDESS, stū'ard-es, *n.* A female steward: a female who waits on ladies on shipboard.

STEWARDSHIP, stū'ard-ship, *n.* Office of a steward: management.

STEW-PAN, stū'-pan, *n.* A pan used for stewing.

STEW-POT, stū'-pot, *n.* A pot used for stewing.

STHENIC, sthen'ik, *adj.* Attended with increased action of the heart. [From Gr. *sthenos*, strength.]

STICH, stik, *n.* A verse or line of poetry, of whatever measure—used in composition: a row of trees. [Gr. *stichos*, a row, a line—*steichō*, to go, to ascend.]

STICHOMANCY, stik'o-man-si, *n.* Divination by the assumed meaning of a verse, text of scripture, or literary passage taken at random. [Gr. *stichos* (see STICH); and *manteia*, divination.]

STICK, stik, *n.* (*lit.*) Something sharp for *stabbing* with: a small shoot or branch cut off a tree: a staff or walking-stick: anything in the form of a stick.—*v.t.* To stab: to thrust in: to fasten by piercing: to fix in: to set with something pointed: to cause to adhere.—*v.i.* to hold to: to remain: to stop: to be hindered: to hesitate, to be embarrassed or puzzled: to adhere closely in affection:—*pr.p.* stick'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stuck. [A.S. *sticca*, Norw. *stikka*, a stick; A.S. *stician*, D. *steken*, to stab.]

STICK AT, to hesitate.—STICK BY, to be firm in supporting, to be troublesome by adhering.—STICK OUT (*B.*), to be prominent, project.—STICK TO, to persevere in holding to.

STICKINESS, stik'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being sticky: adhesiveness: tenacity.

STICKLE, stik'l, *v.i.* To interpose between combatants: to take part with one side or other in a contest: to pass from one side to the other, to trim: to contend with obstinacy rather than vehemence: to wrangle:—*pr.p.* stick'ling; *pa.p.* stick'led. [See STICKLER.]

STICKLEBACK, stik'l-bak, *n.* A small fish, so called from the *spines* on its *back.* [Prov. E. *stickle*, dim. of STICK, Ger. *stachel*, a spine, and BACK.]

STICKLER, stik'lėr, *n.* (*orig.*) One of the seconds in a prize-fight who were placed *with sticks* or staves to interpose occasionally: a second or umpire in a duel: an obstinate contender for anything, esp. when it is something trifling.

STICKLER-LIKE, stik'lėr-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) In the manner of a stickler.

STICKY, stik'i, *adj.* That sticks or adheres:

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tenacious: glutinous:—*comp.* STICK'IER; *superl.* STICK'IEST.

STIE, stī, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To ascend. [A.S. *stigan.*]

STIFF, stif, *adj.* Not easily bent: rigid: not liquid: rather hard than soft: not easily overcome: obstinate: not natural and easy: affected: formal. [A.S. *stif;* Ger. *steif;* Dan. *stiv:* either from the notion of something projecting, like L. *stipes*, a stock, tree; or from being packed close, like L. *stipo*, to cram.]

STIFFEN, stif'n, *v.t.* To make stiff.—*v.i.* to become stiff: to become less impressible or more obstinate.

STIFFENING, stif'n-ing, *n.* Something used to make a substance more stiff.

STIFF-HEARTED, stif'-härt'ed, *adj.* (*B.*) Obstinate, [stubborn.

STIFFLY, stif'li, *adv.* In a stiff manner: (*Shak.*) strongly: rigidly: stubbornly.

STIFF-NECKED, stif'-nekt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Stiff in the neck:* obstinate: contumacious.

STIFFNESS, stif'nes, *n.* The state of being stiff: rigidity: thickness of consistency: torpidness: tension: obstinacy, stubbornness: constraint: want of ease: (*Spenser*) harshness.

STIFLE, stī'fl, *v.t.* *To stop* the breath of by foul air or other means: to suffocate: to extinguish: to suppress the sound of: to destroy:—*pr.p.* stī'fling; *pa.p.* stī'fled. [Ice. *stifla*, to stop; Bret. *stouffa*, *steffa*, to cork; prov. E. *stife*, suffocating vapour; akin to STUFF.]

STIFLE, stī'fl, *n.* The knee-joint on the hind-leg of a horse: a disease of the knee-pan of a horse. [Perh. from STIFF.]

STIGMA, stig'ma, *n.* (*lit.*) The mark *of a stick* or pointed instrument: a brand: a mark of infamy: (*bot.*) the top of a pistil (for Ill., see STYLE). [L.—Gr. *stigmatizō*, to prick, from root *stig*, Sans. *tij*, to be sharp: conn. with STICK.]

STIGMARIA, stig-mā'ri-a, *n.* The root of the fossil plant sigillaria, found in the coal measures. [From L. *stigma.* See STIGMA.]

STIGMATA, stig'ma-ta, *n.* The spiracles or breathing-pores of insects: supposed miraculous impressions on certain individuals of the marks of the wounds which our Lord suffered during the course of His passion. [Gr. pl. of *stigma*, a puncture.]

STIGMATIC, stig-mat'ik, *n.* A criminal who has been branded with a hot iron: one who bears marks of punishment or infamy: (*Shak.*) a deformed person. [From STIGMA.]

STIGMATIC, -AL, stig-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Branded or marked with some token of punishment or infamy: (*Shak.*) deformed: (*bot.*) belonging or relating to the stigma. [From STIGMA.]

STIGMATISATION, stig-mat-i-zā'shun, *n.* The name applied by the mystic writers of the R.C. Church to the impression of the stigmata on certain individuals.

STIGMATISE, stig'mat-īz, *v.t.* To brand with a stigma:—*pr.p.* stigmatīs'ing; *pa.p.* stigmatīsed'.

STIGMATIST, stig'mat-ist, *n.* One impressed with the stigmata.

STILBITE, stil'bīt, *n.* A pearly and foliated variety of zeolite, occurring in white or yellowish crystals in amygdaloidal cavities. [Gr. *stilbein*, to shine.]

STILE, stīl, *n.* *A step* or set of steps for *climbing* over a wall or fence. [A.S. *stigel*, a step—*stigan*, Ger. *steigen*, to climb; Gr. *steichō*, Sans. *stigh*, to ascend.]

STILE, the pin of a dial. Same as STYLE.

STILETTO, sti-let'o, *n.* *A little style* or dagger with a round pointed blade: a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes.—*v.t.* To stab with a stiletto:—*pr.p.* stilett'oing; *pa.p.* stilett'oed. [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger—L. *stilus.* See STYLE.]

STILL, stil, *adj.* *Standing:* motionless: calm: silent: (*Shak.*) constant.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Constantly.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Quiet, silence.—*v.t.* To quiet: to silence: to appease: to restrain. [A.S. *stille*, fixed, firm, *stillian*, Ice. *stilla*, to quiet; Sans. *sthal*, to stand or be firm.]

STILL, stil, *adv.* Till now: nevertheless: always: after that. [From STILL, *adj.*, with the notion of being unmoved or uninfluenced.]

STILL, stil, *v.t.* *To cause to fall by drops:* to distil.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to distil, to drop.—*n.* An apparatus for distilling liquids. [L. *stillo*, to cause to drop—*stilla*, a drop.]

STILL-BIRTH, stil'-bėrth, *n.* The state of being still-born: anything born without life. [born.

STILL-BORN, stil'-bawrn, *adj.* Still or dead when

STILL-LIFE, stil'-lif, *n.* A picture of objects that are still, or without animal life.

STILLNESS, stil'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being still: quietness: silence: (*Shak.*) habitual silence. [distilling.

STILL-ROOM, stil'-rōōm, *n.* An apartment for

STILL-STAND, stil'-stand, *n.* (*Shak.*) Absence of motion.

STILLY, stil'i, *adj.* Still: quiet: calm.

STILLY, stil'li, *adv.* Silently: (*Shak.*) gently, softly.

STILT, stilt, *n.* *A support* of wood with a rest for the foot, used in walking.—*v.t.* To raise on stilts: to elevate by unnatural means. [Ger. *stelze*, D. *stelt*, a stilt; Sw. *stylta*, a support.]

STILTED, stilt'ed, } *adj.* Elevated as if on stilts:
STILTY, stilt'i, } pompous.

STIMULANT, stim'ū-lant, *adj.* *Stimulating:* increasing or exciting vital action.—*n.* Anything that stimulates or excites: a stimulating medicine.

STIMULATE, stim'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To prick with anything sharp:* to incite: to instigate:—*pr.p.* stim'ūlating; *pa.p.* stim'ūlated. [L. *stimulo, -atum.* See STIMULUS.]

STIMULATION, stim-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of stimulating: the state of being stimulated: the effect or excitement produced by being stimulated.

STIMULATIVE, stim'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to stimulate.—*n.* That which stimulates or excites.

STIMULATOR, stim'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who stimulates.

STIMULUS, stim'ū-lus, *n.* (*lit.*) *A sharp instrument:* a goad: anything that rouses the mind, or that excites to action: a stimulant. [L.—Gr. *stizō*, to prick, from root of STIGMA.]

STING, sting, *v.t.* *To stick anything sharp into:* to pain acutely:—*pr.p.* sting'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stung.—*n.* The sharp pointed weapon of some animals: the thrust of a sting into the flesh: anything that causes acute pain: the point in the last verse of an epigram. [A.S.; Ice. *stinga*, Gr. *stizō*, to prick, from root of STIGMA.]

STINGER, sting'ėr, *n.* One who or that which stings.

STINGILY, stinj'i-li, *adv.* In a stingy manner: with mean covetousness.

STINGINESS, stinj'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stingy: avarice: niggardliness.

STINGINGLY, sting'ing-li, *adv.* With stinging.

STINGLESS, sting'les, *adj.* Having no sting.

STINGY, stinj'i, *adj.* Niggardly: avaricious:—*comp.* STING'IER; *superl.* STING'IEST.

STINK, stingk, *v.i.* *To smell:* to give out a strong, offensive smell:—*pr.p.* stink'ing; *pa.t.* stunk or

stank; *pa.p.* stunk.—*n.* A disagreeable smell. [A.S. *stincan*, O. Ger. *stinchan*, to smell.]

STINKINGLY, stingk'ing-li, *adv.* In a stinking manner: with an offensive smell.

STINK-POT, stingk'-pot, *n.* An earthen jar or pot charged with a stinking, combustible mixture, and used in boarding an enemy's vessel.

STINK-STONE, stingk'-stōn, *n.* A variety of marble or limestone remarkable for the fetid urinous odour which it emits when rubbed.

STINK-WOOD, stingk'-wood, *n.* The wood of a tree of the Cape of Good Hope, remarkable for its strong offensive smell, although highly useful and ornamental.

STINT, stint, *v.t.* *To shorten:* to limit: to restrain.—*v.i.* to stop, to desist.—*n.* Limit: restraint: proportion allotted. [A.S. *stintan*, to be blunt; O. Sw. *stunta*, Ice. *stytta*, to shorten. See STUNT.]

STIPE, stīp, *n.* (*bot.*) The base of a frond of a fern: also a stalk, as of a pistil, of a fungus or mushroom, of the leaf of a fern, or even the trunk of a tree. [L. *stipes*, Gr. *stypos*, a stem, a stock.]

STIPEL, stīp'el, *n.* (*bot.*) The stipule of a leaflet.

STIPEND, stī'pend, *n.* A salary *weighed out* or paid for services: settled pay. [L. *stipendium—stips*, a donation, and *pendo*, to weigh out.]

STIPENDIARY, stī-pend'i-ar-i, *adj.* Receiving stipend.—*n.* One who performs services for a salary.

STIPENDIATE, stī-pen'di-āt, *v.t.* To provide with a stipend or salary. [L. *stipendior, -atum—stipendium.* See STIPEND.]

STIPPLE, stip'l, *v.t.* To engrave or form by means of dots or small points, as distinguished from line-engraving:—*pr.p.* stipp'ling; *pa.p.* stipp'led. [D. *stippelen*, dim. of *stippen*, to dot, make points.]

STIPPLE, stip'l, } **STIPPLING**, stip'ling, } *n.* A mode of execution in engraving and miniature painting, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines. [See STIPPLE, *v.t.*]

STIPULAR, stip'ū-lar, } **STIPULARY**, stip'ū-lar-i, } *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling stipules: growing on or close to stipules.

STIPULATE, stip'ū-lāt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To bargain for *a stipend* or money: to contract: to settle terms:—*pr.p.* stip'ūlāting; *pa.p.* stip'ūlāted. [L. *stipulor, -atus*, prob. from *stips*, a donation.]

STIPULATION, stip-ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of stipulating: a contract. [or contracts.

STIPULATOR, stip'ū-lāt-or, *n.* One who stipulates

STIPULE, stip'ūl, *n.* (*bot.*) An appendage or lobe at the base of certain leaves, resembling a small leaf: also, a small appendage at the base of petioles, usually softer than the latter. [L. *stipula*, a stalk, a stem, dim. of *stipes*. See STIPE.]

STIR, stėr, *v.t.* *To move:* to rouse: to instigate.—*v.i.* to move one's self: to be active: to draw notice:—*pr.p.* stirr'ing; *pa.p.* stirred'.—*n.* Tumult: bustle. [A.S. *stirian*, *styrian*, D. *storen*, O. Ger. *storan*, to move.]

STIR UP, to instigate or inflame the passions of: to put into motion or action: to quicken or enliven: to disturb.

STIR, stėr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To steer, to direct.

STIRP, stėrp, *n.* (*Bacon*). A family, generation, or race. [L. *stirps, stirpis.*]

STIRRER, stėr'ėr, *n.* One who puts in motion: one who is in motion: one who stirs up, an instigator: (*Shak.*) an early riser in the morning.

STIRRING, stėr'ing, *p.adj.* Putting in motion: active: accustomed to a busy life.

STIRRUP, stir'up, *n.* A ring or hoop suspended by *a rope* or strap from the saddle, for a horseman's foot while *mounting* or riding. [A.S. *stigerap—stigan*, to mount, and *rap*, a rope.]

STIRRUP-CUP, stir'up-kup, *n.* A cup taken by one who is departing on horseback.

STIRRUP-IRON, stir'up-ī'urn, *n.* The ring of iron attached to the stirrup-leather to receive the foot.

STIRRUP-LEATHER, stir'up-le*th*'ėr, } **STIRRUP-STRAP**, stir'up-strap, } *n.* The strap of leather that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, stich, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To stick into* or prick: to sew so as to shew a regular line of stitches: to sew or unite.—*v.i.* to practise stitching.—*n.* A pass of a needle and thread: an acute pain. [A.S. *stician*, to prick; Ger. *sticken*, to embroider: conn. with STICK.]

STITCHERY, stich'ėr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Needle-work.

STITCHING, stich'ing, *n.* The act of one who stitches: needle-work done in such a way that a continuous line of stitches appears on the surface.

STITHY, stith'i, *n.* *An anvil:* a smith's shop.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To forge on an anvil. [Ice. *stedhi*, Sw. *stad*, an anvil: from root of STAND.]

STIVER, stī'vėr, *n.* A Dutch coin, equivalent to a penny sterling. [D. *stuiver.*]

STOAT, stōt, *n.* A kind of weasel called the ermine when in its winter dress. [Wedgwood gives D. *stuyte;* Dan. *stodhingst*, stallion, from a supposed analogy.]

STOCCADE, stok'ād, } **STOCCADO**, stok-ā'do, } *n.* *A sticking* or thrust: a stockade. [Fr. *estocade;* It. *stoccato*, a thrust—Fr. *estoc*, It. *stocco*, a rapier, stake—Ger. *stock*, a stick. See STICK, STOCK.]

STOCCATA, stok-ä'ta, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as STOCCADO.

STOCK, stok, *n.* *A stake* or *something stuck* or thrust *in:* the stem of a tree or plant: a post: a stupid person: the part to which others are attached: the original progenitor: family: a fund: capital: shares of a public debt: store: cattle: (*Shak.*) a stocking:—*pl.* STOCKS, an instrument in which the legs of criminals are confined: the frame for a ship while building: the public funds.—*adj.* Used for constant service or application, as if forming part of a stock or supply: standing: permanent.—*v.t.* To store: to supply: to fill. [A.S. *stoc*, a stick, *stician*, to stick, to stick in; Ger. *stock*, a stick, *stocken*, to become fixed. See STICK.]

STOCKADE, stok-ād', *n.* A breastwork formed of *stakes* fixed in the ground.—*v.t.* To surround or fortify with a stockade:—*pr.p.* stockād'ing; *pa.p.* stockād'ed. [See STOCCADE.]

STOCK-BROKER, stok'-brōk'ėr, *n.* A broker who deals in stock or shares.

STOCK-DOVE, stok'-duv, *n.* A species of pigeon, believed at one time to be the *stock* of the tame *dove:* or *the dove* that lives on *trees* or in the woods.

STOCK-EXCHANGE, stok'-eks-chānj', *n.* The place where stocks are exchanged, or bought and sold.

STOCK-FARMER, stok'-fārm'ėr, *n.* A farmer who rears live-stock, as cattle, &c.

STOCK-FISH, stok'-fish, *n.* Salted and dried cod and other fish of the same family, as ling, &c., so called from its hardness.

STOCK-GILLY-FLOWER, stok-jil'i-flow'ėr, *n.* A genus of herbaceous or half-shrubby plants of the natural order Cruciferæ, having their flowers in racemes, and generally beautiful and fragrant. [STOCK, wood, and GILLY-FLOWER.]

STOCKHOLDER, stok'hōld'ėr, *n.* One who holds stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a company.

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STOCKING, stok'ing, *n.* A close covering for the foot and leg. [Prob. a cover for the *stocks* or stumps.]

STOCKISH, stok'ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a stock, hard, stupid.

STOCK-JOBBER, stok'-job'ėr, *n.* A speculator or gambler in stocks or on the exchange.

STOCK-JOBBING, stok'-job'ing, *n.* Jobbing or speculating in stocks.

STOCKMAN, stok'man, *n.* A herdsman who has the charge of stock on a sheep-run in Australia.

STOCK-MARKET, stok'-mär'ket, *n.* A market for the sale of stocks, the stock-exchange: a cattle-market.

STOCK-STATION, stok'-stā'shun, *n.* A station where stock or cattle are reared.

STOCK-STILL, stok'-stil, *adj.* Still as a stock or post.

STOCK-TACKLE, stok'-tak'l, *n.* Tackle used in hoisting an anchor on board ship to keep its stock clear of the ship's side.

STOCK-TAKING, stok'-tāk'ing, *n.* A periodical inventory made of the stock or goods in a shop or warehouse.

STOIC, stō'ik, *n.* A disciple of the ancient philosopher Zeno, who taught under a *porch* at Athens: one indifferent to pleasure or pain. [L. *stoicus;* Gr. *stōikos—stoa*, a porch.]

STOIC, -AL, stō'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Stoics or to their opinions: indifferent to pleasure or pain.

STOICALLY, stō'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of the Stoics: with pretended indifference to all things: austerely.

STOICALNESS, stō'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state of being stoical: indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICISM, stō'i-sizm, *n.* The doctrines of the Stoics: indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOKE, stōk, *v.i.* *To stick*, stir, or tend a fire:—*pr.p.* stōk'ing; *pa.p.* stōked'. [From STICK.]

STOKER, stōk'ėr, *n.* One who tends a furnace, especially that of a steam-engine. [From STOKE.]

STOLE, stōl, *pa.t.* of STEAL.

STOLE, stōl, *n.* A long *robe* or *garment* reaching to the feet: a long, narrow scarf with fringed ends worn by a priest. [A.S. *stol;* L. *stola;* Gr. *stolē*, a robe, a garment—*stellō*, to array.]

STOLE, stōl, *n.* A shoot from the root of a plant: a sucker. [L. *stolo.*]

STOLEN, stōl'en, *pa.p.* of STEAL.

STOLID, stol'id, *adj.* *Standing still:* dull: heavy: stupid: foolish. [L. *stolidus;* prob. akin to Sans. *stha*, to stand still, *sthal*, to stand.]

STOLIDITY, stol-id'i-ti, *n.* State of being stolid: dullness of intellect.

STOMA, stō'ma, *n.* (*bot.*) One of the spiracles or breathing-pores of a leaf: (*zool.*) one of the breathing-holes in the bodies of certain of the articulata. [Gr. *stoma*, a mouth.]

STOMACH, stum'ak, *n.* The strong muscular bag, *connected with the mouth*, into which the food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested: the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food: appetite: (*Spenser*) anger, violence of temper: (*Shak.*) inclination, liking, courage, pride.—*v.t.* (*orig.*) *To bear on the stomach:* to resent. [L. *stomachus*, Gr. *stomachos—stoma*, a mouth.]

STOMACHER, stum'a-chėr, *n.* An ornament or support for the stomach or breast, worn by women.

STOMACHIC, sto-mak'ik, *n.* A medicine for the stomach.

STOMACHIC, -AL, sto-mak'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the stomach: strengthening or promoting the action of the stomach.

STOMACHOUS, stum'ak-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Angry, stout, obstinate. [L. *stomachosus—stomachus*, the stomach.]

STOMACH-PUMP, stum'ak-pump, *n.* A syringe with a flexible tube for withdrawing fluids from the stomach, or injecting them into it.

STOMAPOD, stō'ma-pod, *n.* One of an order of marine crustaceans, distinguished by having most of their seven or eight pair of legs near the mouth. [Gr. *stoma*, a mouth, and *pous, podos*, foot.]

STOMATA, stom'a-ta, *pl.* of STOMA.

STOND, stond, *n.* (*Spenser*). Stand, post, station: also same as STOUND.

STONE, stōn, *n.* A hard mass of earthy or mineral matter: a precious stone or gem: a tombstone: a concretion formed in the bladder: a hard shell containing the seed of some fruits: torpor and insensibility: a weight of 14 lbs.—*v.t.* To pelt with stones: to free from stones: to wall with stones:—*pr.p.* stōn'ing; *pa.p.* stōned'. [A.S. *stan*, Ice. *sten*, Ger. *stein.*]

LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED, to do everything that can be done in order to secure the effect desired.

STONE-BLIND, stōn'-blīnd, *adj.* As blind as a stone, completely blind.

STONE-BOW, stōn'-bō, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cross-bow for shooting stones.

STONE-BRASH, stōn'-brash, *n.* A soil made up of finely broken rock.

STONE-CHAT, stōn'-chat, -CHATTER, -chat'ėr, *n.* A little bird, so called from its chattering and perching on large stones.

STONE-COLD, stōn'-kōld, *adj.* Cold as a stone.

STONE-CORAL, stōn'-kor'al, *n.* Coral in masses, as distinguished from that which is in branches.

STONE-CURLEW, stōn'-kur'lū, *n.* A large species of plover, so called from its frequenting stony places.

STONE-CUTTER, stōn'-kut'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut or hew stone.

STONE-CUTTING, stōn'-kut'ing, *n.* The business of hewing and carving stones for walls, monuments, &c.

STONE-FALCON, stōn'-faw'kn, *n.* A species of hawk or falcon which builds its nest among the rocks.

STONE-FRUIT, stōn'-frōōt, *n.* A fruit with its seeds enclosed in a stone or hard kernel.

STONE-HAMMER, stōn'-ham'ėr, *n.* A hammer for breaking stones.

STONE-HARD, stōn'-härd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) As hard as a stone.

STONE-HEARTED, stōn'-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hard-hearted, cruel, pitiless.

STONE-LILY, stōn'-lil'i, *n.* The popular name of an ENCRINITE.

STONE-MASON, stōn'-mā'sn, *n.* A mason who works with stone.

STONE-OIL, stōn'-oil, *n.* Rock-oil, petroleum.

STONER, stōn'ėr, *n.* One who strikes or kills with stones.

STONE'S-CAST, STONE'S-THROW, stōnz'-kast, stōnz'-thrō, *n.* The distance which a stone may be cast or thrown by the hand.

STONE-STILL, stōn'-stil, *adj.* (*Shak.*) As still as a stone, motionless.

STONE-WARE, stōn'-wār, *n.* A coarse kind of potter's ware baked as hard as a stone and glazed.

STONE-WORK, stōn'-wurk, *n.* Mason-work.

STONIED, ston'id, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Astonished, alarmed.

STONINESS, stōn'i-nes, *n.* The state of being stony or abounding with stones: hardness of heart or mind.

STONY, stōn'i, *adj.* Made of or resembling stone: abounding with stones: converting into stone: hard: solid: cruel: obdurate: (*B.*) rocky.

STONY-HEARTED, stōn'i-härt'ed, *adj.* (*B.*) Hard-hearted, cruel, pitiless.

STOOD, stood, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STAND.

STOOK, stook, *n.* A number of sheaves, generally about twelve, set up in the field.—*v.t.* To set up in stooks, as sheaves. [Scot., 'a heap, bundle.']

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STOOL, stōōl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something standing* or *placed:* a seat without a back: the seat used in evacuating the bowels: the act of evacuating the bowels. [A.S. *stol*, Ger. *stuhl;* akin to Ger. *stellen*, to set, to place.]

STOOP, stōōp, *v.i.* To bend the body: to lean forward: to bend by compulsion: to submit: to descend from rank or dignity: to condescend: to swoop down on the wing, as a bird of prey.—*v.t.* to cause to incline downward.—*n.* The act of stooping: inclination forward: descent: condescension: a swoop. [A.S. *stupian*, O. D. *stoepen;* Sw. *stupa*, to be precipitated: akin to STEEP.]

STOOP, stōōp, *n.* (*Shak.*) A vessel of liquor, a flagon. [A.S. *stoppa*, a cup, a vessel.]

STOOPER, stōōp'ér, *n.* One who stoops.

STOP, stop, *v.t.* *To stuff* or close up: to obstruct: to render impassable: to hinder: to intercept: to restrain: to apply musical stops to: to regulate the sounds of a stringed instrument by shortening the strings with the fingers.—*v.i.* to cease going forwards: to cease from any motion or action: to leave off: to be at an end:—*pr.p.* stopp'ing; *pa.p.* stopped'.—*n.* Act of stopping: state of being stopped: hinderance: obstacle: interruption: (*mus.*) the closing of a vent-hole in a wind instrument: pressure of a finger on a string so as to shorten the vibrating part: a mark used in punctuation. [Ice. *stoppa*, Ger. *stopfen*, to stuff.]

STOP-COCK, stop'-kok, *n.* A short pipe in a cask, &c. opened and stopped by a cock or key.

STOPPAGE, stop'āj, *n.* Act of stopping: state of being stopped: an obstruction.

STOPPER, stop'ér, *n.* One who stops: that which closes a vent or hole: (*naut.*) a short rope for making something fast.—*v.t.* To close or secure with a stopper.

STOPPING-OUT, stop'ing-owt, *n.* The practice in etching of covering certain parts with a composition impervious to acid, to keep the acid off them while allowing it to remain on the other parts to mark them more.

STOPPLE, stop'l, *n.* That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel: a cork or plug.—*v.t.* To close with a stopple:—*pr.p.* stopp'ling; *pa.p.* stopp'led.

STOP-WATCH, stop'-woch, *n.* A watch whose hands can be stopped to allow of time that has elapsed being calculated more exactly, used in timing a race, &c.

STORAGE, stōr'āj, *n.* The placing in a store: the safe keeping of goods in a store: the price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store.

STORAX, stō'raks, *n.* A fragrant resin produced on several species of trees growing round the Mediterranean Sea. [L. and Gr. *styrax*.]

STORE, stōr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Provision:* abundance: a quantity gathered: a large stock provided: a storehouse:—*pl.* supplies of provisions, ammunition, &c. for an army or a ship.—*v.t.* To gather in quantities: to supply: to lay up in store: to hoard: to place in a warehouse:—*pr.p.* stōr'ing; *pa.p.* stōred'.—*adj.* Laid up, hoarded: for store, having been long in store, as goods. [O. Fr. *estoire*, provisions—L. *instauro*, to provide.]

IN STORE (*Shak.*), in hoard for future use, ready for supply.—SET STORE BY, to value greatly.

STOREHOUSE, stōr'hows, *n.* A house for storing goods of any kind: a repository: a treasury.

STORE-KEEPER, stōr'-kēp'ér, *n.* A man who has charge of a store: one who owns a store.

STORE-ROOM, stōr'-rōōm, *n.* A room in which things are stored: a room in a store.

STORE-SHIP, stōr'-ship, *n.* A vessel used for transporting naval stores.

STOREY, stō'ri, *n.* Same as STORY.

STORIED, stō'rid, *adj.* Told in a story: having a history: interesting from the stories belonging to it.

STORK, stork, *n.* (*lit.*) *The strutting bird:* a wading bird nearly allied to the heron. [A.S. *storc*, Ger. *storch;* akin to Dan. *stalken*, to stalk; Fris. *staurke*, to strut.]

STORK'S-BILL, storks'-bil, *n.* A kind of geranium, with fruit like the bill of a stork.

STORM, storm, *n.* *A stir* or violent commotion of the air producing wind, rain, &c.: a tempest: violent agitation of society: commotion: tumult: calamity: (*mil.*) an assault.—*v.i.* To raise a tempest: to blow with violence: to be in a violent passion.—*v.t.* to attack by open force: to assault. [A.S.; Ice. *storm:* from root of STIR.]

STORM-BEAT, storm'-bēt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Beaten [or injured by storms.

STORMINESS, storm'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stormy: tempestuousness: impetuousness.

STORMING-PARTY, storm'ing-pär'ti, *n.* The party of men who first enter the breach or scale the walls in storming a fortress.

STORMLESS, storm'les, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Without storms.

STORMY, storm'i, *adj.* Having many storms: agitated with furious winds: boisterous: violent: passionate.

STORY, stō'ri, *n.* *A history* or narrative of incidents, so in *B.:* a little tale: a fictitious narrative.—*v.t.* To make the subject of a story or tale: to relate historically:—*pr.p.* stō'rying; *pa.p.* stō'ried. [Fr. *histoire*, O. Fr. *estore*. See HISTORY.]

STORY, stō'ri, *n.* The height of one floor in a building ascended by *stairs:* a set of rooms on the same floor or level. [Akin to STAIR: acc. to Wedg. from O. Fr. *estorer*, to build.]

STORY-BOOK, stō'ri-book, *n.* A book of stories or [tales true or false.

STORY-TELLER, stō'ri-tel'ér, *n.* One who relates tales: a historian, in contempt: a liar.

STOUND, stownd, *n.* (*Spenser*) A stunning influence, a blow, amazement: a shooting pain: a noise: sorrow, grief, mishap: effort. [A contr. of ASTOUND.]

STOUND, stownd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A moment of time, time, season, hour. [A.S.]

STOUND, stownd, (*Spenser*). Same as STUNNED.

STOUP, stowp, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as STOOP, flagon.

STOUR, stowr, *n.* A tumult, battle, assault. [O. Fr. *estour*, tumult, battle.]

STOUT, stowt, *adj.* *Bold:* strong: robust: resolute: proud: (*B.*) stubborn.—*n.* A strong kind of beer. [O. Fr. *estout*, bold, D. *stout*, Ger. *stolz*, bold, stout.]

STOUTLY, stowt'li, *adv.* In a stout manner: boldly: obstinately.

STOUTNESS, stowt'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being stout: strength: robustness: (*Shak.*) stubbornness.

STOVE, stōv, *n.* (*orig.*) *A hothouse:* an apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, &c.—*v.t.* To heat or keep warm:—*pr.p.* stōv'ing; *pa.p.* stōved'. [A.S. *stofe*, a stove, Ice. *stofa*, a room; Ger. *stube*, Fr. *étuve*, O. Fr. *estuve*, a stove: akin to STEW.]

STOVE, stōv, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STAVE.

STOVER, stōv'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) Fodder for cattle. [O. Fr. *estover*, necessity, provisions, from *estover*, *estevoir*, to fit, be necessary.]

STOW, stō, *v.t.* *To place:* to arrange: to fill by packing things in. [D. *stouwen*, Ger. *stauen;* akin to A.S. *stov*, Ice. *sto*, a fixed place.]

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STOWAGE, stō'āj, *n.* Act of stowing or placing in order: state of being laid up: room for articles to be laid away.

STRABOTOMY, stra-bot'o-mi, *n.* The surgical operation for the cure of squinting, by the division of the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball. [Gr. *strabos*, squinting, *tomē*, cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

STRADDLE, strad'l, *v.i.* *To stride* or part the legs wide: to stand or walk with the legs far apart.—*v.t.* to stand or sit astride of:—*pr.p.* stradd'ling; *pa.p.* stradd'led.—*n.* Act of striding. [Freq. of STRIDE.]

STRAGGLE, strag'l, *v.i.* *To stray* or wander from the course: to ramble: to stretch beyond proper limits: to be dispersed:—*pr.p.* stragg'ling; *pa.p.* stragg'led. [Freq. of STRAY.]

STRAGGLER, strag'lėr, *n.* One who straggles or goes from the course: a wandering fellow: a vagabond.

STRAGGLINGLY, strag'ling-li, *adv.* In a straggling manner.

STRAHLSTEIN, sträl'stīn, *n.* The bright green variety of hornblende. [Ger. *strahl*, a beam or ray, and *stein*, a stone.]

STRAIGHT, strāt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Stretched tight:* direct: being in a right line: not crooked: nearest: upright. —*adv.* Immediately: in the shortest time.—*v.t.* To straighten. [A.S. *streht*, pa.p. of *streccan*, to stretch. See STRETCH.]

STRAIGHT-ARCH, strāt'-ärch, *n.* An arch in the form of two sides of an isosceles triangle.

STRAIGHT-EDGE, strāt'-ej, *n.* A narrow board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight for applying to a surface to ascertain whether it be exactly even.

STRAIGHTEN, strāt'n, *v.t.* To make straight.

STRAIGHTENER, strāt'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which straightens.

STRAIGHTFORTH, strāt'fōrth, *adv.* Directly: [henceforth.

STRAIGHTFORWARD, strāt'for'ward, *adj.* Going forward in a straight course.

STRAIGHTFORWARDLY, strāt'for'ward-li, *adv.* In a straightforward manner.

STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS, strāt'for'ward-nes, *n.* Direction in a straight course: undeviating rectitude.

STRAIGHTLY, strāt'li, *adv.* In a straight or right [line.

STRAIGHTLY, strāt'li, *adv.* Tightly: closely. [See STRAITLY.]

STRAIGHTNESS, strāt'nes, *n.* The state or quality [of being straight: rectitude.

STRAIGHTNESS, strāt'nes, *n.* Narrowness: tightness. [See STRAITNESS.]

STRAIGHT-PIGHT, strāt'-pīt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Straight, erect. [See PIGHT.]

STRAIGHTWAY, strāt'wā, } *adv.* In a straight
STRAIGHTWAYS, strāt'wāz, } way or time: immediately: without loss of time.

STRAIN, strān, *v.t.* *To stretch tight:* to draw with force: to exert to the utmost: to injure by overtasking: to make tight: to constrain: to filter.—*v.i.* to make violent efforts: to pass through a filter. —*n.* The act of straining: a violent effort: an injury inflicted by straining: a note, sound, or song. [O. Fr. *straindre*—L. *stringo*, to stretch tight.]

STRAIN, strān, *n.* (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) Race, generation, descent. [See STRENE.]

STRAIN AT, in Matt. xxiii. 24, a misprint for STRAIN OUT.

STRAINER, strān'ėr, *n.* One who strains: something for straining liquids: a filter of a larger or coarser kind, as a sieve, colander, canvas-bag, &c.

STRAINT, strānt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Violent tension. [From STRAIN.]

STRAIT, strāt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Strained:* (*obs.*) strict, rigorous: close, intimate: narrow, so in *B.*: difficult: distressful.—*n.* A narrow pass in a mountain, or in the ocean between two portions of land: difficulty: distress.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put to difficulties. [O. Fr. *estreit*, It. *stretto*—L. *strictus*, pa.p. of *stringo*.]

STRAITEN, strāt'n, *v.t.* To make strait or narrow: to confine: to draw tight: to distress; to put into difficulties.

STRAIT-JACKET, strāt'-jak'et, *n.* A strait-waistcoat.

STRAIT-LACED, strāt-lāst, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Laced straight* or tight with stays: rigid in opinion.

STRAITLY, strāt'li, *adv.* Narrowly: strictly, so in *B.*

STRAITNESS, strāt'nes, *n.* State of being strait or narrow: strictness: (*B.*) distress or difficulty.

STRAIT-WAISTCOAT, strāt'-wāst'kōt, *n.* A dress made with long sleeves, which are tied behind, so that the arms are confined.

STRAKE, strāk (*obs.*), *pa.t.* of STRIKE.

STRAKE, strāk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A streak.

STRAND, strand, *n.* *The margin* or beach of the sea or of a lake.—*v.t.* To run aground.—*v.i.* to drift or be driven ashore. [A.S. and Ger.; Ice. *strönd*, border, shore; Sw. *rand*, border, margin.]

STRAND, strand, *n.* One of the *strings* or parts that compose a rope.—*v.t.* To break a strand. [Ger. *strähne*, *strang*, string, rope.]

STRANGE, strānj, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Extraneous* or *that is without:* foreign: belonging to another country: not formerly known, heard, or seen: new: causing surprise or curiosity: marvellous: unusual: odd: (*Shak.*) coy, reserved. [O. Fr. *estrange;* It. *straniо;* L. *extraneus*—*extra*, without.]

STRANGELY, strānj'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With some relation to foreigners: in a strange manner: wonderfully.

STRANGENESS, strānj'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being strange: estrangement: wonderfulness: (*Shak.*) reserve, coyness, also, remoteness from common manners or notions.

STRANGER, strānj'ėr, *n.* One that is strange: a foreigner: one from home: one unknown or unacquainted: a visitor: one not admitted to communion or fellowship.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To estrange, to alienate.

STRANGLE, strang'gl, *v.t.* *To draw tight* the throat of so as to prevent breathing and kill life: to choke: to hinder from appearance: to suppress:—*pr.p.* strang'ling; *pa.p.* strang'led. [O. Fr. *estrangler;* L. *strangulo*, *-atum;* Gr. *stranggalaō*—*stranggō*, to draw tight.]

STRANGLER, strang'glėr, *n.* One who strangles.

STRANGLES, strang'glz, *n.* A disease of horses, in which tumours form in the throat.

STRANGULATED, strang'gū-lāt-ed, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Strangled:* (*med.*) having the circulation stopped by compression.

STRANGULATION, strang-gū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of strangling: (*med.*) compression of the throat and partial suffocation in hysterics.

STRANGURY, strang'gū-ri, *n.* Extreme difficulty in discharging *urine*, which issues *in drops.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. *stranggouria*—*strangx*, a drop (—*stranggō*, to squeeze), and *oureō*, to make water (—*ouron*, urine).]

STRAP, strap, *n.* (*lit.*) *A twisted* band or cord: a narrow strip of leather: a razor-strop: (*carp.*) an iron band fixed round two or more timbers, sometimes with branches along each, to hold them all

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firmly together.—*v.t.* To beat or bind with a strap: to strop:—*pr.p.* strapp'ing: *pa.p.* strapped'. [D. *strop*, a rope; L. *struppus*, akin to Gr. *strophos*, from *strephō*, to twist.]

STRAPPADO, strap-ā'do, *n.* (*Shak.*) A punishment which consisted in pulling the victim to the top of a beam and letting him fall so as to break his bones. —*v.t.* (*Milton*) To torture or punish by the strappado. [It. *strappata—strappare*, to pull.]

STRATA, *pl.* of STRATUM.

STRATAGEM, strat'a-jem, *n.* *A piece of generalship:* an artifice, esp. in war: a plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage. [L. and Gr. *strategema—stratēgos*, a general—*stratos*, an army, and *agō*, to lead.]

STRATEGETICS, strat-e-jet'iks, *n.* The science of strategy or military manœuvres: generalship.

STRATEGIC, -AL, strat-ej'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or done by strategy. [manner.

STRATEGICALLY, strat-ej'i-kal-li, *n.* In a strategic

STRATEGIST, strat'e-jist, *n.* One skilled in strategy.

STRATEGY, strat'e-ji, *n.* Generalship, or the science of military command. [See STRATAGEM.]

STRATHSPEY, strath'spā, *n.* A Scotch dance, in slower time than a reel: the music for a strathspey-dance. [So called from Strathspey, the valley of the river Spey.]

STRATIFICATION, strat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of stratifying: state of being stratified: process of being arranged in layers.

STRATIFORM, strat'i-form, *adj.* Formed like strata.

STRATIFY, strat'i-fī, *v.t.* To form or lay in strata or layers:—*pr.p.* strat'ifying; *pa.p.* strat'ified. [Fr. *stratifier*—L. *stratum*, and *facio*, to make.]

STRATUM, strā'tum, *n.* *A bed* or layer of earth or rock *spread out* flat: any bed or layer:—*pl.* STRATA, strā'ta. [L.—*sterno*, *stratum*, to spread out.]

STRATUS, strāt'us, *n.* A form of clouds arranged in a horizontal layer or band. [L.—*sterno*, *stratum*, to spread out.]

STRAUGHT, strawt (*obs.*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STRETCH.

STRAUNGE, strawnj, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as STRANGE, foreign, borrowed.

STRAW, straw, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is strewed:* a stalk of corn, &c., esp. a quantity of them when thrashed: anything worthless. [A.S. *streaw—streowian*, to strew; Ger. *streu;* Ice. *strá.*]

STRAWBERRY, straw'ber-i, *n.* A plant and its *berry* or fruit which is highly esteemed—prob. so called from its *strewing* or spreading along the ground.

STRAWBERRY-TREE, straw'ber-i-trē, *n.* A species of Arbutus, which produces a fruit resembling the strawberry.

STRAW-COLOUR, straw'-kul'ur, *n.* The colour of dry straw, a delicate yellow.

STRAW-COLOURED, straw'-kul'urd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of the colour of dry straw, of a delicate yellowish colour. [for chopping straw for fodder.

STRAW-CUTTER, straw'-kut'ėr, *n.* An instrument

STRAWED (*B.*) Strewed.

STRAW-PLAIT, straw'-plāt, *n.* A narrow band of plaited wheat-straw, used in making straw-hats, bonnets, &c.

STRAWY, straw'i, *adj.* Made of or like straw.

STRAY, strā, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To wander out of* the way: to go from the enclosure, company, or proper limits: to err: to rove: to deviate from duty or rectitude. —*n.* A domestic animal that has strayed or is lost. —*adj.* Strayed, wandering. [O. Fr. *estrayer;* It. *stravagare;* low L. *extravagare—extra*, without, and *vago*, *vagare*, to wander.]

STRAYER, strā'ėr, *n.* One who strays, a wanderer.

STRAYNE, strān, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To stretch out, to embody or express in strains. [See STRAIN.]

STRAYT, strāt, *n.* (*Spenser*). A street.

STREAK, strēk, *n.* (*lit.*) *A stroke:* a line or long mark different in colour from the ground.—*v.t.* To form streaks in: to mark with streaks. [Low Ger. *streke;* A.S. *strica;* Ice. *strik*, stroke, streak. See STRIKE.]

STREAKED, strēkt, *p.adj.* Streaky.

STREAKY, strēk'i, *adj.* Marked with streaks: striped.

STREAM, strēm, *n.* A current of water, air, or light, &c.: anything flowing out from a source: drift: tendency.—*v.i.* To flow in a stream: to pour out abundantly: to issue in rays: to stretch in a long line.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to pour or send forth. [A.S.; Ger. *strom;* Ice. *straumr.*]

STREAMER, strēm'ėr, *n.* An ensign or flag streaming or flowing in the wind: a luminous beam shooting upward from the horizon.

STREAMLET, strēm'let, *n.* A little stream.

STREAMY, strēm'i, *adj.* Abounding with streams: flowing in a stream.

STREET, strēt, *n.* (*lit.*) A way *spread out* or paved: a road in a town lined with houses, broader than a lane. [A.S. *strǽt;* It. *strada;* L. *strata* (*via*), a paved way, from *sterno*, Sans. *stri*, to spread.]

STREET-WALKER, strēt'-wawk'ėr, *n.* A prostitute.

STREET-WARD, strēt'-wawrd, *n.* (*Tenn.*) An officer who formerly took care of the streets.

STREIGHT, strāt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Narrow, strict, close.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) Strictly, closely.—*n.* Same as STRAIT.

STREIGHTLY, strāt'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). STRAITLY.

STREIGHTNESS, strāt'nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as STRAITNESS.

STRENE, strēn, *n.* (*obs.*) Race, offspring. [A.S. *strynd* race, generation—*strynan*, *streonan*, to get, to beget, breed.]

STRENGTH, strength, *n.* *Quality of being strong:* power: force: vigour: solidity or toughness: power to resist attack: excellence: intensity: brightness: validity: vigour of style or expression: that which gives strength: security: amount of force: (*Milton*) a fortification, a fortress. [A.S.—*strang*, strong.]

ON OR UPON THE STRENGTH OF, in reliance upon.

STRENGTHEN, strength'n, *v.t.* To make strong or stronger: to confirm: to encourage: to increase in power or security.—*v.i.* to become stronger.

STRENGTHLESS, strength'les, *adj.* Without strength.

STRENUOUS, stren'ū-us, *adj.* *Active: vigorous:* urgent: zealous: bold. [L. *strenuus*, akin to Gr. *strēnēs*, strong, hard.]

STRENUOUSLY, stren'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a strenuous manner: vigorously: actively.

STRENUOUSNESS, stren'ū-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being strenuous: earnestness: active zeal.

STRESS, stres, *n.* (*lit.*) *A tightening:* force: pressure: urgency: strain: violence. [From O. Fr. *estroyer*, L. *stringo*, to tighten. See STRAIN.]

STRESS, stres, *n.* (*Spenser*). Distress.

STRETCH, strech, *v.t.* *To make straight* or *tight:* to extend: to draw out: to expand: to reach out: to exaggerate.—*v.i.* to be drawn out: to be extended: to extend without breaking: to exaggerate: to direct a course.—*n.* Act of stretching: effort:

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struggle: reach: extension: state of being stretched: utmost extent: course. [A.S. *streccan*, Ger. *strecken*, to make straight. See STRAIGHT.]

STRETCHER, strech'ér, *n.* One who or that which stretches: a frame for carrying the sick or dead: a foot-board for a rower: a brick or stone laid horizontally with its longer face in the surface of a wall: a piece of timber used to keep others extended.

STRETCHING-COURSE, strech'ing-kōrs, *n.* A course of bricks or stones having all the faces outward. [See STRETCHER.]

STREW, strōō, *v.t.* *To spread:* to scatter loosely:—*pa.p.* strewed' or strewn. [A.S. *streowian*; Ger. *streuen*; Goth. *straujan*; L. *sterno*; Gr. *strōnnumi*; Sans. *stri.*]

STREWING, strōō'ing, *n.* Act of scattering or spreading over: anything fit to be strewed: (*Shak.*) litter for cattle. [From STREW.]

STREWMENT, strōō'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Anything strewed or scattered in decoration.

STRIÆ, strī'ē, *n.pl.* (*nat. hist.*) Small channels or thread-like lines or *streaks* running parallel to each other: (*arch.*) the fillets between the flutes of columns, &c. [Pl. of L. *stria*, a streak.]

STRIATE, strī'āt, } *adj.* Having striæ: marked
STRIATED, strī'āt-ed, } or impressed with striæ: channelled: streaked. [L. *striatus*, pa.p. of *strio*, to streak—*stria*, a streak.]

STRIATION, strī-ā'shun, *n.* The state of being striated: disposition or character of striæ.

STRICH, STRICK, strik, *n.* (*Spenser*). The screech-owl. [L. *strix*, *strigis.*]

STRICKEN, strik'n, *p.adj.* Struck: smitten: far gone: advanced. [Pa.p. of STRIKE.]

STRICT, strikt, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Drawn tight:* exact: extremely nice: observing exact rules: severe: restricted: thoroughly accurate. [L. *strictus*, pa.p. of *stringo*, akin to Gr. *stranggō*, to draw tight.]

STRICTLY, strikt'li, *adv.* In a strict manner: tightly: exactly: rigorously.

STRICTNESS, strikt'nes, *n.* State of being strict: tightness: exactness: accuracy: harshness.

STRICTURE, strikt'ūr, *n.* (*med.*) A morbid *contraction* of a passage of the body: an unfavourable criticism: censure: critical remark: (*Shak.*) strictness. [From root of STRICT.]

STRIDE, strīd, *v.i.* *To walk* with long steps.—*v.t.* to pass over at a step:—*pr.p.* strīd'ing; *pa.t.* strōde; *pa.p.* strid'den.—*n.* A long step. [A.S. *striden*, to walk about; low Ger. *striden*, to stride.]

STRIDENT, strīd'ent, *adj.* *Creaking*, grating, harsh. [L. *stridens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *strideo*, to creak.]

STRIFE, strīf, *n.* *Striving:* contention for superiority: struggle for victory: contest: discord. [From STRIVE.]

STRIFEFUL, strīf'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of strife, contentious, discordant—other spellings STRIFFUL, STRYFULL.

STRIKE, strīk, *v.t.* To give a blow to: to hit with force: to dash: to stamp: to coin: to thrust in: to cause to sound: to let down, to lower, as a sail or flag: to ground upon, as a ship: to punish: to affect strongly: to affect suddenly: (*B.*) to stroke.—*v.i.* to give a quick blow: to hit: to dash: to sound by being struck: to touch: to run aground: to pass with a quick effect: to dart: to lower the flag in token of respect or surrender: to give up work in order to secure higher wages or the redress of some grievance:—*pr.p.* strīk'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* struck (struk).—*n.* Act of striking for higher wages. [A.S. *astrican*; Ger. *streichen*; D. *strijken*; Ice. *strikia.*]

STRIKE HANDS (*B.*), to become surety for any one.—STRIKE IN, to enter suddenly: to interpose.—STRIKE OFF, to take from an account, to deduct: to print: to separate by a blow.—STRIKE OUT, to force out: to blot out: to devise.—STRIKE SAIL, to take in sail: to stop.—STRIKE UP, to begin to beat, sing, or play.

STRIKE, strīk, *n.* (*geol.*) The direction or line of outcrop of any stratum. [From Ger. *strecken*, to stretch, to extend.]

STRIKER, strīk'ér, *n.* One who or that which strikes: [a harpoon.

STRIKING, strīk'ing, *adj.* Affecting: surprising: forcible: impressive: exact.

STRIKINGLY, strīk'ing-li, *adv.* In a striking manner: so as to surprise or affect: impressively: forcibly.

STRIKINGNESS, strīk'ing-nes, *n.* Quality of being striking, or of affecting or surprising.

STRING, string, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which draws tight* or compresses: a small cord or a slip of anything for tying: a ribbon: the cord of a musical instrument: a cord on which things are filed: a series of things.—*v.t.* To supply with strings: to put in tune: to put on a string: to make tense or firm: to take the strings off:—*pr.p.* string'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* strung. [A.S.; D. *streng*; Ice. *strengr*, prob. akin to L. *stringo*, to draw tight.]

TWO STRINGS TO ONE'S BOW, more than one expedient for attaining an object in view.

STRINGED, stringd', *adj.* Having strings.

STRINGENCY, strinj'en-si, *n.* State or quality of being stringent: severe pressure.

STRINGENT, strinj'ent, *adj.* *Binding* strongly: urgent. [L. *stringens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *stringo*. See STRICT.]

STRINGENTLY, strinj'ent-li, *adv.* In a stringent [manner.

STRINGHALT, string'hawlt, *n.* A peculiar catching up of a horse's limbs, usually of one or both hind limbs, a variety of St Vitus's dance.

STRINGINESS, string'i-nes, *n.* The state of being [stringy.

STRINGLESS, string'les, *adj.* Having no strings.

STRINGY, string'i, *adj.* Consisting of strings or small threads: fibrous: capable of being drawn into strings.

STRIP, strip, *n.* Same as STRIPE, a long narrow piece of anything.—*v.t.* To pull off in strips or stripes: to tear off: to deprive of a covering: to skin: to make bare: to deprive: to make destitute: to plunder.—*v.i.* to undress:—*pr.p.* stripp'ing; *pa.p.* stripped'. [A.S. *strypan*, D. *stroopen*, to pull off, to strip, Ger. *streif*, a strip.]

STRIP OFF, to pull or take off: to cast off.

STRIPE, strīp, *n.* A blow, esp. one made with a lash, rod, &c.: a discoloured mark made by a lash or rod: a line, or long narrow division of a different colour from the ground.—*v.t.* To make stripes upon: to form with lines of different colours:—*pr.p.* strīp'ing; *pa.p.* strīped'. [Low Ger. *stripe*, Ger. *streif.* See STRIP.]

STRIPED, strīpt, *adj.* Having stripes of different [colours.

STRIP-LEAF, strip'-lēf, *n.* Tobacco which has been stripped of the stalks before packing.

STRIPLING, strip'ling, *n.* A youth: one yet growing. [Dim. of STRIP, as being a strip from the main stem.]

STRIPPINGS, strip'ingz, *n.pl.* The last milk drawn [from a cow at a milking.

STRIVE, strīv, *v.i.* *To stride* or make efforts: to endeavour earnestly: to labour hard: to struggle: to contend: to aim:—*pr.p.* strīv'ing; *pa.t.* strōve;

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pa.p. striv'en. [O. Fr. *estriver*, Ger. *streben;* akin to low Saxon *striven*, to stride, to move with an effort.]

STRIVER, strīv'ėr, *n.* One who strives, contends, or makes efforts. [struggles, or earnest efforts.

STRIVINGLY, strīv'ing-li, *adv.* With striving,

STRIX, striks, *n.* (*arch.*) A *channel* in a fluted column. [L., 'a channel, a furrow.']

STRODE, strōd, *pa.t.* of STRIDE.

STROKE, strōk, *n.* The act of striking: a blow: a sudden attack: calamity: the sound of a clock: a dash in writing: the touch of a pen or pencil: a masterly effort.

STROKE, strōk, obs. *pa.p.* of STRIKE.

STROKE, strōk, *v.t.* To rub gently in one direction: to rub gently in affection:—*pr.p.* strōk'ing; *pa.p.* strōked'. [A.S. *stracian*, to stroke—*astrican*, to strike; Ger. *streichen*, to move rapidly over a surface.]

STROKEN, strōk'n (*Spenser*). Struck. [Old pa.p. of STRIKE.]

STROKER, strōk'ėr, *n.* One who strokes.

STROKESMAN, strōks'man, *n.* The aftermost rower, whose stroke leads the rest.

STROLL, strōl, *v.i.* To ramble idly or leisurely: to wander on foot.—*n.* An idle, leisurely walk: a wandering on foot. [Prov. Ger. *strollen.*]

STROLLER, strōl'ėr, *n.* One who strolls: a vagrant.

STROMATOLOGY, strōm-a-tol'o-ji, *n.* The history of the formation of the stratified rocks. [From Gr. *strōma*, stratum, and *logos*, discourse.] [the shore.

STROND, strond, *n.* (*Shak.*) The strand, the beach,

STRONG, strong, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Drawn tight*, firm: having physical power: able to endure: solid: well fortified: having wealth or resources: moving with rapidity: impetuous: earnest: (*Spenser*) determined: having great vigour, as the mind: forcible: energetic: having a quality in a great degree: intoxicating: bright: intense: well established. [A.S. *strang, strong;* Ice. *strangr*, Ger. *streng*, tight, strong—*strengen*, to draw tight; akin to L. *stringo*, to tighten. See STRING.]

STRONG ESCAPE (*Shak.*), an escape accomplished by strength.

STRONGHOLD, strong'hōld, *n.* A place strong to hold out against attack: a fortified place: a fortress.

STRONGLY, strong'li, *adv.* In a strong manner: with great force: in a manner to resist attack: firmly. [spirits.

STRONG-WATER, strong'-waw'tėr, *n.* Ardent

STRONTIA, stron'shi-a, } *n.* An alkaline earth

STRONTIAN, stron'shi-an, } of which strontium is the metallic base, first found in the lead-mines of Strontian, in Argyleshire. [strontia.

STRONTIANITE, stron'shi-an-īt, *n.* Carbonate of

STRONTIUM, stron'shi-um, *n.* A ductile, malleable metal somewhat harder than lead, the metallic base of strontia. [STRIKE.

STROOK, strook (*Milton*), obs. *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of

STROP, strop, *n.* (*orig.*) *A strap:* a strip of leather or of wood covered with leather, &c. for sharpening razors.—*v.t.* To sharpen on a strop:—*pr.p.* stropping; *pa.p.* stropped'. [A form of STRAP.]

STROPHE, strō'fe, *n.* (*lit.*) *A turning:* in the ancient drama, the part of a song or dance performed in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, antistrophe being the reverse. [Gr. *strophē—strephō*, to turn, twist.]

STROPHIC, strof'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to strophes.

STROSSERS, stros'ėrz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Trousers. [A form of TROUSERS, from root of TROUSERS.]

STROUT, strowt, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To strut, to cause to project or swell out.

STROV, strōv, *pa.t.* of STRIVE.

STROW, strō, same as STREW:—*pr.p.* strōw'ing; *pa.t.* strōwed'; *pa.p.* strōwed' or strōwn.

STROY, stroy, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To destroy.

STRUCK, struk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STRIKE.

STRUCKEN, struk'n (*Milton*), obs. *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STRIKE. [structure.

STRUCTURAL, strukt'ūr-al, *adj.* Of or relating to

STRUCTURE, strukt'ūr, *n.* *Manner of building:* construction: a building, esp. one of large size: arrangement of parts or of particles in a substance: manner of organisation. [L. *structura—struo, structum*, to build.]

STRUGGLE, strug'l, *v.i.* To make great efforts with contortions of the body: to make great exertions: to contend: to labour in pain: to be in agony or distress:—*pr.p.* strugg'ling; *pa.p.* strugg'led.—*n.* A violent effort with contortions of the body: great labour: agony. [Akin to Ger. *strauchein*, to stumble, *streichen*, to move or be moved.]

STRUGGLER, strug'lėr, *n.* One who struggles, strives, or contends.

STRUM, strum, *v.t.* To play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner. [From the sound.]

STRUMOSE, stroo-mōs', } *adj.* *Having scrofula:*

STRUMOUS, strōō'mus, } scrofulous. [L. *strumosus—struma*, scrofula.]

STRUMPET, strum'pet, *n.* *A debauched person:* a prostitute.—*adj.* Like a strumpet: inconstant: false.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To debauch. [Prov. E. *strum, strump*, a prostitute; L. *stuprata—stupro, stupratum*, to debauch.]

STRUNG, strung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STRING.

STRUT, strut, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To swell* one's self out: to walk in a pompous manner: to walk with affected dignity:—*pr.p.* strutt'ing; *pa.p.* strutt'ed.—*n.* A proud step or walk: affectation of dignity in walking. [Ger. *strotzen*, to be swollen or puffed up; low Ger. *strutt*, sticking out.]

STRUTTER, strut'ėr, *n.* One who struts.

STRUTTINGLY, strut'ing-li, *adv.* In a strutting manner.

STRYCHNIA, strik'ni-a, } *n.* A poisonous alkaloid

STRYCHNINE, strik'nīn, } obtained from the seeds of nux vomica, an Indian plant, used in medicine. [L. *strychnus*, Gr. *strychnos*, a kind of night-shade.]

STRYDE, strīd, *n.* (*Spenser*). STRIDE.

STUB, stub, *n.* *The stump* left after a tree is cut down.—*v.t.* To take the stubs or roots of from the ground:—*pr.p.* stubb'ing; *pa.p.* stubbed'. [A.S. *styb*, Ice. *stubbr;* akin to L. *stipes*, Gr. *stypos*, a stem, a stake.]

STUBBED, stubd, *adj.* Short and thick, like a stub or stump: blunt: obtuse.

STUBBEDNESS, stub'ed-nes, *n.* State of being stubbed, blunt, or obtuse. [stubbedness.

STUBBINESS, stub'i-nes, *n.* State of being stubby:

STUBBLE, stub'l, *n.* The stubs or stumps of corn left when the stalk is cut. [Dim. of STUB.]

STUBBLE-RAKE, stub'l-rāk, *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking stubble together.

STUBBLY, stub'li, *adj.* Stubbled: having stubble: covered with stubble.

STUBBORN, stub'orn, *adj.* As immovable *as a stub* or *stump:* immovably fixed in opinion: obstinate: persevering: steady: stiff: inflexible: hardy: not easily melted or worked. [O. E. from STUB.]

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STUBBORNLY, stub'orn-li, *adv.* In a stubborn or obstinate manner: inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, stub'orn-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being stubborn: obstinacy: inflexibility.

STUBBY, stub'i, *adj.* Abounding with stubs: short, thick, and strong.

STUCCO, stuk'o, *n.* (*lit.*) *A crust:* a plaster of lime and fine sand, &c. used for decorations, &c.: work done in stucco.—*v.t.* To face or overlay with stucco: to form in stucco:—*pr.p.* stucc'oing; *pa.p.* stucc'oed. [Fr. *stuc*, It. *stucco:* from O. Ger. *stucchi*, a crust, a shell.]

STUCK, stuk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STICK.

STUCK, stuk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A thrust. [A corr. of STOCCADO.]

STUCK-UP, stuk'-up, *adj.* Affectedly vain: self-important: exclusive.

STUD, stud, *n.* A collection of breeding *horses* and mares: the place where they are kept. [A.S. *stod; stodhors*, a stallion; Ger. *stute*, a mare; D. *stuyte*, a stallion.]

STUD, stud, *n.* (*orig.*) A stem, a trunk: a nail with a large head: a double-headed button.—*v.t.* To adorn with studs or knobs: to set thickly, as with studs:—*pr.p.* studd'ing; *pa.p.* studd'ed.

[Acc. to Wedg., lit. anything projecting, a knob, akin to Ger. *staude*, a bush, a shrub: also given from A.S. *studu*, Ice. *stod*, Ger. *stütze*, a support, a prop.]

STUD-BOLT, stud'-bōlt, *n.* A bolt with a thread on each end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end, and receive a nut upon the other.

STUDDING-SAIL, stud'ing-sāl, *n.* A narrow sail set temporarily at the outer edges of a square sail when the wind is light.

STUDENT, stūd'ent, *n.* *One who studies*, a scholar: one devoted to learning: a man devoted to books. [L. *studens, -entis*, pr.p. of *studeo*, to study.]

STUD-HORSE, stud'-hors, *n.* A breeding horse: a stallion.

STUDIED, stud'id, *adj.* Qualified by study: learned: planned with study or deliberation: premeditated.

STUDIEDLY, stud'id-li, *adv.* In a studied or premeditated manner.

STUDIO, stūd'i-o, *n.* The study or workshop of an artist:—*pl.* STUD'IOS. [It.]

STUDIOUS, stūd'i-us, *adj.* Given to study: thoughtful: diligent: attentive to: careful: studied: deliberately planned.

STUDIOUSLY, stūd'i-us-li, *adv.* In a studious manner: with study: diligently: attentively: deliberately.

STUDIOUSNESS, stūd'i-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being studious: habit or practice of study: addictedness to books: thoughtfulness.

STUDY, stud'i, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pursue:* to bestow pains upon: to apply the mind to: to examine closely: to examine in order to learn thoroughly: to form and arrange by thought: to con over.—*v.i.* to apply the mind closely to a subject: to muse: to apply the mind to books:—*pr.p.* stud'ying; *pa.p.* stud'ied.—*n.* A setting of the mind upon a subject: application to books, &c.: absorbed attention: contrivance: any object of attentive consideration: any particular branch of learning: a place devoted to study. [L. *studeo*, to pursue; prob. akin to Gr. *spoudē*, haste.]

STUFF, stuf, *v.t.* *To press in:* to crowd: to fill by crowding: to fill very full: to cause to bulge out by filling: to fill with seasoning, as a fowl: to fill the skin of a dead animal.—*v.i.* to feed gluttonously.—*n.* That which fills anything: materials of which anything is made: textile fabrics, cloth, esp. when woollen: worthless matter: household furniture, &c., so in *B.:* (*Shak.*) baggage.

[Akin to STOP; Ger. *stopfen*, to stuff, to stop; O. Fr. *estouffer*, to stop the breath; prob. akin to L. *stipo*, Gr. *stuphō*, to stuff, *steibō*, to tread.]

STUFFING, stuf'ing, *n.* That which is used to stuff or fill anything: seasoning for meat.

STULTIFICATION, stult'i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of stultifying or making foolish. [makes a fool of.

STULTIFIER, stult'i-fī-ér, *n.* One who stultifies or

STULTIFY, stult'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make a fool of:* to cause to appear foolish:—*pr.p.* stult'ifying; *pa.p.* stult'ified. [L. *stultus*, foolish, *facio*, to make.]

STUMBLE, stum'bl, *v.i.* *To strike the feet against something:* to trip in walking: (fol. by *upon*) to light on by chance: to slide into crime or error.—*v.t.* to cause to trip or stop: to puzzle:—*pr.p.* stum'bling; *pa.p.* stum'bled.—*n.* A trip in walking or running: a blunder: a failure.

[Akin to vulgar E. *stump*, to walk with heavy steps; D. *stompen*, to kick, to thump; prov. Dan. *stumle, stumre*, to strike the ground with the feet.]

STUMBLER, stum'blér, *n.* One who stumbles.

STUMBLING-BLOCK, stum'bling-blok, } *n.* A block
STUMBLING-STONE, stum'bling-stōn, } or stone over which one would be likely to stumble: a cause of error.

STUMP, stump, *n.* The part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down: the part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed: one of the wickets in cricket.—*v.t.* To reduce to a stump: to cut off a part of: to knock down the wickets in cricket when the bataman is out of his ground. [Akin to STUB; low Ger. *stubbe, stump*, a stump of a tree.]

STUMP OUT (*cricket*), to bowl out by knocking down the stump or wicket.

STUN, stun, *v.t.* *To stupefy* or *astonish* with a loud noise, or with a blow: to surprise completely: to amaze:—*pr.p.* stunn'ing; *pa.p.* stunned'. [A.S. *stunian*, to resound; Ger. *staunen*, to be stupefied; prob. akin to Fr. *étonner*, L. *attonare*, to thunder at, to astonish.]

STUNG, stung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STING.

STUNK, stungk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STINK.

STUNT, stunt, *v.t.* To hinder from growth.—*n.* A check in growth: that which has been checked in its growth: a stunted animal or plant. [A form of STINT.] [stunted.

STUNTEDNESS, stunt'ed-nes, *n.* State of being

STUPEFACTION, stūp-i-fak'shun, *n.* The act of making stupid or senseless: insensibility: stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, stūp-i-fak'tiv, *adj.* Causing stupefaction or insensibility.

STUPEFY, stūp'i-fī, *v.t.* To make stupid or senseless: to deaden the perception or understanding: to deprive of sensibility:—*pr.p.* stūp'efying; *pa.p.* stūp'efied. [Fr. *stupéfier*, L. *stupefacio—stupeo*, to be struck senseless or stupid, and *facio*, to make.]

STUPENDOUS, stū-pend'us, *adj.* *To be wondered at* for its magnitude: wonderful, amazing, astonishing. [L. *stupendus—stupeo*, to wonder at.]

STUPENDOUSLY, stū-pend'us-li, *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

STUPENDOUSNESS, stū-pend'us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being stupendous or wonderful.

STUPID, stū'pid, *adj.* *Struck senseless:* insensible: deficient or dull in understanding: formed or done without reason or judgment: foolish: unskilful. [L. *stupidus—stupeo.* See STUPEFY.]

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STUPIDITY, stū-pid'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being stupid: dullness of perception. [manner.

STUPIDLY, stū'pid-li, *adv.* In a stupid or absurd

STUPIDNESS, stū'pid-nes, *n.* STUPIDITY.

STUPOR, stū'por, *n.* The state of being struck stupid or senseless: suspension of sense either wholly or partially: insensibility: dullness: intellectual insensibility: moral stupidity: excessive amazement or astonishment.

STUPRUM, stū'prum, *n.* (*Shak.*) Forcible violation of chastity: rape. [L.—*stupro*, *-atum*, to debauch.]

STURDILY, sturd'i-li, *adv.* In a sturdy or stout manner. [being sturdy or stout: hardiness.

STURDINESS, sturd'i-nes, *n.* Quality or state of

STURDY, sturd'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Stunned:* stubborn or obstinate: resolute: firm: forcible: strong: robust: stout:—*comp.* STURD'IER, *superl.* STURD'IEST.

[O. Fr. *estourdi*, pa.p. of *estourdir* (Fr. *étourdir*), It. *stordire*, to stun, variously derived, as from L. *stolidus*, senseless, dull; from L. *torpidus*, stupefied; and from Bret. *stard*, firm, Ice. *stirdr*, stiff, &c.]

STURDY, sturd'i, *n.* A disease affecting sheep and cattle, caused by the presence of a hydatid within the brain, and producing dullness and stupor. [From O. Fr. *estourdie*, giddiness.]

STURGEON, stur'jun, *n.* A large cartilaginous sea-fish yielding caviare and isinglass, and used for food. [Fr. *esturgeon.*]

STUTTER, stut'ér, *v.i.* To hesitate in speaking: to stammer.—*n.* The act of stuttering: a hesitation in speaking. [Ger. *stottern:* from the sound.]

STUTTERER, stut'ér-ér, *n.* One who stutters.

STUTTERING, stut'ér-ing, *adj.* Hesitating in speaking: stammering.

STUTTERINGLY, stut'ér-ing-li, *adv.* In a stuttering manner: with stammering.

STY, stī, *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything risen:* a small inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) *To rise*, to soar, to ascend. [A.S. *stigend*, from *stigan*, Goth. *steigan*, Sans. *stigh*, to rise.]

STY, stī, *n.* (*lit.*) *A recess:* an enclosure for swine: any place extremely filthy.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To shut up in a sty. [A.S. *stige*, Dan. *sti*, Ice. *stia*, a recess.]

STYGIAN, stij'i-an, *adj.* (*myth.*) Relating to Styx, the river of hell, over which the shades of the departed were conveyed by Charon, the ferryman: hellish, infernal. [L. *Stygius*—*Styx*, *stygis*, Styx, the hateful—Gr. *stygō*, to hate.] [of a dial.

STYLAR, stīl'ar, *adj.* Pertaining to the style or pin

STYLE, stīl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which punctures:* anything long and pointed, esp. a pointed tool for engraving or writing: manner of writing: mode of expressing thought in language: diction: the distinctive manner peculiar to an author: characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts): title: mode of address: practice, esp. in a law-court: manner: form: fashion: mode of reckoning time: the pin of a dial: (*bot.*) the middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma.—*v.t.* To entitle in addressing or speaking of: to name or designate:—*pr.p.* styl'ing; *pa.p.* styled'. [Fr., L. *stilus*, for *stiglus*—Gr. *stizō*, to puncture. See STIGMA.]

a, ovary; *b*, style; *c*, stigma.

STYLISH, stīl'ish, *adj.* Displaying style: fashionable: showy: pretending to style.

STYLISHLY, stīl'ish-li, *adv.* In a stylish or fashionable manner. [stylish or fashionable.

STYLISHNESS, stīl'ish-nes, *n.* The state of being

STYLOBATE, stīl'o-bāt, *n.* The substructure of a temple beneath the columns. [Gr. *stylobatēs*—*stylos*, a column, and *bainō*, to go.]

STYLOGRAPHY, stīl-og'ra-fi, *n.* A mode of *writing* or tracing lines *with a style* or pointed instrument on prepared paper, cards, or tablets. [From Gr. *stylos*, a style, and *graphō*, to write.]

STYLOID, stīl'oid, *adj.* Resembling a style or pen. [From Gr. *stylos*, a style, and *eidos*, likeness.]

STYPTIC, stip'tik, *adj.* *Contracting* or drawing together: astringent: that stops bleeding.—*n.* An astringent medicine. [L. *stypticus*, Gr. *styptikos*—*styphō*, to contract.]

STYRAX, stī'raks, *n.* A genus of plants abounding in resinous and aromatic substances, one species of which produces storax, and another benzoin. [L. and Gr.]

SUAGE, swāj, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To assuage.

SUASION, swā'zhun, *n.* *The act of persuading* or *advising:* advice. [O. Fr.; L. *suasio*—*suadeo*, to advise.] [suasive.

SUASIVE, swā'siv, *adj.* Tending to persuade: per-

SUASIVELY, swā'siv-li, *adv.* In a suasive or persuasive manner.

SUAVE, swāv, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Sweet:* pleasant: agreeable. [Fr.; L. *suavis*, akin to Gr. *hēdys*, Sans. *svâdu*, sweet.]

SUAVELY, swāv'li, *adv.* In a suave or pleasant manner.

SUAVITY, swav'i-ti, *n.* (*obs.*) *Sweetness:* agreeableness: pleasantness: gentleness. [L. *suavitas*—*suavis*, sweet.]

SUBACID, sub-as'id, *adj.* Somewhat acid or sour. [L. *sub*, under, and ACID.] [in the open air.

SUBAERIAL, sub-a-ē'ri-al, *adj.* Beneath the sky:

SUBAGENT, sub-āj'ent, *n.* One employed by an agent to transact the whole or a part of the business intrusted to the latter.

SUBAHDAR, sū'ba-dār, *n.* In India, formerly *a governor of a province:* now a native officer ranking as a captain under European officers. [Hind.—*subah*, a province, and *dar*, holding.]

SUBALPINE, sub-al'pīn, *adj.* Belonging to a region next below alpine.

SUBALTERN, sub-awl'tėrn, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Under another:* inferior: subordinate.—*n.* A subordinate: an officer in the army under the rank of captain. [L. *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after the other—*alter*, the other.]

SUBALTERNATE, sub-al-tėrn'āt, *adj.* *Succeeding by turns:* subordinate. [See ALTERNATE.]

SUBALTERNATION, sub-al-tėr-nā'shun, *n.* The state of being subalternate.

SUBAQUEOUS, sub-ā'kwe-us, *adj.* *Under water.* [L. *sub*, under, and AQUEOUS.]

SUBCARBONATE, sub-kär'bon-āt, *n.* A carbonate containing more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of carbonic acid.

SUBCARBURETTED, sub-kär'bu-ret-ed, *adj.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of base than of carbon.

SUBCAUDAL, sub-kawd'al, *adj.* *Beneath the tail.* [See CAUDAL.]

SUBCLAVIAN, sub-klāv'i-an, *adj.* Under the clavicle or collar-bone. [L. *sub*, under, and *clavis*, a key. See CLAVICLE.]

SUBCOMMITTEE, sub-kom-mit'tē, *n.* An under-committee: a division of a committee.

SUBCONTRACTED, sub-kon-trakt'ed, *adj.* Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCONTRARY, sub-kon'trar-i, *adj.* Contrary in

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an inferior degree: (*geom.*) said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base, which section is itself a circle.

SUBCORDATE, sub-kor'dāt, *adj.* *Heart-shaped.* [See CORDATE.]

SUBCOSTAL, sub-kost'al, *adj.* *Under* or between *the ribs.* [See COSTAL.]

SUBCUTANEOUS, sub-kū-tā'ne-us, *adj.* *Under the skin.* [See CUTANEOUS.]

SUBDEACON, sub-dē'kn, *n.* An under-deacon.

SUBDEAN, sub-dēn', *n.* An under-dean.

SUBDIVIDE, sub-di-vīd', *v.t.* *To divide into smaller* divisions: to divide again.—*v.i.* to be subdivided: to separate. [L. *sub*, under, and DIVIDE.]

SUBDIVISION, sub-di-vizh'un, *n.* The act of subdividing: the part made by subdividing.

SUBDUABLE, sub-dū'a-bl, *adj.* That may be subdued.

SUBDUAL, sub-dū'al, *n.* The act of subduing.

SUBDUCT, sub-dukt', *v.t.* To take away, to withdraw. [L. *sub*, under, and *duco, ductum*, to lead, to draw.]

SUBDUE, sub-dū', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lead* or bring *under:* to reduce: to conquer: to bring under dominion: to render submissive: to tame: to melt, to soften: —*pr.p.* subdū'ing; *pa.p.* subdūed'. [O. Fr. *subduzer* —L. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead: also given from O. Fr. *subjuguer*—L. *sub*, and *jugum*, a yoke.]

SUBDUEMENT, sub-dū'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Conquest.

SUBDUPLE, sub'dū-pl, *adj.* Indicating one part of two: in the ratio of one to two. [From L. *sub*, and *duplus*, double.]

SUBDUPLICATE, sub-dū'pli-kāt, *adj.* Expressed by the square root. [See DUPLICATE.]

SUBEDITOR, sub-ed'i-tur, *n.* *An under* or assistant *editor.* [L. *sub*, under, and EDITOR.]

SUBERIC, sū-ber'ik, *adj.* *Relating to* or extracted from *cork.* [From L. *suber*, the cork-tree.]

SUBEROSE, sub-e-rōs', *adj.* Appearing as if somewhat *gnawed.* [L. *sub*, and *erosus*—*e*, out, and *rodo, rosum*, to gnaw.]

SUBEROSE, sūb'ėr-ōs, } *adj.* Of the nature *of cork:*
SUBEROUS, sūb'ėr-us, } cork-like. [From L. *suber*, the cork-tree.]

SUBFAMILY, sub'fam-i-li, *n.* *A subordinate family:* a division of a family. [L. *sub*, under, and FAMILY.]

SUBGENUS, sub'jē-nus, *n.* *A subordinate genus:* a division of a genus. [L. *sub*, under, and GENUS.]

SUBGLACIAL, sub-glā'shal, *adj.* Belonging to the under side of a glacier: under a glacier.

SUBJACENT, sub-jā'sent, *adj.* *Lying under* or *below:* being in a lower situation. [L. *subjacens, -entis—subjaceo—sub*, under, and *jaceo*, to lie.]

SUBJECT, sub-jekt', *v.t.* *To throw* or *bring under:* to bring under the power of: to make subordinate or subservient: to subdue: to enslave: to expose or make liable to: to cause to undergo. [L. *subjicio, -jectum—sub*, under, *jacio*, to throw.]

SUBJECT, sub'jekt, *adj.* Laid or situate under: under the power of another: liable, exposed: disposed: subordinate: subservient.—*n.* One under the power of another: one under allegiance to a sovereign: that on which any operation is performed: that which is treated or handled: a dead body for dissection: in art, that which it is the object of the artist to express: that of which anything is said: topic: matter, materials. [Fr. *sujet*, L. *subjectus*, pa.p. of *subjicio*. See *v.t.*]

SUBJECTION, sub-jek'shun, *n.* The act of subjecting or subduing: the state of being subject to another.

SUBJECTIVE, sub-jekt'iv, *adj.* Relating to the subject: derived from one's own consciousness: denoting those states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the conscious subject. [manner.

SUBJECTIVELY, sub-jekt'iv-li, *adv.* In a subjective

SUBJECTIVENESS, sub-jekt'iv-nes, *n.* State of being subjective.

SUBJECTIVISM, sub-jekt'iv-izm, *n.* A philosophical doctrine which refers all knowledge to, and founds it upon, subjective states. [to subjectivism.

SUBJECTIVIST, sub-jekt'iv-ist, *n.* One who holds

SUBJECTIVITY, sub-jekt-iv'i-ti, *n.* State of being subjective: that which is treated subjectively.

SUBJECT-MATTER, sub'jekt-mat'ėr, *n.* Subject, theme, topic. (This compound is tautological.)

SUBJOIN, sub-join', *v.t.* *To join under:* to add at the end or afterwards: to affix or annex. [L. *sub*, under, and JOIN.]

SUBJUGATE, sub'jōō-gāt, *v.t.* *To bring under the yoke:* to bring under power or dominion: to conquer:—*pr.p.* sub'jūgāting; *pa.p.* sub'jūgāted. [Fr. *subjuguer*, L. *subjugo, -atum—sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.]

SUBJUGATION, sub-jōō-gā'shun, *n.* Act of subjugating or bringing under the power of another: the state of being subjugated.

SUBJUGATOR, sub'jōō-gāt-or, *n.* One who subjugates.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sub-jungkt'iv, *adj.* *Joined under* or subjoined: added to something: denoting the mood of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency.—*n.* The subjunctive mood. [L. *subjunctivus—sub*, under, and *jungo, junctum*, to join. See JOIN.]

SUBKINGDOM, sub-king'dum, *n.* *A subordinate kingdom:* a division of a kingdom: a subdivision. [L. *sub*, under, and KINGDOM.]

SUBLAPSARIAN, sub-laps-ā'ri-an, *adj.* Relating to the sublapsarians or to their doctrines.—*n.* One of a class of moderate Calvinists, who hold that God merely permitted the fall of Adam without preordaining it, that the decree of election contemplates the apostacy as past, and the elect themselves in a fallen and guilty state, the election of grace being a remedy for an existing evil, and predestination relating only to man since the fall. [L. *sub*, under, after, and *lapsus*, fall. See LAPSE.]

SUBLEASE, sub-lēs', *n.* *An under-lease* or lease by a tenant to another. [L. *sub*, under, and LEASE.]

SUBLET, sub-let', *v.t.* *To let* or lease, as a tenant, to another. [L. *sub*, under, and LET.]

SUBLIMATE, sub'lim-āt, *v.t.* *To lift up on high:* to elevate: to refine and exalt: to purify by raising by heat into vapour which again becomes solid:—*pr.p.* sub'limāting; *pa.p.* sub'limāted.—*n.* The product of sublimation.—*adj.* Reduced by heat into a state of vapour, which reassumes the solid form on cooling. [L. *sublimo, sublimatum—sublimis.* See SUBLIME.]

SUBLIMATION, sub-lim-ā'shun, *n.* The act of sublimating or purifying by raising into vapour by heat and condensing by cold: elevation: exaltation.

SUBLIME, sub-līm', *adj.* *Uplifted:* high: lofty: majestic: awakening feelings of awe or veneration. —*n.* That which is sublime: the lofty or grand in thought or style: the emotion produced by sublime objects.—*v.t.* To exalt: to dignify, to ennoble: to improve: to purify, to bring to a state of vapour by heat and condense again by cold.—*v.i.* to be

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sublimed or sublimated:—*pr.p.* sublīm'ing; *pa.p.* sublīmed'. [L. *sublimis*, contr. of *sublevimis—sub*, under, up, and *levo*, to lift, from *levis*, light.]

SUBLIMELY, sub-līm'li, *adv.* In a sublime manner: loftily: with elevated conceptions.

SUBLIMITY, sub-lim'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being sublime: loftiness: elevation: grandeur: loftiness of thought or style: nobleness of nature or character: excellence.

SUBLINEATION, sub-lin-e-ā'shun, *n.* An underlining, as of a word or words.

SUBLINGUAL, sub-ling'gwal, *adj.* *Under the tongue.* [See LINGUAL.]

SUBLUNAR, sub-lōōn'ar, } *adj.* *Under the moon:*
SUBLUNARY, sub'lōōn-ar-i, } earthly: belonging to this world. [L. *sub*, under, and LUNAR.]

SUBMARINE, sub-ma-rēn', *adj.* *Under* or in *the sea.* [L. *sub*, under, and MARINE.]

SUBMAXILLARY, sub-maks'il-ar-i, *adj.* *Under the jaw.* [See MAXILLARY.]

SUBMENTAL, sub-ment'al, *adj.* *Under the chin.* [From L. *sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin.]

SUBMERGE, sub-mėrj', } *v.t.* *To plunge under*
SUBMERSE, sub-mėrs', } water: to overflow with water: to drown.—*v.i.* to plunge under water:—*pr.p.* submerg'ing, submers'ing; *pa.p.* submerged', submersed'. [L. *submergo*, *-mersum—sub*, under, *mergo*, to plunge.]

SUBMERGENCE, sub-mėrj'ens, *n.* The act of submerging: the state of being submerged.

SUBMERSE. See SUBMERGE.

SUBMERSED, sub-mėrst', *adj.* Being or growing under water: submerged. [See SUBMERGE.]

SUBMERSION, sub-mėr'shun, *n.* Submergence.

SUBMISS, sub-mis', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Submissive, humble.

SUBMISSION, sub-mish'un, *n.* Act of submitting or yielding: acknowledgment of inferiority or of a fault: humble behaviour: resignation.

SUBMISSIVE, sub-mis'iv, *adj.* Willing or ready to submit: yielding: humble: obedient.

SUBMISSIVELY, sub-mis'iv-li, *adv.* In a submissive manner: with submission.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sub-mis'iv-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being submissive: obedience.

SUBMISSLY, sub-mis'li, *adv.* (*obs.*) Submissively, humbly.

SUBMIT, sub-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To send* or place *under:* to refer to the judgment of another: to surrender to another.—*v.i.* to yield one's self to another: to surrender: to yield one's opinion: to be subject:—*pr.p.* submitt'ing; *pa.p.* submitt'ed. [L. *submitto—sub*, under, *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

SUBMULTIPLE, sub-mul'ti-pl, *n.* A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times: an aliquot part: thus, 2 is a submultiple of 6.

SUBMUSCULAR, sub-mus'kū-lar, *adj.* Under the muscles.

SUBORDER, sub-or'dėr, *n.* A subdivision in an order.

SUBORDINACY, sub-or'di-na-si, *n.* The state of being subordinate.

SUBORDINATE, sub-or'di-nāt, *adj.* *Lower in order*, rank, nature, power, &c.: descending in a regular series.—*n.* One in a lower order or rank: an inferior.—*v.t.* To place in a lower order: to consider of less value: to make subject:—*pr.p.* subor'dināting; *pa.p.* subor'dināted. [L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, pa.p. of *ordino*, to set in order—*ordo*, *ordinis*, order.]

SUBORDINATELY, sub-or'di-nāt-li, *adv.* In a subordinate manner.

SUBORDINATION, sub-or-di-nā'shun, *n.* Act of subordinating or placing in a lower order: state of being subordinate: inferiority of rank or position.

SUBORDINATIVE, sub-or'di-nāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to or expressing subordination.

SUBORN, sub-orn', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To supply in an underhand way* or secretly: to procure privately or indirectly: to cause to commit a perjury. [L. *suborno—sub*, under, *orno*, to adorn, to supply.]

SUBORNATION, sub-or-nā'shun, *n.* Act of suborning or causing a person to take a false oath.

SUBORNER, sub-orn'ėr, *n.* One who suborns or causes to commit a perjury.

SUBPŒNA, sub-pē'na, *n.* A writ commanding the attendance of a person in court *under a penalty.*—*v.t.* To serve with a writ of subpœna:—*pr.p.* subpœ'naing; *pa.p.* subpœ'naed. [L. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, punishment.]

SUBPOLAR, sub-pō'lar, *adj.* Under or below the poles of the earth.

SUBSCAPULAR, sub-skap'ū-lar, *adj.* Beneath the scapula.

SUBSCRIBE, sub-skrīb', *v.t.* *To write underneath:* to give consent to something written, or to attest by writing one's name underneath: to sign one's name: to promise to give by writing one's signature: (*Shak.*) to yield, to submit.—*v.i.* to promise a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper: to enter one's name for anything:—*pr.p.* subscrib'ing; *pa.p.* subscribed'. [L. *subscribo—sub*, under, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

SUBSCRIBER, sub-skrīb'ėr, *n.* One who subscribes or writes his name underneath: one who contributes pecuniary aid to an undertaking or institution by subscribing: one who enters his name for a book, newspaper, periodical, &c.

SUBSCRIPTION, sub-skrip'shun, *n.* Act of subscribing: a name subscribed: a paper with signatures: consent by signature: sum subscribed. [L. *subscriptio.* See SUBSCRIBE.]

SUBSECTION, sub-sek'shun, *n.* An under section or division: a subdivision.

SUBSEQUENCE, sub'se-kwens, } *n.* State of being
SUBSEQUENCY, sub'se-kwens-i, } subsequent or of following something.

SUBSEQUENT, sub'se-kwent, *adj.* *Following* or coming *after.* [L. *subsequens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *subsequor—sub*, under, after, *sequor*, to follow.]

SUBSEQUENTLY, sub'se-kwent-li, *adv.* At a subsequent time: afterwards.

SUBSERVE, sub-sėrv', *v.t.* *To serve under* or subordinately: to help forward.—*v.i.* to be subservient: to serve in an inferior capacity. [L. *subservio—sub*, under, *servio*, to serve.]

SUBSERVIENCE, sub-sėrv'i-ens, } *n.* State of
SUBSERVIENCY, sub-sėrv'i-en-si, } being subservient: anything that promotes some purpose.

SUBSERVIENT, sub-sėrv'i-ent, *adj.* Subserving: serving to promote: subject: submissive. [L. *subserviens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *subservio.* See SUBSERVE.]

SUBSERVIENTLY, sub-sėrv'i-ent-li, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

SUBSIDE, sub-sīd', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To sit* or settle *down:* to settle at the bottom: to fall into a state of quiet: to sink. [L. *subsido—sub*, down, and *sido*, to sit.]

SUBSIDENCE, sub-sīd'ens, } *n.* Act or process of
SUBSIDENCY, sub-sīd'en-si, } subsiding, settling, or sinking.

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SUBSIDIARY, sub-sid'i-ar-i, *adj.* Furnishing a subsidy, help, or additional supplies: aiding.—*n.* One who or that which aids or supplies: an assistant.

SUBSIDISE, sub'si-dīz, *v.t.* To furnish with a subsidy: to purchase the aid of:—*pr.p.* sub'sidīsing; *pa.p.* sub'sidīsed.

SUBSIDY, sub'si-di, *n.* Assistance: aid in money: a sum of money paid by one state to another for assistance in war. [L. *subsidium*, orig. troops stationed behind in reserve, aid—*sub*, under, and *sido*, to sit.]

SUBSIST, sub-sist', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To stand still* or *under* the present state: to have existence: to have the means of living. [L. *subsisto*, to stand still—*sub*, under, *sisto*, to stand, be fixed.]

SUBSISTENCE, sub-sist'ens, *n.* State of being subsistent: real being: means of supporting life: livelihood.

SUBSISTENT, sub-sist'ent, *adj.* Subsisting: having [real being: inherent.

SUBSOIL, sub'soil, *n.* The under-soil: the soil or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the usual furrow-depth.

SUBSPECIES, sub-spē'shēz, *n.* A division of a species.

SUBSTANCE, sub'stans, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which stands underneath* or is present: that in which qualities or attributes exist: that which constitutes anything what it is: the essential part: body: matter: property. [L. *substantia—substo*, to stand under—*sub*, under, and *sto*, to stand.]

SUBSTANTIAL, sub-stan'shal, *adj.* Belonging to or having substance: actually existing: real: solid: material: having property or estate.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sub-stan'shi-al-i-ti, *n.* The state of being substantial or material.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sub-stan'shal-li, *adv.* In a substantial, real, or solid manner: essentially.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sub-stan'shal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being substantial: strength. [parts.

SUBSTANTIALS, sub-stan'shalz, *n.pl.* Essential

SUBSTANTIATE, sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* To make substantial: to prove:—*pr.p.* substan'tiāting; *pa.p.* substan'tiāted.

SUBSTANTIVE, sub'stan-tiv, *adj.* Expressing existence: real.—*n.* (*gram.*) The part of speech denoting something that *exists*: a noun. [From SUBSTANCE.]

SUBSTANTIVELY, sub'stan-tiv-li, *adv.* In a substantive manner: (*gram.*) as a substantive or noun.

SUBSTITUTE, sub'sti-tūt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To place under:* to put in place of another:—*pr.p.* sub'stitūting; *pa.p.* sub'stitūted.—*n.* One who or that which is put in place of another. [L. *substituo, substitutum—sub*, under, and *statuo*, to set, place.]

SUBSTITUTION, sub-sti-tū'shun, *n.* Act of substituting or putting in place of another.

SUBSTITUTIONAL, sub-sti-tū'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to substitution: standing in the place of another.

SUBSTRACTOR, subs-trakt'or, *n.* (*Shak.*) A detractor.

SUBSTRATUM, sub-strā'tum, *n.* An under stratum or layer: the substance in which qualities exist.

SUBSTRUCTURE, sub-strukt'ūr, *n.* An under structure or building: foundation.

SUBSTYLE, sub'stīl, *n.* The right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.

SUBTANGENT, sub-tanj'ent, *n.* (*geom.*) The part of the axis of a curve contained between the tangent and the ordinate.

SUBTENANT, sub-ten'ant, *n.* A tenant who hires or leases of one who is also a tenant.

SUBTEND, sub-tend', *v.t.* *To extend under* or be opposite to. [L. *sub*, under, and TEND.]

SUBTERFUGE, sub'tėr-fūj, *n.* (*lit.*) *Secret flight:* that to which one resorts for escape or concealment: an artifice to escape censure or an argument: evasion. [Fr.—L. *subterfugio*, to escape secretly—*subter*, under, secretly, and *fugio*, to flee.]

SUBTERRANEAN, sub-ter-rān'e-an, } *adj.* *Under*
SUBTERRANEOUS, sub-ter-rān'e-us, } *the earth* or ground. [L. *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth.]

SUBTILE, sub'til, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Woven fine:* delicately constructed: fine: thin or rare: piercing: shrewd. [L. *subtilis* for *subtexilis—sub*, under, fine, *texo*, to weave.]

SUBTILELY, sub'til-li, *adv.* In a subtile manner: thinly: delicately: not grossly: artfully.

SUBTILENESS, sub'til-nes, *n.* Quality of being subtile: thinness: fineness: artfulness.

SUBTILISE, sub'til-īz, *v.t.* To make subtile, thin, or rare: to spin into niceties.—*v.i.* to make nice distinctions: to refine in argument:—*pr.p.* sub'tilīsing; *pa.p.* sub'tilīsed.

SUBTILTY, sub'til-ti, *n.* State or quality of being subtile: fineness: rareness: acuteness: cunning.

SUBTLE, sut'l (*B.*, SUB'TIL), *adj.* Subtile, in a fig. sense: insinuating: sly: artful: cunningly devised: (*Shak.*) smooth. [Contr. of SUBTILE.].

SUBTLENESS, sut'l-nes, } *n.* Quality of being subtle:
SUBTLETY, sut'l-ti, } artfulness: shrewdness: extreme acuteness.

SUBTRACT, sub-trakt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To draw from under:* to take away a part from the rest: to take one number or quantity from another to find their difference. [L. *sub*, under, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw away.]

SUBTRACTION, sub-trak'shun, *n.* The act or operation of subtracting: the taking of a less number or quantity from a greater.

SUBTRACTIVE, sub-trakt'iv, *adj.* Subtracting: tending to subtract or lessen.

SUBTRAHEND, sub'tra-hend, *n.* The sum or number to be subtracted. [L. *subtrahendus—subtraho*. See SUBTRACT.]

SUBTRIPLICATE, sub-trip'li-kāt, *adj.* Expressed by the cube root. [From L. *sub*, and TRIPLICATE.]

SUBURB, sub'urb, } *n.* The district which lies *near*
SUBURBS, sub'urbz, } *a city:* the confines. [L. *suburbium—sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city.]

SUBURBAN, sub-urb'an, *adj.* Situated, or living in the suburbs. [variety.

SUBVARIETY, sub-var-ī'e-ti, *n.* A division of a

SUBVENTION, sub-ven'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A coming under:* (*Spenser*) act of coming to relief, support: a government aid. [L. *sub*, under, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come.]

SUBVERSE, sub-vėrs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To subvert.

SUBVERSION, sub-vėr'shun, *n.* Act of subverting or overthrowing from the foundation: entire overthrow: ruin. [overthrow, or destroy.

SUBVERSIVE, sub-vėr'siv, *adj.* Tending to subvert,

SUBVERST, sub-vėrst', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Subverted, overturned. [Pa.p. of SUBVERSE.]

SUBVERT, sub-vėrt', *v.t.* *To turn from beneath* or upside down: to overthrow from the foundation: to ruin utterly: to corrupt. [L. *sub*, beneath, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] [overthrows.

SUBVERTER, sub-vėrt'ėr, *n.* One who subverts or

SUBWAY, sub'wā, *n.* An underground way for water-pipes, gas-pipes, sewers, &c.

SUCCEDANEOUS, suk-se-dā'ne-us, *adj.* Acting as a succedaneum: supplying the place of something else: being a substitute.

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SUCCEDANEUM, suk-se-dā'ne-um, *n.* *One who* or that which *comes in the place of another:* a substitute. [L. *succedaneus—succedo.* See SUCCEED.]

SUCCEED, suk-sēd', *v.t.* *To come* or *follow up* or in order: to follow: to take the place of.—*v.i.* to follow in order: to take the place of another: to accomplish what is attempted: to end with advantage. [L. *succedo—sub*, up, from under, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

SUCCEEDER, suk-sēd'ér, *n.* One who succeeds: a [successor.

SUCCESS, suk-ses', *n.* Act of succeeding or state of having succeeded: the prosperous termination of anything attempted: (*Spenser*) succession. [L. *successus—succedo.* See SUCCEED.]

SUCCESSFUL, suk-ses'fool, *adj.* Resulting in success: having the desired effect or termination: prosperous. [ful manner.

SUCCESSFULLY, suk-ses'fool-li, *adv.* In a success-

SUCCESSFULNESS, suk-ses'fool-nes, *n.* State of being successful: success.

SUCCESSION, suk-sesh'un, *n.* Act of succeeding or following after: series of persons or things following each other: series of descendants: race: right to take possession.

SUCCESSIONAL, suk-sesh'un-al, *adj.* Existing in a regular succession or order.

SUCCESSIONIST, suk-sesh'un-ist, *n.* One who regards only that priesthood as valid which can be traced in a direct line of succession from the apostles.

SUCCESSIVE, suk-ses'iv, *adj.* Following in succession or in order: (*Shak.*) inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, suk-ses'iv-li, *adv.* In a successive manner or order. [unprosperous.

SUCCESSLESS, suk-ses'les, *adj.* Without success:

SUCCESSOR, suk-ses'or, *n.* One who succeeds or comes after: one who takes the place of another. [L.]

SUCCINCT, suk-singkt', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Girded up:* short: concise. [L. *succinctus—sub*, up, and *cingo*, to gird.]

SUCCINCTLY, suk-singkt'li, *adv.* In a succinct or brief manner.

SUCCINCTNESS, suk-singkt'nes, *n.* Quality or state of being succinct: conciseness: brevity.

SUCCINIC, suk-sin'ik, *adj.* *Of*, relating to, or drawn from *amber.* [From L. *succinum*, amber.]

SUCCINIC ACID, a natural constituent of amber, pine-resins, leaves of lettuce, and wormwood, &c.

SUCCOR. American spelling of SUCCOUR.

SUCCORY, suk'or-i, *n.* Chicory. [A corr. of CHICORY.]

SUCCOUR, suk'ur, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To run up to:* to assist: to relieve.—*n.* Aid: relief. [L. *succurro—sub*, up, and *curro*, to run.] [or relief.

SUCCOURER, suk'ur-ér, *n.* One who gives succour

SUCCULENCE, suk'ū-lens, } *n.* The condition of

SUCCULENCY, suk'ū-lens-i, } being succulent or juicy.

SUCCULENT, suk'ū-lent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *That may be sucked:* full of juice or moisture. [L. *succulentus—succus*, juice, the thing sucked up—*sugo*, to suck.]

SUCCULENTLY, suk'ū-lent-li, *adv.* In a succulent or juicy manner.

SUCCUMB, suk-kum', *v.i.* *To lie down under:* to yield. [L. *sub*, under, *cumbo*, to lie down.]

SUCCUSSIVE, suk-kus'iv, *adj.* Characterised by a *shaking* motion, as that of an earthquake. [From L. *succutio*, *succussum*, to shake below—*sub*, under, *quatio*, to shake.]

SUCH, such, *adj.* (*lit.*) *So like:* of the like kind: of that quality or character mentioned. [A.S. *swelc*, *swilc*; Ger. *solcher*; Goth. *svaleiks—sva*, so, and *leiks*, like.]

SUCH-WISE, such'-wīz, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) In such a manner.

SUCK, suk, *v.t.* To draw in with the mouth: to draw milk from with the mouth: to imbibe: to drain.—*v.i.* to draw with the mouth: to draw the breast: to draw in.—*n.* Act of sucking: milk drawn from the breast. [A.S. *sucan*, *sugan*; Ger. *säugen*; allied to L. *sugo*, *suctum*, Sans. *chush*, to suck: from the sound.]

SUCK IN, to draw in, imbibe, absorb.—SUCK OUT, to draw out with the mouth.—SUCK UP, to draw up into the mouth.

SUCKER, suk'ér, *n.* One who or that which sucks: a piece of wet leather with which boys lift stones.

SUCKING-BOTTLE, suk'ing-bot'tl, *n.* A bottle of milk used for infants as a substitute for the breast.

SUCKING-FISH, suk'ing-fish, *n.* A sea-fish which has a sucker formed by the union of the ventral fins, by means of which it attaches itself to stones or other substances.

SUCKLE, suk'l, *v.t.* To give suck to: to nurse at the breast:—*pr.p.* suck'ling; *pa.p.* suck'led. [Dim. of SUCK.]

SUCKLING, suk'ling, *n.* A young child or animal suckled or nursed at the breast.

SUCTION, suk'shun, *n.* Act or power of sucking: act of drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

SUDATORY, sūd'a-tor-i, *adj.* *Sweating.*—*n.* A sweating bath. [L. *sudatorius—sudo*, *sudatum*, akin to Sans. *svid*, to sweat, and to SWEAT.]

SUDDEN, sud'en, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Coming secretly* or *stealthily:* unexpected: hasty: abrupt: (*Shak.*) violent, passionate. [A.S. *sodan*; Fr. *soudain*; Prov. *sobtan*—L. *subitaneus*, sudden—*subitus*, coming stealthily—*sub*, up, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ON A SUDDEN, OF A SUDDEN, suddenly, sooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sud'en-li, *adv.* In a sudden, hasty, or unexpected manner. [sudden or unexpected.

SUDDENNESS, sud'en-nes, *n.* The state of being

SUDORIFIC, sūd-or-if'ik, *adj.* *Causing sweat.*—*n.* A medicine producing sweat. [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make.]

SUDS, sudz, *n.* *Seething* or boiling water mixed with soap. [Ger. *sud*, a seething—*sieden*, to seethe. See SEETHE.]

SUE, sū, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To follow:* to prosecute at law: to gain by law.—*v.i.* to make legal claim: to make application: to entreat: to demand:—*pr.p.* sū'ing; *pa.p.* sūed'. [Fr. *suivre*; L. *sequor*, *secutus*, akin to Sans. *sach*, to follow.]

SUET, sū'et, *n.* *The fat* of an animal about the kidneys. [Fr. *suif*; O. Fr. *suie*; L. *sebum*, fat.]

SUETY, sū'et-i, *adj.* Consisting of or like suet.

SUFFER, suf'ér, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To bear up:* to undergo: to endure: to be affected by: to permit.—*v.i.* to feel pain or punishment: to sustain loss. [L. *suffero—sub*, under, and *fero*, to bear.]

SUFFERABLE, suf'ér-a-bl, *adj.* That may be suffered: allowable.

SUFFERANCE, suf'ér-ans, *n.* State of suffering: endurance: permission: toleration.

SUFFERER, suf'ér-ér, *n.* One who suffers.

SUFFERING, suf'ér-ing, *n.* Something suffered: the bearing of pain, loss, &c.: distress, loss, or injury.

SUFFICE, suf-fīs', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To cause to be under:* to be enough: to be equal to.—*v.t.* to satisfy:—*pr.p.* suffic'ing; *pa.p.* sufficed'. [L. *sufficio—sub*, under, and *facio*, to make.]

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SUFFICIENCY, suf-fish'en-si, *n.* State of being sufficient: competence: ability: capacity: conceit.

SUFFICIENT, suf-fish'ent, *adj.* Sufficing: enough: equal to: competent. [degree: enough.

SUFFICIENTLY, suf-fish'ent-li, *adv.* To a sufficient

SUFFISANCE, suf-fiz'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Sufficiency.

SUFFIX, suf'iks, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something fixed* or added *beneath* or after: a letter or syllable added to a word.—*v.t.* SUFFIX', to add a letter or syllable to a word. [L. *sub*, under, beneath, and *figo*, to fix.]

SUFFOCATE, suf'o-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To put something *under the throat:* to choke by stopping the breath: to stifle:—*pr.p.* suff'ocāting; *pa.p.* suff'ocated. [L. *suffoco—sub*, under, and *fauces*, the throat.]

SUFFOCATE, suf'o-kāt, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Suffocated.

SUFFOCATION, suf-o-kā'shun, *n.* Act of suffocating: state of being suffocated.

SUFFRAGAN, suf'ra-gan, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Voting for:* assisting.—*n.* An assistant bishop. [See SUFFRAGE.]

SUFFRAGE, suf'rāj, *n.* *A vote:* united voice, as of a nation, or a congregation in prayer. [L. *suffragium—suffragor*, to vote for.]

SUFFUSE, suf-fūz', *v.t.* *To pour underneath:* to overspread or cover, as with a fluid:—*pr.p.* suffūs'ing; *pa.p.* suffūsed'. [L. *sub*, underneath, and *fundo, fusum*, to pour.]

SUFFUSION, suf-fū'zhun, *n.* Act or operation of suffusing: state of being suffused: that which is suffused.

SUGAR, shoog'ar, *n.* A sweet substance obtained chiefly from a kind of cane.—*v.t.* To sprinkle or mix with sugar: to compliment. [Fr. *sucre;* It. *zucchero;* L. *saccharum;* Gr. *sakcharon*—Pers. *shakar;* Sans. *çarkara.*]

SUGAR OF LEAD, acetate of lead.

SUGAR-CANDY, shoog'ar-kan'di, *n.* Sugar candied or in large crystals.

SUGAR-CANE, shoog'ar-kān, *n.* The cane or plant from which sugar is chiefly obtained.

SUGARED, shoog'ard, *p.adj.* Sweetened with sugar.

SUGARINESS, shoog'ar-i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sugary or sweet.

SUGAR-LOAF, shoog'ar-lōf, *n.* A loaf or mass of sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone.

SUGAR-MILL, shoog'ar-mil, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.

SUGAR-PLUM, shoog'ar-plum, *n.* A species of sweetmeat made up in small ornamental balls or lumps like a plum.

SUGARY, shoog'ar-i, *adj.* Sweetened with, tasting of, or like sugar: fond of sweets.

SUGGEST, sug-jest', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To carry under:* to introduce indirectly to the thoughts: to hint: (*Shak.*) to seduce, to tempt. [L. *sub*, under, and *gero, gestum*, to carry.] [hint: proposal.

SUGGESTION, sug-jest'yun, *n.* Act of suggesting:

SUGGESTIVE, sug-jest'iv, *adj.* Containing a suggestion or hint. [manner.

SUGGESTIVELY, sug-jest'iv-li, *adv.* In a suggestive

SUGGESTIVENESS, sug-jest'iv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being suggestive.

SUGRED, shoog'rd (*Spenser*). Sugared.

SUICIDAL, sū'i-sīd-al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the crime of suicide. [ner.

SUICIDALLY, sū'i-sīd-al-li, *adv.* In a suicidal man-

SUICIDE, sū'i-sīd, *n.* *One who falls* or dies *by his own hand:* self-murder. [Low L. *suicidium*—L. *sui*, of himself, and *cædo*, to kill.]

SUIT, sūt, *n.* Act of suing: an action at law: a petition: a series: a set: courtship.—*v.t.* To fit: to become: to please.—*v.i.* to agree: to correspond:—*pr.p.* suit'ing; *pa.p.* suit'ed. [From SUE.]

SUITABILITY, sūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Suitableness.

SUITABLE, sūt'a-bl, *adj.* That suits: fitting: agreeable to: adequate.

SUITABLENESS, sūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being suitable: fitness: propriety.

SUITABLY, sūt'a-bli, *adv.* In a suitable or fit manner.

SUITE, swēt, *n.* A train of *followers* or attendants: a regular set, particularly of rooms. [Fr. See SUE.]

SUITED, sūt'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Dressed, clothed. [From SUIT, as in a suit of clothes.]

SUITOR, sūt'or, *n.* One who sues or is sued: a petitioner: a wooer.

SULCATE, sul'kāt, } *adj.* *Furrowed:* grooved.
SULCATED, sul'kāt-ed, } [L. *sulco, sulcatum*, to furrow—*sulcus*, a furrow.]

SULK, sulk, *v.i.* To be sulky.

SULKILY, sulk'i-li, *adv.* In a sulky, sullen, or morose manner. [sullen, or morose.

SULKINESS, sulk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sulky,

SULKS, sulks, *n.pl.* A fit of sulkiness, as in the phrases, TO HAVE THE SULKS, TO BE IN THE SULKS.

SULKY, sulk'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Slow:* obstinate: silently sullen:—*comp.* SULK'IER; *superl.* SULK'IEST. [A.S. *solcen*, slow: or perh. *sulty*—O. Fr. *soltif*, sullen, solitary. Compare SULLEN.]

SULLEN, sul'en, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Solitary:* gloomily angry: obstinate: malignant: dark: (*Shak.*) doleful, melancholy. [O. E. *solein, solain;* Prov. *solan*, solitary—L. *solus*, alone.] [obstinate manner.

SULLENLY, sul'en-li, *adv.* In a sullen, morose, or

SULLENNESS, sul'en-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sullen: silent ill-nature: moroseness: gloominess.

SULLENS, sul'enz, *n.pl.* (*Shak.*) Sullen fits.

SULLY, sul'i, *v.t.* *To soil:* to spot: to tarnish.—*v.i.* to be soiled:—*pr.p.* sull'ying; *pa.p.* sull'ied.—*n.* Spot: tarnish. [Fr. *souiller;* It. *sogliare.* See SOIL, *v.*]

SULPHATE, sul'fāt, *n.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base. [with a metal.

SULPHIDE, sul'fīd, *n.* A combination of sulphur

SULPHITE, sul'fīt, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

SULPHUR, sul'fur, *n.* A yellow mineral substance, very fusible and inflammable: brimstone. [L.; Sans. *sulvari.*]

SULPHURATION, sul-fur-ā'shun, *n.* The act or operation of subjecting to the action of sulphur or sulphurous acid.

SULPHUREOUS, sul-fū're-us, *adj.* Consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of sulphur.

SULPHURET, sul'fū-ret, *n.* A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal.

SULPHURETTED, sul-fū-ret'ed, *adj.* Having sulphur in combination.

SULPHURIC, sul-fū'rik, *adj.* Pertaining to, or obtained from sulphur.

SULPHURIC ACID, a powerful liquid acid, consisting of one equivalent of sulphur combined with three of oxygen, popularly called *Oil of Vitriol.*

SULPHUROUS, sul'fur-us, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing sulphur.

SULPHUROUS ACID, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two of oxygen.

SULPHURY, sul'fur-i, *adj.* Partaking of the qualities of sulphur.

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SULTAN, sul'tan, *n.* (*lit.*) *A ruler* or *mighty man:* the supreme head of the Ottoman empire. [Ar. *sultan*, power, prince—*salita*, to be strong: allied to Heb. *shalal*, to rule.]

SULTANA, SULTANESS, sul-tä'na or sul-tä'na, sul'tan-es, *n.* The wife or queen of a sultan.

SULTRINESS, sul'tri-nes, *n.* State of being sultry.

SULTRY, sul'tri, *adj.* *Sweltering:* very hot and oppressive: close. [Another form is *swelty*, from root of SWELTER.]

SUM, sum, *n.* (*lit.*) *The summit* or *chief point:* the amount of two or more things taken together: the whole of anything: a quantity of money: a problem in arithmetic: chief points: substance: summary: height: completion.—*v.t.* To collect into one amount or whole: to count: to bring into a few words: (*Milton*) to furnish with full-grown feathers, to cause to have complete plumage:—*pr.p.* summ'ing; *pa.p.* summ'd'. [L. *summa—summus, supremus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, on high—*super*, above.]

SUMAC, SUMACH, sū'mak, *n.* A genus of shrubs of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing and other arts, and some in medicine.

SUMLESS, sum'les, *adj.* Not to be summed or counted: incalculable.

SUMMARILY, sum'ar-i-li, *adv.* In a summary or concise manner: in a few words: without delay.

SUMMARISE, sum'ar-īz, *v.t.* To present in a summary or briefly:—*pr.p.* summ'arising; *pa.p.* summ'arised.

SUMMARY, sum'ar-i, *adj.* Summed up or condensed: short: brief: compendious: done by a short method.—*n.* An abstract, abridgment, or compendium.

SUMMATION, sum-ä'shun, *n.* Act of summing or forming a total amount: an aggregate.

SUMMER, sum'ėr, *n.* The second and warmest season of the year—June, July, August.—*v.i.* (*B.*) To pass the summer:—*pr.p.* summ'ering; *pa.p.* summ'ered. [A.S. *sumer*; O. Ger. and Ice. *sumar*; Gael. *samhradh*; acc. to Garnett from Ir. *samh*, Sans. root '*sam*, mild, gentle; and so = the mild or genial season.]

SUMMER-HOUSE, sum'ėr-hows, *n.* A house in a garden used in summer: a house for summer residence.

SUMMERSET. Same as SOMERSAULT.

SUMMIT, sum'it, *n.* *The highest point* or degree: the top. [L. *summitas—summus, supremus*, highest.]

SUMMITLESS, sum'it-les, *adj.* Having no summit or top.

SUMMON, sum'un, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To warn secretly:* to call with authority: to command to appear, esp. in court: to rouse to exertion. [L. *summoneo—sub*, secretly, and *moneo*, to warn.]

SUMMONER, sum'un-ėr, *n.* One who summons.

SUMMONS, sum'unz, *n.* A summoning or an authoritative call: a call to appear, esp. in court.

SUMP, sump, *n.* (*lit.*) *A swamp*, marsh, or bog: a round pit of stone lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion or reduction: the reservoir at the lowest point of a mine, from which the water is pumped. [Ger. *sumpf*, swamp, bog.]

SUMPTER, sump'tėr, *n.* A horse for carrying *packs* or burdens. [Fr. *sommier*; L. *sagmarius*—L. and Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle—Gr. *sattō*, to pack.]

SUMPTUARY, sumpt'ū-ar-i, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or regulating *expense.* [L. *sumptuarius—sumo, sumptum*, to take—*sub*, up, *emo*, to buy.]

SUMPTUOUS, sumpt'ū-us, *adj.* Very expensive: costly: magnificent. [See SUMPTUARY.]

SUMPTUOUSLY, sumpt'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a sumptuous or expensive manner.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, sumpt'ū-us-nes, *n.* State of being sumptuous: expensiveness: splendour.

SUN, sun, *n.* The body which is the source of light and heat: a body which forms the centre of a system of orbs: that which resembles the sun in brightness or value.—*v.t.* To expose to the sun's rays:—*pr.p.* sunn'ing; *pa.p.* sunned'. [A.S. *sunne*; Ice. *sunna*; Goth. *sunno*; Sans. *sunu*.]

UNDER THE SUN, in the world, on earth.

SUNBEAM, sun'bēm, *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

SUN-BIRD, sun'-bėrd, *n.* A family of small tropical birds, so called from the resplendent metallic plumage of the male.

SUNBURNED, SUNBURNT, sun'burnd, sun'burnt, *adj.* Burned or discoloured by the sun.

SUNDAY, sun'dā, *n.* The first day of the week, so called because anciently dedicated to the sun or its worship.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, sun'dā-skōōl, *n.* A school for religious instruction on Sunday, esp. for children.

SUNDER, sun'dėr, *v.t.* *To separate:* to divide. [A.S. *sundrian*, to separate; *sunder*, separate; Ice. *sundr*, asunder.]

IN SUNDER (*B.*), asunder.

SUN-DEW, sun'-dū, *n.* A genus of beautiful plants found in bogs and moist heathy ground.

SUN-DIAL, sun'-dī'al, *n.* An instrument for measuring time by means of the motion of the sun's shadow cast by a style erected on its surface.

SUNDOWN, sun'down, *n.* Sunset.

SUNDRIES, sun'driz, *n.pl.* Sundry things: different small things.

SUNDRY, sun'dri, *adj.* *Separate:* more than one or two: several: divers. [From SUNDER.]

SUNFISH, sun'fish, *n.* A fish whose body resembles the fore-part of a larger fish cut short off, supposed to be so called from its nearly circular form.

SUNFLOWER, sun'flow-ėr, *n.* A plant so called from its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays.

SUNG, sung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SING.

SUNK, SUNKEN, sungk, sungk'n, *pa.p.* of SINK.

SUNLESS, sun'les, *adj.* Without the sun: deprived of the sun or its rays: shaded: dark.

SUNLIGHT, sun'līt, *n.* The light of the sun.

SUNLIKE, sun'līk, *adj.* Like the sun.

SUNN, sun, *n.* An Indian leguminous plant cultivated for the fibre of its bark.

SUNNED, sund, *p.adj.* Exposed to the sun.

SUNNINESS, sun'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sunny.

SUNNY, sun'i, *adj.* Pertaining to, coming from, or like the sun: exposed to, warmed, or coloured by the sun's rays.

SUNRISE, SUNRISING, sun'rīz, sun'rīz-ing, *n.* The rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon: the time of this rising: the east.

SUNSET, SUNSETTING, sun'set, sun'set-ing, *n.* The setting or going down of the sun: the west.

SUNSHINE, sun'shīn, *n.* The shining light of the sun: the place on which the sun shines: warmth.

SUNSHINE, SUNSHINY, sun'shīn, sun'shīn-i, *adj.* Bright with sunshine: pleasant: bright like the sun.

SUNSTROKE, sun'strōk, *n.* A *stroke* of the *sun* or its heat: a nervous disease, from exposure to the *sun.*

SUNWARD, sun'ward, *adv.* Toward the sun.

SUP, sup, *v.t.* To take into the mouth, as a liquid.—*v.i.* to eat the evening meal: (*B.*) to sip:—*pr.p.*

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supp'ing; *pa.p.* supped'.—*n.* A small mouthful, as of a liquid. [A.S. *supan;* Ice. *supa;* Ger. *saufen,* to drink: from the sound.]

SUPERABOUND, sū-pėr-a-bownd', *v.i.* To abound exceedingly: to be more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, sū-pėr-a-bun'dans, *n.* Excessive abundance.

SUPERABUNDANT, sū-pėr-a-bun'dant, *adj.* Abundant to excess: more than enough: copious.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, sū-pėr-a-bun'dant-li, *adv.* In a superabundant manner.

SUPERADD, sū-pėr-ad', *v.t.* To add over and above.

SUPERADDITION, sū-pėr-ad-dish'un, *n.* The act of adding something: that which is added.

SUPERANNUATE, sū-pėr-an'ū-āt, *v.t.* To pension on account of old age or infirmity:—*pr.p.* sūperann'ūāting; *pa.p.* sūperann'ūāted. [L. *super,* above, and *annus,* a year.]

SUPERANNUATION, sū-pėr-an-ū-ā'shun, *n.* State of being superannuated.

SUPERB, sū-pėrb', *adj.* (*lit.*) That thinks himself *superior* to others, proud: magnificent: stately: elegant. [L. *superbus—super,* above.]

SUPERBLY, sū-pėrb'li, *adv.* In a superb or magnificent manner.

SUPERBNESS, sū-pėrb'nes, *n.* The state of being [superb or magnificent.

SUPERCARGO, sū-pėr-kär'go, *n.* An officer or person in a merchant-ship placed *over the cargo,* and superintending all the commercial transactions of the voyage.

SUPERCILIARY, sū-pėr-sil'i-ar-i, *adj. Above the eyebrow.* [From L. *super,* above, and *cilium,* the eyelid.]

SUPERCILIOUS, sū-pėr-sil'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Lifting *up the eyebrows:* lofty with pride: disdainful: dictatorial: overbearing. [L. *superciliosus—supercilium,* an eyebrow—*super,* above, and *cilium,* eyelid, akin to Gr. *kula,* the parts under the eyes.]

SUPERCILIOUSLY, sū-pėr-sil'i-us-li, *adv.* In a supercilious or haughty manner.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, sū-pėr-sil'i-us-nes, *n.* The state of being supercilious or haughty: overbearing manner.

SUPERCRETACEOUS, sū-pėr-kre-tā'shus, *adj.* (*geol.*) Lying *above the chalk.* [See CRETACEOUS.]

SUPERDAINTY, sū-pėr-dānt'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Overdainty.

SUPEREMINENCE, sū-pėr-em'i-nens, *n.* State of being supereminent or excellent beyond others.

SUPEREMINENT, sū-pėr-em'i-nent, *adj.* Eminent in a superior degree: excellent beyond others.

SUPEREMINENTLY, sū-pėr-em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a supereminent or superior manner or degree.

SUPEREROGATION, sū-pėr-er-o-gā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *Paying out* or giving *above* what is asked: doing more than duty requires or is necessary for salvation. [L. *super,* above, and *erogo, -atum,* to pay out money after asking authority to do so—*ex,* out of, and *rogo,* to ask.]

SUPEREXCELLENCE, sū-pėr-ek'sel-lens, *n.* Superior excellence.

SUPEREXCELLENT, sū-pėr-ek'sel-lent, *adj.* Excellent above others, or in an uncommon degree.

SUPERFICIAL, sū-pėr-fish'al, *adj. Pertaining to,* or being on *the surface:* shallow: slight: containing only what is apparent and simple: not learned. [See SUPERFICIES.]

SUPERFICIALLY, sū-pėr-fish'al-li, *adv.* In a superficial manner.

SUPERFICIALNESS, sū-pėr-fish'al-nes, *n.* State of being superficial or not reaching below the surface: shallowness, as of learning or observation.

SUPERFICIES, sū-pėr-fish'ēz, *n. The upper face* or surface: the outer face or part of a thing. [L.—*super,* above, and *facies,* face.]

SUPERFINE, sū'pėr-fin, *adj.* Fine above others: finer than ordinary.

SUPERFLUITY, sū-pėr-flōō'i-ti, *n.* A superfluous quantity or more than enough: state of being superfluous: superabundance.

SUPERFLUOUS, sū-pėr'floo-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Overflowing:* more than enough: useless. [L. *superfluus—super,* above, and *fluo,* to flow.]

SUPERFLUOUSLY, sū-pėr'floo-us-li, *adv.* In a superfluous manner or degree. [fluity.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, sū-pėr'floo-us-nes, *n.* Superfluity.

SUPERFLUX, sū'pėr-fluks, *n.* (*Shak.*) Superfluity.

SUPERHUMAN, sū-pėr-hū'man, *adj.* Above what is human: divine. [lay above.

SUPERIMPOSE, sū-pėr-im-pōz', *v.t.* To impose or

SUPERIMPOSITION, sū-pėr-im-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of superimposing or laying on: the state of being superimposed. [cumbent or lying above.

SUPERINCUMBENT, sū-pėr-in-kum'bent, *adj.* In-

SUPERINDUCE, sū-pėr-in-dūs', *v.t. To bring in over and above* something else. [L. *super,* above, and *induco—in,* in, and *duco,* to bring.]

SUPERINTEND, sū-pėr-in-tend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To be intent over* anything: to have the oversight or charge of: to control. [L. *super,* above, and *intendo—in,* on, and *tendo,* to stretch.]

SUPERINTENDENCE, sū-pėr-in-tend'ens, *n.* Act of superintending: oversight: direction: management.

SUPERINTENDENT, sū-pėr-in-tend'ent, *adj.* Superintending.—*n.* One who superintends: overseer.

SUPERIOR, sū-pē'ri-or, *adj. Upper: higher* in place, rank, or excellence: surpassing others: beyond the influence of.—*n.* One superior to others: the chief of a monastery, &c. and of certain churches and colleges. [L., comp. of *superus,* high—*super,* above.]

SUPERIORESS, sū-pē'ri-or-es, *n.* A female superior or chief in a convent, nunnery, &c.

SUPERIORITY, sū-pē-ri-or'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being superior: pre-eminence: advantage.

SUPERIORLY, sū-pē'ri-or-li, *adv.* In a superior manner.

SUPERLATIVE, sū-pėr'la-tiv, *adj. Carried above* others or to the highest degree: superior to all others: most eminent: (*gram.*) expressing the highest degree of a quality.—*n.* (*gram.*) The superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs. [L. *superlativus—superlatus,* pa.p. of *superfero—super,* above, *fero,* to carry.]

SUPERLATIVELY, sū-pėr'la-tiv-li, *adv.* In a superlative manner: in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, sū-pėr'la-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being superlative or in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, sū-pėr-lōō'nar, } *adj. Above the*
SUPERLUNARY, sū-pėr-lōō'nar-i, } *moon:* not of this world. [See LUNAR.]

SUPERMUNDANE, sū-pėr-mun'dān, *adj. Above the world.* [See MUNDANE.]

SUPERNAL, sū-pėr'nal, *adj. That is above* or in a higher place or region: relating to things above: celestial. [L. *supernus—super,* above.]

SUPERNATURAL, sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral, *adj. Above* the powers of *nature:* not according to the usual course of nature: miraculous: spiritual.

SUPERNATURALISM, sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-izm, *n.* The state of being supernatural: the doctrine of a divine

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and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, &c.

SUPERNATURALLY, sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* In a supernatural manner.

SUPERNUMERARY, sū-pėr-nūm'ėr-ar-i, *adj.* *Over and above the number* stated, or necessary.—*n.* A person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number. [L. *supernumerarius—super*, over, and *numerus*, a number.]

SUPERPHOSPHATE, sū-pėr-fos'fāt, *n.* A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.

SUPERPOSE, sū-pėr-pōz', *v.t.* *To place over* or upon:—*pr.p.* sūperpōs'ing; *pa.p.* sūperpōsed'. [L. *super*, over, and *pono, positum*, to place.]

SUPERPOSITION, sū-pėr-po-zish'un, *n.* Act of superposing: state of being superposed: that which is above anything.

SUPERPRAISE, sū-pėr-prāz', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To praise [excessively.

SUPER-ROYAL, sū-pėr-roy'al, *adj.* Larger than royal, denoting a size of printing paper.

SUPERSCRIBE, sū-pėr-skrīb', *v.t.* *To write* or engrave *over*, on the outside or top: to write the name on the outside or cover of:—*pr.p.* sūperscrīb'ing; *pa.p.* sūperscrībed'. [L. *super*, over, above, and *scribo, scriptum*, to write.]

SUPERSCRIPT, sū'pėr-skript, *n.* Superscription.

SUPERSCRIPTION, sū-pėr-skrip'shun, *n.* Act of superscribing: that which is written or engraved above or on the outside.

SUPERSEDE, sū-pėr-sēd', *v.t.* *To sit* or be *above* or superior to: to make useless by superior power: to come in the room of: to displace:—*pr.p.* sūpersēd'ing; *pa.p.* sūpersēd'ed. [L. *super*, above, and *sedeo, sessum*, to sit.]

SUPERSEDURE, sū-pėr-sēd'ūr, *n.* The act of superseding.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, sū-pėr-sėrv'is-a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Giving more service than what is required, over-officious.

SUPERSESSION, sū-pėr-sesh'un, *n.* The act of superseding: a setting aside. [From SUPERSEDE.]

SUPERSTITION, sū-pėr-stish'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A being excessive* (in religion) *over a thing*, as if in wonder or fear: excessive reverence or fear: excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice: false worship or religion: the belief in supernatural agency: belief in what is absurd, without evidence. [L. *superstitio*, excessive religious belief—*super*, over, above, and *sto*, to stand.]

SUPERSTITIOUS, sū-pėr-stish'us, *adj.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from superstition: shewing or given to superstition: over-exact.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, sū-pėr-stish'us-li, *adv.* In a superstitious manner: too scrupulously.

SUPERSTRATUM, sū-pėr-strā'tum, *n.* A stratum or layer situated above another.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, sū-pėr-strukt'ūr, *n.* A structure above or on something else: anything erected on a foundation.

SUPERSUBTLE, sū-pėr-sut'l, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Oversubtle.

SUPERVENE, sū-pėr-vēn', *v.i.* *To come above* or upon: to occur or take place:—*pr.p.* sūpervēn'ing; *pa.p.* sūpervēned'. [L. *super*, above, and *venio, ventum*, to come.]

SUPERVENIENT, sū-pėr-vēn'yent, *adj.* Coming above or upon, as something additional. [From SUPERVENE.]

SUPERVENTION, sū-pėr-ven'shun, *n.* Act of supervening or taking place.

SUPERVISAL, sū-pėr-vīz'al, *n.* Act of supervising: inspection: control.

SUPERVISE, sū-pėr-vīz', *v.t.* *To oversee:* to superintend:—*pr.p.* sūpervīs'ing; *pa.p.* sūpervīsed'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Supervision. [L. *super*, over, and *video, visum*, to see.]

SUPERVISION, sū-pėr-vizh'un, *n.* The act of supervising: inspection: control.

SUPERVISOR, sū-pėr-vīz'or, *n.* One who supervises: an overseer: an inspector: (*Shak.*) an onlooker.

SUPINATION, sū-pin-ā'shun, *n.* The state of being supine: the act of lying or being laid with the face upward: the act of turning the palm of the hand upward: the hand so turned.

SUPINATOR, sū-pin-āt'or, *n.* That which produces supination: a muscle that turns the palm upward.

SUPINE, sū-pīn', *adj.* Lying on the back: leaning backward: negligent: indolent.—*n.* (*Latin gram.*) The name of certain verbal nouns. [L. *supinus—super*, above, upon.]

SUPINELY, sū-pīn'li, *adv.* In a supine manner.

SUPINENESS, sū-pīn'nes, *n.* The state of being supine: drowsiness: carelessness.

SUPPER, sup'ėr, *n.* *That which is supped:* a meal taken at the close of the day. [Fr. *souper*.]

SUPPERLESS, sup'ėr-les, *adj.* Without supper.

SUPPING, sup'ing, *n.* The act of one who sups: that which is supped.

SUPPLANT, sup-plant', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To trip up one's heels:* to displace: to take the place of: to undermine. [L. *supplanto*, to trip up one's heels—*sub*, under, *planta*, the sole of the foot.]

SUPPLANTER, sup-plant'ėr, *n.* One who supplants.

SUPPLE, sup'l, *adj.* *Folding under* or back: pliant: lithe: yielding to the humour of others: fawning.—*v.t.* To make supple: to make soft or compliant.—*v.i.* to become supple:—*pr.p.* supp'ling; *pa.p.* supp'led. [Fr. *souple;* prob. from L. *supplex*, bending the knees—*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold. See PLIANT.]

SUPPLEMENT, sup'le-ment, *n.* *That which supplies* or fills up: an addition.—*v.t.* To supply or fill up: to add to. [L. *supplementum—suppleo.* See SUPPLY.]

SUPPLEMENTAL, sup-ple-ment'al, } *adj.* Added
SUPPLEMENTARY, sup-ple-ment'ar-i, } to supply what is wanting: additional.

SUPPLENESS, sup'l-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being supple: readiness to take any form: flexibility.

SUPPLE-SINEWED, sup'l-sin'ūd, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having supple sinews: lithe.

SUPPLIANCE, sup'li-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which is supplied. [From SUPPLY.]

SUPPLIANT, sup'li-ant, *adj.* *Supplicating:* asking earnestly: entreating.—*n.* A humble petitioner. [Fr. *suppliant*, pr.p. of *supplier*—L. *supplico.* See SUPPLICATE.]

SUPPLIANTLY, sup'li-ant-li, *adv.* In a suppliant manner.

SUPPLICANT, sup'li-kant, *adj.* *Supplicating:* asking submissively.—*n.* One who supplicates or entreats earnestly. [L. *supplicans*, pr.p. of *supplico.* See SUPPLICATE.]

SUPPLICATE, sup'li-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To fold* the knees *under* one, to kneel to: to entreat earnestly: to address in prayer:—*pr.p.* supp'licāting; *pa.p.* supp'licāted. [L. *supplico, -atum—supplex*, kneeling down—*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold.]

SUPPLICATION, sup-li-kā'shun, *n.* Act of supplicating: earnest prayer or entreaty.

SUPPLICATORY, sup'li-ka-tor-i, *adj.* Containing supplication or entreaty: humble.

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SUPPLY, sup-plī', *v.t.* *To fill up*, esp. a deficiency: to furnish: to take the place of:—*pr.p.* supply'ing; *pa.p.* supplied'.—*n.* *Act of supplying:* that which is supplied or which supplies a want: amount of food or money provided (used generally in *pl.*). [L. *suppleo—sub*, up, and *pleo*, to fill.]

SUPPLYANT, sup-plī'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Supplying, [auxiliary.

SUPPLYMENT, sup-plī'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) A supply.

SUPPORT, sup-pōrt', *v.t.* *To bear up:* to endure or sustain: to keep up: to make good: to defend: to represent.—*n.* Act of supporting or upholding: that which supports, sustains, or maintains: maintenance. [L. *sub*, up, and *porto*, to bear.]

SUPPORTABLE, sup-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being supported: endurable: capable of being maintained. [able manner.

SUPPORTABLY, sup-pōrt'a-bli, *adv.* In a support-

SUPPORTANCE, sup-pōrt'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Support.

SUPPORTER, sup-pōrt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which supports: an adherent: a defender: (*her.*) a figure on each side of the escutcheon.

Arms of the Duke of Argyll.

SUPPOSABLE, sup-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be supposed.

SUPPOSAL, sup-pōz'al, *n.* (*Shak.*) Supposition.

SUPPOSE, sup-pōz', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To place under:* to lay down, assume, or state as true: to imagine:—*pr.p.* suppōs'ing; *pa.p.* suppōsed'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Trick, imposition. [Fr. *supposer*—L. *sub*, under, and *pono*, *positum*, to place.]

SUPPOSED, sup-pōzd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Counterfeit.

SUPPOSITION, sup-po-zish'un, *n.* Act of supposing: that which is supposed: assumption.

SUPPOSITIONAL, sup-po-zish'un-al, *adj.* Implying supposition.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, sup-poz-i-tish'us, *adj.* *Supposed* or not genuine: spurious: put by trick in the place of another. [L. *suppositīcius*—L. *suppono*. See SUPPOSE.] [a supposititious manner.

SUPPOSITITIOUSLY, sup-poz-i-tish'us-li, *adv.* In

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, sup-poz-i-tish'us-nes, *n.* The state of being supposititious.

SUPPOSITIVE, sup-poz'i-tiv, *adj.* Implying, expressing, or including a supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, sup-poz'i-tor-i, *n.* (*med.*) A pill or any solid medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder intended for introduction into the rectum. [From L. *suppositorius*, that is placed underneath—*suppono*. See SUPPOSE.]

SUPPRESS, sup-pres', *v.t.* *To press* or put *down:* to crush: to keep in: to retain or conceal: to stop. [L. *sub*, under, down, and PRESS.]

SUPPRESSION, sup-presh'un, *n.* Act of suppressing: stoppage: concealment.

SUPPRESSIVE, sup-pres'iv, *adj.* Tending to suppress: subduing. [or prevents disclosure.

SUPPRESSOR, sup-pres'or, *n.* One who suppresses,

SUPPURATE, sup'ū-rāt, *v.i.* To gather *pus* or matter *underneath*:—*pr.p.* supp'ūrāting; *pa.p.* supp'ūrāted. [L. *suppuro*, *-atum—sub*, under, and PUS.]

SUPPURATION, sup-ū-rā'shun, *n.* Act or process of suppurating or producing pus: matter.

SUPPURATIVE, sup'ū-rāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to suppurate: promoting suppuration.—*n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUPRACILIARY, sū-pra-sil'i-ar-i, *adj.* *Above the eyebrow.* [L. *supra*, above, and CILIARY.]

SUPRACOSTAL, sū-pra-kost'al, *adj.* *Above* or upon *the ribs.* [L. *supra*, above, and COSTAL.]

SUPRACRETACEOUS, sū-pra-kre-tā'shus, *adj.* (*geol.*) Denoting strata lying *above the chalk.* [L. *supra*, above, and CRETACEOUS.]

SUPRALAPSARIAN, sū-pra-laps-ā'ri-an, *n.* One of a class of Calvinists who hold that the fall of Adam, with all its consequences, as well as the decree of election, by which a part of the fallen would be saved, were predestinated by God from all eternity—opp. to *sublapsarian.*—*adj.* Pertaining to the Supralapsarians or to their opinions. [L. *supra*, above, beyond, and *labor*, *lapsus.* See LAPSE.]

SUPRALUNAR, sū-pra-lōō'nar, *adj.* *Beyond the moon:* very lofty. [L. *supra*, beyond, and LUNAR.]

SUPRAMUNDANE, sū-pra-mun'dān, *adj.* Situated *above the world.* [L. *supra*, above, and MUNDANE.]

SUPRARENAL, sū-pra-rē'nal, *adj.* Situated *above the kidneys.* [L. *supra*, above, and RENAL.]

SUPRASCAPULAR, sū-pra-skap'ū-lar, } *adj.* Sit-
SUPRASCAPULARY, sū-pra-skap'ū-lar-i, } uated *above the scapula* or shoulder-blade. [L. *supra*, above, and SCAPULAR.]

SUPRASPINAL, sū-pra-spīn'al, *adj.* Situated *above the spine.* [L. *supra*, above, and SPINAL.]

SUPREMACY, sū-prem'a-si, *n.* State of being supreme: highest authority or power.

SUPREME, sū-prēm', *adj.* *Highest:* greatest: most excellent. [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, high—*super*, above.] [ner: in the highest degree.

SUPREMELY, sū-prēm'li, *adv.* In a supreme man-

SURADDITION, sur-ad-dish'un, *n.* (*Shak.*) Something added, as to a name. [Fr. *sur*, over, and ADDITION.]

SURAL, sūr'al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the calf of the leg.* [From L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.]

SURANCE, shōōr'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Assurance.

SURBASE, sur'bās, *n.* A cornice or series of mouldings *above the base* of a pedestal. [Fr. *sur*, over, and BASE.]

SURBATE, sur-bāt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bruise, as the feet by travel. [Fr. *solbattre—sole*, L. *solea*, a sole, and Fr. *battre*, to beat.]

SURBED, sur-bed', *v.t.* To set edgewise, as a stone with reference to the grain. [Fr. *sur*, over, and BED.]

SURBET, sur-bet', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To surbate.

SURCEASE, sur-sēs', *v.i.* *To cease.*—*v.t.* to cause to cease.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Complete cessation. [Fr. *sursis*, pa.p. of *surseoir*, to leave off—*sur*, L. *super*, over, and *seoir*, L. *sedeo*, to sit.]

SURCHARGE, sur-chārj', *v.t.* *To overcharge* or overload.—*n.* An excessive load. [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over, and CHARGE.]

SURCOAT, sur'kōt, *n.* An overcoat, generally applied to the long flowing drapery of knights anterior to the introduction of plate-armour: a short robe worn by ladies over the tunic at the close of the 11th century. [Fr. *sur*, over, and COAT.]

SURD, surd, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Deaf:* involving surds.—*n.* (*alg.*) A quantity inexpressible by rational numbers or which has no root. [L. *surdus*, deaf.]

SURE, shōōr, *adj.* *Secure:* fit to be depended on:

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strong: confident beyond doubt.—*adv.* Surely. [Fr. *sûr*; O. Fr. *segur*; contr. of SECURE.]

SURE-FOOTED, shōōr'-foot'ed, *adj.* Walking firmly or securely: not liable to stumble.

SURELY, shōōr'li, *adv.* In a sure manner: certainly: without doubt: safely: firmly.

SURETISHIP, shōōr'ti-ship, *n.* State of being surety: obligation of one person to answer for another.

SURETY, shōōr'ti, *n.* State of being sure: certainty: he or that which makes sure: security against loss: one who becomes bound for another.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To be surety or security for.

SURF, surf, *n.* The foam made by the dashing of waves. [O. Fr. *surflot*, the rising of billow upon billow.]

SURFACE, sur'fās, *n.* *The upper face:* the exterior part of anything. [Fr.; L. *superficies—super*, above, and *facies*, face.]

SURFEIT, sur'fit, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To overdo:* to fill to satiety and disgust.—*n.* Excess in eating and drinking. [O. Fr. *surfait—sur*, over, *fait*, done—*faire*, L. *facio*, to do.]

SURFEITER, sur'fit-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who surfeits, [a glutton.

SURFEITING, sur'fit-ing, *n.* Eating overmuch: gluttony.

SURFY, surf'i, *adj.* Abounding in surf.

SURGE, surj, *n.* *The rising* or swelling of a large wave.—*v.i.* To rise high: to swell:—*pr.p.* surg'ing; *pa.p.* surged'. [It. *sorgere*, to rise up—L. *surgo*, to rise.]

SURGEON, sur'jun, *n.* One who cures external diseases by *working* or operating upon them with the *hand*. [A contr. of CHIRURGEON.]

SURGEONCY, sur'jun-si, *n.* The office or employment of a surgeon in the army or navy.

SURGERY, sur'jėr-i, *n.* The art or profession of a surgeon: a place for surgical operations.

SURGICAL, sur'jik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to surgeons or to surgery: done by surgery.

SURGY, surj'i, *adj.* Full of surges or waves: billowy.

SURLILY, sur'li-li, *adv.* In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, sur'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being surly: sour ill-nature.

SURLOIN, the preferable form of SIRLOIN.

SURLY, sur'li, *adj.* *Sour-like:* morose: uncivil: tempestuous. [A.S. *surelice*, sour-like—*sur*, sour, and *lic*, *lice*, like: Wedgwood thinks the orig. meaning to have been *sir-like*, arrogant.]

SURMISE, sur-mīz', *v.t.* *To put* or fix the mind *upon:* to imagine: to suspect:—*pr.p.* surmīs'ing; *pa.p.* surmīsed'.—*n.* Suspicion: conjecture. [O. Fr. *surmise*, accusation—*surmettre*, to accuse—*sur*, L. *super*, upon, L. *mitto*, *missum*, to send, to put.]

SURMOUNT, sur-mownt', *v.t.* *To mount above:* to surpass. [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, above, and MOUNT.]

SURMOUNTABLE, sur-mownt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be surmounted.

SURMOUNTED, sur-mownt'ed, *adj.* Surpassed: overcome: (*arch.*) denoting an arch or dome rising higher than a semicircle: (*her.*) denoting a figure when another is laid over it.

SURNAME, sur'nām, *n.* *A name over and above* the Christian name.—*v.t.* To call by a surname. [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over and above, and NAME.]

SURPASS, sur-pas', *v.t.* *To pass beyond:* to exceed: to excel. [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, beyond, and PASS.]

SURPASSABLE, sur-pas'a-bl, *adj.* That may be surpassed or excelled.

SURPASSING, sur-pas'ing, *p.adj.* Passing beyond others: excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, sur'plis, *n.* (*lit.*) The robe worn *above the pelisse:* a white garment worn by the clergy. [Fr. *surplis*, low L. *superpellicium*—L. *super*, above, and *pellicium*, a pelisse. See PELISSE.]

SURPLICED, sur'plist, *adj.* Wearing a surplice.

SURPLUS, sur'plus, *n.* *Overplus:* excess above what is required. [Fr.—*sur*, L. *super*, over, and *plus*, more.]

SURPLUSAGE, sur'plus-āj, *n.* Overplus.

SURPRISE, sur-prīz', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take* or catch *upon:* to come upon suddenly or unawares: to strike with wonder or astonishment: to confuse:—*pr.p.* surprīs'ing; *pa.p.* surprised'.—*n.* Act of taking unawares: the emotion caused by anything sudden: amazement. [Fr.—*sur*, L. *super*, upon, and *prendre*, L. *prehendo*, to take.]

SURPRISING, sur-prīz'ing, *adj.* Exciting surprise: wonderful: unexpected. [ing manner.

SURPRISINGLY, sur-prīz'ing-li, *adv.* In a surpris-

SURQUEDRY, sur'kwe-dri, *n.* (*Spenser*). Pride, arrogance. [O. Fr. *surcuiderie—sur*, over, and *cuider*, *quider*, L. *cogitare*, to think, to presume.]

SURREINED, sur'rānd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Injured by driving, overworked. [Fr. *sur*, over, and REIN.]

SURRENAL, sur-rē'nal, *adj.* Situated *above the kidneys*. [Fr. *sur*, over, and RENAL.]

SURRENDER, sur-ren'dėr, *v.t.* *To render* or deliver *over:* to resign.—*v.i.* to yield up one's self to another.—*n.* Act of yielding or giving up to another. [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over, and RENDER.]

SURREPTITIOUS, sur-rep-tish'us, *adj.* *Seized* in an *underhand* manner: done by stealth or fraud. [L. *surripio*, *surreptum—sub*, under, and *rapio*, to seize.]

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sur-rep-tish'us-li, *adv.* In a surreptitious manner: stealthily.

SURROGATE, sur'ro-gāt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One asked* to act *in the place of* another: a substitute: the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. [L. *surrogo*, *surrogatum—sub*, in the place of, and *rogo*, to ask.]

SURROUND, sur-rownd', *v.t.* *To go round about:* to encompass. [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, about, and ROUND.]

SURROUNDING, sur-rownd'ing, *n.* An encompassing: (*pl.*) things which surround, external circumstances.

SURTOUT, sur-tōōt', *n.* (*orig.*) A man's coat worn *over all* his other garments: a close-bodied frock-coat. [Fr.—*sur*, L. *super*, over, and *tout*, L. *totus*, all.]

SURVEILLANCE, sur-vel'yans, *n.* *A being vigilant* or watchful: inspection. [Fr.—*surveiller—sur*, over, and *veiller*, L. *vigilare*, to watch. See VIGIL.]

SURVEW, sur-vū', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To survey.

SURVEY, sur-vā', *v.t.* *To see* or look *over:* to inspect: to superintend: to examine: to measure and estimate, as land. [O. Fr. *surveoir*—L. *super*, over, and *video*, to see.]

SURVEY, sur'vā, *n.* *Oversight:* view: examination: the measuring of land or of a country.

SURVEYING, sur-vā'ing, *n.* (*math.*) The art of ascertaining the boundaries and superficial extent of any portion of the earth's surface.

SURVEYOR, sur-vā'or, *n.* One who surveys: an overseer: a measurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, sur-vā'or-ship, *n.* The state or office of a surveyor.

SURVIEW, sur-vū', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To survey.

SURVIVAL, sur-vīv'al, *n.* A surviving or living after.

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SURVIVE, sur-vīv′, *v.t.* *To live beyond:* to outlive. —*v.i.* to remain alive:—*pr.p.* survīv′ing; *pa.p.* survīved′. [Fr. *survivre—sur*, L. *super*, beyond, and *vivre*, L. *vivo*, to live.]

SURVIVING, sur-vīv′ing, *p.adj.* Continuing alive: outliving. [lives after another.

SURVIVOR, sur-vīv′or, *n.* One who survives or

SURVIVORSHIP, sur-vīv′or-ship, *n.* The state of being a survivor: a reversionary benefit or interest contingent upon some life or lives surviving some other life or lives.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sus-sep-ti-bil′i-ti, *n.* Quality of being susceptible: capability: sensibility.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sus-sep′ti-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Able to be taken* or laid hold of *from beneath:* capable of receiving anything: impressible. [Fr.—L. *suscipio, susceptum—sub*, from beneath, and *capio*, to take.]

SUSCEPTIVE, sus-sep′tiv, *adj.* Capable of receiving or admitting: readily admitting. [See SUSCEPTIBLE.]

SUSPECT, sus-pekt′, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To look under:* to mistrust: to imagine to be guilty: to conjecture.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to imagine guilt, to have suspicion.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Suspected.—*n.* (*Milton*) Suspicion. [L. *sub*, under, and *specio, spectum*, to look at.]

SUSPEND, sus-pend′, *v.t.* *To hang* one thing *beneath* another: to make to depend on: to delay: to debar. [L. *suspendo—sub*, beneath, *pendo, pensum*, to hang.]

SUSPENDER, sus-pend′ėr, *n.* One who or that which suspends:—*pl.* straps passing over the shoulders to hold up trousers.

SUSPENSE, sus-pens′, *n.* State of being suspended: uncertainty: indecision: stop.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Suspended, in suspense, expressing suspense.

SUSPENSIBILITY, sus-pens-i-bil′i-ti, *n.* Susceptibility of being suspended. [suspended.

SUSPENSIBLE, sus-pens′i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

SUSPENSION, sus-pen′shun, *n.* Act of suspending: interruption: delay: temporary privation of office or privilege: a conditional withholding.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, sus-pen′shun-brij, *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is supported by chains, which pass over elevated piers, and are secured below at each end.

SUSPENSORY, sus-pens′or-i, *adj.* That suspends: doubtful.—*n.* That which suspends: a bandage.

SUSPICION, sus-pish′un, *n.* Act of suspecting: the imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence: mistrust.

SUSPICIOUS, sus-pish′us, *adj.* Full of suspicion: shewing suspicion: liable to suspicion: doubtful.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sus-pish′us-li, *adv.* In a suspicious manner: so as to raise suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sus-pish′us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being suspicious: disposition to suspect.

SUSPIRE, sus-pīr′, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To fetch a deep breath, to sigh, to breathe. [L. *suspiro—sub*, under, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

SUSTAIN, sus-tān′, *v.t.* *To hold up:* to bear: to maintain: to relieve: to prove: to sanction: to prolong.—*n.* (*Milton*) A sustainer. [L. *sub*, up, *teneo*, to hold.] [sustained.

SUSTAINABLE, sus-tān′a-bl, *adj.* That may be

SUSTAINER, sus-tān′ėr, *n.* One who or that which sustains or supports.

SUSTENANCE, sus′ten-ans, *n.* That which sustains: maintenance: provisions.

SUSTENTATION, sus-ten-tā′shun, *n.* That which sustains: support: maintenance.

SUTLER, sut′lėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A dabbler, one who does mean, dirty work:* a person who follows an army and sells provisions, &c. [O. D. *soeteler*, a small trader—*soetelen*, to do mean work; Ger. *sudler*, a dabbler—*sudeln*, to do dirty work.]

SUTLING, sut′ling, *adj.* Pertaining to sutlers: engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

SUTURAL, sūt′ūr-al, *adj.* Relating to a suture.

SUTURE, sūt′ūr, *n.* (*med.*) The *sewing* together of a wound: the seam uniting the bones of the skull: (*bot.*) the seam at the union of two margins in a plant. [L. *sutura—suo, sutum*, to sew.]

SUTURED, sūt′ūrd, *adj.* Having, or united by sutures.

SUZERAIN, sū′ze-rān, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who is above:* a feudal lord. [Fr.—*sus*, L. *susum, sursum*, above.]

SUZERAINTY, sū′ze-rān-ti, *n.* The dominion of a suzerain: paramount authority.

SWAB, swob, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which splashes water:* a mop for cleaning or drying floors, decks, &c.—*v.t.* To clean or dry with a swab:—*pr.p.* swabb′ing; *pa.p.* swabbed′. [Sw. *swabb*; D. *zwabber*; Norw. *svabba*, to splash water.]

SWABBER, swob′ėr, *n.* One who uses a swab: an officer who sees that the ship is kept clean.

SWADDLE, swod′l, *v.t.* *To swathe* or bind tight with clothes, as an infant:—*pr.p.* swadd′ling; *pa.p.* swadd′led. [A.S. *swœthil*, swathing; *swethel*, a swaddling-band: akin to SWATHE.]

SWADDLING-BAND, swod′ling-band, } *n.* A band
SWADDLING-CLOTH, swod′ling-kloth, } or cloth formerly used for swaddling an infant: (*B.*) swaddling-clothes.

SWAG-BELLIED, swag′-bel′id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a large projecting belly.

SWAGE, swāj, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Milton*). To assuage.

SWAGGER, swag′ėr, *v.i.* *To sway* or *swing* the body in bluster: to brag noisily: to bully.—*n.* Boastfulness: insolence of manner. [Akin to SWAY, SWING.]

SWAGGERER, swag′ėr-ėr, *n.* One who swaggers: a blustering fellow.

SWAIN, swān, *n.* (*lit.*) *A servant:* a young man: a peasant: a country lover. [A.S. *swan*, Ice. *sveinn*, young man, servant; Dan. *svend*, servant.]

SWALLOW, swol′ō, *n.* A migratory bird with long wings, which seizes its insect food on the wing. [A.S. *swalewe*; Ice. *svala*; Ger. *schwalbe*.]

SWALLOW, swol′ō, *v.t.* To receive *through the gullet* into the stomach: to ingulf: to absorb: to occupy: to exhaust:—*pr.p.* swall′ōwing; *pa.p.* swall′ōwed. [A.S. *swelgan*, O. Ger. *swelgen*, Ice. *svelgja—svelgr*, the gullet.]

SWALLOW-TAILED, swol′ō-tāld, *adj.* Like a swallow's tail in form: dove-tailed.

SWAM, swam, *pa.t.* of SWIM.

SWAMP, swomp, *n.* Wet, *spongy* land: low ground filled with water.—*v.t.* To sink in, or as in a swamp: to overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat. [Akin to Ice. *squampa*, to splash; Dan. *svamp*, A.S. *swamm*, Ger. *schwamm*, a sponge.]

SWAMPY, swomp′i, *adj.* Consisting of swamp: wet and spongy.

SWAN, swon, *n.* A web-footed bird like the duck and goose, superior in size and beauty. [A.S.; Ger. *schwan*; D. *zwaan*; O. Ger. *swan*.] [swan.

SWAN-LIKE, swon′-līk, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Resembling a

SWARD, swawrd, *n.* (*lit.*) *The skin of swine:* the grassy surface of land: green turf.—*v.t.* To cover with sward. [A.S. *sweard*, Ger. *schwarte*, Ice. *svordr*, the skin of bacon, sward.]

SWARDED, swawrd'ed, SWARDY, swawrd'i, } *adj.* Covered with sward.

SWARE, swār, (*B.*) *pa.t.* of SWEAR.

SWARM, swawrm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A body of humming* or buzzing insects: a cluster of insects, esp. of bees: a great number: throng.—*v.i.* To gather as bees: to appear in a crowd: to throng: to abound: to breed multitudes. [A.S. *swearm*; O. Ger. *swarm*; Ger. *schwarm*, noisy revelry, *schwärmen*, to buzz.]

SWART, swawrt, SWARTH, swawrth, } *adj.* (*Spenser*). Swarthy: (*Milton*) gloomy.

SWARTH, swawrth, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as SWATH.

SWARTHILY, swawrth'i-li, *adv.* With a swarthy colour: darkly: duskily.

SWARTHINESS, swawrth'i-nes, *n.* The state of being swarthy: duskiness of complexion.

SWARTHY, swawrth'i, *adj.* *Of a blackish complexion:* tawny. [A.S. *sweart*; Ice. *svartr*, Ger. *schwarz*, black.]

SWART-STAR, swawrt'-stär, *n.* (*Milton*). The dog-star, so called because at the time of its appearance it darkens or makes swart the complexion.

SWARVE, swawrv, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To swerve.

SWASH-BUCKLER, swosh'-buk'lėr, *n.* A bully, a blusterer. [See SWASHER.]

SWASHER, swosh'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who swashes, a blusterer. [Obs. *swash*, to bluster.]

SWAT, swot (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of SWEAT.

SWATH, swawth, *n.* (*lit.*) *A way:* a line of grass or corn cut by the scythe: the sweep of a scythe. [A.S. *swæthe*, path; Ger. *schwaden*; akin to WAY.]

SWATHE, swāth, *v.t.* *To bind* with a band or bandage:—*pr.p.* swāth'ing; *pa.p.* swāthed'.—*n.* A bandage. [A.S. *be-swethen*.]

SWAY, swā, *v.t.* *To swing* or wield with the hand: to cause to incline to one side: to influence by power or moral force: to govern.—*v.i.* to incline to one side: to govern: to have weight or influence.—*n.* The sweep of a weapon: that which moves with power: preponderance: power in governing: influence or authority inclining to one side. [D. *zwaayen*, Dan. *svaie*, to swing; Ice. *sveigja*, Dan. *sveie*, to bend.]

SWAYED, swād, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Bent down and injured in the back by heavy burdens—said of a horse.

SWEAR, swār, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To declare as true:* to affirm, calling God to witness: to give evidence on oath: to utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely.—*v.t.* to utter, calling God to witness: to administer an oath to: to declare on oath:—*pr.p.* swear'ing; *pa.t.* swōre; *pa.p.* sworn. [A.S. and O. Ger. *swerian*, Ger. *schwören*—O. Ger. *war*, Ger. *wahr*, true.]

SWEARD, swērd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Sword.

SWEARER, swār'ėr, *n.* One who swears: a profane person.

SWEAT, swet, *n.* The *wet* or moisture from the skin: labour: drudgery.—*v.i.* To give out sweat or moisture: to toil.—*v.t.* to give out, as sweat: to cause to sweat. [A.S. *swat*; Ice. *sveiti*; Dan. *sved*: akin to L. *sudo*, Sans. *svid*, to sweat.]

SWEATER, swet'ėr, *n.* One who sweats.

SWEATH-BAND, swēth'-band, *n.* (*Spenser*). A swaddling-band. [From SWATHE.]

SWEATINESS, swet'i-nes, *n.* State of being sweaty.

SWEATING-BATH, swet'ing-bath, *n.* A bath to promote perspiration.

SWEATING-ROOM, swet'ing-rōōm, *n.* A room for sweating persons: a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

SWEATY, swet'i, *adj.* Wet with sweat: consisting of sweat: laborious.

SWEDE, swēd, *n.* A native of Sweden.

SWEDENBORGIAN, swē-dn-bor'ji-an, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of *Swedenborg*, a Swedish philosopher (1688–1772), who claimed to have direct intercourse with the spiritual world, and who taught that there is one God, Jesus Christ.

SWEDISH, swēd'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to Sweden.

SWEEP, swēp, *v.t.* *To wipe* or rub over with a brush or broom: to carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force: to destroy or carry off at a stroke: to strike with a long stroke: to carry with pomp: to drag over: to pass rapidly over.—*v.i.* to pass swiftly and forcibly: to pass with pomp: to move with a long reach:—*pr.p.* sweep'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swept.—*n.* Act of sweeping: extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion: direction of a curve. [A.S. *swapan*, low Ger. *swepen*; Ice. *sopa*, to sweep, to wipe: allied to WIPE.]

SWEEPER, swēp'ėr, *n.* One who sweeps.

SWEEPINGLY, swēp'ing-li, *adv.* In a sweeping manner.

SWEEPINGS, swēp'ingz, *n.pl.* Things collected by [sweeping: rubbish.

SWEEPSTAKE, swēp'stāk, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who wins all—usually written *sweepstakes*.

SWEEPSTAKES, swēp'stāks, *n.* One who wins or sweeps off all the stakes: the sum of the stakes.

SWEET, swēt, *adj.* *Pleasing to the taste* or senses: tasting like sugar: fragrant: melodious: beautiful: fresh: not stale, sour, or putrid: mild: obliging.—*n.* A sweet substance: a term of endearment:—*pl.* sweetmeats. [A.S. *swet*, Goth. *sutis*, Gr. *hēdys*, akin to L. *suavis*, sweet, for *suadvis*—Sans. *svad*, to taste.]

SWEETBREAD, swēt'bred, *n.* The pancreas of an animal used for food, so called from its sweetness and resemblance to bread.

SWEET-BRIER, swēt'-brī'ėr, *n.* A kind of rose resembling the brier, having a sweet smell.

SWEETEN, swēt'n, *v.t.* To make sweet: to make pleasing, mild, or kind: to increase the agreeable qualities of: to make pure and healthy.

SWEETENER, swēt'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which sweetens.

SWEETENING, swēt'n-ing, *n.* Act of sweetening: [that which sweetens.

SWEETHEART, swēt'härt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One who is very sweet:* a lover or mistress. [SWEET, and O. Ger. augmentative affix *hart*.]

SWEETING, swēt'ing, *n.* A sweet apple: (*Shak.*) a darling, a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, swēt'ish, *adj.* Somewhat sweet to the [taste.

SWEETISHNESS, swēt'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being sweetish, or somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, swēt'li, *adv.* In a sweet manner: agreeably: delightfully.

SWEET-MARJORAM, swēt-mär'jor-am, *n.* A fragrant species of marjoram.

SWEETMEAT, swēt'mēt, *n.* *Sweet food:* a confection made of sugar. [SWEET and MEAT.]

SWEETNESS, swēt'nes, *n.* The quality of being sweet: agreeableness to taste or smell: amiableness: pleasantness.

SWEET-OIL, swēt'-oil, *n.* Olive oil.

SWEET-PEA, swēt'-pē, *n.* A pea cultivated for its sweet fragrance and beauty.

SWEET-POTATO, swēt'-po-tā'to, *n.* A plant common in tropical countries, having tubers like the potato, which are sweet and highly esteemed as food.

SWEET-SCENTED, swēt'-sent'ed, *adj.* Having a [sweet scent or smell.

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SWEET-WILLIAM, swēt-wil'yam, *n.* A species of pink of many colours and varieties.

SWELL, swel, *v.i.* To grow larger: to expand: to rise into waves: to heave: to be inflated: to bulge out: to grow louder: to be bombastic: to become elated, arrogant, or angry: to grow upon the view.—*v.t.* to increase the size of: to aggravate: to increase the sound of: to raise to arrogance:—*pr.p.* swell'ing; *pa.p.* swelled' or swollen (swōln).—*n.* Act of swelling: increase in size or sound: a gradual rise of ground: a wave: the waves or tides of the sea, esp. after a storm. [A.S. *swellan;* D. *swellen;* Ice. *svella.*]

SWELLING, swel'ing, *adj.* (*B.*) Inflated, proud, haughty.—*n.* Protuberance: a tumour: a rising, as of passion: (*B.*) inflation by pride.

SWELT, swelt, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To swelter.

SWELTER, swelt'ėr, *v.i.* To be faint or ready to perish with heat.—*v.t.* to oppress with heat: (*Shak.*) to exude, as sweat. [A.S. *sweltan*, to die; Ice. *svelta*, to hunger.]

SWEPT, swept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SWEEP.

SWERVE, swėrv, *v.i.* *To turn, wander*, or depart from any line, duty, or custom: to incline:—*pr.p.* swerv'ing; *pa.p.* swerved'. [A.S. *hweorfan*, Ice. *hverfa*, to turn or bend; D. *sweerven;* O. Ger. *swerben*, to wander: conn. with WARP.]

SWIFT, swift, *adj.* *Waving* or *moving quickly:* fleet: rapid: speedy: ready.—*n.* A swiftly flying bird of the swallow tribe. [A.S.—*swifan*, to move quickly, Ice. *svifa*, to glide, D. *zweeven*, to wave. See SWIVEL.]

SWIFTLY, swift'li, *adv.* With swiftness: rapidly.

SWIFTNESS, swift'nes, *n.* Quality of being swift: quickness: fleetness: rapidity: speed.

SWILL, swil, *v.t.* or *v.i.* *To swallow:* to drink greedily or largely.—*n.* A large draught of liquor: the liquid mixture given to swine. [A.S. *swelgan, swilgan*, to swallow. See SWALLOW.]

SWIM, swim, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To swing* or *move to and fro:* to float: to move on or in water: to be borne along by a current: to glide along with a waving motion: to be dizzy: to be drenched: to overflow: to abound.—*v.t.* to pass by swimming: to make to swim or float:—*pr.p.* swimm'ing; *pa.t.* swam; *pa.p.* swum.—*n.* Act of swimming: any motion like swimming: air-bladder of a fish. [A.S. *swimman*, Ger. *schwimmen*, Ice. *svima*, to swim; Ice. *sveima*, to swing, move to and fro.]

SWIMMER, swim'ėr, *n.* One who swims: a web-footed aquatic bird.

SWIMMING, swim'ing, *n.* The act of floating or moving on or in the water: dizziness.

SWIMMINGLY, swim'ing-li, *adv.* In a gliding manner, as if swimming: smoothly: successfully.

SWINCK, swingk, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as SWINK.

SWINDGE, swindj, *v.t.* (*Milton*). Same as SWINGE.

SWINDLE, swin'dl, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make dizzy:* to cheat under the pretence of fair dealing:—*pr.p.* swin'dling; *pa.p.* swin'dled.—*n.* The act of swindling or defrauding. [Ger. *schwindeln*, to be dizzy, to swindle; Ice. *sundla*, to be dizzy, conn. with *svima*, to swim.]

SWINDLER, swin'dlėr, *n.* One who swindles or defrauds by imposition: a cheat or rogue.

SWINE, swīn, *n.*, *sing.* and *pl.* A quadruped with bristly skin and long snout, fed for its flesh: a pig: pigs collectively. [A.S. *swin*, Ger. *schwein*, O. Ger. *suin*, L. *sus*, Gr. *hus*, from Sans. *su*, to bring forth: or from its grunt.]

SWINE-HERD, swīn'-hėrd, *n.* A herd or keeper of swine.

SWINE-STONE, swīn'-stōn, *n.* Same as STINK-STONE.

SWING, swing, *v.i.* To sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging in air: to vibrate: to practise swinging: to move or float: to turn round at anchor.—*v.t.* to move to and fro: to cause to wave or vibrate: to whirl, to brandish:—*pr.p.* swing'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swung.—*n.* The act of swinging: motion to and fro: a waving motion: anything suspended for swinging in: the sweep of a swinging body: power of anything swinging: free course. [A.S. *swingan*, Ger. *schwingen*, to swing; allied to WAG, SWAY.]

SWINGE, swinj, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To swing or wave to and fro: (*Shak.*) to beat, chastise. [A form of SWING.]

SWINGE, swinj, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). The same as SINGE.

SWINGE-BUCKLER, swinj'-buk'lėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who pretends to feats of arms, a blusterer.

SWINGLE, swing'gl, *v.t.* To dress or separate the fibrous parts of flax from the woody substance, by beating. [From SWING.]

SWINGLE-TREE, swing'gl-trē, } *n.* (*lit.*) *A swing-*
SINGLE-TREE, sing'gl-trē, } *ing-tree:* the cross piece of a carriage to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed.

SWINISH, swīn'ish, *adj.* Like swine: gross: brutal.

SWINISHLY, swīn'ish-li, *adv.* In a swinish manner.

SWINISHNESS, swīn'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being swinish.

SWINK, swingk, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To labour, to toil.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Labour. [A.S. *swincan*, to labour; allied to *swingan*, to swing.]

SWINKED, swingkd, *adj.* (*Milton*). Wearied with labour, fatigued. [From SWINK.]

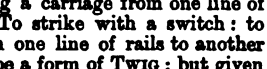
SWIRL, swirl, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *To whirl* or cause to perform a gyration.—*n.* A whirl, or whirling motion. [A form of WHIRL.]

SWISS, swis, *adj.* Of or belonging to Switzerland.—*n.* A native of Switzerland: the language of Switzerland.

SWITCH, swich, *n.* A small flexible twig: a movable rail for transferring a carriage from one line of rails to another.—*v.t.* To strike with a switch: to transfer a carriage from one line of rails to another by a switch. [Said to be a form of TWIG: but given by Wedgwood from the *swishing* sound which a blow with it makes in the air.]

SWITZER, swit'zėr, *n.* A native of Switzerland.

SWIVEL, swiv'l, *n.* That which allows *to swing* or *turn round* freely: something fixed in another body to turn round in it: a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck: a small cannon turning on a swivel. [A.S. *swifan*, to move quickly, to turn round; Ice. *sveifla*, to swing round, *svif*, sudden movement: conn. with SWIFT.]


Chain Swivel.

SWOLLEN, swōln, *pa.p.* of SWELL.

SWOON, swōōn, *v.i.* *To fail, to faint:* to fall into a fainting fit.—*n.* The act of swooning: a fainting fit. [A.S. *swōgan*, to swoon, A.S. and O. Ger. *swindan*, to become weak, to fail.]

SWOONDED, swōōnd'ed, obs. *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SWOON.

SWOOP, swōōp, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To sweep down upon:* to take with a sweep: to catch on the wing: to catch up.—*v.i.* to descend with a sweep.—*n.* The act of swooping: a seizing, as a bird on its prey. [From SWEEP.]

SWORD, sōrd, *n.* The weapon *for warding off* or *defending:* an offensive weapon with a long blade, sharp upon one or both edges, for cutting or

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thrusting: destruction by the sword or by war: war: the emblem of vengeance or justice, or of authority and power. [A.S. *sweord*, Ice. *sverd*, Ger. *schwert*, from *wehren*, to defend. See WARD.]

SWORD-BAYONET, sōrd'-bā'on-et, *n.* A bayonet shaped somewhat like a sword, and used as one.

SWORD-BEARER, sōrd'-bār'ėr, *n.* A public officer who carries the sword of state. [a sword.

SWORD-CANE, sōrd'-kān, *n.* A cane or stick containing

SWORDER, sōrd'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A swordsman.

SWORD-FISH, sōrd'-fish, *n.* A large sea-fish having the upper jaw elongated so as to resemble a sword.

SWORD-GRASS, sōrd'-gras, *n.* A kind of sedge.

SWORD-KNOT, sōrd'-not, *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. [of the sword.

SWORDSMAN, sōrdz'man, *n.* A man skilled in the use

SWORD-STICK, sōrd'-stik, *n.* A stick or cane enclosing a small sword.

SWORE, swōr, *pa.t.* of SWEAR.

SWORN, swōrn, *pa.p.* of SWEAR.

SWORN ENEMIES, enemies determined not to be reconciled.—SWORN FRIENDS, firm or close friends.

SWOTE, swōt, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Sweetly. [See SOOTE.]

SWOUND, swownd, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To swoon.

SWUM, swum, *pa.p.* of SWIM.

SWUNG, swung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SWING.

SYB, sib, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as SIB.

SYBARITE, sib'ar-īt, *n.* (*lit.*) *An inhabitant of Sybaris*, a town in ancient Italy, noted for the effeminacy and luxury of its inhabitants: one devoted to luxury.

SYBARITIC, -AL, sib-ar-it'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to a Sybarite: luxurious: voluptuous.

SYCAMINE, sik'a-mīn, *n.* (*B.*) A tree supposed to be the black mulberry. [Gr. *sykaminos—sykon*, a fig, and *moron*, the mulberry.]

SYCAMORE, sik'a-mōr, *n.* (*B.*) A large tree producing figs: in Britain, a species of maple. [Gr. *sykomoros—sykon*, a fig, and *moron*, the mulberry.]

SYCOPHANCY, sik'o-fan-si, *n.* The behaviour of a sycophant: obsequious flattery: servility.

SYCOPHANT, sik'o-fant, *n.* (*orig.*) One who *informed* against persons exporting *figs* from Attica, or plundering the sacred fig-trees: a common informer: a servile flatterer. [Gr. *sykophantēs—sykon*, a fig, and *phainō*, to bring to light.]

SYCOPHANTIC, -AL, sik-o-fant'ik, -al, *adj.* Like a sycophant: obsequiously flattering: parasitic.

SYENITE, sī'en-īt, *n.* A crystalline rock, resembling granite except in containing hornblende in place of mica, so named from *Syene* in Upper Egypt, where it was originally quarried.

SYENITIC, sī-en-it'ik, *adj.* Relating to Syene in Egypt: pertaining to syenite.

SYKER, sik'ėr, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Surely. [See SICKER.]

SYLLABIC, -AL, sil-lab'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of a syllable or syllables.

SYLLABICALLY, sil-lab'ik-al-li, *adv.* Syllable by syllable.

SYLLABICATE, sil-lab'i-kāt, *v.t.* To form into syllables:—*pr.p.* syllab'icating; *pa.p.* syllab'icated.

SYLLABICATION, sil-lab-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of forming syllables: the division of words into syllables. [labication.

SYLLABIFICATION, sil-lab-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Syl-

SYLLABIFY, sil-lab'i-fī, *v.t.* To form into syllables:—*pr.p.* syllab'ifying; *pa.p.* syllab'ified. [SYLLABLE, and L. *facio*, to make.]

SYLLABLE, sil'a-bl, *n.* Several letters *taken together* so as to form one sound: a word or part of a word uttered by a single effort of the voice: a small part of a sentence. [L. *syllaba*, Gr. *syllabē—syn*, with, together, and *lab*, root of *lambanō*, to take.]

SYLLABUB. Same as SILLABUB.

SYLLABUS, sil'a-bus, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which holds* several things *together:* compendium: abstract. [L. See SYLLABLE.]

SYLLOGISE, sil'o-jīz, *v.i.* To reason by syllogisms:—*pr.p.* syll'ogising; *pa.p.* syll'ogised.

SYLLOGISM, sil'o-jizm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A reckoning* or *judging* of things *brought together:* a bringing together of premises and drawing a conclusion from them: the logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, which follows from them, the conclusion. [Gr. *syllogismos—syllogizomai—syn*, together, *logizomai*, to reckon—*logos*, speech, reckoning.]

SYLLOGISTIC, -AL, sil-o-jis'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a syllogism: in the form of a syllogism.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, sil-o-jis'tik-al-li, *adv.* In the form of or by means of a syllogism.

SYLPH, silf, *n.* An imaginary being inhabiting the air: a fairy. [Fr. *sylphe*, Gr. *silphē*, a kind of beetle.]

SYLPHID, silf'id, *n.* A little sylph. [Dim. of SYLPH.]

SYLVAN. Same as SILVAN.

SYMBAL, sim'bal, *n.* Same as CYMBAL.

SYMBOL, sim'bol, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is thrown*, or *put along with* something else: a sign by which one knows a thing: an emblem: that which represents something else: a figure or letter representing something: (*theol.*) a creed, or compendium of doctrine.—*v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To symbolise. [Gr. *symbolon*, from *symballō—syn*, together, and *ballō*, to throw.]

SYMBOLIC, -AL, sim-bol'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of a symbol: representing by signs: emblematic: figurative: typical.

SYMBOLICALLY, sim-bol'ik-al-li, *adv.* By symbols.

SYMBOLISE, sim'bol-īz, *v.t.* To be symbolical: to resemble in qualities.—*v.t.* to represent by symbols:—*pr.p.* sym'bolising; *pa.p.* sym'bolised.

SYMBOLISER, sim'bol-īz-ėr, *n.* One who uses symbols.

SYMBOLISM, sim'bol-izm, *n.* Representation by symbols or signs: a system of symbols: use of symbols: (*theol.*) the science of symbols or creeds.

SYMBOLIST, sim'bol-ist, *n.* A symboliser.

SYMMETRICAL, sim-met'rik-al, *adj.* Having symmetry or due proportion in its parts: harmonious.

SYMMETRICALLY, sim-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a symmetrical manner: with due proportion of parts.

SYMMETRISE, sim'e-trīz, *v.t.* To make symmetrical:—*pr.p.* symm'etrising; *pa.p.* symm'etrised.

SYMMETRY, sim'e-tri, *n.* The state of one part being of the same *measure with*, or proportionate to another: due proportion: harmony: adaptation of parts to each other. [Gr. *symmetria—syn*, together, and *metron*, a measure.]

SYMPATHETIC, -AL, sim-pa-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* Shewing or inclined to sympathy: feeling with another: able to sympathise: compassionate: produced by sympathy.

SYMPATHETICALLY, sim-pa-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* With, from, or by sympathy.

SYMPATHISE, sim'pa-thīz, *v.i.* To have sympathy: to feel with or for another: to be compassionate—

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v.t. (*Shak.*) to suffer for in common:—*pr.p.* sym'pathising; *pa.p.* sym'pathised.

SYMPATHY, sim'pa-thi, *n.* *Feeling with* another: like feeling: an agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation: compassion: pity: condolence: tenderness. [Gr. *sympatheia—syn*, with, *paschō*, *epathon*, to suffer, to feel, from root of PATHOS, PATIENT.]

SYMPHONIC, sim-fon'ik, *adj.* Relating to or resembling a symphony: symphonious.

SYMPHONIOUS, sim-fō'ni-us, *adj.* *Agreeing* or harmonising *in sound:* accordant: harmonious. [See SYMPHONY.]

SYMPHONIST, sim'fo-nist, *n.* A composer of symphonies.

SYMPHONY, sim'fo-ni, *n.* *An agreeing together in sound:* unison, consonance, or harmony of sound: a musical composition for a full band of instruments: an instrumental introduction or termination to a vocal composition. [Gr. *symphōnia—syn*, together, *phōnē*, a sound.]

SYMPOSIUM, sim-pō'zi-um, *n.* *A drinking together:* a merry feast. [L.; Gr. *symposion—syn*, together, *posis*, a drinking—*pinō*, to drink.]

SYMPTOM, simp'tum, *n.* *That which falls* or happens along *with* something else: that which attends and indicates the existence of something else: (*med.*) that which indicates disease. [Gr. *symptōma—syn*, with, *piptō*, to fall.]

SYMPTOMATIC, -AL, simp-tum-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to symptoms: indicating the existence of something else: (*med.*) proceeding from some prior disorder.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, simp-tum-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a symptomatical manner: by symptoms.

SYNÆRESIS, sin-er'e-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *The taking* or pronouncing of two vowels *together*, or making one of them silent. See DIÆRESIS. [Gr. *synairesis—syn*, together, *haireō*, to take.]

SYNAGOGUE, sin'a-gog, *n.* *An assembly* of Jews for worship: a Jewish place of worship. [Fr.; Gr. *synagōgē—syn*, together, *agō*, to lead.]

SYNALEPHA, sin-a-lē'fa, *n.* A contraction by suppressing a final vowel or diphthong before another vowel or diphthong, so that the final syllable of one word runs or *melts* into the first of the other. [Gr. *synaloiphē—synaleiphō*, to melt together—*syn*, together, with, and *aleiphō*, to anoint.]

SYNANTHOUS, sin-an'thus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Denoting plants whose flowers and leaves appear together or at the same time. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *anthos*, a flower.]

SYNCARPOUS, sin-kär'pus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the carpels consolidated into one. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *karpos*, a fruit.]

SYNCHRONAL, sing'kron-al, *adj.* Happening or being *at the same time:* simultaneous.—*n.* That which happens at or belongs to the same time with something else. [Gr. *syn*, together, *chronos*, time.]

SYNCHRONISE, sing'kron-īz, *v.i.* To be synchronal or simultaneous: to agree in time.

SYNCHRONISM, sing'kron-izm, *n.* *Concurrence* of events *in time:* the tabular arrangement of contemporary events, &c. in history. [Gr. *synchronismos—synchronizō*, to agree in time. See SYNCHRONAL.]

SYNCHRONOUS, sing'kron-us, *adj.* Synchronal.

SYNCLINAL, sin-klī'nal, *adj.* Sloping downwards in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line: (*geol.*) denoting strata dipping toward a common central line or plane. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *klinō*, to bend.]

SYNCOPATE, sing'ko-pāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cut away* so as to bring other parts *together:* to contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle: (*mus.*) to unite by a slur the last note of a bar to the first note of the next:—*pr.p.* syn'copating; *pa.p.* syn'copated. [Low L. *syncopo, -atum*—L. *syncope*, Gr. *syngkopē—syn*, together, *koptō*, to cut off.]

SYNCOPATION, sing-ko-pā'shun, *n.* Act of syncopating.

SYNCOPE, sing'ko-pe, *n.* The omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never:* (*med.*) a fainting, an attack in which the breathing and circulation become faint: (*mus.*) syncopation. [L.; Gr. *syngkopē*. See SYNCOPATE.]

SYNDIC, sin'dik, *n.* (*lit.*) One who *helps* in a court of *justice:* an advocate: a government official: one chosen to transact business for others. [L. *syndicus*, Gr. *syndikos—syn*, with, *dikē*, justice.]

SYNDICATE, sin'dik-āt, *n.* A body of syndics: a council: the office of a syndic.

SYNECDOCHE, sin-ek'do-ke, *n.* A figure of speech by which a part is made *to comprehend* the whole, or the whole is put for a part. [Gr. *synekdochē—synekdechomai*, to comprehend—*syn*, together, *ekdechomai*, to receive.]

SYNECDOCHICAL, sin-ek-dok'ik-al, *adj.* Expressed by or implying synecdoche.

SYNERGISM, sin'ėrj-izm, *n.* The doctrine, held by a sect in the Lutheran Church, that divine grace requires a correspondent action of the human will to make it effectual. [Gr. *synergia*, co-operation—*syn*, together, and *ergō*, to work.]

SYNOD, sin'od, *n.* *A meeting:* an ecclesiastical council: among Presbyterians, a church-court consisting of several presbyteries: (*Milton*) conjunction. [A.S. *sinod*, L. *synodus*, Gr. *synodos—syn*, with, *hodos*, a way.]

SYNODIC, -AL, sin-od'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a synod: done in a synod.

SYNODICALLY, sin-od'ik-al-li, *adv.* By the authority of a synod.

SYNONYM, SYNONYME, sin'o-nim, *n.* *A name* or word having the same meaning *with* another: one of two or more words which have the same meaning. [Gr. *synōnymon—syn*, with, *onoma*, a name.]

SYNONYMOUS, sin-on'i-mus, *adj.* Pertaining to synonyms: expressing the same thing: having the same meaning.

SYNONYMOUSLY, sin-on'i-mus-li, *adv.* In a synonymous manner: with the same meaning.

SYNONYMY, sin-on'i-mi, *n.* The quality of being synonymous: a rhetorical figure by which synonymous words are used.

SYNOPSIS, sin-op'sis, *n.* *A view* of the whole *together:* a collective or general view of any subject. [Gr. *synopsis—syn*, with, together, *opsis*, a view—*opsomai* (fut. of *horaō*), to see—root *op*, to see.]

SYNOPTIC, -AL, sin-op'tik, -al, *adj.* Affording a synopsis or general view of the whole.

SYNOPTICALLY, sin-op'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a synoptical manner: so as to present a general view.

SYNOVIAL, sin-ō'vi-al, *adj.* Relating to synovia, an unctuous fluid resembling the white of an egg, secreted from certain glands in the joints. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *ōon*, L. *ovum*, an egg.]

SYNTACTIC, -AL, sin-tak'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to syntax: according to the rules of syntax.

SYNTACTICALLY, sin-tak'tik-al-li, *adv.* According to syntax.

SYNTAX, sin'taks, *n.* (*lit.*) *A putting together in*

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order: (*gram.*) the correct arrangement of words in sentences. [Gr. *syntaxis—syn*, together, *tassō*, *taxō*, to put in order.]

SYNTHERMAL, sin-thêrm'al, *adj.* Having the same degree of heat. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *thermē*, heat.]

SYNTHESIS, sin'the-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A putting* or placing *together:* composition: the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, or reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion: (*gram.*) the uniting of ideas into a sentence: (*med.*) the reunion of parts that have been divided: (*chem.*) the uniting of elements to form a compound:—*pl.* SYN'THESES (-sēz). [Gr. *synthesis—syn*, with, together, *thesis*, a placing—*tithēmi*, to place.]

SYNTHETIC, -AL, sin-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to synthesis: consisting in synthesis or composition.

SYNTHETICALLY, sin-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a synthetic manner: by synthesis.

SYPHILIS, sif'i-lis, *n.* An infectious venereal disease.

SYPHILITIC, sif-i-lit'ik, *adj.* Infected with, or of the nature of syphilis.

SYPHON, SYREN. Same as SIPHON, SIREN.

SYRIAC, sir'i-ak, *adj.* Relating to Syria, or to its language.—*n.* The language, esp. the ancient language of Syria.

SYRIAN, sir'i-an, *adj.* Relating to Syria.—*n.* A native of Syria.

SYRINGE, sir'inj, *n.* (*lit.*) *A pipe* or *reed:* a tube, with a piston, by which liquids are sucked up and ejected: a tube used by surgeons for injecting, &c.—*v.t.* To inject or clean with a syringe:—*pr.p.* syr'inging; *pa.p.* syr'inged. [Gr. *syringx*, a reed, a pipe—*syrizō*, to pipe or whistle.]

SYRINGOTOMY, sir-in-got'o-mi, *n.* The operation of cutting for the fistula. [From Gr. *syringx*, a pipe, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

SYRTIS, sêr'tis, *n.* (*Milton*). A quicksand. [L. and Gr.—Gr. *syreō*, to draw along.]

SYRUP. Same as SIRUP.

SYSTEM, sis'tem, *n.* Anything formed of parts *placed together:* an assemblage of bodies as a connected whole: an orderly arrangement of objects according to some common law or end: regular method or order: a full and connected view of some department of knowledge: the universe. [Gr. *systēma—syn*, together, *histēmi*, to place.]

SYSTEMATIC, -AL, sis-tem-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or consisting of system: formed or done according to system: methodical.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sis-tem-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a systematic manner: according to a system.

SYSTEMATISE, sis'tem-a-tīz, *v.t.* To reduce to a system.—*v.i.* to form systems:—*pr.p.* sys'tematising; *pa.p.* sys'tematised.

SYSTEMATISER, sis'tem-a-tīz-ér, *n.* One who systematises or reduces to a system.

SYSTOLE, sis'to-le, *n.* *A bringing together* or contraction of the heart for expelling the blood: (*gram.*) the shortening of a long syllable. [Gr. *systolē—syn*, together, *stello*, to set, place.]

SYSTYLE, sis'tīl, *n.* (*arch.*) The arrangement of columns so that they are only two diameters apart: a front or portico having columns so arranged. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *stylos*, a column.]

SYZYGIES, siz'i-jiz, *pl.* of SYZYGY.

SYZYGY, siz'i-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *Union:* the relative position of a planet (esp. the moon) when either in conjunction or in opposition with the sun: the period of new or full moon. [Gr. *syzygia*, union.]

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TABARD, tab'ard, *n.* A military garment of the 15th and 16th centuries, now worn by heralds. [Fr.; W. *tabar;* low L. *tabardum;* perh. connected with L. *tapes*, tapestry, coverlet.]

TABARDER, tab'ard-ér, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

TABASHEER, tab-a-shēr', *n.* A substance, consisting chiefly of silica, sometimes found in the cavities or tubular parts of the stems of bamboos and other large grasses, and prized by the Hindus as a tonic, &c.

TABBINET, tab'i-net, *n.* A more delicate kind of tabby resembling damask, used for window-curtains.

TABBY, tab'i, *n.* A kind of waved silk: an artificial stone, a mixture of shells, gravel, stones, and water.—*adj.* Brindled: diversified in colour.—*v.t.* To water or cause to look wavy:—*pr.p.* tabb'ying; *pa.p.* tabb'ied. [Fr. *tabis;* Pers. *utabi*, a kind of rich, waved silk.]

TABER, *v.i.* (*B.*) Same as TABOUR.

TABERD, tab'ėrd, *n.* Same as TABARD.

TABERNACLE, tab'ėr-na-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small hut* or *shed:* (*B.*) the movable building carried by the Jews through the desert, and used as a temple: a place of worship or sacred place: (*R. C. Church*) the place in which the consecrated elements of the Eucharist are kept.—*v.i.* To dwell: to abide for a time:—*pr.p.* tab'ernacling; *pa.p.* tab'ernacled. [L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed. See TAVERN.]

TABID, tab'id, *adj.* *Wasted* by disease. [L. *tabidus—tabeo*, to waste away.]

TABIDNESS, tab'id-nes, *n.* The state of being tabid or wasted by disease.

TABLATURE, tab'la-tūr, *n.* *Something tabular:* a painting on a wall or ceiling: a picture in general: (*anat.*) a division of the skull into two tables. [Fr., from L. *tabula.* See TABLE.]

TABLE, tā'bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A plank* or *board:* a smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture: supply of food, entertainment: the company at a table: the board for backgammon or draughts: a surface on which something is written or engraved: that which is cut or written on a flat surface: an inscription: a condensed statement: syllabus or index: (*B.*) a writing tablet: (*Shak.*) a tablet, note-book: (*Spenser*) a picture:—*pl.* (*Shak.*) the game of backgammon, a note-book.—*v.t.* To make into a table or catalogue: to lay on the table—i.e. to postpone consideration of.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to live at the table of another, to eat:—*pr.p.* tā'bling; *pa.p.* tā'bled. [Fr. *table*—L. *tabula*, a board, plank.]

TABLEAU, tab-lō', *n.* A picture: a striking and vivid representation. [Fr.—L. *tabula*, a painting.]

TABLE-BEER, tā'bl-bēr, *n.* Beer for the table or for common use.

TABLE-BOOK, tā'bl-book, *n.* A book of tablets, on which anything is written without ink: a note-book: a book of tables, as of weights, measures, &c.

TABLE-CLOTH, tā'bl-kloth, *n.* A cloth for covering a table, esp. at meals.

TABLE-COVER, tā'bl-kuv'ér, *n.* A cloth for covering a table, esp. at other than meal-times.

TABLE-LAND, tā'bl-land, *n.* An extensive flat of elevated land, like a table: a plateau.

TABLE-LINEN, tā'bl-lin'en, *n.* Linen table-cloths, napkins, &c.

TABLE-MONEY, tā'bl-mun'i, *n.* An allowance granted to general officers in the army, and flag-officers in the

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navy, to enable them to fulfil the duties of hospitality within their respective commands.

TABLE-SPOON, tā'bl-spōōn, *n.* One of the largest spoons used at table. [fill a table-spoon.

TABLE-SPOONFUL, tā'bl-spōōn'fool, *n.* As much as will

TABLET, tab'let, *n.* *A small table* or flat surface: something flat on which to write, paint, &c.: a confection in a flat square form. [Dim. of TABLE.]

TABLE-TALK, tā'bl-tawk, *n.* Talk at table or at meals.

TABLE-TURNING, tā'bl-turn'ing, *n.* Movements of tables or other objects, attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.

TABLING, tā'bling, *n.* The act of tabling or forming into tables: (*carp.*) a rude dove-tailing: (*naut.*) a broad hem on the skirts of sails.

TABOO, ta-bōō', *n.* (*lit.*) *Something held sacred* or *accursed:* an institution among the Polynesians by which certain things are consecrated: prohibition or interdict.—*v.t.* To forbid approach to: to forbid the use of:—*pr.p.* tabōō'ing; *pa.p.* tabōōed'. [Polynesian *tabu, tapu,* or *tambu.*]

TABOR. See TABOUR.

TABORER, tā'bor-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who beats the tabour.

TABORIN, tab'o-rin, } *n.* (*Shak.*) A tabour or small
TABORINE, tab'o-rēn, } drum.

TABOUR, TABOR, tā'bor, *n.* A small drum, played with one stick.—*v.i.* To play on a tabour: to beat lightly and often:—*pr.p.* tā'bouring; *pa.p.* tā'boured. [O. Fr.; Fr. *tambour;* It. *tamburo;* Ar. *'tombūr,* lyre, *tabl,* a drum.]

TABOURET, tab'or-et, *n.* *A small tabour* or drum. [Dim of TABOUR.]

TABOURET, tab'ōō-ret, *n.* A cushioned seat, without arms or back, highly ornamented, so called from its likeness to a tabour or drum.

TABRERE, tab'rēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A tabourer.

TABRET, tab'ret, *n.* A tabouret.

TABU. Same as TABOO.

TABULAR, tab'ū-lar, *adj.* Of the form of, or pertaining to a table: having a flat surface: arranged in a table or schedule: having the form of laminæ or plates.

TABULARISATION, tab-ū-lar-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of tabularising or forming into tables: the state of being tabularised.

TABULARISE, tab'ū-lar-īz, *v.t.* To put in a tabular form: to tabulate:—*pr.p.* tab'ūlarising; *pa.p.* tab'ūlarised.

TABULATE, tab'ū-lāt, *v.t.* *To reduce to tables* or synopses: to put in the form of tables: to shape with a flat surface:—*pr.p.* tab'ūlāting; *pa.p.* tab'ūlāted. [into tables.

TABULATION, tab-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of forming

TACHE, tash, *n.* A catch or loop. [A form of TACK.]

TACHOMETER, tak-om'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring variations in the velocity of machines. [From Gr. *tachos,* speed, and *metron,* a measure.]

TACIT, tas'it, *adj.* *Silent:* implied, but not expressed. [L. *tacitus—taceo,* to be silent.]

TACITLY, tas'it-li, *adv.* In a tacit or silent manner: by implication.

TACITURN, tas'i-turn, *adj.* *Habitually tacit* or *silent:* not fond of talking: reserved in speech. [L. *taciturnus—tacitus.* See TACIT.]

TACITURNITY, tas-i-turn'i-ti, *n.* State of being taciturn: habitual silence: reserve in speaking.

TACITURNLY, tas'i-turn-li, *adv.* In a taciturn manner: without conversation.

TACK, tak, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which attaches* or fastens: a short, sharp nail, with a broad head: the course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails.—*v.t.* To attach or fasten, esp. in a slight manner, as by tacks.—*v.i.* to change the course or *tack* of a ship by shifting the position of the sails. [D. *tack,* Ger. *zacke,* Gael. *tac,* point, tooth; A.S. *tacan,* to take: conn. with TAKE and ATTACH.]

TACKLE, tak'l, *n.* (*lit.*) Things *to be taken hold of:* tools, weapons: ropes, &c. for raising heavy weights: a pulley: the ropes, rigging, &c. of a ship.—*v.t.* To harness: to seize or take hold of:—*pr.p.* tack'ling; *pa.p.* tack'led. [Ger. *takel;* Sw. *tackel;* W. *tacl,* instrument, tool: prob. allied to TACK and TAKE.]

TACKLED, tak'ld, *p.adj.* Made of ropes tackled together.

TACKLING, tak'ling, *n.* Tackle or instruments: furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, &c. of a ship: harness for drawing a carriage.

TACT, takt, *n.* (*lit.*) *Touch, feeling:* peculiar skill: nice perception in seeing and doing exactly what is required by circumstances. [L. *tactus,* touch, sense of feeling—*tango, tactum,* to touch.]

TACTIC, -AL, tak'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to tactics.

TACTICALLY, tak'tik-al-li, *adv.* According to tactics.

TACTICIAN, tak-tish'an, *n.* One skilled in tactics.

TACTICS, tak'tiks, *n.* The science or art of *arranging* or manœuvring military and naval forces in battle. [Gr. *taktikē* (*technē,* art), art of arranging men in a field of battle—*tassō, taxō,* to arrange.]

TACTILE, tak'til, *adj.* *That may be touched* or felt. [From root of TACT.]

TACTION, tak'shun, *n.* *Act of touching:* touch. [From root of TACT.]

TACTLESS, takt'les, *adj.* Without tact.

TACTUAL, takt'ū-al, *adj.* *Relating to* the sense or organs of *touch:* derived from touch. [From L. *tactus,* touch. See TACT.]

TADPOLE, tad'pōl, *n.* *A young toad* or frog in its first state, having a tail. [From root of TOAD, and root of Gr. *pōlos,* L. *pullus,* a young animal.]

TA'EN, tān. A contraction of TAKEN.

TAFFEREL, taf'ėr-el, } *n.* The upper part of a ship's
TAFFRAIL, taf'rāl, } stern timbers, which is flat *like a table.* [D. *tafereel,* a panel—*tafel,* a table.]

TAFFETA, taf'e-ta, } *n.* (*orig.*) Silk stuff plainly
TAFFETY, taf'e-ti, } *woven:* a thin, glossy silk stuff, having a wavy lustre. [It. *taffetà*—Pers. *tâftah,* woven—*tâftan,* to spin.]

TAFFRAIL. See TAFFEREL.

TAFFY, taf'i, *n.* Same as TOFFY.

TAG, tag, *n.* A *tack* or *point* of metal at the end of a string: any small thing *tacked* or attached to another: anything mean.—*v.t.* To fit *a tag* or point to: to tack, fasten, or hang to:—*pr.p.* tagg'ing; *pa.p.* tagged'. [From root of TACK.]

TAG-RAG, tag'-rag, *n.* or *adj.* (*Shak.*) The lowest class of people, the rabble.

TAIL, tāl, *n.* (*law*) The term applied to an estate which is *cut off* or limited to certain heirs. [Fr. *taille,* cutting—*tailler,* to cut. See ENTAIL.]

TAIL, tal, *n.* The end of the backbone of an animal, generally *hairy* and hanging loose: anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, &c.: the back, lower, or hinder part of anything: anything long and hanging, as a catkin, train of a comet, &c. [A.S. *tægel;* Ice. *tagl;* O. Ger. *zagal;* Goth. *tagl,* hair.]

TO TURN TAIL, to run away.

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TAIL-BOARD, tāl'-bōrd, *n.* The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be let down or removed, for convenience in unloading.

TAILLESS, tāl'les, *adj.* Having no tail.

TAILOR, tāl'ur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cutter:* one whose business is to *cut out* and make men's clothes.—*v.i.* To work as a tailor. [Fr. *tailleur—tailler*, to cut.]

TAILORING, tāl'ur-ing, *n.* The business or work of a tailor.

TAIL-PIECE, tāl'-pēs, *n.* A piece at the tail or end, esp. of a series, as of engravings.

TAINT, tānt, *v.t.* *To tinge, moisten,* or impregnate with anything noxious: to infect: to stain.—*v.i.* to be affected with something corrupting:—*pr.p.* taint'ing; *pa.p.* taint'ed.—*n.* A stain or tincture: infection or corruption: a spot or blemish.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Tainted, touched, imbued. [Fr. *teindre*, to dye, pa.p. *teint*, O. Fr. *taint*—L. *tingo, tinctum*, to wet or moisten. See TINGE.]

TAINTLESS, tānt'les, *adj.* Without taint or infection: pure: incorrupt. [manner: without taint.

TAINTLESSLY, tānt'les-li, *adv.* In a taintless

TAINTURE, tānt'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Taint, tinge, stain. [From root of TAINT.]

TAKE, tāk, *v.t.* To lay hold of: to get into one's possession: to catch: to capture: to captivate: to receive: to choose: to use: to allow: to understand: to agree to: to become affected with: (*Shak.*) to infect, blast, bewitch.—*v.i.* to catch: to have the intended effect: to gain reception, to please: to move or direct the course of: to have recourse to:—*pr.p.* tāk'ing; *pa.t.* took; *pa.p.* tāk'en. [A.S. *tacan;* Ice. *taka;* Dan. *tage:* akin to TACK.]

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF, to employ to advantage: to make use of circumstances to the prejudice of.—TAKE AFTER, to follow in resemblance.—TAKE AIR, to be disclosed or made public.—TAKE BREATH, to stop in order to breathe, to be refreshed.—TAKE CARE, to be careful.—TAKE DOWN, to reduce: to bring down from a higher place, to lower: to swallow: to pull down: to write down.—TAKE HEED, to be careful.—TAKE HEED TO, to attend to with care.—TAKE IN, to enclose: to embrace: to contract, to furl, as a sail: to cheat: to receive: (*Shak.*) to conquer.—TAKE IN HAND, to undertake.—TAKE IN VAIN, to use with levity or profaneness.—TAKE NOTICE, to observe: to show that observation is made: (with *of*), to remark upon.—TAKE OFF, to remove: to swallow: to mimic or imitate.—TAKE ON, to take upon: to claim a character: to grieve.—TAKE ORDER WITH (*Bacon*), to check.—TAKE OUT, to remove from within: to deduct: (*Shak.*) to copy.—TAKE PART, to share.—TAKE PLACE, to happen: to prevail.—TAKE ROOT, to strike out roots, to live and grow, as a plant: to be established.—TAKE TO, to apply to: to resort to: to be fond of.—TAKE TO HEART, to feel sensibly.—TAKE UP, to lift, to raise: (*Shak.*) to borrow money, to buy on credit, to make up a quarrel: to employ, occupy, or fill: to arrest: to comprise.—TAKE UPON, to assume.—TAKE WITH, to be pleased with.

TAKE, tāk, *n.* Quantity of fish taken or captured at one time. [which one is deceived.

TAKE-IN, tāk'-in, *n.* An imposition, fraud: that by

TAKING, tāk'ing, *n.* Act of taking or gaining possession: a seizing: agitation, excitement: (*Spenser*) sickness: (*Shak.*) witchery: malignant influence.

TAKING, tāk'ing, *adj.* Captivating: alluring.

TAKINGLY, tāk'ing-li, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner. [taking or attractive.

TAKINGNESS, tāk'ing-nes, *n.* Quality of being

TALAUNT, tal'awnt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Talon.

TALC, talk, *n.* A mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green colour and a soapy feel. [Fr. *talc;* Ger. *talk;* Ar. *'talaq.*]

TALCKY, talk'i, } *adj.* Containing, consisting of,
TALCOUS, talk'us, } or like talc.

TALE, tāl, *n.* *That which is told:* a narrative or story: information: what is *told* or counted off: number: reckoning. [A.S. *talu*, D. *taal;* A.S. *tal*, number, *talcan*, to reckon: from TELL.]

TALE-BEARER, tāl'-bār'ėr, *n.* One who maliciously bears or tells tales or gives information.

TALE-BEARING, tāl'-bār'ing, *adj.* Given to bear or tell tales, or officiously to give information.—*n.* Act of telling secrets. [with stories.

TALEFUL, tāl'fool, *adj.* Full of tales, abounding

TALENT, tal'ent, *n.* (*lit.*) *A weight:* (*B.*) a weight or sum of money = 94 lbs. avoir. or £340 to £396: weight, inclination: natural or special gift: special aptitude: eminent ability. [L. *talentum;* Gr. *talanton*, a weight, a talent, from *talaō, tlaō*, Sans. *tul*, to bear, weigh.] [mental gifts.

TALENTED, tal'ent-ed, *adj.* Possessing talents or

TALENTLESS, tal'ent-les, *adj.* Without talent.

TALE-TELLER, tāl'-tel'ėr, *n.* One who tells tales or stories, esp. officiously.

TALISMAN, tal'is-man, *n.* (*lit.*) *Consecration* or *incantation:* a species of charm engraved on metal or stone, to which wonderful effects are ascribed: (*fig.*) something that produces extraordinary effects. [Fr.—Gr. *telesma*, consecration, incantation—*teleō*, to consecrate.]

TALISMANIC, tal-is-man'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the properties of a talisman: magical.

TALK, tawk, *v.i.* To speak familiarly: to prattle: to reason.—*n.* Familiar conversation: that which is uttered in familiar intercourse: subject of discourse: rumour. [Prov. Ger. *talken*, to speak indistinctly; Ice. *tala*, to speak, *tulka*, to interpret: prob. allied to TELL.]

TALK OVER, to talk about, to deliberate upon, to discuss.

TALKATIVE, tawk'a-tiv, *adj.* Given to much talking: prating. [manner.

TALKATIVELY, tawk'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a talkative

TALKATIVENESS, tawk'a-tiv-nes, *n.* Quality of being talkative or loquacious.

TALKER, tawk'ėr, *n.* One who talks.

TALL, tawl, *adj.* High, esp. in stature: lofty: long: (*Shak.*) brave, bold. [W. *tal*, tall, *talaw*, to make or grow tall; Sw. *tall*, a pine-tree.]

TALLNESS, tawl'nes, *n.* State of being tall: height.

TALLOW, tal'ō, *n.* The fat of animals melted: any coarse, hard fat.—*v.t.* To grease with tallow. [A.S. *telg, tælg;* Ger. *talg*, Ice. *tolg;* A.S. *telgan*, to smear.]

TALLOW-CANDLE, tal'ō-kan'dl, *n.* A candle made of tallow.

TALLOW-CATCH, tal'ō-kach, *n.* (*Shak.*) A keech or lump of tallow: a low mean fellow. [See KEECH.]

TALLOW-CHANDLER, tal'ō-chand'lėr, *n.* A dealer in tallow, candles, &c. [See CHANDLER.]

TALLOW-CHANDLERY, tal'ō-chand'lėr-i, *n.* The trade or place of business of a tallow-chandler.

TALLOW-KEECH, tal'ō-kēch, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as TALLOW-CATCH.

TALLOWY, tal'ō-i, *adj.* Like tallow, greasy.

TALLY, tal'i, *n.* A stick *cut* or notched to match another stick, used to mark numbers or keep accounts: anything made to suit another.—*v.t.* To score with corresponding notches: to make to fit.—*v.i.* to correspond: to suit:—*pr.p.* tall'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tall'ied. [Fr. *taille*, It. *taglia*, L. *talea*, a cutting. See TAIL.]

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TALLY-HO, tal'i-hō, *int.* The huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has gone away.

TALLYMAN, tal'i-man, *n.* One who keeps a tally-shop.

TALLY-SHOP, tal'i-shop, *n.* A shop where goods are sold to be paid by instalments, the seller having one account-book which tallies with the buyer's.

TALLY-SYSTEM, tal'i-sis'tem, *n.* A mode of buying goods on credit, or on terms of payment by small weekly sums till the debt is paid.

TALMUD, tal'mud, *n.* (*lit.*) *Study, learning*, or *doctrine:* the body of Hebrew laws, comprising the written law and the traditions and comments of the Jewish doctors. [Chaldee *talmud*, instruction; Heb. *talmid*, a scholar—*lāmad*, to learn.]

TALMUDIST, tal'mud-ist, *n.* One learned in the Talmud.

TALMUDISTIC, tal-mud-ist'ik, *adj.* Relating to, or contained in the Talmud.

TALON, tal'on, *n.* (*lit.*) *The ankle* or *heel:* the claw of a bird of prey. [Fr. *talon*, the heel—L. *talus*, the ankle, heel.]

TALUS, tā'lus, *n.* The ankle-bone: (*arch.*) a slope: (*fort.*) the sloping part of a work: (*geol.*) a sloping heap of fragments at the foot of a steep rock. [L., 'the ankle.']

TAMABILITY, tām-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Tamableness.

TAMABLE, tām'a-bl, *adj.* That may be tamed.

TAMABLENESS, tām'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being tamable.

TAMARIND, 'tam'a-rind, *n.* (*lit.*) *Indian date:* a beautiful E. Indian tree, with a sweet, pulpy fruit, in pods. [It. *tamarindo*—Ar. *tamar hindi*, Hindu date.]

TAMARISK, tam'a-risk, *n.* A genus of plants of many species, some of which were once in high repute for the tonic properties of their twigs.

TAMBOUR, tam'bōōr, *n.* A small, shallow *drum:* a small, drum-like, circular frame, for embroidering: a rich kind of gold and silver embroidery: (*fort.*) a timber stockade, loopholed, to defend a gateway, road, &c.—*v.t.* To embroider on a tambour. [Fr. *tambour*, from root of TABOUR.]

TAMBOURINE, tam-bōōr-ēn', *n.* A shallow *drum* with one skin and bells, and played on with the hand. [Fr. *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*.]

TAMBURIN (*Spenser*). TAMBOURINE.

TAME, tām, *v.t.* *To have dominion over, to subdue:* to reduce to a domestic state: to make gentle: to reclaim: to civilise:—*pr.p.* tām'ing; *pa.p.* tāmed'.—*adj.* Subdued: having lost native wildness and shyness: domesticated: gentle: spiritless: without vigour: dull. [A.S. *tamian*, Ice. *temia*, L. *domo*, Gr. *damaō*, Sans. *dam*, to subdue, to tame; A.S. *tam*, Ice. *tamr*, tame.]

TAMELY, tām'li, *adv.* In a tame, unresisting, or mean manner: without manifestation of spirit.

TAMENESS, tām'nes, *n.* State of being tame or domesticated: quality of being gentle or shy: want of spirit.

TAMER, tām'ėr, *n.* One who tames.

TAMMY, tam'i, *n.* A thin worsted stuff, highly glazed, used for ladies' boots.

TAMP, tamp, *v.t.* To fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting: to pack earth, &c. round, as a mine, to prevent an explosion in a wrong direction. [O. Fr. *tapper*, Prov. *tampir*, to plug or stop, conn. with TAP.]

TAMPER, tamp'ėr, *v.i.* To try the temper of: to try little experiments without necessity: to meddle: to practise secretly. [Prob. conn. with TEMPER.]

TAMPING, tamp'ing, *n.* The act of filling up a hole in a rock for blasting: the material used. [From TAMP.]

TAMPION, tamp'i-un, *n.* The stopper used to close the mouth of a cannon or mortar. [Fr. *tampon*, from root of TAMP.]

TAMPON, tamp'on, *n.* (*surg.*) A plug inserted in a cavity of the body in order to arrest hemorrhage. [Fr. See TAMPION.]

TAM-TAM, tam'-tam, *n.* An Indian musical instrument, resembling the tambourine, but larger and more powerful, and oval instead of round. [Hindu *tom-tom*, from the sound.]

TAN, tan, *v.t.* To convert into leather by steeping in an infusion of oak or other bark: to make brown or tawny.—*v.i.* to become tanned:—*pr.p.* tann'ing; *pa.p.* tanned'.—*n.* Oak or some other bark bruised and broken for tanning: a yellowish-brown colour. [Fr. *tanner;* prob. from Bret. *tann*, oak, or Ger. *tanne*, fir.]

TAN-BALLS, tan'-bawlz, *n.* The spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into balls or lumps, which harden on drying, and serve for fuel.

TANDEM, tan'dem, *adv.* (*lit.*) *At length:* applied to the position of horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast.—*n.* A team of horses (usually two) so harnessed. [L. *tandem*, at length. The word originated in university slang Latin.]

TANE, tān (*Spenser*). Ta'en, taken.

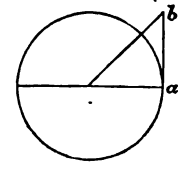
TANG, tang, *n.* (*Shak.*) A twang or sharp sound.—*v.t.* To cause to ring. [A form of TWANG.]

TANG, tang, *n.* A strong or offensive *taste*, esp. of something extraneous: relish: taste. [From root of TASTE.]

TANG, tang, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is tacked on:* the projecting part of an object which secures it to a handle, as the part of a knife which goes into the haft. [A nasalised form of TACK.]

TANGENCY, tanj'en-si, *n.* State of being tangent: a contact or touching.

TANGENT, tanj'ent, *adj. Touching:* (*geom.*) touching at a single point.—*n.* A line which touches a circle, and which when produced does not cut it. [L. *tangens, -entis*, pr.p. of *tango*, to touch.]



a b, Tangent.

TANGENTIAL, tanj-en'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to a tangent: in the direction of a tangent.

TANGENTIALLY, tanj-en'shal-li, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent.

TANGIBILITY, tanj-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch.

TANGIBLE, tanj'i-bl, *adj.* Perceptible *by the touch:* capable of being possessed or realised. [L. *tangibilis—tango*, to touch.]

TANGIBLENESS, tanj'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tangible.

TANGIBLY, tanj'i-bli, *adv.* In a tangible manner: so as to be perceptible by the touch.

TANGLE, tang'gl, *n.* An edible sea-weed: a knot of things united confusedly.—*v.t.* To unite together confusedly: to interweave: to insnare.—*v.i.* to be united confusedly:—*pr.p.* tang'ling; *pa.p.* tang'led. [Goth. *tagl*, hair, Ger. *tang*, sea-weed.]

TANGLY, tang'gli, *adj.* In a tangle: united confusedly: covered with tangle or sea-weed.

TANIST, tan'ist, *n.* Anciently, a lord or proprietor

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of a tract of land in Ireland. [Ir. and Gael. *tanaiste*, lord.]

TANISTRY, tan'ist-ri, *n.* A tenure of lands in Ireland, by which the proprietor had only a life estate. [From TANIST.]

TANK, tangk, *n.* A large cistern of *stagnant* water. [O. Fr. *estanc;* W. *stang*, pool; It. *stagno*—L. *stagnum*, a pool of standing water. See STAGNATE.]

TANKARD, tangk'ard, *n.* A large vessel for holding liquors: a drinking vessel with a lid. [O. Fr. *tanquart;* O. D. *tanckaerd;* Gael. *tancard.*]

TANLING, tan'ling, *n.* (*Shak.*) One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. [and a base.

TANNATE, tan'āt, *n.* A compound of tannic acid

TANNER, tan'ėr, *n.* One who tans.

TANNERY, tan'ėr-i, *n.* A place for tanning.

TANNIC, tan'ik, *adj.* Of or from tan.

TANNIC ACID, an acid forming the astringent principle of the bark of oak and other trees, used in tanning and in medicine.

TANNIN, tan'in, *n.* The astringent substance in bark, which is of effect in tanning.

TANNING, tan'ing, *n.* The art of tanning or converting into leather.

TANSY, tan'zi, *n.* A genus of composite plants, the young leaves of which are used for flavouring puddings, cakes, &c. [Fr. *tanaisie*, said to be from Gr. *athanasia*, immortality.]

TANTALISATION, tant-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of tantalising: state of being tantalised.

TANTALISE, tant'al-īz, *v.t.* To tease or torment, by presenting something to excite desire, but keeping it out of reach:—*pr.p.* tant'alīsing; *pa.p.* tant'alised.

[From *Tantalus*, a Gr. mythical personage, who was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.]

TANTALISM, tant'al-izm, *n.* The punishment of Tantalus: a teasing or tormenting. [See TANTALISE.]

TANTAMOUNT, tant'a-mownt, *adj.* *Amounting to so much* or to the same: equivalent: equal. [Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so much, so great, and AMOUNT.]

TANTIVY, tan-tiv'i, *adv.* With great haste or speed—a hunting term. [Said to be from the note of a hunting-horn.] [steeped in liquor with tan.

TAN-VAT, tan'-vat, *n.* A vat in which hides are

TAN-YARD, tan'-yärd, *n.* A yard or enclosure where leather is tanned.

TAP, tap, *v.t.* *To strike* with something small: to touch gently.—*v.i.* to give a gentle knock:—*pr.p.* tapp'ing; *pa.p.* tapped'.—*n.* A gentle blow or touch, esp. with something small. [Fr. *taper*, to strike; prob. conn. with Gr. *tuptō*, to strike.]

TAP, tap, *v.t.* To pierce, so as to let out fluid: to open a cask and draw off liquor:—*pr.p.* tapp'ing; *pa.p.* tapped'. [A.S. *tæppan;* Ice. *tappa;* Ger. *zapfen.*]

TAP, tap, *n.* A hole or short pipe through which liquor is drawn: a plug or spile to stop a hole in a cask: a place where liquor is drawn. [A.S. *tappa;* perh. conn. with TAP, a blow.]

TAP-BOLT, tap'-bōlt, *n.* A bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through and receiving a nut.

Tap-bolt.

TAPE, tāp, *n.* A narrow *fillet* or band of woven work, used for strings, &c. [A.S. *tæppe*, a fillet.]

TAPE-LINE, tāp'-līn, *n.* A measuring line of tape, marked with inches, &c.

TAPER, tāp'ėr, *n.* A small wax-candle or light.—*adj.* Narrowed towards the point, like a taper: long and slender.—*v.i.* To become gradually smaller towards one end.—*v.t.* to make to taper:—*pr.p.* tāp'ering; *pa.p.* tāp'ered. [A.S. *tapur*, *taper;* Ir. *tapar;* W. *tampyr.*] [thinner.

TAPERING, tāp'ėr-ing, *adj.* Growing gradually

TAPERINGLY, tāp'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a tapering manner.

TAPESTRY, tap'es-tri, *n.* A kind of *carpet-work* or fabric of wool and silk, with wrought figures.—*v.t.* To adorn with tapestry. [Fr. *tapisserie—tapis*, It. *tappeto*, a carpet, L. *tapete*, a carpet, tapestry, Gr. *tapēs*, a carpet.]

TAPET, tap'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). Tapestry.

TAPE-WORM, tāp'-wurm, *n.* A tape-like worm, often of great length, found in the intestines.

TAPIOCA, tap-i-ō'ka, *n.* The glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the cassava plant of Brazil.

TAPIR, tā'pir, *n.* A pachydermatous animal about the size of an ass, with a short, flexible proboscis, found in S. America and in Sumatra. [Brazilian *tapy'ra.*]

TAPIS, tā'pis, *n.* Tapestry, carpeting: formerly, the cover of a council-table. [Fr. See TAPESTRY.]

UPON THE TAPIS, on the table: under consideration.

TAPPING, tap'ing, *n.* The act or art of tapping or drawing out fluid.

TAP-ROOM, tap'-rōōm, *n.* A room where beer is served from the tap or cask.

TAP-ROOT, tap'-rōōt, *n.* A root which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable distance without dividing. [liquor: a publican.

TAPSTER, tap'stėr, *n.* One who taps or draws off

TAR, tär, *n.* A resinous substance of a dark colour, obtained from pine-trees: a sailor, so called from his tarred clothes.—*v.t.* To smear with tar:—*pr.p.* tarr'ing; *pa.p.* tarred'. [A.S. *teru*, *tearo;* O. D. *tarre*, *terre;* Sw. *tjära.*]

TARANTELLA, tar-an-tel'a, *n.* An Italian dance. [It]

TARANTISM, tar'ant-izm, *n.* A leaping or dancing mania, originating in, or supposed to originate in, an animal poison. [Supposed to be from the ground-spider, *Tarantula*, which conveys the poison into the human body by its bite.]

TARAXACUM, tar-aks'a-kum, *n.* The root of the dandelion employed in medicine.

TARDIGRADE, tärd'i-grād, *adj.* *Stepping* or moving *slowly.*—*n.* A sloth, or animal of the sloth tribe. [From L. *tardus*, slow, and *gradi*, to step.]

TARDILY, tärd'i-li, *adv.* In a tardy or slow manner.

TARDINESS, tärd'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being tardy or slow.

TARDY, tärd'i, *adj.* *Drawing* slowly along: sluggish: late: out of season.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make tardy, to delay. [Fr. *tardif;* It. *tardo;* L. *tardus*, perh. conn. with *traho*, to draw.] [paced.

TARDY-GAITED, tärd'i-gāt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Slow-

TARE, tär, *n.* A plant like the vetch, sometimes cultivated for fodder. [O. E. *tarefitch*, the wild vetch.]

TARE, tär, *n.* The weight of the vessel or package in which goods are contained: an allowance made for it. [Fr.; It. *tara;* Ar. *tarah*, thrown away, set aside.]

TARE, tär, obs. *pa.t.* of TEAR.

TARGE, tärj, *n.* Target.

TARGET, tärg'et, *n.* A small buckler or shield: a mark to fire at. [O. E. *targe;* A.S. *targe;* Ice.

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tearga; Gael. *teargaid;* prob. akin to L. *tergus*, a hide, from shields being covered with a hide.]

TARGETED, tärg'et-ed, *adj.* Armed with a target.

TARGETEER, tärg-et-ēr', *n.* One armed with a target.

TARGUM, tär'gum, *n.* A general term for the Aramaic versions of the Old Testament. [Chaldee, from *tirgem*, to translate, explain.]

TARIFF, tar'if, *n.* A list or table of the duties, &c. fixed by law on merchandise.—*v.t.* To fix the duties on. [Sp. *tarifa*, either from *Tarifa* in Spain, where duties were collected by the Moors: or from Ar. *ta'rif*, information, from *'arafa*, to inform.]

TARLATAN, tär'la-tan, *n.* A thin gauze-like fabric of cotton, used for ladies' ball-dresses, &c. [From *Tarare*, in France, the centre of the manufacture.]

TARN, tärn, *n.* A small lake among the mountains. [Ice. *tiörn.*]

TARNISH, tär'nish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cover, to darken:* to soil by exposure to the air, &c.: to diminish the lustre or purity of.—*v.i.* to become dull: to lose lustre. [Fr. *ternir*, pr.p. *ternissant; terne*, dull, wan —O. Ger. *tarni*, covered, *tarnjan*, A.S. *dernan*, to cover, darken.]

TARPAULIN, tar-paw'lin, } *n. A tarred pall* or
TARPAULING, tar-paw'ling, } cover of coarse canvas. [From TAR, and prov. E. *pauling*, a covering for a cart, O.E. *pall*, a sort of cloth, conn. with PALL.]

TARRAGON, tar'a-gon, *-n.* The herb-dragon, an aromatic plant used for perfuming vinegar. [O. Fr. *targon*—L. *draco, draconis*, a dragon.]

TARRAS, tar'ras, *n.* (*Spenser*). Terrace.

TARRE, tär, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To set on, to encourage.

TARRIANCE, tar'i-ans, *n.* Act of tarrying, delay.

TARRIER, tar'i-ėr, *n.* Old form of TERRIER.

TARRY, tar'i, *v.i.* *To be tardy* or *slow:* to loiter or stay behind: to delay.—*v.t.* to wait for:—*pr.p.* tarr'ying; *pa.p.* tarr'ied. [W. *tariaw*, to loiter, stay; O. E. *targen;* Fr. *tarder;* from L. *tardus*, slow. See TARDY.]

TARRY, tär'i, *adj.* Consisting of, covered with, or [like tar.

TARSAL, tär'sal, *adj.* Relating to the tarsus or ankle.

TARSUS, tär'sus, *n.* (*pl.* TAR'SI). The part of the foot to which the leg is articulated. [Gr. *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot.]

TART, tärt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Tearing:* sharp or sour to the taste: (*fig.*) sharp: severe. [A.S. *teart—tearan*, to tear.]

TART, tärt, *n.* A small pie, containing fruit or jelly, orig. of a *twisted* form. [Fr. *tarte, tourte;* L. *tortus*, twisted, pa.p. of *torqueo*, to twist.]

TARTAN, tär'tan, *n.* A woollen stuff, checked with various colours, much worn in the Scottish Highlands. [Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey; Sp. *tiritana, tiritaira*, a sort of thin silk.]

TARTAR, tär'tar, *n.* An acid salt, which forms on the sides of casks containing wine (when pure, called *cream of tartar*): a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth. [Fr. *tartre;* low L. *tartarum.*]

TARTAR, tär'tar, *n.* A native of Tartary in Asia: an irritable person, or one too strong for his assailant.

TARTAR, tär'tar, *n.* (*Shak.*) Tartarus or hell, the infernal regions. [tarus: hellish.

TARTAREAN, tar-tā're-an, *adj.* Relating to Tar-

TARTAREOUS, tar-tā're-us, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling tartar. [from tartar.

TARTARIC, tar-tar'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained

TARTAROUS, tär'tar-us, *adj.* Same as TARTAREOUS.

TARTARUS, tär'tar-us, *n.* (*myth.*) The lower world generally, but esp. the place of punishment for the wicked. [L.; Gr. *tartaros.*]

TARTARY, tär'tar-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Tartarus.

TARTISH, tärt'ish, *adj.* Somewhat tart.

TARTLET, tärt'let, *n.* A small tart.

TARTLY, tärt'li, *adv.* In a tart, sour, or sharp manner. [ness: sharpness.

TARTNESS, tärt'nes, *n.* Quality of being tart: sour-

TAR-WATER, tär'-waw'tėr, *n.* An infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine.

TASK, task, *n.* (*lit.*) A *tax:* a set amount of work, esp. of study, given by another: work: drudgery: (*Shak.*) challenge.—*v.t.* To impose a task on: to burden with severe work: (*Shak.*) to challenge. [W. *tasg*, job, piece-work; O. Fr. *tasque;* low L. *tasca, taxa*—L. *taxo*, to rate, tax. See TAX.]

TO TAKE TO TASK, to reprove.

TASKER, task'ėr, *n.* One who imposes or assigns a task.

TASKING, task'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) A challenging.

TASK-MASTER, task'-mas'tėr, *n.* A master who imposes a task: one whose office is to assign tasks.

TASK-WORK, task'-wurk, *n.* Work done as a task, or by the job. [the thigh.

TASLET, tas'let, *n.* A tasse or piece of armour for

TASMANIAN, tas-mā'ni-an, *adj.* Of or belonging to Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land.—*n.* A native of Tasmania. [From *Tasman*, the discoverer.]

TASSAL-GENT, tas'al-jent', *n.* (*Spenser*). TASSEL-GENTLE.

TASSE, tas'se, *n.* A piece of armour for the thigh. [Fr. *tassette.*]

TASSEL, tas'el, *n.* (*lit.*) A *knob* or *knot:* a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material: anything like a tassel. [O. Fr. *tassel, tassiel*, knob, knot; It. *tassello;* prob. from L. *taxillus*, dim. of *talus*, a die.]

TASSEL-GENTLE, tas'el-jent'l, *n.* (*Shak.*) The tiercel or male goshawk.

[A corr. of *tiercel gentle*, the male having been called *tiercel*, because commonly a *third part* less than the female; *gentle* being applied on account of the tractable disposition of the bird, and the facility with which it was tamed.]

TASSELLED, tas'eld, *adj.* Adorned with tassels.

TASTABLE, tāst'a-bl, *adj.* That may be tasted.

TASTE, tāst, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To touch*, to handle: to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate: to try by eating a little: to eat a little of: to partake of: to experience.—*v.i.* to try or perceive by the mouth: to have a flavour of: to enjoy sparingly: to experience:—*pr.p.* tāst'ing; *pa.p.* tāst'ed. [O. Fr. *taster;* It. *tastare*, as if from *taxitare*—L. *taxo*, to touch repeatedly—root of *tango*, to touch.]

TASTE, tāst, *n.* The act or sense of tasting: the sensation caused by a substance on the tongue: the sense by which we perceive the flavour of a thing: the quality or flavour of anything: a small portion: intellectual relish: the faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful: nice perception: choice, predilection: manner or style by which taste is shewn: (*Shak.*) trial, experiment.

TASTEFUL, tāst'fool, *adj.* Full of taste: having a high relish: shewing good taste.

TASTEFULLY, tāst'fool-li, *adv.* In a tasteful manner: with good taste.

TASTEFULNESS, tāst'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tasteful.

TASTELESS, tāst'les, *adj.* Without taste: insipid.

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TASTELESSLY, tāst'les-li, *adv.* In a tasteless manner.

TASTELESSNESS, tāst'les-nes, *n.* Want of taste.

TASTER, tāst'ėr, *n.* One who tastes.

TASTILY, tāst'i-li, *adv.* In a tasty or tasteful manner.

TASTING, tāst'ing, *n.* The act or sense of tasting.

TASTY, tāst'i, *adj.* Having a good taste: possessing nice perception of excellence: in conformity with good taste.

TATTER, tat'ėr, *n.* *A torn piece:* a loose hanging rag. [Ice. *tetr*, *tetur*, a torn garment.]

TATTERED, tat'ėrd, *p.adj.* In tatters or rags: torn.

TATTING, tat'ing, *n.* A kind of lace edging woven or knit from common sewing thread.

TATTLE, tat'l, *n.* Small-talk: trifling talk or chat. —*v.i.* To talk idly or triflingly: to tell tales or secrets:—*pr.p.* tatt'ling; *pa.p.* tatt'led. [Low Ger. *tateln*, *tatern*: perhaps from the sound.]

TATTLER, tat'lėr, *n.* One who tattles or tells tales.

TATTLING, tat'ling, *p.adj.* Given to tattling or telling tales.—*n.* (*Shak.*) The act of tale-telling.

TATTOO, tat-tōō', *n.* A beat of drum and a bugle-call to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters, (*orig.*) *to shut* the *taps* or drinking-houses against the soldiers. [D. *taptoe*—*tap*, a tap, *toe*, to shut.]

TATTOO, tat-tōō', *v.t.* To mark, as the skin, with figures, by pricking in colouring matter:—*pr.p.* tat-tōō'ing; *pa.p.* tattōōed'.—*n.* Marks or figures made by pricking colouring matter into the skin. [Prob. a reduplication of the Polynesian word *ta*, to strike.]

TAUGHT, tawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of TEACH.

TAUNT, tänt or tawnt, *v.t.* To reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words: to censure sarcastically.—*n.* Upbraiding, sarcastic, or insulting words: a bitter reproach. [Fr. *tancer*, to scold; O. Sw. *tanta*, to reproach, *tant*, mockery.]

TAUNTER, tänt'ėr, *n.* One who taunts or upbraids.

TAUNTINGLY, tänt'ing-li, *adv.* In a taunting manner.

TAURIFORM, tawr'i-form, *adj.* *Having the form of a bull.* [From L. *taurus*, a bull, and *forma*, form.]

TAURINE, tawr'in, *adj.* *Relating to a bull.*—*n.* A remarkable substance occurring in the bile and in other animal products and tissues, so called because first discovered in the bile of the ox. [L. *taurinus* —*taurus*, Gr. *tauros*, a bull.]

TAUROMACHY, tawr-om'a-ki, *n.* Bull-fighting. [Gr. *tauros*, a bull, and *machē*, fight.]

TAURUS, tawr'us, *n.* *The Bull*, one of the signs of the zodiac. [L. *taurus*, Gr. *tauros*, a bull.]

TAUTOLOGIC, -AL, tawt-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Containing tautology: repeating the same or similar words.

TAUTOLOGICALLY, tawt-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a tautological manner.

TAUTOLOGISE, tawt-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.* To use tautology: to repeat the same or similar words.

TAUTOLOGIST, tawt-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who uses tautology.

TAUTOLOGY, tawt-ol'o-ji, *n.* Needless repetition of the *same words* or the same ideas in different words. [Gr. *tautologia*—*tauto*, the same, *logos*, word.]

TAVERN, tav'ėrn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hut, shed:* a licensed house for the sale of liquors with accommodation for travellers: an inn. [Fr. *taverne*—L. *taberna*, from root of *tabula*, a table.]

TAW, taw, *v.t.* *To prepare* and dress, as skins into white leather. [A.S. *tawian*, to prepare; O. Ger. *tauen*, to do.]

TAW, taw, *n.* A large marble to be played with: a [game at marbles.

TAWDRILY, tawd'ri-li, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

TAWDRINESS, tawd'ri-nes, *n.* The state of being tawdry: ostentatious finery.

TAWDRY, tawd'ri, *adj.* Showy without taste: gaudily dressed.—*n.* A necklace bought at St Audrey's fair: a necklace. [Said to be corr. from *St Audrey* = *St Ethelreda*, at whose fair laces and gay toys were sold.]

TAWNINESS, tawn'i-nes, *n.* The state of being tawny.

TAWNY, tawn'i, *adj.* *Of* the colour of things *tanned*, a yellowish-brown. [D. *tanig*; Fr. *tanné*, pa.p. of *tanner*, to tan. See TAN.]

TAX, taks, *n.* A rate *imposed* on property or persons for the benefit of the state: anything imposed: a burdensome duty.—*v.t.* To lay a tax on: to burden: to accuse. [Fr. *taxe*, a tax—L. *taxo*, to handle, value, charge—root of *tango*, to touch. See TASK.]

TAXABLE, taks'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be taxed. [satire, sarcasm.

TAXATION, taks-ā'shun, *n.* Act of taxing: (*Shak.*)

TAX-CART, taks'-kärt, *n.* A spring-cart, on which a low rate of duty is paid. [taxidermy.

TAXIDERMIST, taks'i-dėrm-ist, *n.* One skilled in

TAXIDERMY, taks'i-dėrm-i, *n.* The art of *preparing* and stuffing the *skins* of animals. [Fr. *taxidermie* —Gr. *taxis*, arrangement—*tassō*, to arrange, prepare, and *derma*, a skin.]

TAXING, taks'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Satire. [See TAX.]

TEA, tē, *n.* The dried leaves of a shrub in China and Japan: an infusion of the leaves in boiling water: any vegetable infusion. [Fr. *thé*; It. *te* and *cia*; Chinese *tshâ*; prov. Chinese *the*.]

TEA-CADDY, tē'-kad'di, *n.* A caddy or small box for holding tea.

TEA-CAKE, tē'-kāk, *n.* A light cake eaten with tea.

TEA-CANISTER, tē'-kan'is-tėr, *n.* A canister or box for holding tea.

TEACH, tēch, *v.t.* *To shew:* to impart knowledge to: to guide the studies of: to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind: to impart the knowledge of: to accustom: to counsel.—*v.i.* to practise giving instruction:—*pr.p.* teach'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* taught (tawt). [A.S. *tæcan*, to shew, teach; Ger. *zeihen*, *zeigen*, to shew; allied to L. *doceo*, to teach, Gr. *deiknumi*, to shew.]

TEACHABLE, tēch'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being taught: apt or willing to learn.

TEACHABLENESS, tēch'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being teachable: aptness or readiness to learn.

TEACHER, tēch'ėr, *n.* One who teaches or instructs.

TEA-CHEST, tē'-chest, *n.* A chest or case in which tea is imported.

TEACHING, tēch'ing, *n.* The act of teaching or instructing: instruction. [tea.

TEA-CUP, tē'-kup, *n.* A small cup used in drinking

TEAD, tēd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A torch, a flambeau. [L. *tæda*.] [tea.

TEA-DEALER, tē'-dēl'ėr, *n.* One who buys and sells

TEA-GARDEN, tē'-gär'dn, *n.* A public garden where tea and other refreshments are served.

TEAK, tēk, *n.* A tree in the E. Indies and Africa having hard and durable timber. [Malabar *tekka*.]

TEAL, tēl, *n.* A web-footed waterfowl allied to the duck, but smaller. [D. *teling*, *taling*.]

TEAM, tēm, *n.* (*lit.*) *Offspring* or *family:* a number of animals moving together or in order: two or more oxen or other animals harnessed to the same vehicle. [A.S. *team*, offspring, anything following in a row, from root of TEEM.]

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TEAMED, tēmd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Arranged in a team.

TEAMSTER, tēm'stėr, *n.* One who drives a team.

TEA-PLANT, tē'-plant, *n.* The plant or shrub from which tea is obtained.

TEA-POT, tē'-pot, *n.* A pot or vessel in which the [beverage tea is made.

TEAR, tēr, *n.* A drop of the fluid from the eyes: anything like a tear in form and clearness. [A.S. *tear, tæher;* W. *daigr;* L. *lacrima*, for O. L. *dacrima;* Gr. *dakru.*]

TEAR, tār, *v.t.* To draw asunder or separate with violence: to make a violent rent in: to lacerate.—*v.i.* to move or act with violence: to rage:—*pr.p.* tear'ing; *pa.t.* tōre, (*B.*) tāre; *pa.p.* tōrn.—*n.* Something torn, a rent. [A.S. *teran*, Fr. *tirer*, to drag: allied to L. *tero*, Gr. *teirō*, to rub to pieces.]

TEARER, tār'ėr, *n.* One who tears: one who rages with violence.

TEAR-FALLING, tēr'-fawl'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shedding tears, tender.

TEARFUL, tēr'fool, *adj.* Abounding with or shedding tears: weeping.

TEARFULLY, tēr'fool-li, *adv.* In a tearful manner.

TEARFULNESS, tēr'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being tearful.

TEARLESS, tēr'les, *adj.* Without tears: unfeeling.

TEAR-STAINED, tēr'-stānd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Stained with tears.

TEA-SAUCER, tē'-saws'ėr, *n.* A saucer in which a [tea-cup is set.

TEASE, tēz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pull:* to comb or card, as wool: to scratch, as cloth: to raise a nap: to vex with importunity, jests, &c.: to plague:—*pr.p.* teas'ing; *pa.p.* teased'. [A.S. *tæsan*, to pluck, tease; D. *teezen*, to pick; Ger. *zausen, ziehen*, to pull.]

TEASEL, tēz'l, *n.* A plant, with large burs or heads covered with stiff, hooked awns, which are used in *teasing* or raising a nap on cloth.—*v.t.* To raise a nap on with the teasel. [A.S. *tæsl.*]

TEASELER, tēz'l-ėr, *n.* One who raises a nap on cloth with the teasel.

TEASELING, tēz'l-ing, *n.* The act of teaseling or raising a nap on cloth.

TEA-SERVICE, tē'-sėrv'is, *n.* The utensils necessary [for a tea-table.

TEAT, tēt, *n.* The nipple of the female breast through which the young *suck* the milk. [A.S. *tit;* W. *teth;* Gr. *titthē*, the nipple, a nurse—*thaō*, to suckle; Sans. *dhe*, to suck.]

TEA-TABLE, tē'-tā'bl, *n.* A table at which tea is [drunk.

TEA-TASTER, tē'-tāst'ėr, *n.* One who ascertains the quality of tea by tasting it.

TEAZLE, tēz'l. Same as TEASEL.

TEBETH, tē'beth, *n.* The tenth month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to parts of December and January.

TECHILY, tech'i-li, *adv.* In a techy or fretful [manner.

TECHINESS, tech'i-nes, *n.* The state of being techy or fretful.

TECHNIC, -AL, tek'nik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to art*, esp. the useful arts: belonging to a particular art or profession. [Gr. *technikos—technē*, art, akin to *tekō*, to produce, bring forth.]

TECHNICALITY, tek-ni-kal'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being technical: that which is technical.

TECHNICALLY, tek'nik-al-li, *adv.* In a technical manner.

TECHNICS, tek'niks, *n.* *The doctrine of arts* in general: the branches that relate to the arts. [See TECHNIC.]

TECHNOLOGICAL, tek-no-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Relating [to technology.

TECHNOLOGIST, tek-nol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in technology.

TECHNOLOGY, tek-nol'o-ji, *n.* A *discourse* or *treatise on* the *arts:* an explanation of terms employed in the arts. [Gr. *technē*, art, and *logos*, a discourse.]

TECHY, tech'i, *adj.* Touchy, peevish, fretful. [Corr. of TOUCHY.]

TED, ted, *v.t.* *To spread* or turn, as new-mown grass, for drying:—*pr.p.* tedd'ing; *pa.p.* tedd'ed. [W. *tedu*, to stretch out, *teddu*, to spread.]

TEDE, tēd, *n.* A form of TEAD.

TE DEUM, te dē'um, *n.* A hymn of thanksgiving, beginning with the Latin words *Te Deum laudamus*, We praise thee, O God: a thanksgiving service, in which this hymn forms a principal part.

TEDIOUS, tē'di-us or tēd'yūs, *adj.* *Wearisome:* tiresome from length or slowness: irksome: slow. [L. *tædiosus—tædet*, it wearies.]

TEDIOUSLY, tē'di-us-li, *adv.* In a tedious or tiresome manner.

TEDIOUSNESS, tē'di-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being tedious: tiresomeness: prolixity.

TEDIUM, tē'di-um, *n.* *Wearisomeness:* irksomeness. [L. *tædium—tædet*, it wearies.]

TEEM, tēm, *v.i.* *To bring forth* or *produce:* to bear or be fruitful: to be pregnant: to be full or prolific.—*v.t.* to produce. [A.S. *tyman, teman*, to produce.]

TEEN, tēn, *n.* (*Spenser*). Grief, affliction, injury. [A.S. *teona*, reproach, injury.]

TEEN, tēn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To excite, provoke. [A.S. *tyman*, to irritate, vex.]

TEENE, tēn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To allot, bestow. [Allied to Ger. *thun*, Goth. *taujan*, to bestow alms, or with Ger. *ziehen*, Goth. *tiuhan*, to draw.]

TEENS, tēnz, *n.pl.* The years of one's age from thir*teen* to nine*teen*.

TEETH, tēth, *pl.* of TOOTH.

TEETHING, tēth'ing, *n.* The first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums.

TEETOTAL, te-tōt'al, *adj.* Total, entire. [See TEETOTALER.]

TEETOTALER, te-tōt'al-ėr, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. [A stuttering pronunciation of TOTAL: but also given as a Lancashire term meaning complete, thorough.]

TEETOTALISM, te-tōt'al-izm, *n.* The practice of entire absence from intoxicating drinks.

TEETOTUM, te-tōt'um, *n.* A toy like a small top, twirled by the fingers.

TEGULATED, teg-ū-lāt'ed, *adj.* Composed of plates overlapping *like tiles.* [From L. *tegula*, a tile—*tego*, to cover.]

TEGUMENT, teg'ū-ment, *n.* A *cover* or covering, esp. of a living body or of some part of such a body. [L. *tegumentum—tego*, to cover.]

TEGUMENTARY, teg-ū-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Same as INTEGUMENTARY.

TELD, teld (*Spenser*). Told.

TELEGRAM, tel'e-gram, *n.* A message sent by telegraph. [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *gramma*, that which is written—*graphō.*]

TELEGRAPH, tel'e-graf, *n.* (*lit.*) *The distant writer:* an apparatus for giving signals from a distance by means of electricity or magnetism.—*v.t.* To convey or announce by telegraph. [Fr. *télégraphe*—Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *graphō*, to write.]

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TELEGRAPHIC, tel-e-graf'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, or communicated by a telegraph.

TELEGRAPHICALLY, tel-e-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a telegraphic manner: by means of the telegraph.

TELEGRAPHIST, te-leg'ra-fist, *n.* One who works a telegraph.

TELEGRAPHY, te-leg'ra-fi, *n.* The science or art of constructing or using telegraphs.

TELEOLOGY, tē-le-ol'o-ji, *n.* *The doctrine of the final causes* of things. [From Gr. *telos*, issue, and *logos*, discourse.]

TELEOSAURUS, tē-le-o-sawr'us, *n.* A genus of fossil saurians belonging to the Oolitic period. [Gr. *teleios*, perfect, and *sauros*, a lizard.]

TELEPHONE, tel'e-fōn, *n.* An instrument for telegraphing musical sounds. [From Gr. *tēle*, far, and *phōnos*, a sound.]

TELEPHONIC, tel-e-fon'ik, *adj.* Conveying or sending sound to a great distance. [See TELEPHONE.]

TELESCOPE, tel'e-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument for *viewing* objects *at a distance*. [Fr.—Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *skopeō*, to see.]

TELESCOPIC, tel-e-skop'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, performed by, or like a telescope: seen only by a telescope.

TELESCOPICALLY, tel-e-skop'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a telescopic manner: by means of the telescope.

TELL, tel, *v.t.* *To number* or give an account of: to utter: to narrate: to disclose: to inform: to discern: to explain.—*v.i.* to give an account: to produce or take effect:—*pr.p.* tell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tōld. [A.S. *tellan*, Ice. *telia*, Dan. *tale*, Ger. *zählen*, to number.]

TELLER, tel'ėr, *n.* One who tells or counts: a clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money.

TELLING, tel'ing, *p.adj.* Having great effect.

TELLINGLY, tel'ing-li, *adv.* In a telling or effective manner.

TELL-TALE, tel'-tāl, *n.* One who tells tales: one who officiously tells the private concerns of others: a contrivance for registering the number of persons who enter a building, &c.: a check.

TELLURIC, tel-ūr'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or proceeding from *the earth*. [L. *tellus, telluris*, the earth.]

TELLURIUM, tel-ūr'i-um, *n.* A chemical element placed by some among the metals, and by others among the metalloids. [From L. *tellus, telluris*, the earth.]

TEMED, tēmd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Yoked in a team.

TEMERITY, te-mer'i-ti, *n.* *Rashness:* unreasonable contempt for danger. [Fr. *témérité*; L. *temeritas*—*temere*, by chance, rashly.]

TEMEWISE, tēm'wīz, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Like a team.

TEMPEAN, tem-pē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling Tempe, a valley in Thessaly, praised by the classic poets for its matchless beauty: beautiful: delightful.

TEMPER, tem'pėr, *v.t.* *To divide* properly: to mix in due proportion: to modify by mixture: to moderate: to soften: to bring to a proper degree of hardness: (*Spenser*) to govern.—*n.* Due mixture of different qualities: state of a metal as to hardness, &c.: constitution of the body: state of mind, esp. with regard to feelings: passion: calmness or moderation. [A.S. *temprian*; L. *tempero—tempus*, a bit cut off, portion of time—root *tem*, to cut.]

TEMPERAMENT, tem'pėr-a-ment, *n.* Due *temper* or mixture of qualities: internal constitution or state: disposition. [L. *temperamentum—tempero*, to temper.]

TEMPERANCE, tem'pėr-ans, *n.* Moderation, esp. in the appetites and passions: (*Shak.*) temperature.

TEMPERATE, tem'pėr-āt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *With proper temper:* moderate, esp. in the appetites and passions: calm: cool: abstemious. [L. *temperatus*, pa.p. of *tempero*, to temper.]

TEMPERATELY, tem'pėr-āt-li, *adv.* In a temperate manner: moderately: calmly.

TEMPERATENESS, tem'pėr-āt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being temperate: moderation: calmness: temperance.

TEMPERATURE, tem'pėr-a-tūr, *n.* Constitution: proportion: degree of any quality, esp. amount of heat or cold. [L. *temperatura—tempero*, to temper.]

TEMPERING, tem'pėr-ing, *n.* The process of giving the required degree of hardness or softness to iron or steel, by heating to redness, and cooling in different ways. [From TEMPER.]

TEMPEST, tem'pest, *n.* (*lit.*) *A portion of time, a season*, then weather, bad weather: wind rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow: a violent storm: any violent commotion.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To disturb, as by a tempest. [L. *tempestas*, a season, tempest—*tempus*, time.]

TEMPEST-TOST, tem'pest-tost, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Driven about by storms.

TEMPESTUOUS, tem-pest'ū-us, *adj.* Resembling or pertaining to a tempest: very stormy: turbulent.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, tem-pest'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a tempestuous manner: turbulently: as in a tempest.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, tem-pest'ū-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tempestuous: turbulence.

TEMPLAR, tem'plar, *n.* One of a religious and military order, founded in the 12th cent. for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims going thither: a student or lawyer living in the TEMPLE, London. [Orig. called 'Poor Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon,' from their having acquired the church and convent of the *Temple*.]

TEMPLATE, tem'plāt, *n.* A mould in wood or metal, shewing the outline or profile of mouldings, and from which the workmen execute the moulding. [Low L. *templatus*, vaulted—L. *templum*, a small timber.]

TEMPLE, tem'pl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small space cut off* or *marked out*, esp. for religious purposes: an edifice erected to a deity or for religious purposes: a place of worship: in London, two inns of court, once occupied by the Knights *Templars*. [L. *templum*, for *tempulum*, a space marked out, dim. of *tempus*, a piece cut off. See TEMPER.]

TEMPLE, tem'pl, *n.* The flat portion of either side of the head above the cheek-bone. [O. Fr. *temple*; L. *tempus*, pl. *tempora*, properly the right place, the fatal spot—*tempus*, the fit time.]

TEMPORAL, tem'por-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the temples.

TEMPORAL, tem'por-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to time*, esp. to this life or world, opposed to eternal: worldly, secular, or civil, opposed to sacred or ecclesiastical. [L. *temporalis—tempus, temporis*, time.]

TEMPORALITY, tem-por-al'i-ti, *n.* What pertains to temporal welfare:—*pl.* revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tithes, and the like.

TEMPORALLY, tem'por-al-li, *adv.* With respect to time or to this life only: for a time. [From TEMPORAL, pertaining to time.]

TEMPORARILY, tem'por-ar-i-li, *adv.* In a temporary manner: for a time.

TEMPORARINESS, tem'por-ar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being temporary.

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TEMPORARY, tem'por-ar-i, *adj.* *For a time only:* transient. [L. *temporarius—tempus, temporis*, time.]

TEMPORISE, tem'por-īz, *v.i.* *To comply with the time* or *occasion:* to yield to circumstances:—*pr.p.* tem'porising; *pa.p.* tem'porised. [See TEMPORAL, pertaining to time.]

TEMPT, temt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To stretch out* or try the strength of: to put to trial: to test: to try to persuade, esp. to evil: to entice. [O. Fr. *tempter;* Fr. *tenter;* L. *tento, tempto*, inten. of *tendo*, to stretch.]

TEMPTATION, temt-ā'shun, *n.* Act of tempting: state of being tempted: that which tempts: enticement to evil: trial.

TEMPTER, temt'ėr, *n.* One who tempts, esp. the devil.—*fem.* TEMPT'RESS. [entice.

TEMPTING, temt'ing, *adj.* Adapted to tempt or

TEMPTINGLY, temt'ing-li, *adv.* In a tempting manner: so as to allure.

TEN, ten, *adj.* Twice five.—*n.* The number ten: a figure denoting ten units, as 10 or X. [A.S. *ten, tyn;* Ger. *zehn;* W. *deg;* L. *decem;* Gr. *deka;* Sans. *daçan:* the root is seen in Goth. *tai-hun*, two hands, one hand representing *five* (fingers).]

TENABILITY, ten-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being tenable.

TENABLE, ten'a-bl, *adj.* *Capable of being retained,* kept, or defended. [Fr. *tenable*, from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

TENABLENESS, ten'a-bl-nes, *n.* TENABILITY.

TENACIOUS, ten-ā'shus, *adj.* *Retaining* or *holding fast:* apt to stick: stubborn. [L. *tenax, tenacis—teneo*, to hold.]

TENACIOUSLY, ten-ā'shus-li, *adv.* In a tenacious manner: adhesively: firmly.

TENACIOUSNESS, ten-ā'shus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tenacious: adhesiveness: firmness.

TENACITY, ten-as'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being tenacious: the quality of bodies which makes them stick to others. [L. *tenacitas—tenax.* See TENACIOUS.]

TENAILLE, te-nāl', *n.* (*fort.*) An outwork in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, of great use for protecting the ditch, covering the postern from the enemy's view, &c. [Fr. *tenaille—*L. *tenaculum*, a holder—*teneo*, to hold.]

TENANCY, ten'an-si, *n.* A temporary *holding* of land or property. [O. Fr. *tenance;* low L. *tenentia, tenantia*—L. *tenens*, pr.p. of *teneo*, to hold.]

TENANT, ten'ant, *n.* *One who holds* or possesses land or property under another: one who has temporary possession of any place.—*v.t.* To hold as a tenant. [From L. *teneo*, to hold.]

TENANTABLE, ten'ant-a-bl, *adj.* Fit to be tenanted: in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TENANTLESS, ten'ant-les, *adj.* Without a tenant.

TENANTRY, ten'ant-ri, *n.* The body of tenants on an estate.

TENCH, tensh, *n.* A fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life. [O. Fr. *tenche;* Fr. *tanche;* It. and L. *tinca.*]

TEND, tend, *v.t.* *To attend:* to accompany as assistant or protector: to take care of. [Contr. from ATTEND.]

TEND, tend, *v.i.* *To stretch, aim at,* or move in a certain direction: to be directed to any end or purpose: to contribute. [L. *tendo*, Gr. *teinō*, to stretch, aim.]

TENDANCE, tend'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). State of expectation: (*Shak.*) act of waiting or tending, also, persons attendant.

TENDENCY, tend'en-si, *n.* Direction, object, or result to which anything *tends:* inclination: drift. [Fr. *tendance*—L. *tendens*, pr.p. of *tendo.* See TEND, *v.i.*]

TENDER, tend'ėr, *v.t.* *To stretch out* or offer for acceptance.—*n.* An offer or proposal for acceptance, esp. of some service: the thing offered. [See TEND, *v.i.*]

TENDER, ten'dėr, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Rubbed smooth,* soft: delicate: easily impressed or injured in any way: not hardy: fragile: weak and feeble: easily moved to pity, love, &c.: careful not to injure: unwilling to cause pain: apt to cause pain: expressive of the softer passions: compassionate.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To regard with kindness, to esteem or value. [Fr. *tendre;* L. *tener;* akin to *teres*, rubbed smooth—*tero*, Gr. *teirō*, to rub.]

TENDER, tend'ėr, *n.* A small vessel *that attends* a larger with stores, &c.: a carriage attached to locomotives, to supply fuel and water.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To tend, attend to, or pity.

TENDER-HEARTED, ten'dėr-härt'ed, *adj.* Having great tenderness of heart: full of feeling.

TENDER-HEARTEDNESS, ten'dėr-härt'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tender-hearted: a compassionate disposition.

TENDER-HEFTED, ten'dėr-heft'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having great tenderness.

TENDERLY, ten'dėr-li, *adv.* In a tender manner: mildly: gently: softly: kindly.

TENDERNESS, ten'dėr-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tender: softness: brittleness: the state of being easily hurt: susceptibility of the softer passions: scrupulousness, caution: cautious care: softness or pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS, ten'din-us, *adj.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling tendons: full of tendons: sinewy.

TENDON, ten'don, *n.* (*lit.*) *A tight-stretching band:* a hard, strong cord or tissue by which a muscle is attached to a bone. [Fr. *tendon*—L. *tendo*, Gr. *teinō*, to stretch.]

TENDRIL, ten'dril, *n.* A slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it *attaches* itself for support.—*adj.* Clasping or climbing. [O. Fr. *tendrillon;* Fr. *tendron*—L. *teneo*, to hold.]

TENEBROUS, ten'e-brus, *adj.* *Dark:* gloomy. [L. *tenebrosus—tenebræ*, darkness.]

TENEMENT, ten'e-ment, *n.* *Anything held* or that may be held by a *tenant:* a dwelling or habitation. [Low L. *tenementum—teneo*, to hold.]

TENEMENTAL, ten-e-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a tenement: that may be held by a tenant.

TENET, ten'et, *n.* Any opinion, principle, or doctrine which a person *holds* or maintains as true. [L. *tenet*, he holds—*teneo*, to hold.] [more.

TENFOLD, ten'fōld, *adj.* Ten times folded: ten times

TENNIS, ten'is, *n.* A game in which a ball is driven against a wall by rackets, and continually kept in motion.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To drive, as a ball at tennis. [Fr. *tenez*, hold, from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

TENNIS-BALL, ten'is-bawl, *n.* A ball used in the game of tennis. [for playing at tennis.

TENNIS-COURT, ten'is-kōrt, *n.* A place or court

TENON, ten'un, *n.* The end of a piece of wood inserted into the socket or mortise of another, to *hold* the two together.—*v.t.* To fit with tenons. [Fr. *tenon—tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

TENOR, ten'ur, *n.* (*lit.*) *A holding on* or continuing the general course, esp. of thought or meaning: purport: the highest kind of adult male voice, between bass and alto: one who sings tenor. [L. *tenor*, a holding on—*teneo*, to hold.]

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TENOTOMY, ten-ot'o-mi, *n.* The surgical operation of dividing a tendon. [A contr. of *tenontotomy*—Gr. *tenōn, tenontos*, a tendon, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

TENPENNY, ten'pen-i, *adj.* Worth or sold at ten-pence.

TENSE, tens, *n.* (*lit.*) *Time:* the form of a verb to indicate the time and state of the action. [O. Fr. *tens*, Fr. *temps*, L. *tempus*, time.]

TENSE, tens, *adj.* *Extended* or *stretched:* strained to stiffness: rigid. [L. *tensus*, pa.p. of *tendo*, to stretch.]

TENSELY, tens'li, *adv.* In a tense manner: with tension.

TENSENESS, tens'nes, *n.* The state of being stretched to stiffness: tension.

TENSILE, tens'il, } **TENSIBLE**, tens'i-bl, } *adj.* *Capable of being stretched.* [From TENSE, *adj.*]

TENSION, ten'shun, *n.* *Act of stretching:* state of being stretched or strained: strain: effort. [From TENSE, *adj.*]

TENSITY, tens'i-ti, *n.* Tenseness: state of being tense.

TENSOR, ten'sor, *n.* (*lit.*) *The extender* or *stretcher:* a muscle that stretches. [See TENSE, *adj.*]

TENT, tent, *n.* (*lit.*) Something *extended* or stretched out: a portable lodge or shelter, generally of canvas stretched on poles: a plug or roll of lint used to dilate a wound or opening in the flesh.—*v.t.* To cover with tents: to probe: to keep open with a tent. [Fr. *tente;* It. *tenda;* L. *tentorium—tendo*, to stretch.]

TENT, tent, *n.* A Spanish wine of a deep red colour. [Sp. *tinto*, deep-coloured, L. *tinctus*, pa.p. of *tingo*, to dye.]

TENTACLE, tent'a-kl, *n.* A threadlike organ of certain insects for *feeling* or motion. [Low L. *tentaculum*—L. *tento*, to feel—*tendo*, to stretch.]

TENTACULAR, tent-ak'ū-lar, *adj.* Relating to tentacles.

TENTATION, tent-ā'shun. Old form of TEMPTATION.

TENTATIVE, tent'a-tiv, *adj.* *Trying:* experimental. [From L. *tento*, to handle, try.]

TENT-BED, tent'-bed, *n.* A bedstead having curtains in an arched form above.

TENTED, tent'ed, *adj.* Covered with tents.

TENTER, tent'ėr, *n.* A machine for *extending* or *stretching* cloth on by hooks.—*v.t.* To stretch on hooks. [See TENT, something extended.]

TENTER-HOOK, tent'ėr-hook, *n.* A sharp hooked nail.

TENTFUL, tent'fool, *n.* As many as a tent will hold.

TENTH, tenth, *adj.* The last of ten: next in order after the ninth.—*n.* One of ten equal parts.

TENTHLY, tenth'li, *adv.* In the tenth place.

TENUITY, ten-ū'i-ti, *n.* *Thinness:* smallness of diameter: slenderness: rarity. [L. *tenuitas—tenuis*, thin, slender—root of *tendo*, to stretch.]

TENURE, ten'ūr, *n.* *A holding* or manner of holding by *a tenant*, esp. lands or tenements. [Fr. *tenure*, low L. *tenura—teneo*, to hold.]

TEOCALLI, tē-o-kal'li, *n.* (*lit.*) *House of God:* one of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, which were erected on the top of a four-sided pyramid, and the remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.

TEPEFACTION, tep-e-fak'shun, *n.* Act of making tepefy, tep'e-fi, *v.t.* To make tepid or moderately warm:—*pr.p.* tep'efying; *pa.p.* tep'efied. [L. *tepefacio—tepeo*, to be warm, and *facio*, to make.]

TEPID, tep'id, *adj.* *Moderately warm:* lukewarm. [L. *tepidus—tepeo*, to be warm.]

TEPIDITY, tep-id'i-ti, } **TEPIDNESS**, tep'id-nes, } *n.* The state or quality of being tepid: moderate heat of water: lukewarmness.

TERAPHIM, ter'a-fim, *n.pl.* (*B.*) Idols, images, or household gods, consulted as oracles. [Heb.]

TERCE, tėrs, *n.* Same as TIERCE.

TERCEL, tėrs'el, *n.* Same as TIERCEL.

TERCENTENARY, ter-sen'ten-ar-i, *adj.* Including or relating to an interval of *three hundred years.* [L. *ter*, thrice, and CENTENARY.]

TEREBINTH, ter'e-binth, *n.* The turpentine-tree. [L. *terebinthus;* Gr. *terebinthos.*]

TERGIVERSATION, tėrj-i-vėr-sā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A turning of the back:* a shift or shifting: subterfuge: fickleness of conduct. [L. *tergiversatio—tergum*, the back, and *versor, versatum—verto*, to turn.]

TERM, tėrm, *n.* *Boundary, limit:* any limited period: the time for which anything lasts: the time during which the courts of law are open: certain days on which rent is paid: that by which a thought is expressed, a word or expression: a condition or arrangement (gen. in *pl.*): (*alg.*) a member of a compound quantity.—*v.t.* To apply a term to: to name or call. [Fr. *terme;* L. *termen* or *terminus*, Gr. *terma*, a boundary; Sans. *tri*, to cross, *tarana*, crossing.]

TERMAGANCY, tėr'ma-gan-si, *n.* State or quality of being a termagant: turbulence.

TERMAGANT, tėr'ma-gant, *n.* A boisterous, bold woman.—*adj.* Boisterous: brawling: tumultuous. [*Termagant* or *Tervagant*, a supposed Mohammedan deity represented in the old moralities or plays as of a most violent character.]

TERMINABLE, tėr'min-a-bl, *adj.* *That may be bounded* or *limited.* [From TERM.]

TERMINAL, tėr'min-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or growing at *the end* or extremity. [From TERM.]

TERMINATE, tėr'min-āt, *v.t.* *To set a limit to:* to set the boundary: to put an end to: to finish.—*v.i.* to be limited: to end: to close:—*pr.p.* ter'minating; *pa.p.* ter'minated. [L. *termino, -atum—terminus.* See TERM.]

TERMINATION, tėr-min-ā'shun, *n.* Act of terminating or ending: limit: end: result.

TERMINATIONAL, tėr-min-ā'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or forming a termination.

TERMINATIVE, tėr'min-āt-iv, *adj.* Tending to terminate or determine: absolute.

TERMINOLOGY, tėr-min-ol'o-ji, *n.* *A discourse* or *treatise on terms:* doctrine of terms: the terms used in any art, science, &c. [L. *terminus*, a term, boundary, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

TERMINUS, tėr'min-us, *n.* *A termination* or *boundary:* the end or extreme point: one of the extreme points of a railway. [L. See TERM.]

TERMITE, tėr'mīt, *n.* The white ant. [L. *termes, termitis*, a wood-worm.]

TERMLESS, tėrm'les, *adj.* Having no term or end: (*Spenser*) unlimited, boundless.

TERMONOLOGY, tėr-mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* TERMINOLOGY.

TERN, tėrn, *n.* A long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull. [Dan. *terne, tärne;* Ice. *therna*, sea-swallow.]

TERN, tėrn, *adj.* *Threefold:* consisting of three: growing in threes.—*n.* That which consists of three things or numbers together: a prize in a lottery got by drawing three favourable numbers. [L. *terni*, three each—*tres*, three.]

TERNARY, tėrn'ar-i, *adj.* *Proceeding by* or *consisting of threes.*—*n.* The number three. [L. *ternarius—terni*, three each—*tres*, three.]

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TERNATE, tėrn'āt, *adj.* *Threefold*, or arranged in threes. [Low L. *ternatus—terni.* See TERNARY.]

Ternate leaf.

TERPSICHORE, tėrp-sik'o-re, *n.* One of the nine muses, who presided over choral song and dancing. [Gr. *terpsichorē*, delighting in dancing—*terpō* (fut. *terpsō*), to enjoy, and *choros*, dancing.]

TERPSICHOREAN, tėrp-sik-o-rē'an, *adj.* Relating to Terpsichore, or to dancing.

TERRACE, ter'ās, *n.* A raised level bank of *earth:* any raised flat place: the flat roof of a house.—*v.t.* To form into a terrace:—*pr.p.* terr'ăcing; *pa.p.* terr'āced. [Fr. *terrasse*—L. *terra*, the earth.]

TERRA-COTTA, ter'a-kot'a, *n.* *Baked earth* or *clay:* a composition of clay and sand used for statues, &c. [It.—L. *terra*, and It. *cotto*, cooked, baked—L. *coquo*, *coctum*, to cook.]

TERRAQUEOUS, ter-ā'kwe-us, *adj.* *Consisting of land and water.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water.]

TERREEN, ter-ēn', *n.* (*lit.*) *An earthenware* dish: a large dish or vessel for holding soup at table. [Fr. *terrine—terre*, L. *terra*, earth.]

TERRENE, ter-ēn', *adj.* *Pertaining to the earth:* earthy: earthly.—*n.* (*Milton*) The surface of the earth. [L. *terrenus—terra*, the earth.]

TERRESTRIAL, ter-es'tri-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or *existing on the earth:* earthly: representing the earth.—*n.* An inhabitant of the earth. [L. *terrestris—terra*, the earth.]

TERRIBLE, ter'i-bl, *adj.* *Fitted to excite terror* or awe: awful: dreadful. [L. *terribilis—terreo*, to frighten.]

TERRIBLENESS, ter'i-bl-nes, *n.* (*B.*) Terror, dread.

TERRIBLY, ter'i-bli, *adv.* In a terrible manner: so as to cause fear: violently: very much.

TERRIER, ter'i-ėr, *n.* A dog that pursues animals to their *earth* or burrow: a hole or burrow where foxes, rabbits, &c. secure themselves. [O. Fr. *terrier;* Fr. *terrier*, burrow—L. *terra*, the earth.]

TERRIFIC, ter-rif'ik, *adj.* Creating or causing terror: fitted to terrify: terrible. [L. *terrificus—terreo*, to frighten, and *facio*, to cause.]

TERRIFY, ter'i-fī, *v.t.* *To cause terror in:* to frighten greatly: to alarm:—*pr.p.* terr'ifying; *pa.p.* terr'ified. [L. *terreo*, to frighten, and *facio*, to make.]

TERRITORIAL, ter-i-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to territory: limited to a district.

TERRITORIALLY, ter-i-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In regard to or by means of territory.

TERRITORY, ter'i-tor-i, *n.* The extent of *land* around or belonging to a city or state: domain. [L. *territorium—terra*, the earth, land.]

TERROR, ter'ur, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fear which causes trembling:* extreme fear: that which causes fear: dread. [L. *terror—terreo*, to frighten: from root of TREMBLE.]

TERRORISM, ter'ur-izm, *n.* A state of terror: a state which impresses terror.

TERROUR, ter'ur, *n.* (*Milton*). Same as TERROR.

TERSE, tėrs, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Rubbed* or wiped clean: compact or concise, with smoothness or elegance: neat. [L. *tersus—tergeo*, *tersum*, to rub clean—*tero*, to rub.]

TERSELY, tėrs'li, *adv.* In a terse manner: neatly: concisely.

TERSENESS, tėrs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being terse: neatness: conciseness.

TERTIAN, tėr'shi-an, *adj.* *Occurring every third* day.—*n.* A disease or fever with paroxysms every third day. [L. *tertianus—tertius*, third—*tres*, three.]

TERTIARY, tėr'shi-ar-i, *adj.* *Of the third degree*, order, or formation. [L. *tertiarius—tertius*, third.]

TESSELATE, tes'el-āt, *v.t.* *To form into squares*, or lay with checkered work:—*pr.p.* tess'elāting; *pa.p.* tess'elated. [L. *tesselatus*, tesselated—*tessella*, dim. of *tessera*, a square piece—Gr. *tessares*, four.]

TESSELATION, tes-el-ā'shun, *n.* Tesselated or mosaic work: the operation of making it.

TESSERA, tes'e-ra, *n.* (*pl.* TESS'ERÆ). One of the small square tiles or cut stones used in forming tesselated pavements. [L., a square piece—Gr. *tessares*, four.]

TEST, test, *n.* (*lit.*) *An earthen vessel:* a pot in which metals are tried and refined: any critical trial or examination: means of trial: that with which anything is tried: standard: proof: distinction.—*v.t.* To put to proof: to examine critically. [O. Fr. *test;* L. *testa*, a piece of baked clay, an earthen pot.]

TESTABLE, test'a-bl, *adj.* *Capable of being given by will.* [L. *testabilis—testor.* See TESTAMENT.]

TESTACEOUS, tes-tā'shus, *adj.* *Consisting of* or having a hard *shell.* [L. *testaceus—testa*, baked clay, a shell.]

TESTAMENT, test'a-ment, *n.* *That which testifies*, or in which an attestation is made: the solemn declaration in writing of one's will: a will: one of the two great divisions of the Bible. [L. *testamentum—testor*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness.]

TESTAMENTAL, test-a-ment'al, *adj.* Same as TESTAMENTARY.

TESTAMENTARY, test-a-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a testament or will: bequeathed or done by will.

TESTATE, test'āt, *adj.* *Having made and left a will.* [L. *testatus*, pa.p. of *testor.* See TESTAMENT.]

TESTATOR, test-ā'tor, *n.* *One who leaves a will:*—*fem.* TESTA'TRIX. [L.—*testor.* See TESTAMENT.]

TESTER, tes'tėr, *n.* A flat *covering* or canopy at the *top* or over a bed, pulpit, &c. [O. Fr. *teste*, the head; It. *testera*, the head-piece or crown of anything; L. *testa*, an earthen pot, the head.]

TESTER, tes'tėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sixpence. [O. Fr. *teston—teste*, the head, the sovereign's head being impressed upon the coin, from L. *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull.]

TESTERN, tes'tėrn, *n.* Same as TESTER.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To present or reward with a sixpence.

TESTICLE, test'i-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) That which *testifies* or shews manhood: a gland which secretes the seminal fluid in males. [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a witness.]

TESTICULATE, test-ik'ū-lāt, **TESTICULATED**, test-ik'ū-lāt-ed, } *adj.* Shaped like a testicle.

TESTIFICATION, test-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of testifying, or of bearing witness.

TESTIFIER, test'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who testifies: one who bears testimony to anything.

TESTIFY, test'i-fī, *v.i.* *To bear witness:* to make a solemn declaration: to protest or declare a charge (with *against*).—*v.t.* to bear witness to: to affirm or declare solemnly or on oath:—*pr.p.* test'ifying; *pa.p.* test'ified. [L. *testificor—testis*, a witness, and *facio*, to make.]

TESTILY, test'i-li, *adv.* In a testy manner: fretfully: peevishly.

TESTIMONIAL, test-i-mō'ni-al, *adj.* Containing testimony.—*n.* A writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character.

TESTIMONY, test'i-mun-i, *n.* *That which testifies:* evidence: declaration to prove some fact: proof: (*B.*) the two tables of the law: the whole divine revelation.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To witness. [L. *testimonium—testor*, to witness.]

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TESTINESS, test'i-nes, *n.* The state of being testy: fretfulness: peevishness.

TESTING, test'ing, *n.* The act of trying for proof: the operation of refining gold and silver: chemical analysis. [sixpence.

TESTRIL, tes'tril, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as TESTER, a

TESTUDINAL, tes-tū'din-al, *adj.* *Relating to* or resembling *the tortoise.* [From L. *testudo, -inis*, the tortoise.]

TESTY, test'i, *adj.* *Heady:* easily irritated: fretful: peevish. [O. Fr. *testu—teste*, the head. See TESTER.]

TETANIC, tet-an'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or denoting tetanus.

TETANUS, tet'a-nus, *n.* Spasm of the voluntary muscles, with rigidity, commonly producing incurvation of the whole body, forward, backward, or sideways: when affecting the lower jaw, called lock-jaw. [Gr. *tetanos*, stretched—*teinō*, to stretch.]

TETCHINESS, tech'i-nes, *n.* Same as TECHINESS.

TETCHY, tech'i, *adj.* Same as TECHY.

TETHER, *teth'*ėr, *n.* A *rope* or chain for tying a beast.—*v.t.* To confine with a tether: to restrain within certain limits. [Low D. *tider, tier;* Gael. *taod*, halter, rope, reins, *teadhair*, to tether.]

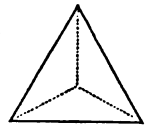
TETRACHORD, tet'ra-kord, *n.* A series of four sounds, forming a scale of two tones and a half. [Gr. *tetrachordon—tetrachordos*, four-stringed—*tetra*, for *tetora* = *tessares*, four, and *chordē*, chord.]

TETRAGON, tet'ra-gon, *n.* *A figure of four angles.* [Gr. *tetragōnon—tetra*, four, and *gōnia*, an angle.]

TETRAGONAL, tet-rag'o-nal, *adj.* Pertaining to a tetragon: having four angles or sides.

TETRAHEDRAL, tet-ra-hē'dral, *adj.* *Having four sides:* bounded by four triangles. [See TETRAHEDRON.]

TETRAHEDRON, tet-ra-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure enclosed by *four bases* or triangles. [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a seat, a base.]



Tetrahedron.

TETRAMETER, tet-ram'e-tėr, *n.* A verse of classic poetry, of four measures, each measure consisting of two iambic or other simple feet. [Gr. *tetrametros—tetra*, four, and *metron*, measure.]

TETRANDRIAN, tet-ran'dri-an, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having
TETRANDROUS, tet-ran'drus, } four stamens, of equal length, and a pistil, as certain flowers. [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *anėr, andros*, a man.]

TETRAPETALOUS, tet-ra-pet'a-lus, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having four* distinct *petals* or flower-leaves. [Gr. *tetra*, four, and PETALOUS.]

TETRAPHYLLOUS, tet-raf'il-lus, *adj.* *Having four leaves:* consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets. [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

TETRAPLA, tet'ra-pla, *n.* (*orig.*) The edition of the Old Testament published by Origen, containing four Greek versions (the Septuagint and three anonymous): a Bible consisting of four different versions in parallel columns. [Gr. *tetraplous*, fourfold.]

TETRAPOD, tet'ra-pod, *n.* An insect distinguished by having but *four* perfect *legs.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *pous, podos*, foot.]

TETRARCH, tet'rärk, *n.* In ancient Rome, the *ruler* of the *fourth* part of a province: a subordinate prince. [Gr. *tetrarchēs—tetra*, four, and *archēs*, a ruler.]

TETRARCHATE, tet-rärk'āt, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch: the fourth part of a province.

TETRASYLLABIC, tet-ra-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* *Consisting of four syllables.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and SYLLABIC.]

TETRASYLLABLE, tet'ra-sil-a-bl, *n.* *A word of four syllables.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and SYLLABLE.]

TETTER, tet'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Ringworm, the popular name of several eruptive diseases of the cuticle. [A.S. *tetr.*]

TEUTON, tū'ton, *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants of Germany: one belonging to any of the Scandinavian and Germanic family of nations. [Gr. *teutōn*, from the root of DUTCH.]

TEUTONIC, tū-ton'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the Teutons or ancient Germans, and their descendants.—*n.* The language of the Teutons.

TEXT, tekst, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something woven:* the original words of an author: that on which a comment is written: a passage of Scripture. [L. *textus—texo, textum*, to weave.]

TEXT-BOOK, tekst'-book, *n.* (*orig.*) *A book with wide spaces for comments on the text:* a book containing the leading principles of a science.

TEXT-HAND, tekst'-hand, *n.* A large hand in writing, so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in large hand.

TEXTILE, tekst'il, *adj.* *Woven* or capable of being woven. [L. *textilis—texo, textum*, to weave.]

TEXTUAL, tekst'ū-al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or contained in the text: serving for a text.

TEXTUALIST, tekst'ū-al-ist, *n.* One ready in citing Scripture texts: one who adheres to the text.

TEXTUALLY, tekst'ū-al-li, *adv.* In the body of the text of a work: according to the text.

TEXTURE, tekst'ūr, *n.* *Anything woven*, a web: manner of weaving or connecting: disposition of the parts of a body. [L. *textura—texo, textum*, to weave.]

THALER, tä'lėr, *n.* A dollar, in Germany a silver coin worth about 3s. [Ger. See DOLLAR.]

THALIA, tha-lī'a, *n.* One of the nine muses, who presided over pastoral and comic poetry. [Gr. *Thaleia, Thalia*, lit. the blooming one—*thalleō*, to be luxuriant.]

THALIAN, tha-lī'an, *adj.* Pertaining to Thalia.

THALLIUM, thal'i-um, *n.* A metal closely resembling lead in colour and softness, but slightly heavier.

[Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot, a branch: so called from the presence of a bright green line in the spectrum of the flame in which it is volatilised, and by which it was discovered.]

THALLOGENOUS, thal-oj'en-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Denoting those acotyledonous plants which exhibit the greatest simplicity of structure, consisting of a mere thallus (cellular tissue, without woody fibre), with reproductive organs. [Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot or branch, and *gen*, root of *gignō*, to beget.]

THAN, *than*, *conj.* A word placed after the comparative of an adjective or adverb between the things compared. [A.S. *thanne, thonne*, accusative of THAT: Ger. *denn*, than, then.]

THANE, thān, *n.* A dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, who prob. held the same rank as a baron does now.

[O. E. *than;* A.S. *thegen*, a servant, nobleman; Ice. *thegn*, a man, warrior; O. Ger. *degen*, a soldier, servant, conn. with Ger. *degen*, a sword, *dienen*, to serve.]

THANEDOM, thān'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction or property of a thane.

THANK, thangk, *v.t.* To express *good-will* or gratitude for a favour.—*n.* (usually in *pl.*) Expression of good-will or gratitude for favour received. [A.S. *thanc*, will, thanks, *thancian*, to thank; Goth. *thagks*, thanks; Ice. *thokki*, good-will: allied to THINK.]

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THANKFUL, thangk'fool, *adj.* Full of thanks: grateful. [manner: gratefully.

THANKFULLY, thangk'fool-li, *adv.* In a thankful

THANKFULNESS, thangk'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being thankful: gratitude.

THANKLESS, thangk'les, *adj.* Not thankful: not expressing thanks for favours: not gaining thanks.

THANKLESSLY, thangk'les-li, *adv.* In a thankless manner: unthankfully.

THANKLESSNESS, thangk'les-nes, *n.* The state of being thankless: ingratitude.

THANK-OFFERING, thangk'-of'ėr-ing, *n.* An offering made to express thanks for mercies received.

THANKSGIVER, thangks'giv'ėr, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a favour.

THANKSGIVING, thangks'giv'ing, *n.* Act of giving thanks: a public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercy: a day set apart for this.

THANKWORTHINESS, thangk'wur-*thi*-nes, *n.* The state of being thankworthy.

THANKWORTHY, thangk'wur-*thi*, *adj.* Worthy of or deserving thanks.

THAT, *that*, *pron. demons.* and *rel.* As a *demons.* (*pl.* THOSE) it points out a person or thing: the former or more distant thing: not this but the other: as a *rel.* who or which.—*conj.* (used to introduce a clause) In order that. [A.S. *thæt*, neut. of the article *se* or *the*; Goth. *thata*; Ice. *that*; Sans. *tat*. See THE.]

THATCH, thach, *v.t.* *To deck* or *cover*, as a *roof*, with straw, reeds, &c.—*n.* Straw, &c., used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks. [A.S. *theccan*, to cover, *thecen*, a roof: conn. with L. *tego*, Gr. *steigō*, to cover, and DECK.]

THATCHER, thach'ėr, *n.* One who thatches.

THATCHING, thach'ing, *n.* The act or art of covering with thatch: the materials used for thatching.

THAUMATURGICS, thaw-ma-tur'jiks, *n.* Wonderful, especially magical performances: feats of legerdemain. [See THAUMATURGUS.]

THAUMATURGUS, thaw-ma-tur'gus, *n.* *A wonder-worker:* a worker of miracles, applied to some of the R. C. saints. [Gr. *thaumatourgos—thauma*, a wonder—*thaomai*, to look at, admire, and *ergon*, a work.]

THAUMATURGY, thaw'ma-tur-ji, *n.* The act of performing wonders or miracles. [Gr. *thaumatourgia*. See THAUMATURGUS.]

THAW, thaw, *v.i.* *To melt* or *grow liquid*, as ice: to become so warm as to melt ice (said of the weather).—*v.t.* to cause to melt.—*n.* The melting of ice or snow by heat: the change of weather which causes it. [A.S. *thawan*; Ger. *thauen*, to thaw, to fall in dew; W. *tawdd*, melting, dripping, *toddi*, to melt.]

THE, *thē*, *definite article.* Used to denote a particular person or thing: also to denote a species. [A.S. *se*, *the* (*mas.*), *thæt* (*neut.*), a softened form of THAT.]

THEARCHY, thē'ärk-i, *n.* Same as THEOCRACY. [Gr. *thearchia—theos*, god, and *archō*, to be first, to rule—*archē*, beginning.]

THEATRE, thē'a-tėr, *n.* A place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, *are seen:* any place rising by steps like the seats of a theatre: a building adapted for scholastic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, &c.: scene of action. [Gr. *theatron—theaomai*, to see.]

THEATRIC, -AL, the-at'rik, -al, *adj.* Relating or suitable to a theatre or to actors: pompous.

THEATRICALLY, the-at'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a theatrical manner: in a manner suiting the stage.

THEATRICALS, the-at'rik-alz, *n.pl.* Dramatic performances. [a wise man.

THEBAN, thē'ban, *n.* A native of Thebes: (*Shak.*)

THEE, *thē*, *pron.* Objective of THOU.

THEE, *thē*, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To prosper, to thrive. [A.S. *theon*, to thrive, to grow.]

THEEVERY, thēv'ėr-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Theft.

THEFT, theft, *n.* Act of thieving. [A.S. *theofth*, *thyfth*.]

THEINE, thē'in, *n.* The alkaloid or active principle of tea. [Same as CAFFEINE.]

THEIR, *thār*, *poss. adj. pron.* *Of* or *belonging to them.*—THEIRS, *poss.* of THEY. [A.S. *hira*, genitive pl. of *he*; O. E. *her*.]

THEISM, thē'izm, *n.* Belief in the existence of *a God*, as opposed to Atheism. [Gr. *theos*, God.]

THEIST, thē'ist, *n.* One who believes *in a God.*

THEISTIC, -AL, thē-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to theism or to a theist: according to the doctrines of theists.

THEM, *them*, *pron.* Objective of THEY. [A.S. *him*, acc. and dat. pl. of *he*; O. E. *hem*.]

THEME, thēm, *n.* A subject *set* or proposed for discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes. [Fr. *thème*; L. and Gr. *thema*—Gr. *tithēmi*, to place, set.]

THEMSELVES, *them*-selvz', *pron., pl.* of HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF.

THEN, *then*, *adv.* At *that* time: afterward: immediately: at another time: in that case: therefore. [O. E. *thanne*, *than*, accusative of THAT; A.S. *thonne*, *thanne*, *thenne*; Ger. *dann*.]

THEN, *then*, *conj.* (*Spenser*). Same as THAN.

THENAR, thē'nar, *n.* The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the thenar. [Gr. *thenar—theinō*, to stretch.]

THENCE, *thens*, *adv.* *From that time* or place: for that reason. [O. E. *thenne*, genitive *thennes*; A.S. *thanan*, O. Ger. *thanana*; Ger. *dannen*.]

THENCEFORTH, *thens*'fōrth, *adv.* *From that time forth* or forward.

THENCEFORWARD, *thens*-for'ward, *adv.* *From that time forward* or onward.

THEOBROMA, thē-o-brō'ma, *n.* (*lit.*) *Food of the gods:* a genus of plants, including the chocolate tree: a variety of prepared cocoa. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *brōma*, food.]

THEOBROMINE, thē-o-brō'min, *n.* An alkaloid principle, similar to caffeine, existing in the chocolate nut. [See THEOBROMA.]

THEOCRACY, the-ok'ra-si, *n.* *Government* of a state immediately *by God:* the state thus governed. [Gr. *theokratia—theos*, God, and *krateō*, to rule.]

THEOCRATIC, -AL, thē-o-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a theocracy.

THEODICY, the-od'i-si, *n.* A justification of God's dealings with man. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *dikē*, justice.]

THEODOLITE, the-od'o-līt, *n.* An instrument used in surveying for *observing* and measuring heights and *distances.* [Gr. *theaomai*, to see, and *dolichos*, long.]

THEOGONIST, the-og'o-nist, *n.* A writer on theogony.

THEOGONY, the-og'o-ni, *n.* The part of heathen mythology which taught the *genealogy of the gods.* [Gr. *theogonia—theos*, God, and *gonē*, *genos*, race—*genō*, to beget.]

THEOLOGIAN, thē-o-lō'ji-an, *n.* One well versed in theology: a professor of divinity: a divine.

THEOLOGIC, -AL, thē-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to theology or divinity.

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THEOLOGICALLY, thē-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a theological manner: according to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGISE, the-ol'o-jīz, *v.t.* To render theological.—*v.i.* to make a system of theology:—*pr.p.* theol'ogīsing; *pa.p.* theol'ogīsed.

THEOLOGIST, the-ol'o-jist, *n.* A student in the science of theology: a theologian.

THEOLOGY, the-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science which *treats of God* and his relation to man. [Gr. *theologia—theos*, God, and *logos*, a treatise.]

THEOMACHY, the-om'a-ki, *n.* (*myth.*) *A fighting against the gods*, as by the Titans and giants: (*Bacon*) opposition to the divine will. [Gr. *theomachia—theos*, God, and *machē*, a battle.]

THEOREM, thē'o-rem, *n.* *That which is viewed* mentally: a proposition to be proved. [Gr. *theōrēma*, lit. a sight—*theōreō*, to view.]

THEORETIC, -AL, thē-o-ret'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to theory: not practical: speculative.

THEORETICALLY, thē-o-ret'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a theoretical manner: not practically. [tion.

THEORIC, thē'o-rik, *n.* (*Shak.*) Theory, specula-

THEORISE, thē'o-rīz, *v.i.* To form a theory: to form opinions solely by theories:—*pr.p.* thē'orīsing; *pa.p.* thē'orīsed. [theory and speculation.

THEORIST, thē'o-rist, *n.* A theoriser: one given to

THEORY, thē'o-ri, *n.* (*lit.*) *The act* or *result of viewing* or examining: an explanation, or system of anything: an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art: speculation as opposed to practice. [Gr. *theōria—theōreō*, to view.]

THEOSOPHY, the-os'o-fi, *n.* *Divine wisdom*, or knowledge obtained by direct intercourse with God and superior spirits: immediate divine illumination or inspiration. [Gr. *theosophia—theos*, God, and *sophos*, wisdom.]

THERAPEUTIC, ther-a-pūt'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to the healing art:* curative. [Gr. *therapeutikos—therapeuō*, to take care of, to heal, to nurse.]

THERAPEUTICS, ther-a-pūt'iks, *n.* The part of medicine concerned with *cures* or remedies. [From THERAPEUTIC.]

THERE, *thār*, *adv.* *In that place* (opposed to HERE): it is used to begin sentences when the subject comes after the verb. [A.S. *thær—thære*, genitive and dative of THAT; Ice. *thar;* Ger. *da.*]

THEREABOUT, *thār*-a-bowt', } *adv.* (*Shak.*) Near that
THEREABOUTS, *thār*-a-bowts', } place: near that number, quantity, or state: nearly: (*B.*) concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, *thār*-aft'ėr, *adv.* (*Spenser*). After that: according to that: accordingly. [that account.

THEREAT, *thār*-at', *adv.* (*B.*) At that place: at that: on

THEREBY, *thār*-bī', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Near or by that place: by that means: in consequence of that.

THEREFOR, *thār*-for', *adv.* For that, this, or it.

THEREFORE, *thėr*'fur, *adv.* For that: for that or this reason: consequently: in return or recompense for this or that.

THEREFROM, *thār*-frum', *adv.* From this or that.

THEREIN, *thār*-in', *adv.* In this or that place, time, or thing.

THEREINTO, *thār*-in-tōō', *adv.* Into that.

THEREOF, *thār*-of', *adv.* Of that or this.

THEREON, *thār*-on', *adv.* On that or this.

THEREOUT, *thār*-owt', *adv.* Out of that or this.

THERETO, *thār*-tōō', *adv.* To that or this: (*Spenser*) besides.

THEREUNTO, *thār*-un-tōō', *adv.* To that or this.

THEREUPON, *thār*-up-on', *adv.* Upon that or this: (*Shak.*) in consequence of that: immediately.

THEREWITH, *thār*-with', *adv.* With that or this.

THEREWITHAL, *thār*-with-awl', *adv.* (*Spenser*). With that or this: (*Shak.*) at the same time, over and above.

THERMAL, thėr'mal, *adj.* *Pertaining to heat:* warm. [Gr. *thermos*, hot—*thermē*, heat.]

THERMO-DYNAMICS, thėr'mo-di-nam'iks, *n.* The science of the relations of heat and work: the science of energy. [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and DYNAMICS.]

THERMO-ELECTRICITY, thėr'mo-e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* The science that treats of the currents that arise from heating the junction of two heterogeneous conductors. [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and ELECTRICITY.]

THERMOMETER, thėr-mom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for *measuring* the variations of *heat* or temperature. [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *metron*, a measure.]

THERMOMETRIC, -AL, thėr-mo-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or made with a thermometer.

THERMOMETRICALLY, thėr-mo-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a thermometrical manner: by means of a thermometer.

THESAURUS, the-saw'rus, *n.* *A treasury* or *repository*, esp. of knowledge: a lexicon or cyclopædia. [L.; Gr. *thēsauros—tithēmi*, to place.]

THESE, *thēz*, *demon. pron., pl.* of THIS. [O. E. *theos, thes, thise;* A.S. *thas, thæs.*]

THESIS, thē'sis, *n.* (*pl.* THE'SES). *A position*, or that which is *set down* or advanced for argument: a subject for a scholastic exercise: an essay on a theme. [L. and Gr. *thesis—tithēmi*, to set, place.]

THESPIAN, thes'pi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to tragedy: tragic. [Gr. *Thespis*, the founder of the Greek drama.]

THETCH, thech, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as THATCH.

THETHER, *theth'ėr*, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as THITHER.

THEURGIC, -AL, the-ur'jik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to theurgy.

THEURGY, thē'ur-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *The work of a god:* that kind of magic which affects to work by supernatural agency. [Gr. *theourgia—theos*, God, and *ergon*, a work.]

THEW, thū, *n.* Muscle or strength: sinews (used chiefly in *pl.*). [Perhaps the same as THIGH, A.S. *theoh.*] [thews or sinews.

THEWED, thūd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Furnished with

THEWED, thūd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Mannered, behaved, educated. [A.S. *theaw*, manner, habit.]

THEY, *thā*, *pers. pron.* (*lit.*) *Those* persons, used as *pl.* of HE, SHE, or IT. [O. E. *thei;* A.S. *hi*, pl. of *he, heo, hit*, he, she, it; Goth. *thai.*]

THICK, thik, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Tight, close pressed:* dense: compact: not transparent or clear: misty: dull: crowded: closely set: abundant: having great depth or circumference.—*adv.* Closely: frequently: fast: to a great depth. [A.S. *thicce;* Ice. *thykkr*, Gael. *tuigh.*]

THICK, thik, *n.* (*Spenser*). A thicket.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To grow dense.

THICK-COMING, thik'-kum'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Coming fast or close together.

THICKEN, thik'n, *v.t.* To make thick or close: to strengthen.—*v.i.* to become thick or obscure: to press: to grow quick or animated.

THICKET, thik'et, *n.* A collection of trees or shrubs thickly or closely set.

THICK-HEADED, thik'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a thick head or skull: stupid.

THICKISH, thik'ish, *adj.* Somewhat thick.

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THICK-LIPPED, thik'-lipt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having thick lips.

THICKLY, thik'li, *adv.* Closely: in quick succession: deeply.

THICKNESS, thik'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thick: density: consistence: closeness: extent or quantity of matter interposed: want of quickness.

THICK-PLEACHED, thik'-plēcht, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Closely interwoven. [See PLEACH.]

THICK-SET, thik'-set, *adj.* Closely planted: having a short, thick body.

THICK-SKIN, thik'-skin, *n.* A person wanting sensibility: a dull, stupid person, a blockhead.

THICK-SKINNED, thik'-skind, *adj.* Having a thick skin: wanting sensibility: dull: obtuse.

THICK-SKULL, thik'-skul, *n.* Same as THICK-SKIN.

THICK-SKULLED, thik'-skuld, *adj.* Having a thick skull: dull: stupid.

THICK-SPRUNG, thik'-sprung, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That have sprung up thick or close together.

THIEF, thēf, *n.* One who steals or takes unlawfully what is not his own. [A.S. *theof, thef;* Ice. *thiofr;* O. Ger. *diup, diep;* Ger. *dieb.*]

THIEF-CATCHER, thēf'-kach'ėr, } *n.* One whose
THIEF-TAKER, thēf'-tāk'ėr, } business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice: a detective.

THIEVE, thēv, *v.i.* To practise theft: to steal:—*pr.p.* thiev'ing; *pa.p.* thieved'. [A.S. *theofian.*]

THIEVERY, thēv'ėr-i, *n.* The practice of thieving.

THIEVISH, thēv'ish, *adj.* Given to or like theft or stealing: acting by stealth: secret: sly.

THIEVISHLY, thēv'ish-li, *adv.* In a thievish manner: by theft.

THIEVISHNESS, thēv'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thievish.

THIGH, thī, *n.* The thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the trunk. [A.S. *theoh;* Ice. *thio;* D. *diede, dieghe;* O. Ger. *dioh, thioh.*]

THIGH-BONE, thī'-bōn, *n.* The bone of the leg between the hip-joint and the knee.

THILK, thilk, *pron.* (*Spenser*). The same. [A.S. *thylc, thyllic*, the like, such—*thy*, the, and *lic*, like.]

THILL, thil, *n.* One of the shafts of a cart or other carriage. [A.S. *thil, thill*, a board, a plank.]

THILLER, thil'ėr, } *n.* (*Shak.*) The horse
THILL-HORSE, thil'-hors, } that goes between the thills or shafts of a carriage, or the last of a team.

THIMBLE, thim'bl, *n.* (*lit.*) A protection for *the thumb:* a metal cover for the finger, used in sewing. [Dim. of THUMB.]

THIMBLEFUL, thim'bl-fool, *n.* As much as a thimble will hold: a small quantity.

THIMBLE-RIG, thim'bl-rig, *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals, or pretends to conceal, a pea or small ball under one of three thimble-like cups.—*v.i.* To cheat by tricks of legerdemain, esp. by means of three thimble-like cups and a pea or small ball.

THIMBLE-RIGGER, thim'bl-rig'ėr, *n.* One who cheats by sleight-of-hand, esp. by thimble-rigging.

THIN, thin, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Extended* or *stretched out:* having little thickness: slim: lean: small: fine: not close or crowded: not full or well grown.—*adv.* Not thickly or closely: in a scattered state. [A.S. *thynne*, thin, L. *tenuis*, Sans. *tanu;* Gr. *tsunos*, small; W. *tenen;* Gael. *tana;* allied to A.S. *thenian*, L. *tendo*, Gr. *teinō*, to extend, stretch.]

THIN, thin, *v.i.* To grow or become thin.—*v.t.* to make thin: to make less close or crowded: to make rare or less thick or dense:—*pr.p.* thinn'ing; *pa.p.* thinned'.

THINE, *thīn*, *pron.* (possessive form of THOU). Belonging to thee: thy. [A.S. *thin;* Ger. *dein.*]

THIN-FACED, thin'-fāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a thin face.

THING, thing, *n.* What one can *think* of: an inanimate object: an event: a part. [A.S., Ice. *thing;* Ger. *ding:* prob. allied to THINK.]

THINK, thingk, *v.i.* To exercise the mind: to revolve ideas in the mind: to judge: to form or hold as an opinion: to consider: to purpose or design.—*v.t.* to imagine: to judge: to believe or consider:—*pr.p.* think'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thought (thawt). [A.S. *thencan, thyncan;* Ice. *thenkja;* Ger. *denken.*]

THINKER, thingk'ėr, *n.* One who thinks, used chiefly with some adverb to denote the particular way.

THINKING, thingk'ing, *p.adj.* Having the faculty of thought.—*n.* The act or state of one who thinks: (*Shak.*) thought, imagination, judgment.

THINLY, thin'li, *adv.* In a thin or scattered manner: not thickly: not closely.

THINNESS, thin'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thin: smallness of extent from one side or surface to the other: fluidity: scarcity or fewness.

THINNISH, thin'ish, *adj.* Somewhat thin.

THIN-SKINNED, thin'-skind, *adj.* Having a thin skin: sensitive: irritable.

THIRD, thėrd, *adj.* The last of *three.*—*n.* One of three equal parts. [A.S. *thridda.* See THREE.]

THIRD-BOROUGH, thėrd'-bur'ō, *n.* (*Shak.*) An under-constable.

[THIRD and *Borough*, in O. E. law, an association of men who gave pledges to the king for the good conduct of each other, the chief constable being called the *Head-borough;* from A.S. *borg, borh*, a pledge or surety.]

THIRDLY, thėrd'li, *adv.* In the third place.

THIRST, thėrst, *n.* (*lit.*) *Dryness:* the uneasiness caused by want of drink: vehement desire for drink: eager desire for anything.—*v.i.* To feel thirst: to desire vehemently. [A.S. *thyrst*, Ger. *durst*, Ice. *thyrsta;* allied to Goth. *thaursus*, Ice. *thurr*, dry, Gr. *tersō*, L. *torreo*, to dry, Sans. *trish*, to thirst.]

THIRSTILY, thėrst'i-li, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

THIRSTINESS, thėrst'i-nes, *n.* The state of being thirsty: thirst.

THIRSTY, thėrst'i, *adj.* Suffering from thirst: dry: parched: vehemently desiring.

THIRTEEN, thėr'tēn, *adj.* and *n.* *Three and ten.*

THIRTEENTH, thėr'tēnth, *adj.* and *n.* The last of *thirteen.* [A.S. *threoteotha—threo*, three, and *teotha*, tenth.]

THIRTIETH, thėr'ti-eth, *adj.* The last of *thirty.*—*n.* A thirtieth part. [A.S. *thritigoɑlha.*]

THIRTY, thėr'ti, *adj.* and *n.* *Three times ten.* [A.S. *thritig—threo*, three, and *tig*, ten.]

THIS, *this*, *pron.* or *adj.* (*pl.* THESE). Denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned: (*B.*) the last past. [A.S. *thes, this;* Ice. *thessi;* Ger. *dieser.*]

THISTLE, this'l, *n.* A genus of prickly plants. [A.S. *thistel;* Ice. *thistill.*]

THISTLY, this'li, *adj.* Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER, *thith'ėr*, *adv.* *To that place:* to that end or result. [A.S. *thider;* Ice. *thadhra.*]

THITHERWARD, *thith'ėr*-ward, *adv.* Toward that place.

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THO, *thō*, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Then, also the sing. of THOSE. [A.S. *thoune.*]

THOLE, thōl, *n.* A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep the oars in place when rowing. [A.S. *thol*, a piece of wood to support an oar—*tholian*, akin to L. *tolo*, Gr. *tlaō*, to bear; Ice. *tholir*, an oar-pin.]

THOLOBATE, thō'lo-bāt, *n.* (*arch.*) The substructure on which a dome or cupola rests. [Gr. *tholos*, a dome, and *bainō*, to go, to tread, to rest.]

THONG, thong, *n.* A piece or strap of leather to fasten anything. [A.S. *thwang*, *thwong*—O. S. *thuingen*, Ice. *thvinga*, Ger. *zwingen*, to press.]

THORACIC, tho-ras'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the thorax or breast.

THORAX, thō'raks, *n.* (*lit.*) *A breast-plate:* the part of the body between the neck and belly: the chest. [L. and Gr. *thōrax*, a breast-plate.]

THORN, thorn, *n.* A sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant: a spine: a plant having spines or thorns: anything prickly or troublesome. [A.S. and Ice. *thorn;* Goth. *thaurnus;* Ger. *dorn;* W. *draen.*]

THORNBACK, thorn'bak, *n.* A species of ray or skate which has thorns or spines in its back.

THORN-BUSH, thorn'-boosh, *n.* A shrub producing thorns.

THORNLESS, thorn'les, *adj.* Without thorns.

THORNY, thorn'i, *adj.* Full of thorns: prickly: troublesome: harassing.

THOROUGH, thur'ō, *adj.* *Passing through* or to the end: complete: entire.—(*obs.*) *prep.* Through. [O. E. *thorowe*, from THROUGH.]

THOROUGH-BASS, thur'ō-bās, *n.* (*mus.*) A bass part all through a piece, with figures placed over the notes to indicate the harmony to be played to each.

THOROUGHBRED, thur'ō-bred, *adj.* Thoroughly or completely bred or accomplished: bred from a dam and sire of the best blood, as a horse.

THOROUGHFARE, thur'ō-fār, *n.* A fare or passage for going through: a public way or street: right of passing through.

THOROUGHGOING, thur'ō-gō'ing, *adj.* Going through or to the end: going all lengths: complete.

THOROUGHLY, thur'ō-li, *adv.* In a thorough manner: completely: fully.

THOROUGHNESS, thur'ō-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thorough: completeness: fulness.

THOROUGH-PACED, thur'ō-pāst, *adj.* Thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained: complete.

THORP, thorp, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A homestead, town, or hamlet. [A.S. *thorp;* allied to L. *turba*, a crowd, as of an assemblage of houses.]

THOSE, *thōz*, *pron., pl.* of THAT. [See THESE.]

THOU, *thow*, *pron.* of the second person sing. The person addressed (now gen. used only in solemn address).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To treat with familiarity or contempt by addressing with the pronoun *thou.* [A.S. *thu*, Ger. *du*, L. *tu*, Gr. *su*, Sans. *tvam.*]

THOUGH, *thō*, *conj.* (*lit.*) *On that* (condition): admitting: allowing: even if: notwithstanding. [A.S. *theah*, Ice. *thō*, Goth. *than*, Ger. *doch;* akin to THAT.]

THOUGHT, thawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of THINK.—*n.* The act of thinking: reasoning: deliberation: that which one thinks: idea: fancy: consideration: opinion: meditation: design: care: (*Shak.*) anxiety, grief. [A.S. *theaht*, from *theahte*, *thohte*, pa.t. of *thencan*, to think.]

TAKE THOUGHT (*Shak.*), to give way to grief.

THOUGHTFUL, thawt'fool, *adj.* Full of thought: employed in meditation: attentive: considerate: promoting serious thought: favourable to meditation.

THOUGHTFULLY, thawt'fool-li, *adv.* In a thoughtful manner: with thought, consideration, or solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, thawt'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thoughtful: deep meditation: solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, thawt'les, *adj.* Without thought or care: careless: inattentive: stupid: dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, thawt'les-li, *adv.* In a thoughtless manner: without thought: carelessly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, thawt'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thoughtless: want of thought: carelessness.

THOUGHT-SICK, thawt'-sik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Uneasy with reflection.

THOUS, *thowz* (*Spenser*). Thou art.

THOUSAND, thow'zand, *adj.* Denoting *ten hundred:* proverbially, denoting great number.—*n.* The number ten hundred: any large number. [A.S. *thusend*, Ger. *tausend*, Goth. *thusundi*—*thus*, *tigus*, ten, and *hund*, hundred.]

THOUSANDFOLD, thow'zand-fōld, *adj.* Folded a thousand times: multiplied by a thousand.

THOUSANDTH, thow'zandth, *adj.* The last of a thousand or of any great number.—*n.* One of a thousand or of any great number.

THOWEL, thō'el, } *n.* Same as THOLE.
THOWL, thōl, }

THRALDOM, THRALLDOM, thrawl'dum, *n.* The condition of a thrall or slave: slavery: bondage.

THRALL, thrawl, *n.* *A slave:* slavery: servitude.—*v.t.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) To enslave, to bring into the power of another.—*adj.* Captive: bond: subject. [A.S. *thrall*, *thræl*, Gael. *traill*, Ice. *thrall*, a slave.]

THRALL-LIKE, thrawl'-lik, *adj.* (*Milton*) Resembling a thrall or slave: resembling slavery: slavish.

THRASH, thrash, *v.t.* To beat out grain from the straw: to beat soundly. [A.S. *therscan*, Ice. *thriskia*, Ger. *dreschen:* prob. akin to L. *trituro*, to thrash, *tero*, *tritum*, Gr. *teirō*, to rub.]

THRASHER, thrash'ér, *n.* One who thrashes: the fox-shark, a small species of shark remarkable for the great elongation of the upper lobe of the tail-fin, which it uses as a weapon, striking with great force.

THRASHING, thrash'ing, *n.* The act of thrashing or beating out grain from the straw: a sound beating or drubbing.

THRASHING-FLOOR, thrash'ing-flōr, *n.* A floor on which grain is thrashed.

THRASHING-MACHINE, thrash'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A machine or apparatus for thrashing corn.

THRASONICAL, thra-son'ik-al, *adj.* Resembling Thraso, a boastful soldier, one of Terence's characters: boastful: bragging.

THRASONICALLY, thra-son'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a thrasonical manner: boastfully.

THREAD, thred, *n.* *That which is twisted:* a very thin line of any substance twisted and drawn out: a filament of any fibrous substance: a fine line of yarn: anything resembling a thread: the prominent spiral part of a screw: something continued in long course.—*v.t.* To pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle): to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way. [A.S. *thræd*, from *thrawan*, to wind, Ice. *thradr*, Ger. *draht*, *drath*, thread, wire, from *drehen*, to turn, to twist.]

THREADBARE, thred'bār, *adj.* Worn to the bare or naked thread: having the nap worn off: worn

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out: hackneyed: used till its novelty or interest is gone.

THREADEN, thred'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Made of thread.

THREADINESS, thred'i-nes, *n.* The state of being thread-like or slender: the quality of containing threads. [thread.

THREAD-LACE, thred'-lās, *n.* Lace made of linen

THREAD-WORM, thred'-wurm, *n.* The common small parasitic worm infesting the human intestines.

THREADY, thred'i, *adj.* Like thread: slender: containing or consisting of thread.

THREAT, thret, *n.* A threatening: declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another: menace.—*v.t.* To threaten.

THREATEN, thret'n, *v.t.* To declare the intention of inflicting punishment or other evil upon another: to terrify by menaces: to present the appearance of coming evil, or of something unpleasant. [A.S. *threatian*, to threaten, Goth. *thriutan*, to vex.]

THREATENING, thret'n-ing, *adj.* Indicating a threat or menace: indicating something approaching or impending.

THREATENINGLY, thret'n-ing-li, *adv.* In a threatening manner: with menace.

THREATFUL, thret'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of threats, having a menacing appearance.

THREE, thrē, *adj.* and *n.* Two and one. [A.S. and Ice. *thri*, Celt. *tri*, Goth. *threis*, Ger. *drei*, L. *tres*, Gr. *treis*, Sans. *tri*.]

THREE-CORNERED, thrē'-kor'nėrd, *adj.* Having three corners or angles: (*bot.*) having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

THREE-DECKER, thrē'-dek'ėr, *n.* A ship of war carrying guns on three decks.

THREEFOLD, thrē'fōld, *adj.* Folded thrice: thrice repeated: consisting of three.

THREE-LEAFED, thrē'-lēft, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having three
THREE-LEAVED, thrē'-lēvd, } distinct leaflets: having the leaves arranged in threes. [lobes.

THREE-LOBED, thrē'-lōbd, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having three

THREE-MAN, thrē'-man, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Worked by three men.

THREE-NERVED, thrē'-nėrvd, *adj.* Having three nerves: (*bot.*) having three distinct nerves running longitudinally without branching, as a leaf. [nered.

THREE-NOOKED, thrē'-nōōkt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Three-cor-

THREE-PARTED, thrē'-pärt'ed, *adj.* Consisting of three parts: (*bot.*) divided into three parts down to the base, as a leaf.

THREEPENCE, thrip'ens, *n.* Three pennies: a silver coin of the value of three pence.

THREEPENNY, thrip'en-i, *adj.* Worth threepence: of little worth: mean, vulgar. [velvet.

THREE-PILE, thrē'-pīl, *n.* (*Shak.*) The finest kind of

THREE-PILED, thrē'-pīld, *adj.* Set with a thick pile, as velvet: (*Shak.*) of the best quality: (*Shak.*) piled one on another.

THREE-PLY, thrē'-plī, *adj.* Having three plies or folds.

THREESCORE, thrē'skōr, *adj.* Three times a score, sixty.

THREE-SIDED, thrē'-sīd'ed, *adj.* Having three sides.

THREE-VALVED, thrē'-valvd, *adj.* Consisting of or opening with three valves.

THRENE, thrēn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lament, lamentation. [Gr. *thrēnos—threomai*, to cry aloud.]

THRENETIC, thre-net'ik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of the nature of a threne or lament, sorrowful, mournful. [Gr. *thrēnētikos—thrēnos*. See THRENE.]

THRENODY, thren'o-di, *n.* *An ode* or song *of lamentation.* [Gr. *thrēnōdia*, from *thrēnos*, a lament (*—threomai*, to cry aloud), and *ōdē*, a song.]

THRESH, thresh. Same as THRASH.

THRESHOLD, thresh'ōld, *n.* (*lit.*) *A piece of wood for threshing on:* a piece of wood or stone under the door of a house: door: entrance: the place or point of entering. [O. E. *threswold*, A.S. *threscwald—threscan*, to thresh, *wald*, wood.]

THRETTIE, thret'i (*Spenser*). Same as THIRTY.

THREW, thrōō, *pa.t.* of THROW.

THRICE, thrīs, *adv.* *Three times:* (*Shak.*) as a prefix in composition, denotes intensity = very much, as THRICE-BLESSED, &c. [O. E. *thries*—THREE, with a genitive termination.]

THRID, thrid, *n.* (*Spenser*). A thread.—*v.t.* To slip through, as a narrow passage. [A corr. of THREAD.]

THRIFT, thrift, *n.* *State of thriving:* frugality: prosperity: increase of wealth: gain: vigorous growth, as of a plant: a genus of flowering plants.

THRIFTILY, thrift'i-li, *adv.* In a thrifty manner: frugally: carefully: prosperously.

THRIFTINESS, thrift'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thrifty: frugality: prosperity in business.

THRIFTLESS, thrift'les, *adj.* Not thrifty: extravagant: not thriving.

THRIFTLESSNESS, thrift'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thriftless.

THRIFTY, thrift'i, *adj.* (*comp.* THRIFT'IER, *superl.* THRIFT'IEST). Shewing thrift or economy: thriving by frugality.

THRILL, thril, *v.t.* (*orig.*) *To drill, to bore:* (*Spenser*) to pierce, to penetrate: to affect with a pricking or tingling sensation.—*v.i.* to pierce, as something sharp: to cause a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body: to feel a sharp, shivering sensation.—*n.* A thrilling sensation. [A.S. *thirlian*, to bore a hole; Ger. *trillen*, *drillen*, to drill a hole. See DRILL, to pierce.] [piercing.

THRILLANT, thril'ant, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Thrilling,

THRILLING, thril'ing, *adj.* Causing a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body.

THRILLINGLY, thril'ing-li, *adv.* In a thrilling manner: with thrilling sensations.

THRIPS, thrips, *n.* A genus of small hemipterous insects, some of which are very injurious to cultivated plants. [Gr. *thrips*, a wood-worm, prob. from *tribō*, to rub.]

THRIST, thrist, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as THIRST.

THRISTY, thrist'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as THIRSTY.

THRIVE, thrīv, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To be careful:* to prosper: to increase in goods: to be successful: to grow: to flourish:—*pr.p.* thrīv'ing; *pa.t.* thrīved' and thrōve; *pa.p.* thriv'en. [Ice. *thrifa*, to care, *thrif*, care, good success; Dan. *trives*, to prosper, grow.]

THRIVEN, thriv'n, *pa.p.* of THRIVE.

THRIVINGLY, thrīv'ing-li, *adv.* In a thriving manner.

THROAT, thrōt, *n.* The fore-part of the neck, in which are the gullet and windpipe: an entrance: a narrow part of anything. [A.S. *throte*, Ger. *drossel*, the throat, gullet.]

THROB, throb, *v.i.* *To beat* or palpitate, as the heart, with more than usual force:—*pr.p.* throbb'ing; *pa.p.* throbbed'.—*n.* A beat or strong pulsation. [Sw. *drabba*, to knock; akin to L. *trepido*, to tremble.]

THROE, thrō, *n.* *Suffering*, pain: agony: the pains of childbirth.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put in agonies. [A.S. *threa*, suffering—*threowan*, to suffer.]

THRONE, thrōn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A seat:* a chair of state richly ornamented and covered with a canopy: sovereign power and dignity: (*Milton*) a highly exalted being, an angel, chiefly in plural.—*v.i.* To sit

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on a throne: to be placed as if upon a throne.—*v.t.* to place on a royal seat: to exalt:—*pr.p.* thrōn'ing; *pa.p.* thrōned'. [L. *thronus*, Gr. *thronos*, a seat—*thraō*, to set.]

THRONG, throng, *n.* A large number of people *pressed* or *crowded together:* a crowd: a great multitude.—*v.t.* To press or crowd: to annoy with numbers.—*v.i.* to crowd together: to come in multitudes. [A.S. *thrang*, *throng*—*thringan*, to press.]

THROSTLE, thros'l, *n.* The song-thrush or mavis. [A.S. *throstle*, Ger. *drossel;* akin to L. *turdus*, a thrush.]

THROTTLE, throt'l, *n.* *The throat* or windpipe.—*v.t.* To choke by pressure on the windpipe.—*v.i.* to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated:—*pr.p.* trott'ling; *pa.p.* trott'led. [Ger. *drossel*, the throat.]

THROUGH, thrōō, *prep.* From end to end, or from side to side of: between the sides of: over the whole extent of: among: from beginning to end: by means of: in consequence of.—*adv.* From one end or side to the other: from beginning to end: to the end or purpose. [O. E. *thurgh*, A.S. *thurh*, Ger. *durch*, W. *trw*, Gael. *troimh*, Sans. *taras*—root *tar*, to cross (L. *trans*, across).]

THROUGH-BOLT, thrōō'-bōlt, *n.* A bolt which passes through from side to side of what it fastens.

THROUGHFARE, thrōō'fār, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as THOROUGHFARE.

THROUGHLY, thrōō'li, *adv.* (*B.*) THOROUGHLY.

THROUGHOUT, thrōō-owt', *prep.* Through to the outside: in every part of: from one end to the other.—*adv.* In every part: everywhere.

THROUGH-TICKET, thrōō'-tik'et, *n.* A ticket for the whole of a journey.

THROUGH-TRAIN, thrōō'-trān, *n.* A train which goes the whole length of a long route.

THROVE, thrōv, *pa.t.* of THRIVE.

THROW, thrō, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To turn* or *twist:* to hurl: to fling: to wind or twist together, as yarn: to form on a wheel, as pottery: to venture at dice: to put off: to put on or spread carelessly: to cast down in wrestling.—*v.i.* to cast or hurl: to cast dice:—*pr.p.* throw'ing; *pa.t.* threw (thrōō); *pa.p.* thrōwn.—*n.* The act of throwing: a cast, esp. of dice: the distance to which anything may be thrown: (*Spenser*) a thrust, a blow: also a time, a while. [A.S. *thrawan*, to turn, to twist; Ger. *drehen*, to twist; W. *tro*, a turn, *troi*, to turn.]

THROW ABOUT (*Spenser*), to cast about or try expedients.—THROW AWAY, to lose by neglect or folly, to spend in vain, to reject.—THROW BACK, to retort, to refuse.—THROW BY, to reject, to lay aside as of no use.—THROW DOWN, to destroy, to subvert: to depress.—THROW IN, to inject, as a fluid, to put in or deposit along with others.—THROW OFF, to expel, to reject, to renounce.—THROW OUT, to cast out, to reject, to expel, to emit, to utter carelessly, to bring into action or exert, to distance.—THROW UP, to give up, to resign, to vomit.

THROWER, thrō'ėr, *n.* One who throws.

THRUM, thrum, *n.* *The end* of a weaver's thread: coarse yarn.—*v.t.* To furnish with thrums: to fringe: to insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a mat or piece of canvas:—*pr.p.* thrumm'ing; *pa.p.* thrummed'. [Ice. *thrōm;* Sw. *trum;* Ger. *trumm*, a piece, end, fragment.]

THRUM, thrum, *v.i.* To play coarsely and monotonously on an instrument with the fingers:—*pr.p.* thrumm'ing; *pa.p.* thrummed'. [Ice. *thruma*, to groan, to sigh: akin to DRUM.]

THRUM-CAP, thrum'-kap, } *n.* (*Shak.*) A cap or hat
THRUM-HAT, thrum'-hat, } made of thrums or of coarse, shaggy cloth.

THRUMMY, thrum'i, *adj.* Made of or like thrums.

THRUSH, thrush, *n.* A small bird, remarkable for its power of song. [See THROSTLE.]

THRUSH, thrush, *n.* An inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses: a disease of the mouth and throat occurring chiefly in early infancy.

THRUST, thrust, *v.t.* *To tread* or *press:* to push or drive with force.—*v.i.* to make a push: to squeeze in: to intrude:—*pr.p.* thrust'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thrust.—*n.* A stab: an assault. [Ice. *thrysta*, to press; Goth. *trudan*, to tread; allied to L. *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust.]

THRUST AWAY, to push away, to reject.—THRUST OFF, to push away.—THRUST ON, to urge or impel.—THRUST ONE'S SELF, to intrude.—THRUST OUT, to drive out or away.—THRUST THROUGH (*Shak.*), to pierce, to stab.—THRUST TO (*Spenser*), to rush upon.—THRUST TOGETHER, to compress.

THRUST, thrust, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To thirst.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Thirst.

THUD, thud, *n.* A dull, hollow sound, caused by a blow or a heavy body falling: a loud noise, concussion, or blast. [A.S. *thoden*, noise, din; from the sound.]

THUG, thug, *n.* (*lit.*) *A deceiver, a cheat:* one of a religious fraternity in India, who, professedly in honour of the goddess Kali, commit murders, and subsist chiefly on the plunder of their victims. [Hind. *thaga*, to deceive.]

THUGGISM, thug'izm, *n.* The practices of the Thugs, especially that of murder.

THUMB, thum, *n.* The short, thick finger of the hand: the corresponding member in other animals.—*v.t.* To handle awkwardly: to play or soil with the thumb or fingers.—*v.i.* to finger. [A.S. *thuma;* Ice. *thumall;* L. *tumeo*, Sans. *taumi*, to grow large.]

THUMBKIN, thum'kin, *n.* A thumbscrew.

THUMB-RING, thum'-ring, *n.* (*Shak.*) A ring worn on the thumb.

THUMBSCREW, thum'skrōō, *n.* An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by means of a screw.

THUMMIM, thum'im, *n.pl.* *Perfections.* See URIM. [Heb., pl. of *tom*, perfection.]

THUMP, thump, *n.* A heavy blow.—*v.t.* To beat with something heavy.—*v.i.* to strike or fall with a dull, heavy blow. [It. *thombo*, *thumbo;* Dan. *dump:* from the sound, like BUMP.]

THUMPER, thump'ėr, *n.* One who or that which thumps.

THUNDER, thun'dėr, *n.* The hollow-*toned*, rumbling sound after a flash of lightning: any loud noise: an alarming denunciation.—*v.i.* To make thunder: to sound as thunder.—*v.t.* to give out with noise and terror: to publish a denunciation. [A.S. *thunor*, *thunder;* Ice. *dunr;* Fr. *tonnerre;* L. *tonitru*—*tono*, to thunder: from the sound.]

THUNDERBOLT, thun'dėr-bōlt, *n.* A bolt or shaft of lightning preceding a peal of thunder: a daring or irresistible hero: ecclesiastical denunciation.

THUNDER-CLAP, thun'dėr-klap, *n.* A sudden peal of thunder: the report of an explosion of electricity in the clouds.

THUNDER-CLOUD, thun'dėr-klowd, *n.* A cloud charged with electricity, which generally produces lightning and thunder.

THUNDERER, thun'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who thunders, an epithet applied by the Romans to Jupiter.

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THUNDERING, thun'dėr-ing, *n.* The report of a discharge of electricity in the clouds: thunder.

THUNDERLIKE, thun'dėr-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like thunder, as a loud noise.

THUNDEROUS, thun'dėr-us, *adj.* (*Milton*) Producing thunder: (*Tenn.*) making a noise like thunder.

THUNDER-SHOWER, thun'dėr-show'ėr, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder, or a short heavy shower from a thunder-cloud.

THUNDER-STONE, thun'dėr-stōn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A stone fabulously supposed to be hurled by thunder, and to do the damage of lightning, a thunderbolt: (*geol.*) a belemnite, so called from its dart-like shape.

THUNDER-STORM, thun'dėr-storm, *n.* Continued discharges of electricity from the clouds, producing lightning and thunder, and generally accompanied with heavy rain.

THUNDER-STROKE, thun'dėr-strōk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A stroke or blast by lightning.

THUNDERSTRUCK, thun'dėr-struk, *adj.* Struck by lightning: astonished: struck dumb.

THUNDERY, thun'dėr-i, *adj.* Accompanied with thunder.

THURIBLE, thūr'i-bl, *n.* A censer of metal for burning *frankincense.* [L. *thuribulum—thus, thuris*, frankincense; akin to Gr. *thuos*, a sacrifice—*thuō*, to sacrifice.]

THURIFER, thūr'i-fėr, *n.* The server who carries the thurible. [L. *thus, thuris*, frankincense, and *fero*, to bear.]

THURSDAY, thurz'dā, *n.* The fifth day of the week, so called because orig. sacred to *Thor*, the old Saxon god of thunder. [A.S. *thunres dæg—thuner*, thunder and war, and *dæg*, day; Sw. *thorsdag*, Ice. *thorsdagr*, Thor's day.]

THUS, *thus*, *adv.* In this or that manner: to this degree or extent. [A.S., O. Ger.; D. *dus.*]

THWACK, thwak, *v.t.* To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash.—*n.* A heavy blow. [A.S. *thaccian*, to touch gently, to stroke.]

THWART, thwawrt, *adj.* *Cross:* being crosswise.—*v.t.* To cross: to oppose: to defeat.—*n.* The bench for rowers placed athwart the boat. [A.S. *thweorh, thweorg;* W. *gwyrawg*, cross; D. *dwaers*, slanting: prob. from root of THROUGH.]

THWART, thwawrt, *adv.* (*Spenser, Milton*). Obliquely.

THWARTLY, thwawrt'li, *adv.* In a thwart manner: with opposition.

THWARTSHIPS, thwawrt'ships, *adv.* Across the ship.

THY, *thī*, *poss. adj.* Thine, of or pertaining to thee. [Contr. of THINE.]

THYME, tīm, *n.* A plant, much used in medicine and cookery, so called from its *sweet smell*, or from being used *to burn* on the altar. [L. *thymus*, Gr. *thymos—thyō*, to fill with sweet smells, to burn in sacrifice.]

THYMUS, thī'mus, *n.* One of the ductless or vascular glands, situated in front of the pericardium and base of the heart, and which is most actively developed in the young animal up to puberty. [Gr. *thymos*, sweet thyme; so called from being compared by Galen to the flower of this plant.]

THYMY, tīm'i, *adj.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THYROID, thīr'oid, *adj.* *In the form of a shield:* denoting a cartilage constituting the anterior, upper part of the larynx, popularly called Adam's apple: denoting one of the vascular or ductless glands, which is situated on the sides and front of the upper part of the trachea. [Gr. *thyreos*, a shield, and *eidos*, form.]

THYROID, -AL, thėrs'oid, -al, *adj.* Having the form of a thyrsus. [Gr. *thyrsos*, and *eidos*, form.]

THYRSUS, thėrs'us, *n.* (*bot.*) An inflorescence consisting of a panicle with the lower branches shorter than the middle ones. [Gr. *thyrsos*, a staff entwined with ivy, the sceptre of Bacchus.]

THYSELF, *thī*-self', *pron.* Thou or thee, in person—used for emphasis.

TIAR, tī'ar, *n.* (*Milton, Tenn.*) Same as TIARA.

TIARA, tī-ā'ra, *n.* The lofty ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persians: a head-dress: the mitre of the Jewish high-priest: the pope's triple crown. [Fr. *tiare;* L. and Gr. *tiara.*]

Tiara.

TIARAED, tī-ā'rad, *adj.* Wearing a tiara.

TIB, tib, *n.* (*Shak.*) A low, common woman.

TIBIA, tib'i-a, *n.* *The shin-bone:* the large bone of the leg: an instrument like a flute, orig. made of the leg-bone of an animal. [L.]

TIBIAL, tib'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the tibia: pertaining to a pipe or flute.

TIC, tik, *n.* A convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face. [Fr., from the likeness of the motion to a ticking sound.]

TIC-DOULOUREUX, tik-dōō-lōō-rōō', *n.* A dolorous or painful convulsive motion of a nerve, usually in the face. [Fr. *tic*, and *douloureux*, painful.]

TICE, tīs, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To entice.

TICK, tik, *v.i.* To make a small, quick noise: to beat, as a watch.—*v.t.* to mark with a dot or mark, so as to check off.—*n.* The sound made in ticking, as a watch: a dot or mark, to direct attention to something else. [D. *tikken;* O. Ger. *ticken:* from the sound.]

TICK, tik, *n.* A small insect which infests dogs, &c. [Fr. *tique;* D. *teek;* Ger. *zecke.*]

TICK, tik, *n.* The cover in which feathers, &c. are put for bedding: the cloth of which a tick is made. [D. *tijk;* O. Ger. *zeicha*—L. *theca*, Gr. *thēkē*, a case, that in which anything is put—*tithēmi*, to put.]

TICKET, tik'et, *n.* A bill *stuck* up: a marked card: a token of any right or debt.—*v.t.* To mark by a ticket. [For *sticket*—O. Fr. *esticquette*, a label; O. Ger. *stikke*, a tack, *stekken*, to stick.]

TICKET OF LEAVE, a permit given to a convict to be at large.

TICKING, tik'ing. Same as TICK, the cover, &c.

TICKLE, tik'l, *v.t.* To touch slightly and cause to laugh: to please by slight gratification.—*v.i.* to have a creeping, tingling feeling:—*pr.p.* tick'ling; *pa.p.* tick'led. [Dim. of TICK.]

TICKLE, tik'l, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Uncertain, insecure: (*Shak.*) tottering, insecure, easily tickled, ticklish.

TICKLER, tik'lėr, *n.* One who or that which tickles or pleases.

TICKLISH, tik'lish, *adj.* Easily tickled: easily affected: critical.

TICKLISHLY, tik'lish-li, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

TICKLISHNESS, tik'lish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ticklish or very sensitive: instability: insecurity: criticalness.

TICK-TACK, tik'-tak, *n.* A noise like that made by a clock: (*Shak.*) a game somewhat like backgammon. [A reduplication of TICK.]

TIDAL, tīd'al, *adj.* Pertaining to tides: flowing and ebbing periodically.

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TIDBIT, tid'bit, *n.* A nice piece, a delicate morsel, a dainty, also written TITBIT. [A.S. *tidder*, tender, soft.]

TIDE, tīd, *n.* *Time:* season: the flux and reflux of the sea: course.—*v.t.* To drive with the stream.—*v.i.* to pour a tide or flood: to work in or out of a river or harbour with the tide:—*pr.p.* tīd'ing; *pa.p.* tīd'ed. [A.S., Sw. *tid*, Ger. *zeit*, time.]

TIDE-GATE, tīd'-gāt, *n.* A gate through which the water flows into a basin or dock with the tide, and which is shut to keep it from flowing out again when the tide ebbs: a place where the tide runs with great velocity.

TIDE-GAUGE, tīd'-gāj, *n.* An apparatus for registering the height of tide continuously.

TIDELESS, tīd'les, *adj.* Having no tides.

TIDE-LOCK, tīd'-lok, *n.* A lock placed between an entrance-basin and a harbour, canal, or river, and furnished with double gates, so that vessels can pass either out or in at all times of the tide.

TIDE-MILL, tīd'-mil, *n.* A mill moved by tide-water: a mill for clearing lands of tide-water.

TIDE-TABLE, tīd'-tā'bl, *n.* A table giving the time of high tide at any place.

TIDE-WAITER, tīd'-wāt'ėr, *n.* An officer who waits the arrival of vessels with the tide, to secure the payment of the duties. [the tide sets.

TIDE-WAY, tīd'-wā, *n.* The way or channel in which

TIDILY, tīd'i-li, *adv.* In a tidy manner: with neat simplicity. [tidy: neatness.

TIDINESS, tīd'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being

TIDINGS, tīd'ingz, *n.pl.* *Things that betide* or happen: news: intelligence. [Ice. *tidindi*, things which happen; A.S. *tidan*, to happen or betide.]

TIDY, tīd'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *In time:* neat.—*n.* A cover for chairs, &c.: a child's pinafore.—*v.t.* To make neat: to put in good order:—*pr.p.* tīd'ying; *pa.p.* tīd'ied. [D. *tijdig*; Sw. *tidig*.]

TIE, tī, *v.t.* *To bind:* to fasten with a cord: to unite: to constrain: (*mus.*) to unite notes with a tie:—*pr.p.* ty'ing; *pa.p.* tied (tīd).—*n.* A knot: a bond: an equality in numbers, as of votes: (*mus.*) a mark signifying that the notes over or under which it is placed are to be slurred. [A.S. *tian*, *getian*, to tie; Gr. *didēmi*, *deō*, Sans. *dā*, to bind.]

TIER, tēr, *n.* *A row* or *rank*, especially when several rows are placed one above another. [A.S. *tier*; O. Fr. *tiere*; D. *tuyer*, a row, rank.]

TIERCE, tērs, *n.* *One-third:* a cask containing one-third of a pipe, that is 42 gallons: a sequence of three cards of the same colour: a third, in music: a thrust, in fencing. [Fr.—L. *tertius*, the third—*ter*, three times—*tres*, three.]

TIERCEL, tērs'el, } *n.* A male hawk. [Fr.—low L. *tertiolus*—*tertius*, third, probably because the third in a nest is supposed to be a male.]
TIERCELET, tērs'let, }

TIFFIN, tif'in, *n.* The East Indian name for lunch.

TIGER, tī'gėr, *n.* A fierce animal of the cat kind.—*fem.* TI'GRESS. [Fr. *tigre*; It. *tigro*; L., Gr. *tigris*.]

TIGER-FLOWER, tī'gėr-flow'ėr, *n.* A Mexican plant cultivated in flower-gardens for the beauty and singularity of its flowers, which are streaked and spotted like the skin of a tiger.

TIGER-FOOTED, tī'gėr-foot'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hastening to devour, fierce and rapacious. [tion.

TIGERISH, tī'gėr-ish, *adj.* Like a tiger in disposi-

TIGER-LILY, tī'gėr-lil'i, *n.* A species of lily with spotted flowers.

TIGHT, tīt, *adj.* *Tied:* close: compact: not leaky: not loose: (*Shak.*) handy, adroit. [A.S. *getiged*, pa.p. of *getian*, to tie.]

TIGHT, tīt (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of TIE.

TIGHTEN, tīt'n, *v.t.* To make tight or tighter: to straighten.

TIGHTLY, tīt'li, *adv.* In a tight manner: closely: neatly: (*Shak.*) briskly, promptly: adroitly.

TIGHTNESS, tīt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tight: closeness: neatness: niggardliness.

TIGRESS, tī'gres, *n.* The female of the tiger.

TIKE, tīk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dog, a cur. [Ice. *tīk*, a bitch, a cur.]

TILE, tīl, *n.* A piece of baked clay used for *covering* roofs, floors, &c.: a tube of baked clay used in drains.—*v.t.* To cover with tiles:—*pr.p.* tīl'ing; *pa.p.* tīled'. [A.S. *tigel*; Fr. *tuile*; L. *tegula*—*tego*, Sans. *sthag*, to cover.]

TILER, tīl'ėr, *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover roofs of houses with tiles: a doorkeeper in a lodge of freemasons, also written TYLER.

TILERY, tīl'ėr-i, *n.* A place where tiles are made.

TILE-STONE, tīl'-stōn, *n.* A tile:—*pl.* (*geol.*) the uppermost group of the Silurian period, consisting of a reddish, thin-bedded, slightly micaceous sandstone.

TILING, tīl'ing, *n.* A roof of tiles: tiles in general.

TILL, til, *n.* A money-box or drawer in a desk or counter. [From A.S. *tilian*, to tell, count.]

TILL, til, *prep.* To the time of.—*adv.* To the time when: to the degree that. [A.S. *tille*, till, prob. accusative of *til*, an end, limit.]

TILL, til, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To work for an *end* or aim: to cultivate. [A.S. *tilian*, to till—*til*, an end, a limit.]

TILLAGE, til'āj, *n.* Act or practice of tilling: husbandry: a place tilled.

TILLER, til'ėr, *n.* One who tills or cultivates.

TILLER, til'ėr, *n.* *The handle* or lever for turning a rudder. [Prov. E. *tiller*, the hand of a spade: acc. to Wedgwood, prob. from D. *tillen*, to lift.]

TILLER-ROPE, til'ėr-rōp, *n.* The rope uniting the fore-end of the tiller with the steering-wheel.

TILLY-VALLY, til'i-val'i (*Shak.*) An expression of contempt, used when anything said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

TILT, tilt, *n.* The canvas *covering* of a cart or wagon: an awning in a boat.—*v.t.* To cover with an awning. [A.S. *teld*—*teldan*, to cover.]

TILT, tilt, *v.i.* To ride against another and thrust with a lance: to thrust or fight with a lance or rapier: to fall into a sloping posture.—*v.t.* to point or thrust with, as a lance: to slant: to raise one end of: to forge with a tilt-hammer.—*n.* A thrust: in the middle ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances: inclination forward. [A.S. *tealtian*, to totter, to tilt; Ice. *tölt*, a trotting, *tolta*, to trot.]

TILTER, tilt'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who tilts or fights.

TILTH, tilth, *n.* The state of being tilled: culture: (*Milton, Tenn.*) that which is tilled, tillage-land. [A.S. *tilth*—*tilian*, to till.]

TILT-HAMMER, tilt'-ham'ėr, *n.* A heavy hammer used in ironworks, which is tilted or lifted by means of projections on the axis of a wheel.

TILT-YARD, tilt'-yärd, *n.* A yard or place for tilting.

TIMBER, tim'bėr, *n.* Wood *for building* purposes: the trunk of a tree: material for any structure: one of the larger pieces of the framework of a house, ship, &c.—*v.t.* To furnish with timber or beams. [A.S. *timber*, building, wood; Ger. *zimmer*, an apartment, building; akin to L. *domus*, Gr. *domos*, a house—*demō*, to build.]

TIMBERED, tim'bėrd, *p.adj.* Furnished with timber:

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(*Shak.*) built, formed, contrived: (*Spenser*) massive like timber. [timber.

TIMBER-TREE, tim'bėr-trē, *n.* A tree suitable for

TIMBREL, tim'brel, *n.* A musical instrument somewhat like a *tambourine.* [Sp. *timbal*, It. *timballo*, from root of TABOUR.]

TIMBRELLED, tim'breld, *adj.* (*Milton*). Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

TIME, tīm, *n.* *A piece cut off:* a point at which, or period during which things happen: a season: an opportunity: absolute duration: the duration of one's life: allotted period: hour of travail: the state of things at any period, usually in *pl.*: the history of the world, as opposed to eternity: addition of a thing to itself.—*v.t.* To do at the proper season: to regulate as to time: (*mus.*) to measure.—*v.i.* to keep or beat time:—*pr.p.* tīm'ing; *pa.p.* tīmed'. [A.S. *tima*, Ice. *timi*, Sw. *timma*, Fr. *temps*, L. *tempus*, time—*tem*, root of Gr. *temnō*, to cut.]

AT TIMES, at distinct intervals: occasionally.—IN TIME, TIME ENOUGH, in good season: sufficiently early.

TIME-BALL, tīm'-bawl, *n.* A ball arranged to drop from the summit of a pole at a particular time.

TIME-BARGAIN, tīm'-bär'gin, *n.* A contract to buy or sell merchandise or stock at a certain time in the future.

TIME-BEWASTED, tīm'-be-wāst'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wasted or worn by time.

TIME-BOOK, tīm'-bo͝ok, *n.* A book for keeping an account of the time men have worked.

TIME-GUN, tīm'-gun, *n.* A gun which is fired by means of a mechanical contrivance and a current of electricity at a particular time.

TIME-HONOURED, tīm'-on'urd, *adj.* Honoured for a long time: venerable on account of antiquity.

TIME-KEEPER, tīm'-kēp'ėr, *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument for keeping or marking time: one who keeps workmen's time.

TIMELESS, tīm'les, *adj.* Done at an improper time, unseasonable: (*Shak.*) done before the proper time.

TIMELESSLY, tīm'les-li, *adv.* Before the proper time: unseasonably.

TIMELY, tīm'li, *adj.* In good time: sufficiently early.—*adv.* Early, soon.

TIMEOUS, tim'e-us, *adj.* In good time: seasonable.

TIMEOUSLY, tim'e-us-li, *adv.* In good time.

TIME-PIECE, tīm'-pēs, *n.* A piece of machinery for keeping time, esp. a clock for a mantel-piece.

TIME-PLEASER, tīm'-plēz'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be.

TIME-SERVER, tīm'-sėrv'ėr, *n.* One who serves, or suits his opinions to the times.

TIME-SERVING, tīm'-sėrv'ing, *adj.* Complying with the spirit of the times, or with present power.—*n.* Mean compliance with the spirit of the times or with present power.

TIME-TABLE, tīm'-tā'bl, *n.* A table or list shewing the time at which certain things are done.

TIME-WORN, tīm'-worn, *adj.* Worn or decayed by time.

TIMID, tim'id, *adj.* *Fearful:* wanting courage: faint-hearted. [L. *timidus—timeo*, to fear.]

TIMIDITY, tim-id'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being timid: want of courage or boldness.

TIMIDLY, tim'id-li, *adv.* In a timid manner: without courage.

TIMIDNESS, tim'id-nes, *n.* Same as TIMIDITY.

TIMOROUS, tim'or-us, *adj.* Full of fear: timid: indicating fear. [manner: fearfully: timidly.

TIMOROUSLY, tim'or-us-li, *adv.* In a timorous

TIMOROUSNESS, tim'or-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being timorous: timidity.

TIMOUS, tīm'us, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Timely.

TIN, tin, *n.* A silvery-white, non-elastic, malleable metal.—*v.t.* To cover or overlay with tin or tinfoil:—*pr.p.* tinn'ing; *pa.p.* tinned'. [A.S.; Fr. *étain*, O. Fr. *estain*, L. *stannum*, *stagnum*, tin.]

TINCT, tingkt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Tinged, coloured.—*n.* (*Shak., Tenn.*) Colour, stain, spot.

TINCTORIAL, tingkt-ōr'i-al, *adj.* Giving a tinge or containing colour: colouring.

TINCTURE, tingkt'ūr, *n.* *A tinge* or shade of colour: a slight taste added to anything: (*med.*) a solution of any substance in, or by means of spirit of wine.—*v.t.* To tinge: to imbue: to mix with anything foreign:—*pr.p.* tinct'ūring; *pa.p.* tinct'ūred. [L. *tinctura*, from root of TINGE.]

TIND, tind, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To kindle. [A.S. *tendan.* See TINDER.]

TINDER, tin'dėr, *n.* Anything used for *kindling* fire from a spark. [A.S. *tender*, *tynder*, Ice. *tundr*; A.S. *tendan*, Ice. *tendra*, to kindle.] [tinder is kept.

TINDER-BOX, tin'dėr-boks, *n.* A box in which

TINDER-LIKE, tin'dėr-līk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Inflammable as tinder.

TINE, tīn, *n.* The *tooth* or spike of a fork or harrow, &c. [A.S. *tind*, a prickle, *tindas*, a harrow; Ice. *tindr*, a tooth, a prickle.] [to rage, to smart.

TINE, tīn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as TIND.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*)

TINE, tīn, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TEEN.

TINED, tīnd, *adj.* Furnished with tines or spikes.

TINFOIL, tin'foil, *n.* Tin reduced to a foil or thin leaf.

TINGE, tinj, *v.t.* *To tint* or *colour:* to mix with something: to give in some degree the qualities of a substance:—*pr.p.* ting'ing; *pa.p.* tinged'.—*n.* A small amount of colour or taste infused into another substance. [L. *tingo*, *tinctum*, Gr. *tenggō*, to wet, to stain.]

TINGLE, ting'gl, *v.i.* *To tinkle* or feel a thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound: to feel a sharp, thrilling pain:—*pr.p.* ting'ling; *pa.p.* ting'led. [Dim. of O. E. *ting*, a sharp sound, as of a little bell; W. *tincian*, to tinkle, tingle.]

TINKER, tingk'ėr, *n.* A mender of kettles, pans, &c. in working with which a *tinkling* sound is made. [*Tink*, to make a sharp, shrill sound; Scot. *tinkler—tinkle:* also given = a worker in tin.]

TINKLE, tingk'l, *v.i.* To make small sharp sounds: to clink: to jingle: to hear small sharp sounds.—*v.t.* to cause to make quick, sharp sounds:—*pr.p.* tink'ling; *pa.p.* tink'led.—*n.* A sharp clinking sound. [Dim. of *tink*, a sharp, quick sound.]

TINMAN, tin'man, *n.* A tinsmith.

TIN-PLATE, tin'-plāt, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin.

TINSEL, tin'sel, *n.* *Something sparkling* or shining: a stuff for ornamental dresses consisting of cloth overlaid with a thin coating of gold or silver: anything showy: anything having a false lustre.—*adj.* Like tinsel: gaudy: superficial.—*v.t.* To adorn with or as with tinsel: to make glittering or gaudy:—*pr.p.* tin'selling; *pa.p.* tin'selled. [Fr. *étincelle*, O. Fr. *estincelle*, L. *scintilla*, a spark.]

TINSMITH, tin'smith, *n.* A manufacturer of tin vessels: a worker in tin: a dealer in tin-ware.

TINT, tint, *n.* A slight *tinge* distinct from the principal colour.—*v.t.* To give a slight colouring to. [From root of TINGE.]

TINTINNABULATION, tin-tin-ab-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The tinkling sound of bells. [L. *tintinnabulum*, a little bell—*tintinnare*, dim. of *tinnio*, to jingle, to ring: from the sound.]

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TINY, tī'ni, *adj.* (*comp.* TI'NIER; *superl.* TI'NIEST). *Thin*, very small. [Prob. a dim. of THIN, Dan. *tynd.*]

TIP, tip, *n.* *The top* or point of anything small: the end.—*v.t.* To form a point to: to cover the tip or end of:—*pr.p.* tipp'ing; *pa.p.* tipped'. [D. *tip*; Ger. *zipfel*, end, point: a dim. of TOP.]

TIP-CAT, tip'-kat, *n.* A game in which a piece of wood called *a cat* is made to rebound from the ground by being struck on the *tip* with a stick.

TIPPET, tip'et, *n.* The tip or cape of a coat.

TIPPLE, tip'l, *v.i.* To drink in small quantities: to drink strong liquors often or habitually.—*v.t.* to drink, as strong liquors to excess:—*pr.p.* tipp'ling; *pa.p.* tipp'led. [Dim. of prov. *tip*, to tilt up a vessel in drinking.]

TIPPLER, tip'lėr, *n.* One who tipples.

TIPSILY, tip'si-li, *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

TIPSINESS, tip'si-nes, *n.* The state of being tipsy.

TIPSTAFF, tip'staf, *n.* (*Bacon*). A staff tipped with metal: an officer carrying a staff tipped with metal, a constable.

TIPSY, tip'si, *adj.* Affected by tippling: intoxicated.

TIPTOE, tip'tō, *n.* The tip or end of the toe.

TIRADE, ti-rād', *n.* Words *drawn out* to a great length: a strain of censure or reproof. [Fr.—*tirer*, It. *tirare*, L. *trahere*, to draw.]

TIRE, tīr, *n.* (*B.*) A tiara or head-dress.

TIRE, tīr, *n.* *Attire*, apparel: furniture.—*v.t.* (*B.*) To dress, as the head. [A form of ATTIRE.]

TIRE, tīr, *n.* The hoop of iron that *ties* or binds the fellies of wheels. [From TIE.]

TIRE, tīr, *n.* (*Spenser, Milton*). Rank or row, train. [Same as TIER.]

TIRE, tīr, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To pull or tear as a bird of prey: also, to feed:—*pr.p.* tīr'ing; *pa.p.* tīred'. [Fr. *tirer*, to draw.]

TIRE, tīr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To tear* to pieces: to harass, to vex: to exhaust the strength of: to weary.—*v.i.* to become weary: to be fatigued: to have patience exhausted:—*pr.p.* tīr'ing; *pa.p.* tīred'. [A.S. *tirian*, to vex, from root of TEAR.]

TIRED, tīrd, *adj.* Wearied: fatigued.

TIRESOME, tīr'sum, *adj.* That tires: fatiguing: tedious.

TIRESOMELY, tīr'sum-li, *adv.* In a tiresome manner: tediously.

TIRESOMENESS, tīr'sum-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tiresome: wearisomeness.

TIRE-VALLIANT, tīr'-val'yant, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of fanciful head-dress.

TIRRA-LIRRA, tir'ra-lir'ra, *n.* (*Shak., Tenn.*) An imitation of a musical sound.

TIRRIT, tir'it, *n.* (*Shak.*) Terror, affright. [Perh. a corr. of TERROR.]

TISIC, tiz'ik, *n.* (*Shak.*) Consumption. [Same as PHTHISIS.]

TISRI, tiz'ri, *n.* The first month of the Jewish civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year. [Heb. *tishri.*]

TISSUE, tish'ū, *n.* (*lit.*) *Texture* or *that which is woven:* cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours: (*anat.*) the substance of which organs are composed: a connected series.—*v.t.* To form, as tissue: to interweave: to variegate:—*pr.p.* tiss'ūing; *pa.p.* tiss'ūed. [Fr. *tissu*, properly pa.p. of *tisser*, L. *texere*, to weave.]

TISSUE-PAPER, tish'ū-pā'pėr, *n.* A thin, soft, semi-transparent kind of paper.

TITAN, tī'tan, } *adj.* Relating to the Titans,
TITANIC, tī-tan'ik, } giants of mythology: enormous in size or strength.

TITBIT, tit'bit, *n.* Same as TIDBIT. [Or *a small* and hence a dainty bit, from obs. E. *tit*, small.]

TITHE, tīth, *n.* *A tenth* part: the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy.—*v.t.* To tax to a $\frac{1}{10}$:—*pr.p.* tīth'ing; *pa.p.* tīthed'. [A.S. *teotha*; Ger. *zehnte, zehn*, ten. See TEN.]

TITHER, tīth'ėr, *n.* One who collects tithes.

TITHING, tīth'ing, *n.* An old Saxon district containing *ten* families, each of which was responsible for the behaviour of the rest. [See TITHE.]

TITILLATE, tit'il-lāt, *v.t.* *To tickle:*—*pr.p.* tit'illāting; *pa.p.* tit'illāted. [L. *titillo, titillatum.*]

TITILLATION, tit-il-lā'shun, *n.* Act of titillating: state of being titillated: a pleasant feeling.

TITLARK, tit'lärk, *n.* *A little lark:* a singing bird with a greenish back and head, found in marshes and moors. [Obs. E. *tit*, Ice. *tita*, anything small, and LARK.]

TITLE, tī'tl, *n.* *An inscription* set over or at the beginning of a thing by which it is known: a name of distinction: that which gives a just right to possession: the writing that proves a right: (*B.*) a sign.—*v.t.* To name:—*pr.p.* tī'tling; *pa.p.* tī'tled. [L. *titulus.*]

TITLED, tī'tld, *adj.* Having a title.

TITLE-DEED, tī'tl-dēd, *n.* A deed or document that proves a title or just right to exclusive possession.

TITLE-LEAF, tī'tl-lēf, *n.* The leaf on which is the title of a book. [or name.

TITLELESS, tī'tl-les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanting a title

TITLE-PAGE, tī'tl-pāj, *n.* The page of a book containing its title and usually the author's name.

TITLING, tit'ling, *n.* (*lit.*) The *small bird:* the hedge-sparrow. [From obs. E. *tit*, anything small.]

TITMOSE, tit'mōs, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TITMOUSE.

TITMOUSE, tit'mows, *n.* (*lit.*) *The small sparrow:* a genus of little birds, which feed on insects, &c.:—*pl.* TITMICE, tit'mīs. [Obs. E. *tit*, small, and D. *mossche*, a sparrow, Ger. *meise*, a small bird.]

TITTER, tit'ėr, *v.i.* To laugh with the tongue striking the teeth: to laugh restrainedly.—*n.* A restrained laugh. [From the sound.]

TITTLE, tit'l, *n.* *A small particle:* an iota. [Dim. of obs. E. *tit*, small.]

TITTLE-TATTLE, tit'l-tat'l, *n.* Idle, empty talk.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To tattle, to talk idly. [From the sound.]

TITTLE-TATTLING, tit'l-tat'ling, *n.* The act of prating or talking idly.

TITULAR, tit'ū-lar, *adj.* Existing in name or title only: nominal: having the title without the duties of an office.

TITULARLY, tit'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a titular manner: nominally: by title only.

TITULARY, tit'ū-lar-i, *adj.* Consisting in, or pertaining to a title.—*n.* One having the title of an office whether he performs its duties or not.

TO, tōō, *prep.* In the direction of: in order to: as far as: in accordance with: sign of the infinitive mood: (*B.*) sometimes = for. [A.S.; Ger. *zu*; Ir. and Gael. *do*; L. *ad*; Sans. *adhi.*]

TOAD, tōd, *n.* An amphibious reptile, like the frog, which *swells* out on being alarmed. [A.S. *tade*, Dan. *tudse*—Ice. *tutna*, to swell.]

TOAD-FLAX, tōd'-flaks, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants, closely allied to the Snapdragon, from which they are distinguished chiefly by the spur at the base of the corolla.

TOAD-STONE, tōd'-stōn, *n.* A soft and earthy

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variety of trap-rock of a brownish gray colour, looking like an argillaceous deposit.

[Said to be from Ger. *todt stein* = dead stone, as containing no ores: more likely, being a local Derbyshire name, from its brown and spotted appearance resembling a toad's back.]

TOAD-STOOL, tōd'-stōōl, *n.* A poisonous kind of mushroom, so called from its stool-like shape and from growing in marshy places inhabited by the toad.

TOAST, tōst, *v.t.* *To dry* and *scorch* at the fire.—*n.* Bread toasted: a slice of such dipped in liquor. [O. Fr. *toster;* L. *torreo, tostum.* See TORRID.]

TOAST, tōst, *v.t.* To name when a health is drunk: to drink to the health of.—*n.* One whose health is drunk. [From the *toasted* bread formerly put in liquor; but acc. to Wedg., a corr. of *stoss an!* knock (glasses), the German cry in pledging each other.]

TOASTER, tōst'ėr, *n.* One who or that which toasts.

TOASTING-FORK, tōst'ing-fork, *n.* A long-handled fork for toasting bread.

TOAST-MASTER, tōst'-mas'tėr, *n.* The master and announcer of toasts at public dinners.

TOAST-RACK, tōst'-rak, *n.* A stand, with partitions for slices of toast, for setting on the table.

TOBACCO, to-bak'ō, *n.* A narcotic plant, a native of America, whose dried leaves are used for smoking, chewing, and in snuff. [Sp. *tabaco;* Indian *tabaco*, the pipe in which it was smoked.]

TOBACCONIST, to-bak'o-nist, *n.* One who sells or manufactures tobacco.

TOBACCO-PIPE, to-bak'o-pīp, *n.* A pipe used for [smoking tobacco.

TOBACCO-STOPPER, to-bak'o-stop'ėr, *n.* An instrument for pressing down the tobacco in a pipe.

TOCSIN, tok'sin, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is *struck* to give a *signal* or alarm: an alarm-bell, or the ringing of it. [Fr.—O. Fr. *toquer*, Fr. *toucher*, to touch, and O. Fr. *sein*, It. *segno*, a bell, L. *signum*, a sign.]

TOD, tod, *n.* A bush, a thick shrub, a bunch: (*Shak.*) twenty-eight pounds weight of wool.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To yield a tod of wool. [Ger. *zote*, knots of wool; Ice. *todda*, a flock of wool; Dan. *tot*, a bunch of flax.]

TO-DAY, too-dā', *n.* *This* or the present *day*. [To, a corr. of *the* or *this*, and DAY.]

TODDE, tod, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TOD, a bush.

TODDLE, tod'l, *v.i.* To walk with short feeble steps, as a child:—*pr.p.* todd'ling; *pa.p.* todd'led. [Akin to TOTTER.]

TODDY, tod'i, *n.* The fermented juice of various palms of the East Indies: a mixture of whiskey, sugar, and hot water. [An East Indian word.]

TODO, too-dōō', *n.* Bustle: stir: commotion.

TOE, tō, *n.* (*lit.*) One of *the pointers of the foot:* one of the five small members at the point of the foot: the corresponding member of a beast's foot: the front of an animal's hoof.—*v.t.* To touch or reach with the toes: to come fully up to:—*pr.p.* tōe'ing; *pa.p.* tōed'. [A.S. and Ice. *ta;* D. *teen*, toe, a twig; L. *digitus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a toe—root *dic*, to point.]

TOED, tōd, *adj.* Having toes.

TOFFEE, tof'e, } *n.* A sweetmeat made of sugar
TOFFY, tof'i, } melted with about half its weight of butter, and simmered till it is brittle when cool.

TOFORE, too-fōr', *adv., prep.* (*Shak.*) Before: formerly. [A.S. *toforan.*]

TOGA, tō'ga, *n.* (*lit.*) *A covering:* the mantle of a Roman citizen. [L.—*tego*, to cover.]

TOGATED, tō'gāt-ed, } *adj.* Dressed in a toga or
TOGED, tōgd, } gown. [L. *togatus—toga.*]

TOGE, tōg, *n.* (*Shak.*) A gown, a robe. [L. *toga.*]

TOGETHER, too-geth'ėr, *adv.* *Gathered to* one place: in the same place, time, or company: in or into union: in concert. [A.S. *togædre, togædere—to*, to, and *gæderian*, to gather. See GATHER.]

TOGGEL, TOGGLE, tog'l, *n.* (*naut.*) A short bar of wood, tapering from the middle towards each end, placed in an eye at the end of a rope, to keep the end from passing through a loop or knot.

a, Toggel.

TOIL, toil, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To till:* to labour: to work with fatigue.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to weary or over-labour: (*Milton*) to labour or work at.—*n.* Labour, esp. of a fatiguing kind. [Same as TILL, *v.t.*]

TOIL, toil, *n.* (*lit.*) *A web:* a net or snare. [Fr. *toile*, cloth; L. *tela*, from *texo*, to weave.]

TOILET, TOILETTE, toil'et, *n.* The *small cloth* over a dressing-table: a dressing-table: mode or operation of dressing. [Fr. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, a cloth.]

TOILSOME, toil'sum, *adj.* Full of toil or fatigue: [wearisome.

TOILSOMELY, toil'sum-li, *adv.* In a toilsome manner: laboriously.

TOILSOMENESS, toil'sum-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being toilsome: laboriousness.

TOKAY, to-kā', *n.* A white wine with an aromatic taste, produced at Tokay in Hungary.

TOKEN, tō'kn, *n.* *A mark:* something representing another thing or event: a sign: a memorial of friendship: a coin issued by a private person or civic authority redeemable in current money: a plague-spot.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mark with spots, to make known. [A.S. *tacon;* Ger. *zeichen*, a mark; akin to Gr. *deiknumi*, L. *doceo*, to shew.]

TOLD, tōld, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of TELL.

TOLERABLE, tol'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be tolerated or endured: moderately good or agreeable: not contemptible. [being tolerable.

TOLERABLENESS, tol'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of

TOLERABLY, tol'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a tolerable manner: supportably: moderately well: passably.

TOLERANCE, tol'ėr-ans, *n.* The tolerating or enduring of offensive persons or opinions.

TOLERANT, tol'ėr-ant, *adj.* Tolerating: enduring: indulgent: favouring toleration.

TOLERATE, tol'ėr-āt, *v.t.* *To bear:* to endure: to allow by not hindering:—*pr.p.* tol'ėrāting; *pa.p.* tol'ėrāted. [L. *tolero, -atum*, from *tol*, root of *tollo*, to lift up; Sans. *tul;* Scot. *thole.*]

TOLERATION, tol-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of tolerating: allowance of what is not approved: liberty to teach religious opinions different from those of the established church.

TOLL, tōl, *v.i.* To sound, as a large bell.—*v.t.* to cause to sound, as a bell: to strike, or signal by striking.—*n.* The sound of a bell when tolling. [From the sound.]

TOLL, tōl, *n.* *A tax* for the liberty of passing over a bridge or road, selling goods in a market, &c.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To pay toll, to exact toll. [A.S.; D. *tol;* Ger. *zoll;* L. *telonium*, Gr. *telōnion*, a toll-booth, from *telos*, a tax.]

TOLLAGE, tōl'āj, *n.* Payment of toll: the amount paid as toll.

TOLL-BAR, tōl'-bär, *n.* A movable bar across a road, &c. to stop passengers liable to toll.

TOLL-BRIDGE, tōl'-brij, *n.* A bridge where toll is taken.

TOLL-GATE, tōl'-gāt, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

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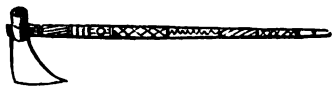
TOLL-HOUSE, tōl'-hows, *n.* The house of a toll-gatherer.

TOLL-MAN, tōl'-man, *n.* The man who receives or collects toll: a toll-gatherer.

TOMAHAWK, tom'a-hawk, *n.* A light war-hatchet of the N. American Indians.—*v.t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk. [Indian *tomehagen, tamoihecan.*]



Tomahawk.

TOMATO, to-mā'to, *n.* An American tropical plant much cultivated in Europe for the berries, which are used for pickles, preserves, &c. [Sp. *tomato;* an American word.]

TOMB, tōōm, *n.* (*lit.*) *The place where a dead body is burnt:* a pit or vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed: a tombstone. [Fr. *tombe;* Gr. *tumbos—tuphō*, to smoke, consume in smoke, Sans. *dhūp*, to fill with smoke.]

TOMBAC, tom'bak, *n.* An alloy formed of about seventy-five parts of copper and twenty-five of arsenic, used in the manufacture of buttons. [Malay *tambaga*, copper.]

TOMBLESS, tōōm'les, *adj.* Without a tomb.

TOMBOY, tom'boy, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wild, coarse girl, as if a male girl: also, a mean fellow. [*Tom*, dim. of Thomas, as in TOMCAT; and BOY.]

TOMBSTONE, tōōm'stōn, *n.* A stone erected over a tomb to preserve the memory of the dead.

TOMCAT, tom'kat, *n.* *A male cat*, esp. when full grown. [TOM, a common male name like Jack, and CAT.]

TOME, tōm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A piece cut off:* part of a book: a volume of a large work: a book. [Fr.; L. *tomus;* Gr. *tomos—temnō*, to cut.]

TOMFOOL, tom'fōōl, *n.* A great fool: a silly trifler. [See TOMBOY and TOMCAT.]

TOMFOOLERY, tom'fōōl-ėr-i, *n.* Foolish or senseless trifling. [From TOMFOOL.]

TO-MORROW, too-mor'rō, *n.* The *morrow* after *this.* [To, a corr. of *the* or *this*, and MORROW.]

TOMPION, tom'pi-on, *n.* The stopper used to stop the mouth of a cannon or mortar: the iron plate or bottom to which grape-shot are fixed. [See TAMPION.]

TOMTIT, tom'tit, *n.* The *tit*mouse. [*Tom*, a common name like Jack, and *Tit*, as in TITMOUSE.]

TON, tun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A barrel*, hence a barrel-full: 20 cwt. or 2240 lbs. avoir. [A.S. *tunne*, a vat tub; Ger. *tonne*, O. Ger. *tunna*, cask.]

TONE, tōn, *n.* (*lit.*) The sound from a *stretched* string: the character of a sound: quality of the voice: the prevailing colour of a painting: character or style: state of mind: mood: a healthy state of the body.—*v.t.* To utter with an affected tone: to intone:—*pr.p.* tōn'ing; *pa.p.* tōned'. [L. *tonus*, Gr. *tonos*, a sound—*teinō*, to stretch.]

TONE DOWN, to give a lower tone to, to moderate, to soften, to harmonise the colours of as to light and shade, as a painting.

TONED, tōnd, *adj.* Having a tone (in compounds).

TONG, tung, *n.* (*Spenser*). The tongue of a buckle.

TONGA-BEAN, tong'ga-bēn, *n.* Same as TONKA-BEAN.

TONGS, tongz, *n.* A domestic instrument, consisting of two jointed *tongues* or *tangs* of metal, used for lifting. [A.S. *tange*, Ice. *taung*, Ger. *zange.*]

TONGUE, tung, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which licks:* the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech: power of speech: manner of speaking: speech: discourse: a language: anything like a tongue in shape: the catch of a buckle: the pointer of a balance: a point of land.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To chide, to scold: (*mus.*) to modulate with the tongue in playing, as a wind-instrument.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to talk, to prate:—*pr.p.* tongu'ing; *pa.p.* tongued'. [A.S. *tunge*, Ice. *tunga*, Ger. *zunge*, the tongue; L. *lingua*, old form *dingua*, from root of LICK.]

TONGUED, tungd, *adj.* Having a tongue.

TONGUELESS, tung'les, *adj.* Having no tongue: mute.

TONGUE-SHAPED, tung'-shāpt, *p.adj.* Shaped like a tongue: (*bot.*) linear and fleshy and blunt at the point, as a leaf.

TONGUE-TIED, tung'-tīd, *adj.* Having an impediment, as if the tongue were tied: unable to speak freely.

TONIC, ton'ik, *adj.* Relating to tones or sounds: (*med.*) giving tone and vigour to the system: giving or increasing strength.—*n.* A medicine which gives vigour of action and strength to the system. [Fr. *tonique*—L. *tonus*, a sound.]

TONICITY, ton-is'i-ti, *n.* The healthy state of muscular fibres when at rest.

TO-NIGHT, too-nīt', *n.* *This night:* the night after the present day.

TONKA-BEAN, tong'ka-bēn, *n.* The seed of a large tree of Guiana, used for flavouring snuff.

TONNAGE, tun'āj, *n.* The weight in tons of goods in a ship: the cubical content of a ship: a duty on ships, estimated per ton.

TONSIL, ton'sil, *n.* One of two glands at the root of the tongue, so named from its shape. [L. *tonsilla*, a stake, dim. of *tonsa*, an oar.]

TONSILE, ton'sil, *adj.* *That may be clipped.* [L. *tonsilis—tondeo, tonsum*, to clip, to shear.]

TONSORIAL, ton-sōr'i-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to a barber* or to shaving. [From L. *tonsor*, a barber—*tondeo, tonsum*, to clip, to shear.]

TONSURE, ton'shōōr, *n.* *Act of clipping* the hair, or of shaving the head: (*R. C. Church*) the first ceremony in dedicating a person to the priesthood: the corona worn by priests as a mark of their order. [L. *tonsura—tondeo, tonsum*, to clip, to shear.]

TONSURED, ton'shōōrd, *adj.* Having the crown of the head shaven as a priest: shaven: bald. [From TONSURE.]

TONTINE, ton'tēn, *n.* A financial scheme, the gain from which falls to the longest liver or livers, so called from *Tonti*, a Neapolitan, its inventor.

TOO, tōō, *adv.* (*lit.*) Added *to:* over: more than enough: likewise: (*Spenser*) very. [A.S. *to*, Ger. *dazu:* a form of To.]

TOOK, took, *pa.t.* and obs. *pa.p.* of TAKE.

TOOL, tōōl, *n.* An instrument used by workmen: one who acts as the mere instrument of another.—*v.t.* To shape or fashion with a tool. [A.S. *tol—til*, fit.]

TOOLING, tōōl'ing, *n.* Workmanship done with a [tool.

TOOT, tōōt, *v.i.* (*orig.*) To be prominent: to pry or peep about. [A.S. *totian*, to elevate, to be prominent.]

TOOT, tōōt, *v.i.* To sound a flute or horn in a particular way: to make a particular noise resembling the word *toot.* [Ger. *tuten;* from the sound.]

TOOTH, tōōth, *n.* One of the small bones in the jaws, serving as the instruments of biting and mastication: the palate: anything toothlike: a prong: one of the projections on a saw or wheel (*pl.* TEETH).

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—*v.t.* To furnish with teeth: to cut into teeth: —*pr.p.* tōōth'ing; *pa.p.* tōōthed (tōōtht). [A.S. *toth*, W. *dant*, Goth. *tunthus*, L. *dens*, *dentis*, Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, Sans. *danta*, *dant*.]

IN SPITE OF THE TEETH, in defiance of threats expressed by shewing the teeth (as a dog), or any power of injury or opposition.—TO THE TEETH (*Shak.*) in open opposition or defiance.

TOOTHACHE, tōōth'āk, *n.* An ache or pain in a tooth.

TOOTH-BRUSH, tōōth'-brush, *n.* A brush for cleaning the teeth.

TOOTH-DRAWER, tōōth'-draw'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments, a dentist.

TOOTH-DRAWING, tōōth'-draw'ing, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth: the practice of extracting teeth.

TOOTHED, tōōtht, *adj.* Having teeth: (*bot.*) having toothlike projections on the edge, as a leaf.

TOOTHLESS, tōōth'les, *adj.* Having no teeth.

TOOTH-PICK, tōōth'pik, *n.* An instrument for picking out anything in the teeth.

TOOTH-POWDER, tōōth'-pow'dėr, *n.* A powder for using with a tooth-brush for cleaning the teeth.

TOP, top, *n.* The highest part of anything: the upper end or surface: the upper part of a plant: the crown of the head: the highest place or rank: the chief or highest person: (*naut.*) a small platform at the head of the lower mast (for Ill. see SHIP).—*v.t.* To cover on the top: to tip: to rise above: to surpass: to rise to the top of: to take off the top of.—*v.i.* to rise aloft: to excel:—*pr.p.* topp'ing; *pa.p.* topped'. [A.S. *top*, Ger. *topp*, Ice. *toppr*, W. *top*, *tob*.]

TOP, top, *n.* A child's toy, shaped like a pear, and set or kept whirling round by means of a string or a whip. [D. *top*, Ger. *topf*.]

TOPARCH, tōp'ärk, *n.* *The ruler* or principal man *in a place:* the governor of a toparchy. [Gr. *toparchēs—topos*, a place, and *archō*, to rule, to be first —*archē*, beginning.]

TOPARCHY, tōp'ärk-i, *n.* A small state or government consisting of only a few cities: command in a small state or subdivision of a country. [Gr. *toparchia—toparchēs*. See TOPARCH.]

TOPAZ, tōp'az, *n.* A precious stone having *brilliant* colours, generally yellowish. [Gr. *topazos;* prob. from Sans. *tap*, to burn, *tapa*, to light.]

TOP-BOOTS, top'-bōōts, *n.* Long-legged boots with an ornamental band of bright-coloured leather round the top.

TOP-COAT, top'-kōt, *n.* A coat worn on the top of or outside of one's other clothes.

TOP-DRAINING, top'-drān'ing, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

TOP-DRESSING, top'-dres'ing, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the top or surface of land.

TOPE, tōp, *n.* A small species of shark, sometimes six feet long, abundant on the south coast of Britain. [Cornish.]

TOPE, tōp, *n.* (*lit.*) *A heap:* a Buddhist monument for the preservation of relics. [Sans. *stūpa*.]

TOPE, tōp, *v.i.* To drink hard or to excess: to tipple: —*pr.p.* tōp'ing; *pa.p.* tōped'.

TOPER, tōp'ėr, *n.* One who topes or drinks habitually: a tippler, a drunkard.

TOPFULL, top'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full to the top or brim.

TOPGALLANT, top-gal'ant, *adj.* Above the topmast, and below the royal mast, as topgallant mast, sail, &c. (for Ill. see SHIP).

TOP-HEAVY, top'-hev'i, *adj.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

TOPIC, top'ik, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place* or part of a discourse: a subject of discourse or argument: a matter. [Gr. *ta topika*, the general principles of argument—*topos*, a place.]

TOPICAL, top'ik-al, *adj.* *Pertaining to a place:* local: relating to a topic. [Gr. *topikos—topos*, a place.]

TOPICALLY, top'ik-al-li, *adv.* With reference to a particular place or topic.

TOP-KNOT, top'-not, *n.* A crest or knot of feathers upon the head of a bird: a knot of ribbons worn by women on the top of the head.

TOPLESS, top'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Supreme, without superior.

TOPMAST, top'mast, *n.* The second mast, or that immediately above the lower mast (for Ill. see SHIP).

TOPMOST, top'mōst, *adj.* Next the top: highest.

TOPOGRAPHER, top-og'raf-ėr, *n.* One who describes a place, &c.: one skilled in topography.

TOPOGRAPHIC, -AL, top-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to topography: descriptive of a place.

TOPOGRAPHICALLY, top-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a topographical manner: in the manner of topography.

TOPOGRAPHY, top-og'raf-i, *n.* *The description of a place:* the art of describing places. [Gr. *topographia—topos*, a place, *graphō*, to describe.]

TOPPLE, top'l, *v.t.* To throw down *from the top.*—*v.i.* to fall down: to pitch or tumble down:—*pr.p.* topp'ling; *pa.p.* topp'led.

TOP-PROUD, top'-prowd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Proud in the highest degree.

TOPSAIL, top'sāl, *n.* A sail across the topmast (for Ill. see SHIP).

TOP-SOIL, top'-soil, *n.* The upper part or surface of the soil.

TOP-STONE, top'-stōn, *n.* A stone placed on the top, or which forms the top.

TOPSYTURVY, top'si-tur'vi, *adv.* *Topside the other way:* bottom upwards.

TORCH, torch, *n.* A light formed *of twisted tow* dipped in pitch or other inflammable material: a large candle or flambeau. [Fr. *torche*, It. *torcia—torcere*, L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.]

TORCHER, torch'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who gives light with, or as with a torch.

TORCH-STAVES, torch'-stāvz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Staves for carrying torches.

TORE, tōr, *pa.t.* of TEAR.

TO-RENT, too-rent', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Rent asunder.

TORMENT, tor'ment, *n.* (*lit.*) *Twisting pain:* torture: anguish: that which causes pain or misery. [L. *tormentum—torqueo*, to twist.]

TORMENT, tor-ment', *v.t.* *To torture:* to put to extreme pain: to distress: to afflict: (*Milton*) to put into great agitation. [See *n.*]

TORMENTER, tor-ment'ėr, *n.* Same as TORMENTOR.

TORMENTIL, tor'men-til, *n.* A genus of plants, the common species of which has a large woody root, which has long been used as an astringent and for alleviating gripes in diarrhœa. [Low L. *tormentilla* —L. *tormentum*. See TORMENT.]

TORMENTINGLY, tor-ment'ing-li, *adv.* In a tormenting manner.

TORMENTOR, tor-ment'or, *n.* One who or that which torments: (*B.*) a torturer, an executioner.

TORN, torn, *pa.p.* of TEAR: (*B.*) stolen.

TORNADO, tor-nā'do, *n.* (*lit.*) *A turning* or whirling: a violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries. [Sp. *tornar*, low L. *tornare*, to turn, from root of TURN.]

TORNEAMENT, tor'ne-a-ment, *n.* (*Milton*). Same as TOURNAMENT.

TORPEDO, tor-pē'do, *n.* A species of eel having the

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power of giving an electric shock when touched so as to produce *torpor* or numbness, the cramp-fish: an engine for destroying shipping by explosion. [L. *torpedo—torpeo*, to be stiff.]

TORPESCENCE, tor-pes'ens, *n.* The state of being torpescent: torpidness: numbness.

TORPESCENT, tor-pes'ent, *adj.* Becoming torpid or numb. [L. *torpescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *torpesco—torpeo*, to be stiff.]

TORPID, tor'pid, *adj.* *Stiff, numb:* having lost the power of motion and feeling: sluggish. [L. *torpidus—torpeo*, to be stiff.]

TORPIDITY, tor-pid'i-ti, } *n.* State of being torpid:
TORPITUDE, tor'pi-tūd, } numbness: dullness: stupidity. [sluggishly.

TORPIDLY, tor'pid-li, *adv.* In a torpid manner:

TORPIDNESS, tor'pid-nes, *n.* The state of being torpid: numbness: sluggishness: stupidity.

TORPOR, tor'por, *n.* Torpidity or numbness: inactivity: dullness: stupidity. [L.—*torpeo*, to be stiff.]

TORQUE, tork, *n.* A species of gold ornament worn round the neck in ancient times, both among Asiatic and North European nations. [Celt. *torc;* L. *torques—torqueo*, to twist.]

TORREFACTION, tor-e-fak'shun, *n.* Act of torrefying: state of being torrefied.

TORREFY, tor'e-fi, *v.t.* *To make dry:* to scorch: to parch:—*pr.p.* torr'efying; *pa.p.* torr'efied. [L. *torreo*, to dry, *facio*, to make.]

TORRENT, tor'ent, *n.* *A boiling*, rushing stream: a strong or turbulent current.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Rolling or rushing, as a torrent. [L. *torrens, -entis*, boiling—pr.p. of *torreo*, to dry, to burn.]

TORRID, tor'id, *adj.* *Burning* or parching: violently hot: dried with heat. [L. *torridus—torreo*, to burn, parch.] [or parched with heat.

TORRIDNESS, tor'id-nes, *n.* State of being torrid

TORSION, tor'shun, *n.* *Act of twisting* or turning a body: the force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted: (*surg.*) a method of checking arterial hæmorrhage by twisting round the end of an artery till it will not untwist itself. [L. *torsio—torqueo, tortum*, to twist.]

TORSIONAL, tor'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resulting from torsion, or the force by which anything, when twisted round, tends to return to its original state.

TORSK, torsk, *n.* A genus of fish of the cod family, abundant in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean, characterised by a single long dorsal fin, and by having the vertical fins separate.

TORSO, tor'sō, *n.* (*lit.*) *A stalk, stem:* the trunk of a statue without head or limbs. [It.; from L. *thyrsus*, Gr. *thyrsos*. See THYRSUS.]

TORT, tort, *n.* (*Spenser*). Wrong, injury, calamity: (*law*) wrong or injury sustained. [Low L. *tortum—torqueo, tortum*, to twist.]

TORTILE, tort'il, *adj.* *Twisted:* wreathed: coiled. [From L. *torqueo, tortum*, to twist.]

TORTIOUS, tor'shus, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Wrongful, injurious. [From TORT.]

TORTIVE, tort'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Twisted*, wreathed. [From L. *torqueo, tortum*, to twist.]

TORTOISE, tort'is, *n.* A reptile from which the head, neck, tail, and limbs protrude, so called either from its *crooked* feet or *winding* motion. [O. Fr., from *tortis*, L. *tortus*, twisted—*torqueo*, to twist.]

TORTOISE-SHELL, tort'is-shel, *n.* The shell of a species of turtle—turtles being formerly confounded with tortoises.

TORTUOSE, tort'ū-ōs, *adj.* *Twisted:* wreathed: winding. [L. *tortuosus—torqueo*, to twist.]

TORTUOSITY, tort-ū-os'i-ti, *n.* State of being tortuous. [deceitful. [See TORTUOSE.]

TORTUOUS, tort'ū-us, *adj.* *Twisted*, winding: (*fig.*)

TORTUOUSLY, tort'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a tortuous or winding manner. [being tortuous or twisted.

TORTUOUSNESS, tort'ū-us-nes, *n.* The state of

TORTURE, tort'ūr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Twisting* pain: a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment: extreme pain: anguish of body or mind: (*Milton*) an instrument of torture.—*v.t.* To put to torture or to the rack: to put to extreme pain: to annoy: to vex:—*pr.p.* tort'ūring; *pa.p.* tort'ūred. [L. *tortura—torqueo, tortum*, to twist.]

TORTURER, tort'ūr-er, *n.* One who tortures: a tormentor.

TORTURINGLY, tort'ūr-ing-li, *adv.* In a torturing manner: so as to torment or punish.

TORUFFLED, too-ruf'ld, *adj.* (*Milton*). Ruffled.

TORUS, tō'rus, *n.* (*arch.*) A moulding in the base of columns, the profile of which is semicircular (for Ill. see COLUMN): (*bot.*) the receptacle or part of the flower on which the carpels stand. [L., a round, swelling place, an elevation.]

TORY, tō'ri, *n.* (*lit.*) *A robber:* a Conservative in English politics.

[From *tora*, 'give,' used by the Irish banditti when robbing, and applied in 1679 to the opponents of the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the succession.]

TORYISM, tō'ri-izm, *n.* The principles of the Tories.

TOSS, tos, *v.t.* *To jerk:* to throw up suddenly or violently: to cause to rise and fall: to make restless: to agitate.—*v.i.* to be tossed: to be in violent commotion: to tumble about: to fling.—*n.* Act of throwing upward: a throwing up of the head. [W. *tosiaw; tos*, a quick jerk; Ger. *stossen*, to throw or thrust.]

TOSSEN, tos'n, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To toss, to brandish.

TOSSER, tos'er, *n.* One who tosses.

TOSSING, tos'ing, *n.* The act of tossing or throwing upward: (*B.*) violent commotion: (*mining*) process of washing ores.

TOSS-POT, tos'-pot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A toper, a drunkard.

TOST, tost. A form of TOSSED, *pa.p.* of TOSS.

TOTAL, tōt'al, *adj.* *Whole:* complete: undivided.—*n.* The whole: the entire amount. [Fr.; low L. *totalis*—L. *totus*, whole.]

TOTALITY, tōt-al'i-ti, *n.* The whole sum or amount. [From TOTAL.] [fully: completely.

TOTALLY, tōt'al-li, *adv.* In a total manner: wholly:

TOTEM, tōt'em, *n.* An animal, vegetable, or thing which is an object of veneration or worship to a tribe of savage men. [N. American Indian.]

TO-TORNE, too-torn', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Torn to pieces.

TOTTER, tot'er, *v.i.* *To shake*, as if about to fall: to be unsteady: to stagger: to shake. [Akin to A.S. *tealtrian*, D. *touteren*, to shake, rock.]

TOTTERER, tot'er-er, *n.* One who totters.

TOTTERINGLY, tot'er-ing-li, *adv.* In a tottering manner.

TOTTY, tot'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Tottering, unsteady.

TOUCAN, tōō'kan, *n.* A genus of tropical American birds, belonging to the order Scansores, remarkable for the size of their bill. [Fr. *toucan;* Port. and Brazilian *tucano*.]

TOUCH, tuch, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To take* hold of: to come in contact with: to perceive by feeling: to reach: to

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relate to: to handle or treat gently or slightly: to move or soften: to influence: (*B.*) to afflict.—*v.i.* to be in contact with: to speak of anything slightly. —*n.* Act of touching: a movement on a musical instrument: sense of feeling: an affection or emotion: a little: (*mus.*) resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers: (*Shak.*) touchstone, trial, test. [Fr. *toucher;* It. *toccare;* akin to Goth. *tekan*, L. *tango*, Gr. *thingganō*, to touch, and to TAKE.]

TOUCHABLE, tuch'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being touched.

TOUCHABLENESS, tuch'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being touchable.

TOUCH-BOX, tuch'-boks, *n.* A box containing tinder, which used to be carried by soldiers armed with matchlocks.

TOUCH-HOLE, tuch'-hōl, *n.* The small hole of a cannon, or other fire-arm, through which fire is communicated to the charge.

TOUCHILY, tuch'i-li, *adv.* [peevishly.] In a touchy manner:

TOUCHINESS, tuch'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being touchy: peevishness: irritability.

TOUCHING, tuch'ing, *adj.* Affecting: moving: pathetic.—*prep.* Concerning: with regard to.

TOUCHINGLY, tuch'ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to touch or move the passions: feelingly.

TOUCH-NEEDLE, tuch'-nē'dl, *n.* A small bar or needle of gold for testing articles of the same metal by comparing the streaks they make on a touch-stone with those made by the needle.

TOUCH-STONE, tuch'-stōn, *n.* A kind of compact basalt or stone for testing gold or silver by the streak or touch made upon it: any test.

TOUCH-WOOD, tuch'-wood, *n.* Decayed wood requiring only to be touched by fire to burn.

TOUCHY, tuch'i, *adj.* Irritable: peevish.

TOUGH, tuf, *adj.* *That may be tugged* or *pulled* without breaking: not easily broken: firm: strong: stiff: sticky: tenacious: able to endure hardship. [A.S. *toh;* Ger. *zähe;* A.S. *teon*, Ger. *ziehen*, to pull: conn. with TUG.]

TOUGHEN, tuf'n, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To make or become tough.

TOUGHISH, tuf'ish, *adj.* Rather tough.

TOUGHLY, tuf'li, *adv.* In a tough manner.

TOUGHNESS, tuf'nes, *n.* The quality of being tough: (*Shak.*) firmness against injury: strength of constitution or texture: viscosity: stickiness.

TOUR, tōōr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A turn* or circle: a going round: a journey in a circuit: a ramble. [Fr.; L. and Gr. *tornos*, a turn.]

TOURIST, tōōr'ist, *n.* One who makes a tour.

TOURMALINE, tōōr'ma-lin, *n.* A beautiful mineral often used in jewellery, the black or more common variety being called schorl, brought chiefly from Ceylon, Siberia, and Brazil. [A corruption of *tournamal*, the name in Ceylon.]

TOURNAMENT, tōōr'na-ment, *n.* A mock-fight in which combatants, generally on horseback, fought to shew their skill in arms, so called probably from the rapid *turning* of their horses. [O. Fr. *tournéement*, It. *torneamento;* Fr. *tournoi*, from *tournoyer*, L. *torno*, to turn.]

TOURNEY, tōōr'ni, *n.* Same as TOURNAMENT.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To join in a tournament, to tilt in the lists.

TOURNIQUET, turn'i-ket, *n.* A bandage which is tightened by *turning* a screw to check a flow of blood. [Fr.—*tourner*, L. *torno*, to turn.]

TOUSE, towz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pull, to tear, to tease or worry:—*pr.p.* tous'ing; *pa.p.* toused'. [Akin to TEASE.]

TOW, tō, *v.t.* *To tug* or *pull* a vessel through the water with a rope.—*n.* (*orig.*) A rope for towing with: the coarse part of flax or hemp. [A.S. *teohan*, *teogan*. See TUG.]

TOWAGE, tō'āj, *n.* Act of towing: money for towing.

TOWARD, tō'ard, } *prep.* *Bending to:* in the direc-
TOWARDS, tō'ardz, } tion of: with a tendency to.—*adv.* Nearly: in a state of preparation. [A.S.—*to*, to, and *ward*, signifying direction.]

TOWARD, tō'ard, *adj.* Ready to do or to learn: apt: (*Spenser*) favourable, approaching, near at hand.

TOWARDLINESS, tō'ard-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being toward: readiness to do or to learn: docility.

TOWARDLY, tō'ard-li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ready to do or to learn, docile, tractable.

TOWARDNESS, tō'ard-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being toward: docility.

TOW-BOAT, tō'-bōt, *n.* A boat that is towed, or one used for towing other vessels.

TOWEL, tow'el, *n.* A cloth for wiping the skin after it is *washed*, and for other purposes. [Fr. *touaille;* A.S. *thwean*, Goth. *twahan*, to wash.]

TOWELLING, tow'el-ing, *n.* Cloth for towels.

TOWER, tow'ėr, *n.* A lofty building, standing alone or forming part of another: a fortress.—*v.i.* To rise into the air: to be lofty. [Fr. *tour*, L. *turris*, a tower.]

TOWERED, tow'ėrd, *adj.* Having towers.

TOWERING, tow'ėr-ing, *adj.* Very high like a tower, elevated.

TOWERY, tow'ėr-i, *adj.* Having towers: lofty.

TOWING-PATH, tō'ing-path, } *n.* A path, generally
TOW-PATH, tō'-path, } by the side of a canal or river, for horses towing barges.

TOW-LINE, tō'-līn, *n.* A line used in towing.

TOWN, town, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place hedged in:* (*orig.*) a number of houses walled in: a place larger than a village, not a city: the inhabitants of a town. [A.S., Ice. *tun*, an enclosure, town; A.S. *tynan*, to hedge in; Ger. *zaun*, a hedge.]

TOWN-CLERK, town'-klärk, *n.* A clerk who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.

TOWN-CRIER, town'-krī'ėr, *n.* One who cries or makes public proclamations in a town.

TOWN-HALL, town'-hawl, *n.* A public hall for the official business of a town.

TOWN-HOUSE, town'-hows, *n.* A house or building for transacting the public business of a town: a house in town as opposed to one in the country.

TOWNSFOLK, townz'fōk, *n.* The folk or people of a town.

TOWNSHIP, town'ship, *n.* The territory or district of a town: the corporation of a town.

TOWNSMAN, townz'man, *n.* An inhabitant or fellow-inhabitant of a town.

TOWN-TALK, town'-tawk, *n.* The general talk of a town: the subject of common conversation.

TO-WORNE, too-worn', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Worn out.

TOXICOLOGICAL, toks-i-kol-oj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to toxicology.

TOXICOLOGIST, toks-i-kol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in toxicology or in poisons.

TOXICOLOGY, toks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) *An account of poison for arrows:* the science which investigates poisons. [Gr. *toxikon*, arrow-poison—*toxikos*, for the bow—*toxon*, a bow, and *logos*, discourse.]

TOXOPHILITE, toks-of'i-līt, *n.* *A lover of archery:* an archer. [Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *phileō*, to love.]

TOY, toy, *n.* A child's plaything: a trifle: a thing only for amusement or look: a matter of no importance: sport.—*v.i.* To trifle: to dally amorously: to play. [Dan. *tøi*, Sw. *tyg*, low Ger. *tüg*, implements.]

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TOYISH, toy'ish, *adj.* Given to toying or trifling: playful: wanton.

TOYISHLY, toy'ish-li, *adv.* In a toyish manner.

TOYISHNESS, toy'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being toyish.

TOYLE, toil, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TOIL, a net.

TOYMAN, toy'man, *n.* One who deals in toys.

TOYSHOP, toy'shop, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

TOYSOME, toy'sum, *adj.* Disposed to toy: wanton.

TOZE, tōz, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pull by violence or importunity:—*pr.p.* tōz'ing; *pa.p.* tōzed'. [Same as TOUSE.]

TRACE, trās, *n.* (*lit.*) *A track* left *by drawing* along: a mark left: footprint:—*pl.* the straps by which a vehicle is drawn.—*v.t.* To follow by tracks or footsteps: to follow with exactness: to sketch: (*Spenser*) to follow the track of, to walk over.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to walk:—*pr.p.* trāc'ing; *pa.p.* trāced'. [Fr.—L. *traho, tractum*, to draw. See DRAG, DRAW.]

TRACEABLE, trās'a-bl, *adj.* That may be traced.

TRACEABLENESS, trās'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being traceable.

TRACEABLY, trās'a-bli, *adv.* In a traceable manner.

TRACER, trās'ėr, *n.* One who or that which traces.

TRACERY, trās'ėr-i, *n.* Ornamentation traced in flowing outline: certain ornamental stonework.

TRACHEA, tra-kē'a, *n.* The windpipe or tube which conveys air to the lungs, so called from its *roughness*, it being formed of rings of gristle. [Gr. *tracheia—trachys*, rough.]

TRACHEAL, tra-kē'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the trachea.

TRACHEOTOMY, trāk-e-ot'o-mi, *n.* The surgical operation of making an opening into the windpipe. [Gr. *tracheia*, the windpipe, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

TRACHYTE, trā'kīt, *n.* A volcanic rock, principally composed of felspar confusedly agglomerated in crystals, so called from being rough to the touch. [Gr. *trachys*, rough.]

TRACING, trās'ing, *n.* Act of one who traces: act of copying by marking on thin paper the lines of a pattern placed beneath: the copy so produced.

TRACING-PAPER, trās'ing-pā'pėr, *n.* A transparent paper which, when laid over a drawing, &c. allows the drawing to be seen through it, so that a copy can be made by tracing the lines of the original on the paper.

TRACK, trak, *n.* That which is traced: a mark left: footprint: a beaten path: course.—*v.t.* To follow by marks or footsteps: to tow.

TRACKER, trak'ėr, *n.* One who or that which tracks.

TRACKLESS, trak'les, *adj.* Without a track: untrodden.

TRACK-ROAD, trak'-rōd, *n.* A drawing or towing road.

TRACT, trakt, *n.* *Something drawn out* or extended: continued duration: a region: a short treatise. [From L. *traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRACT, trakt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TRACE.

TRACTABILITY, trakt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being tractable: docility.

TRACTABLE, trakt'a-bl, *adj.* *Easily drawn*, managed, or taught: docile. [L. *tractabilis—tracto*, freq. of *traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRACTABLENESS, trakt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable: docility.

TRACTABLY, trakt'a-bli, *adv.* In a tractable manner: gently.

TRACTARIAN, trakt-ār'i-an, *n.* One of the writers of the Oxford *Tracts*: a supporter of Tractarianism.

TRACTARIANISM, trakt-ār'i-an-izm, *n.* A movement in the English Church, consisting in an endeavour to revive the principles of antiquity, catholicity, and authority recognised in some parts of the Anglican formularies, in contrast to sentiments more strictly Protestant. [So called from a series of papers, entitled *Tracts for the Times*, published at Oxford (1833–1841), to advocate these sentiments.]

TRACTILE, trakt'il, *adj.* *That may be drawn out.* [L. *tractilis—traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRACTILITY, trakt-il'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being tractile: ductility.

TRACTION, trak'shun, *n.* *Act of drawing* or state of being drawn. [From L. *traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRACTIVE, trakt'iv, *adj.* *That draws* or pulls. [From L. *traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRACTOR, trakt'or, *n.* *That which draws.* [From L. *traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRADE, trād, *n.* (*lit.*) *A trodden* way: a way of life: occupation: buying and selling: commerce: men engaged in the same occupation.—*v.i.* To buy and sell: to act merely for money.—*v.t.* to traffic with:—*pr.p.* trād'ing; *pa.p.* trād'ed. [A.S. *træd—tredan*, Ice. *troda*, to tread.]

TRADE, trād, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TREAD: (*Shak.*) beaten path.

TRADED, trād'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Versed, practised.

TRADEFUL, trād'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Commercial, busy in traffic.

TRADE-MARK, trād'-mārk, *n.* A peculiar mark or device used by a manufacturer to distinguish his own productions from those of others.

TRADE-PRICE, trād'-prīs, *n.* The price at which goods are sold to members of the same trade, or are sold by wholesale to retail dealers.

TRADER, trād'ėr, *n.* One engaged in merchandise or commerce: a trading vessel.

TRADESMAN, trādz'man, *n.* A man who trades: a mechanic:—*fem.* TRADES'WOMAN.

TRADES-UNION, trādz'-ūn'yun, *n.* A union among those of the same trade to maintain their rights.

TRADE-WINDS, trād'-windz, *n.* Winds in and near the torrid zone which hold a certain course throughout the year, so called from the service they render to navigation, and hence to trade.

TRADING, trād'ing, *adj.* (*Milton*). Frequented by traders, denoting places where the trade-winds blow.

TRADITION, tra-dish'un, *n.* *A giving over:* the handing down of opinions or practices to posterity unwritten. [L. *traditio—trans*, over, *do, datum*, to give.]

TRADITIONAL, tra-dish'un-al, } *adj.* Delivered
TRADITIONARY, tra-dish'un-ar-i, } by tradition.

TRADITIONALLY, tra-dish'un-al-li, } *adv.* In a
TRADITIONARILY, tra-dish'un-ar-i-li, } traditional manner: by tradition.

TRADITIONIST, tra-dish'un-ist, *n.* One who adheres to tradition.

TRADUCE, tra-dūs', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To lead across:* to defame:—*pr.p.* tradūc'ing; *pa.p.* tradūced'. [L. *trans*, across, *duco*, to lead.]

TRADUCEMENT, tra-dūs'ment, *n.* The act of traducing: (*Shak.*) misrepresentation, calumny.

TRADUCER, tra-dūs'ėr, *n.* One who traduces: a slanderer, a calumniator.

TRADUCTION, tra-duk'shun, *n.* The act of transferring, conveyance: (*Spenser*) transfer: transmission from one to another, tradition: derivation from one of the same kind.

TRAFFIC, traf'ik, *n.* Trade: commerce: the business done on a railway, &c.—*v.i.* To trade: to trade

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meanly.—*v.t.* to exchange:—*pr.p.* traffˈicking; *pa.p.* traffˈicked. [It. *trafficare;* low L. *traffigare*—perh. from L. *trans*, beyond, and *facio*, to do.]

TRAFFICKER, traffˈik-ėr, *n.* One who traffics: (*Shak.*) a trader, a merchant.

TRAGEDIAN, traj-ēˈdi-an, *n.* An actor of tragedy.

TRAGEDIENNE, traj-ēˈdi-en, *n.* A female actor of tragedy.

TRAGEDY, trajˈe-di, *n.* A species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad, so called either from the old dramas being exhibited when a *goat* was sacrificed, or from a *goat* being the prize, or because the actors were dressed in *goat*-skins: any mournful and dreadful event. [L. *tragœdia;* Gr. *tragōdia—tragos*, a he-goat, and *aeidō*, *adō*, to sing.]

TRAGIC, -AL, trajˈik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to tragedy: sorrowful: calamitous.

TRAGICALLY, trajˈik-al-li, *adv.* In a tragic manner: sorrowfully: calamitously.

TRAGICALNESS, trajˈik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being tragical: calamitousness: sadness.

TRAGI-COMEDY, trajˈi-komˈe-di, *n.* A composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy.

TRAGI-COMIC, -AL, trajˈi-komˈik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy.

TRAIL, trāl, *v.t.* *To draw* along the ground: to hunt by tracking.—*v.i.* to be drawn out in length.—*n.* Anything drawn out in length: track followed by the hunter. [Fr. *tirailler*, to drag; D. *treylen*, to draw a ship with a rope; akin to L. *traho*, to draw.]

TRAIN, trān, *v.t.* *To draw* along: to allure: to educate: to discipline: to tame for use, as animals: to cause to grow properly.—*n.* That which is drawn along after something else: the part of a dress which trails behind the wearer: a retinue: a series: process: a line of gunpowder to fire a charge: a line of carriages on a railroad: (*Spenser*) snare, trap, wile, deceit, also assembly. [Fr. *traîner;* low L. *trahino*—L. *traha*, a drag—*traho*, to draw.]

TRAIN-BAND, trānˈ-band, *n.* A band of men trained to bear arms, though not regular soldiers.

TRAIN-BEARER, trānˈ-bārˈėr, *n.* One who bears or holds up a train, as of a robe or gown.

TRAINER, trānˈėr, *n.* One who trains: an instructor.

TRAIN-OIL, trānˈ-oil, *n.* *Oil drawn* from the fat of whales by boiling. [From TRAIN, to draw.]

TRAIT, trā or trāt, *n.* *A drawing:* a touch: a feature. [Fr.—L. *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.]

TRAITOR, trātˈur, *n.* *One who betrays:* one guilty of treason: a deceiver. [Fr. *traître*—L. *traditor—trado*, to give up.]

TRAITORLY, trātˈur-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Same as TRAITOROUSLY.

TRAITOROUS, trātˈur-us, *adj.* Like a traitor: perfidious: partaking of treason.

TRAITOROUSLY, trātˈur-us-li, *adv.* In a traitorous manner: treacherously.

TRAITRESS, trātˈres, *n.* *Fem.* of TRAITOR.

TRAJECTORY, tra-jektˈor-i, *n.* The curve which a body describes when *projected.* [From L. *trajicio*, *-jectum—trans*, across, *jacio*, to throw.]

TRAMMEL, tramˈel, *n.* *A web:* a net: shackles for making a horse amble: anything that confines.—*v.t.* To shackle: to confine: (*Shak.*) to catch, to intercept:—*pr.p.* tramm'elling; *pa.p.* tramm'elled. [Fr. *tramail*, a drag-net, dim. of L. *trama*, the woof of a web, prob. from *traho*, to drag.]

TRAMONTANE, tra-montˈān, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Beyond the mountains* (orig. the Alps), from Rome: foreign: uncivilised. [L. *trans*, beyond, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

TRAMP, tramp, *v.t.* To tread.—*n.* A foot-journey: a vagrant. [Low Ger. *trampen*, to tread; from the sound.]

TRAMPLE, tramˈpl, *v.t.* To tramp or tread under foot: to treat with pride, to insult.—*v.i.* to tread in contempt: to tread forcibly and rapidly:—*pr.p.* tramˈpling; *pa.p.* tramˈpled.

TRAMPLER, tramˈplėr, *n.* One who tramples or treads under foot.

TRAM-ROAD, tramˈ-rōd, } *n.* A road or way laid
TRAM-WAY, tramˈ-wā, } with rails for wagons to run along easily. [Prov. E. *tram*, a wagon: or from the rails being originally made of *trams* or wooden beams.]

TRANCE, trans, *n.* A state in which the soul appears to *go beyond* or out of the body, or to be rapt in visions: catalepsy.—*v.t.* To entrance: (*Tenn.*) to pass over or across. [L. *transitus*, a going beyond—*trans*, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, Sans. *i*, to go.]

TRANCED, transd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

TRANECT, tra-nektˈ, *n.* (*Shak.*) A ferry. [On the analogy of CONNECT, as uniting the two sides of a river; from L. *trans*, across, and *necto*, to join.]

TRANQUIL, trangˈkwil, *adj.* *Quiet:* peaceful. [L. *tranquillus*, perh. from *trans*, inten., and root of *quiesco*, to keep quiet.]

TRANQUILLISE, trangˈkwil-īz, *v.t.* To make tranquil:—*pr.p.* tranˈquillising; *pa.p.* tranˈquillised.

TRANQUILLITY, trang-kwilˈi-ti, *n.* State of being tranquil: quietness.

TRANQUILLY, trangˈkwil-li, *adv.* In a tranquil or quiet manner: peacefully.

TRANQUILNESS, trangˈkwil-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tranquil: quietness: peacefulness.

TRANSACT, trans-aktˈ, *v.t.* *To carry through* or manage: to perform.—*v.i.* to manage anything: (*Milton*) to come to an issue. [L. *trans*, through, and *ago*, *actum*, to carry on.]

TRANSACTION, trans-akˈshun, *n.* Act of transacting: management of any affair: an affair.

TRANSACTOR, trans-aktˈor, *n.* One who transacts or conducts any business.

TRANSALPINE, trans-alˈpīn, *adj.* *Beyond the Alps*, from Rome. [L. *transalpinus—trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, of the Alps.]

TRANSATLANTIC, trans-at-lanˈtik, *adj.* Beyond the Atlantic Ocean.

TRANSCEND, tran-sendˈ, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To climb beyond:* to rise above: to surmount: to surpass: to exceed. [L. *transcendo—trans*, beyond, *scando*, to climb.]

TRANSCENDENCE, tran-sendˈens, } *n.* The state
TRANSCENDENCY, tran-sendˈens-i, } of being transcendent: (*Shak.*) excellence, supereminence: (*Bacon*) exaggeration.

TRANSCENDENT, tran-sendˈent, *adj.* Transcending: superior or supreme in excellence: surpassing others: beyond human knowledge.

TRANSCENDENTAL, tran-send-entˈal, *adj.* Transcending: supereminent, surpassing others: beyond the limits of experience: vague.

TRANSCENDENTALISM, tran-send-entˈal-izm, *n.* The transcending or going beyond the limits of experience: that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

TRANSCENDENTALIST, tran-send-entˈal-ist, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

TRANSCENDENTALLY, tran-send-entˈal-li, *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

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TRANSCENDENTLY, tran-send'ent-li, *adv.* In a transcendent manner: very excellently: supereminently.

TRANSCRIBE, tran-skrīb', *v.t.* *To write over* from one book into another: to copy:—*pr.p.* transcrīb'ing; *pa.p.* transcrībed'. [L. *transcribo, -scriptum*—*trans*, over, and *scribo*, to write.]

TRANSCRIBER, tran-skrīb'ér, *n.* One who transcribes or writes from a copy: a copyist.

TRANSCRIPT, tran'skript, *n.* That which is transcribed: a copy.

TRANSCRIPTION, tran-skrip'shun, *n.* The act of transcribing or copying: a transcript: a copy.

TRANSEPT, tran'sept, *n.* (*lit.*) *An enclosure across:* the part of a church at right angles to the nave. [L. *trans*, across, and *septum*, an enclosure—*sepes*, a hedge.] [formed.

TRANSFARD, trans-fard', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Trans-

TRANSFER, trans-fer', *v.t.* *To carry* or bring *over:* to convey to another place: to remove: to transport:—*pr.p.* transferr'ing; *pa.p.* transferred'. [L. *trans*, across, and *fero*, to carry.]

TRANSFER, trans'fér, *n.* The act of transferring: the conveyance of anything from one person or place to another: that which is transferred.

TRANSFERABILITY, trans-fér-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being transferable.

TRANSFERABLE, trans-fer'a-bl, *adj.* That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another.

TRANSFER-DAY, trans'fér-dā, *n.* One of certain regular days for registering transfer of bank-stock and government funds at the Bank of England.

TRANSFEREE, trans-fér-ē', *n.* The person to whom a thing is transferred.

TRANSFERENCE, trans'fér-ens, *n.* The act of transferring or conveying from one person or place to another: passage from one place to another.

TRANSFER-PAPER, trans'fér-pā'pér, *n.* A kind of prepared paper used for transferring impressions with copying-presses, &c. [transfer.

TRANSFERRER, trans-fer'ér, *n.* One who makes a

TRANSFERRIBILITY, trans-fer-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Same as TRANSFERABILITY.

TRANSFERRIBLE, trans-fer'i-bl, *adj.* Same as TRANSFERABLE.

TRANSFIGURATION, trans-fig-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* A change of form. [From TRANSFIGURE.]

THE TRANSFIGURATION, the supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii.; a feast of the R. C. Church, on 6th August, in commemoration of it.

TRANSFIGURE, trans-fig'ūr, *v.t.* To change the figure or form of: to change the appearance of. [L. *trans*, across, denoting change, and FIGURE.]

TRANSFIX, trans-fiks', *v.t.* To fix by piercing through. [L. *trans*, through, and FIX.]

TRANSFORM, trans-form', *v.t.* To change the form of: to change into another substance: to change the disposition.—*v.i.* to be changed in form or substance. [L. *trans*, across, and FORM.]

TRANSFORMATION, trans-for-mā'shun, *n.* The act of transforming: change of form or substance.

TRANSFORMING, trans-form'ing, *p.adj.* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state.

TRANSFUSE, trans-fūz', *v.t.* *To pour out* into another vessel: to cause to pass from one to another: to cause to be imbibed. [L. *trans*, over, and *fundo, fusum*, to pour.] [being transfused.

TRANSFUSIBLE, trans-fūz'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of

TRANSFUSION, trans-fū'zhun, *n.* The act of pouring out of one vessel into another: the operation of transferring blood from one living animal into the vascular system of another.

TRANSFUSIVE, trans-fūs'iv, *adj.* Tending or having power to transfuse.

TRANSGRESS, trans-gres', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To step across:* to pass beyond a limit: to break, as a law.—*v.i.* to sin. [L. *trans*, across, and *gradior, gressus*, to step.]

TRANSGRESSION, trans-gresh'un, *n.* The act of transgressing: violation of a law or command: offence: fault: crime: sin.

TRANSGRESSOR, trans-gres'or, *n.* One who transgresses: one who violates a law or command: a sinner.

TRANSHIP. See TRANS-SHIP.

TRANSIENT, tran'shent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Going across:* passing: of short duration: not lasting: momentary. [L. *transiens, -entis*—*trans*, across, *eo, itum*, to go.]

TRANSIENTLY, tran'shent-li, *adv.* In a transient manner: in passing: for a short time.

TRANSIENTNESS, tran'shent-nes, *n.* The state of being transient: shortness of continuance: speedy passage.

TRANSIT, trans'it, *n.* (*lit.*) *A going across:* a passing over: conveyance: (*astron.*) the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place: the passage of a plant over the sun's disc. [From L. *trans*, across, and *eo, itum*, to go.]

TRANSITION, tran-sizh'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A going across:* passage from one place or state to another: change: (*mus.*) a change of key. [See TRANSIT.]

TRANSITIONAL, tran-sizh'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to, denoting, or characterised by transition.

TRANSITIVE, trans'i-tiv, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Going across:* passing over: having the power of passing: (*gram.*) denoting a verb which has an object. [L. *transitivus*—*trans*, across, and *eo, itum*, to go.] [manner.

TRANSITIVELY, trans'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In a transitive

TRANSITIVENESS, trans'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being transitive.

TRANSITORILY, trans'i-tor-i-li, *adv.* In a transitory manner: of short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trans'i-tor-i-nes, *n.* The state of being transitory: speedy departure or disappearance.

TRANSITORY, trans'i-tor-i, *adj.* *Going* or passing *away:* lasting for a short time: speedily vanishing. [L. *trans*, across, and *eo, itum*, to go.]

TRANSLATABLE, trans-lāt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANSLATE, trans-lāt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To carry over:* to remove to another place: to render into another language: to explain:—*pr.p.* translāt'ing; *pa.p.* translāt'ed. [L. *trans*, over, *fero, latum*, to carry.]

TRANSLATION, trans-lā'shun, *n.* The act of translating: removal to another place: the rendering into another language: a version.

TRANSLATOR, trans-lāt'or, *n.* One who translates or renders into another language.

TRANSLUCENCE, trans-lōō'sens, } *n.* The state
TRANSLUCENCY, trans-lōō'sens-i, } of being translucent: semi-transparency: clearness.

TRANSLUCENT, trans-lōō'sent, *adj.* *Shining through:* allowing light to pass, but not transparent: clear. [L. *translucens, -entis*—*trans*, across, and *luceo*, to shine—*lux, lucis*, light.]

TRANSLUCENTLY, trans-lōō'sent-li, *adv.* In a translucent manner.

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TRANSMARINE, trans-ma-rēn', *adj.* *Across* or *beyond the sea.* [L. *trans*, across, and MARINE.]

TRANSMEW, trans-mū', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To transmute, to transpose.

TRANSMIGRATE, trans'mi-grāt, *v.i.* *To migrate* or remove *across*, esp. to another country: to pass into another body or state. [L. *trans*, across, and MIGRATE.]

TRANSMIGRATION, trans-mi-grā'shun, *n.* The act of transmigrating or removing to another country: the passing into another state: the passage of the soul after death into another body.

TRANSMIGRATORY, trans-mī'gra-tor-i, *adj.* Passing to another place, body, or state. [From TRANSMIGRATE.]

TRANSMISSIBILITY, trans-mis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being transmissible.

TRANSMISSIBLE, trans-mis'i-bl, *adj.* That may be transmitted or passed from one to another: capable of being transmitted through any body or substance.

TRANSMISSION, trans-mish'un, *n.* Act of transmitting: the sending from one place or person to another: passage through.

TRANSMISSIVE, trans-mis'iv, *adj.* Transmitted: derived from one to another.

TRANSMIT, trans-mit', *v.t.* *To send across* to another person or place: to suffer to pass through: —*pr.p.* transmitt'ing; *pa.p.* transmitt'ed. [L. *trans*, across, and *mitto—missum*, to send.]

TRANSMITTAL, trans-mit'al, *n.* Same as TRANSMISSION.

TRANSMITTER, trans-mit'ėr, *n.* One who transmits.

TRANSMOVE, trans-mōōv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To transpose.

TRANSMUTABILITY, trans-mūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being transmutable.

TRANSMUTABLE, trans-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be transmuted or changed into a different form, nature, or substance.

TRANSMUTABLENESS, trans-mūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as TRANSMUTABILITY.

TRANSMUTABLY, trans-mūt'a-bli, *adv.* In a transmutable manner.

TRANSMUTATION, trans-mūt-ā'shun, *n.* The act of transmuting or changing into a different form, nature, or substance.

TRANSMUTE, trans-mūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To change over:* to change to another form or substance:—*pr.p.* transmūt'ing; *pa.p.* transmūt'ed. [L. *trans*, over, and *muto*, to change.]

TRANSOM, tran'sum, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is taken across:* (*arch.*) the horizontal piece across a double window, the lintel over a door: in ships, the beam across the stern-post to strengthen the after-part: the beam connecting the cheeks of a gun-carriage. [L. *trans*, across, and *sumo*, to take.]

TRANSOM-WINDOW, tran'sum-win'dō, *n.* A window divided into two parts by a transom.

TRANSPARENCY, trans-pār'en-si, *n.* The quality of being transparent: clearness: that which is transparent: a picture on semi-transparent material seen by means of light shining through.

TRANSPARENT, trans-pār'ent, *adj.* *Appearing through:* allowing objects to be seen through: clear. [L. *trans*, through, and *pareo*, to appear.]

TRANSPARENTLY, trans-pār'ent-li, *adv.* In a transparent manner: clearly.

TRANSPARENTNESS, trans-pār'ent-nes, *n.* The quality of being transparent.

TRANSPICUOUS, tran-spik'ū-us, *adj.* (*Milton.*) *That can be seen through*, transparent. [L. *transpicio*, to see through—*trans*, through, and *specio*, to look, see.]

TRANSPIERCE, trans-pērs', *v.t.* *To pierce through:* to permeate. [L. *trans*, through, and PIERCE.]

TRANSPIRATION, tran-spir-ā'shun, *n.* Act or process of transpiring: exhalation through the skin.

TRANSPIRE, tran-spīr', *v.t.* *To breathe* or pass *through* the pores of the skin.—*v.i.* to exhale: to become public:—*pr.p.* transpīr'ing; *pa.p.* transpīred'. [L. *trans*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

TRANSPLANT, trans-plant', *v.t.* *To plant in another place:* to remove. [L. *trans*, across, and PLANT.]

TRANSPORT, trans-pōrt', *v.t.* *To carry across* or from one place to another: to banish: to carry away by passion or pleasure. [L. *trans*, across, and *porto*, to carry.]

TRANSPORT, trans'port, *n.* Carriage from one place to another: a vessel for conveyance: ecstasy. [From the verb.]

TRANSPORTABLE, trans-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be transported or carried across.

TRANSPORTANCE, trans-pōrt'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Conveyance, removal. [From TRANSPORT.]

TRANSPORTATION, trans-port-ā'shun, *n.* Act of transporting: removal: banishment.

TRANSPORTING, trans-pōrt'ing, *p.adj.* Carrying away with emotion: passionate: ravishing.

TRANSPORT-SHIP, trans'port-ship, } *n.* A
TRANSPORT-VESSEL, trans'port-ves'el, } ship used for transporting, esp. for conveying troops, stores, &c.

TRANSPOSAL, trans-pōz'al, *n.* Act of transposing: a change of place or order.

TRANSPOSE, trans-pōz', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To place across:* to put each in the place of the other: to change, as the order of words, or the key in music:—*pr.p.* transpōs'ing; *pa.p.* transpōsed'. [L. *trans*, across, and *pono*, *positum*, to place.]

TRANSPOSITION, trans-po-zish'un, *n.* Act of transposing or of putting one thing in place of another: state of being transposed: a change of the order of words: (*mus.*) a change of key.

TRANSPRINT, trans-print', *v.t.* *To print out of place.* [L. *trans*, across, and PRINT.]

TRANS-SHAPE, trans-shāp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To change into another shape, to transform.

TRANS-SHIP, trans-ship', *v.t.* To transfer to another ship.

TRANS-SHIPMENT, trans-ship'ment, *n.* The act of transferring goods from one ship to another.

TRANSUBSTANTIATE, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* To change to another substance. [L. *trans*, across, and *substantia*, a substance.]

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, tran-sub-stan-shi-ā'-shun, *n.* A change into another substance: the R. C. doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood.

TRANSUDE, trans-ūd', *v.i.* *To ooze* or pass *through* the pores or interstices of a membrane or substance: —*pr.p.* transūd'ing; *pa.p.* transūd'ed. [L. *trans*, through, and *sudo*, to sweat.]

TRANSVERSE, trans-vėrs', *adj.* *Turned* or lying *across.* [L. *trans*, across, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

TRANSVERSELY, trans-vėrs'li, *adv.* In a transverse or cross direction.

TRAP, trap, *n.* An instrument for *snaring* animals: an ambush: a stratagem: a drain-pipe for sinks,

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&c.—*v.t.* To catch in a trap:—*pr.p.* trapp'ing; *pa.p.* trapped'. [A.S. *trappe*, It. *trappa*, a trap; Fr. *attraper*, to catch; O. Ger. *trapo*, a snare.]

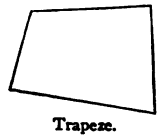
TRAP, trap, *n.* A kind of igneous rock, so called because often presenting the appearance of *stairs* or terraces. [Sw. *trapp—trappa*, stairs.]

TRAP, trap, *v.t.* *To drape* or adorn with gay *clothes:* to ornament:—*pr.p.* trapp'ing; *pa.p.* trapped'. [Fr. *drap*, Sp. *trapo*, low L. *drappus*, cloth.]

TRAPAN, tra-pan', *v.t.* *To trap:* to insnare:—*pr.p.* trapann'ing; *pa.p.* trapanned'.—*n.* A snare: a stratagem. [From TRAP.]

TRAP-DOOR, trap'-dōr, *n.* A door in a floor shutting like the catch of a trap.

TRAPEZE, tra-pēz', *n.* A plane figure having four unequal sides, and none of them parallel: one of the wrist bones: a swing used in gymnastics. [Gr. *trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, a table: contr. either from *tri-peza*, three-legged, or from *tetra-peza*, four-legged.]

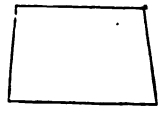


Trapeze.

TRAPEZIFORM, tra-pēz'i-form, *adj.* Having the form of a trapeze.

TRAPEZIUM, tra-pēz'i-um, *n.* Same as TRAPEZE.

TRAPEZOID, trap'e-zoid, *n.* A plane four-sided figure *like a trapezium*, having two opposite sides parallel, but the other two not. [Gr. *trapeza*, and *eidos*, form.]



Trapezoid.

TRAPEZOIDAL, trap-e-zoid'al, *adj.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

TRAPPEAN, trap'e-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or denoting trap or trap-rock.

TRAPPER, trap'ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to entrap wild animals, esp. for their fur.

TRAPPINGS, trap'ingz, *n.pl.* Gay *clothes:* ornaments, esp. those put on horses. [From TRAP, to drape.]

TRASH, trash, *n.* A clog or encumbrance fastened round the neck of a dog when his speed is superior to that of the rest of the dogs.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To encumber, impede, or check.

TRASH, trash, *v.t.* To crop: to strip of leaves.—*n.* Refuse: matter unfit for food.

TRASHINESS, trash'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being trashy.

TRASHY, trash'i, *adj.* Like trash: worthless.

TRAVAIL, trav'al, *n.* *Excessive labour:* toil: labour in childbirth.—*v.i.* To labour: to suffer the pains of childbirth. [Fr.—W. *trafael—tra*, exceeding, and *mael*, labour. See TURMOIL.]

TRAVE, trāv, *n.* *A beam:* a wooden frame to confine horses while being shod. [It. *trave;* Sp. *trabe* —L. *trabs, trabis*, Gr. *trapēx*, a beam.]

TRAVEILED, trav'ăld (*Spenser*). Toiled.

TRAVEL, trav'el, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To labour hard:* to walk: to journey: to pass: to move.—*v.t.* to pass: to journey over:—*pr.p.* trav'elling; *pa.p.* trav'elled.—*n.* Act of passing from place to place: journey: labour:—*pl.* an account of a journey. [A form of TRAVAIL.]

TRAVELER, trav'el-ér, *n.* A form of TRAVELLER.

TRAVELL, trav'el, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TRAVAIL, toil.

TRAVELLER, trav'el-ér, *n.* One who travels: one who travels for a mercantile house: a ring that slides along a rope or boom.

TRAVEL-TAINTED, trav'el-tānt'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Fatigued with travel, harassed.

TRAVERS, trav'érs, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Across, athwart. [Fr. *travers*, breadth, *à travers*, across. See TRAVERSE.]

TRAVERSABLE, trav'érs-a-bl, *adj.* That may be traversed or denied.

TRAVERSE, trav'érs, *adj.* *Turned* or lying *across:* denoting a method of cross-sailing.—*n.* Anything laid or built across: something that crosses or obstructs: a turn: (*law*) a plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent: a work for protection from the fire of an enemy.—*v.t.* To cross: to pass over: to survey: (*law*) to deny what an opponent has alleged.—*v.i.* to oppose a movement, in fencing: to turn, as on a pivot:—*pr.p.* trav'ersing; *pa.p.* trav'ersed. [L. *trans*, across, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]

TRAVERSE-TABLE, trav'érs-tā'bl, *n.* A table or platform for shifting carriages to other rails.

TRAVESTY, trav'es-ti, *adj.* *Having on the vesture* or dress *of another:* disguised so as to be ridiculous. —*n.* A parody.—*v.t.* To turn into burlesque:—*pr.p.* trav'estying; *pa.p.* trav'estied. [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise—L. *trans*, over, *vestio*, to clothe.]

TRAWL, trawl, *v.i.* To fish by *trailing* a net behind a vessel. [A form of TRAIL.]

TRAWLER, trawl'ér, *n.* One who or that which trawls: a small fishing-vessel used in trawling.

TRAY, trā, *n.* A shallow *trough*-like vessel: a salver. [A form of TROUGH.]

TRAYLED, trāld, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Interwoven, adorned. [Sp. *trailla*, a leash, D. *treil*, a rope. See TRAIL.]

TRAY-TRIP, trā'-trip, *n.* (*Shak.*) A game played with dice. [TREY and TRIP.]

TREACHER, trech'ér, *n.* (*Spenser*). A traitor. [O. Fr. *tricherres, tricheor*, traitor; Fr. *tricheur*, trickster: from O. Fr. *tricher*, to cheat. See TRICK.]

TREACHEROUS, trech'ér-us, *adj.* Full of treachery: faithless.

TREACHEROUSLY, trech'ér-us-li, *adv.* In a treacherous manner: faithlessly.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trech'ér-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being treacherous: treachery.

TREACHERY, trech'ér-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *The act of a traitor:* faithlessness. [Prov. *trachar*, to betray—L. *trado*, to give over. See TRAITOR.]

TREACHETOUR, trech'e-tur, **TREACHOUR**, trech'ur, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TREACHER.

TREACLE, trē'kl, *n.* (*orig.*) A compound of various ingredients used as an antidote *against the bite of poisonous animals:* the syrup which is drained from sugar in the making. [Gr. *thēriakos*, wild or venomous—*thērion*, a wild beast.]

TREACLY, trēk'li, *adj.* Composed of or like treacle.

TREAD, tred, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To set the *foot:* to walk or go: to copulate, as fowls.—*v.t.* to walk on: to press with the foot: to trample in contempt: to subdue: to copulate with, as a male bird:—*pr.p.* tread'ing; *pa.t.* trod; *pa.p.* trod or trodd'en.—*n.* Pressure with the foot: a step: (*Shak.*) way, track, path. [A.S. *tredan*, Ice. *troda*, Ger. *treten*, akin to L. *trudo*, to tread; W. *trawd, troed*, Gael. *troid*, foot.]

TREADLE, tred'l, *n.* The part of any machine which the foot treads on and moves.

TREAD-MILL, tred'-mil, *n.* A mill worked by treading, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline.

TREAGUE, trēg, *n.* (*Spenser*). A truce. [Low L. *treuga*, connected with Ger. *treu*, true, faithful.]

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TREASON, trē'zn, *n.* *A betraying* of the government or an attempt to overthrow it: treachery: disloyalty. [Fr. *trahison—trahir*, L. *trado*, to give up, betray.]

TREASONABLE, trē'zn-a-bl, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason.

TREASONABLENESS, trē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being treasonable.

TREASONABLY, trē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In a treasonable [manner.

TREASURE, trezh'ūr, *n.* Wealth *stored up:* riches: a great quantity collected: great abundance: anything much valued.—*v.t.* To hoard up: to collect for future use: to value greatly:—*pr.p.* treas'ūring; *pa.p.* treas'ūred. [Fr. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*, Gr. *thēsauros.* See THESAURUS.]

TREASURE-CITY, trezh'ūr-sit'i, *n.* A city for stores, magazines, &c.

TREASURE-HOUSE, trezh'ūr-hows, *n.* A house [for holding treasures.

TREASURER, trezh'ūr-ėr, *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury: one who has charge of collected funds.

TREASURERSHIP, trezh'ūr-ėr-ship, *n.* The office [of treasurer.

TREASURE-TROVE, trezh'ūr-trōv, *n.* *Treasure* or money *found* in the earth, of which the owner is unknown. [TREASURE, and *trové*, pa.p. of O. Fr. *trover*, to find. See TROVER.]

TREASURY, trezh'ūr-i, *n.* (*orig.*) A treasure: a place where treasure is deposited: the department of a government which has charge of the finances.

TREAT, trēt, *v.t.* *To handle* in a particular manner: to discourse on: to entertain, as with food or drink, &c.: to manage in the application of remedies: to use: (*Spenser*) to hold parley with.—*v.i.* to handle a subject in writing or speaking: to negotiate: to give an entertainment.—*n.* An entertainment: (*Spenser*) parley, conference. [A.S. *treahtigean*, Fr. *traiter*, It. *trattare*—L. *tractare*, to handle, manage—*traho*, *tractum*, to draw.]

TREATISE, trēt'iz, *n.* A written composition in which a subject is treated or handled: a formal essay.

TREATMENT, trēt'ment, *n.* The act or manner of treating: management: behaviour to any one: way of applying remedies.

TREATY, trēt'i, *n.* The act of treating to form an agreement: a formal agreement between states.

TREATY, trēt'i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as ENTREATY.

TREBLE, treb'l, *adj.* *Triple:* threefold: (*mus.*) denoting the treble, that plays or sings the treble.—*n.* The highest of the four principal parts in the musical scale.—*v.t.* To make three times as much.—*v.i.* to become threefold:—*pr.p.* treb'ling; *pa.p.* treb'led (-ld). [O. Fr. See TRIPLE.]

TREBLE-SINEWED, treb'l-sin'ūd, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Having threefold sinews, very strong.

TREBLY, treb'li, *adv.* In threefold number or quantity: thrice-told.

TREDDLE, tred'l, *n.* Same as TREADLE.

TREE, trē, *n.* A plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size: anything like a tree: a piece of timber or something usually made of timber: (*B.*) a cross. [A.S. *treow*, Goth. *triu*, Ice. *tré*, Gr. *drus*, Sans. *dru.*]

TREE-FERN, trē'-fėrn, *n.* A fern with a tree-like, woody stem, and a head of fronds resembling the leaves of palms, found only in tropical countries.

TREELESS, trē'les, *adj.* Having no trees.

TREEN, trēn, *adj.* Wooden, made of wood: (*Spenser*) of trees. [A.S. *treowen—treow*, a tree.]

TREENAIL, trē'nāl, *n.* A long wooden pin or nail to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers.

TREFOIL, trē'foil, *n.* *A three-leaved* plant, as the white and red clover: (*arch.*) an ornament like trefoil. [L. *trifolium—tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Trefoil.

TRELLIS, trel'is, *n.* A structure of cross-barred or lattice work, for supporting plants, &c. [Fr. *treillis*—L. *trilix*, *-icis*, triple-twilled—*tres*, three, *licium*, a thread.]

TRELLISED, trel'ist, *adj.* Having a trellis, or formed as a trellis.

TREMBLE, trem'bl, *v.i.* *To shake*, as from fear, cold, or weakness: to shiver: to shake, as sound:—*pr.p.* trem'bling; *pa.p.* trem'bled.—*n.* The state of trembling. [Fr. *trembler*; L. *tremulus*, trembling—*tremo*, to shake, akin to Gr. *treō*, Sans. *tras*, to tremble.]

TREMBLER, trem'blėr, *n.* One who trembles.

TREMBLINGLY, trem'bling-li, *adv.* In a trembling manner: shakingly.

TREMENDOUS, tre-men'dus, *adj.* (*lit.*) *That causes trembling:* such as astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness: dreadful. [L. *tremendus*—root of TREMBLE.]

TREMENDOUSLY, tre-men'dus-li, *adv.* In a tremendous manner: horribly: dreadfully.

TREMENDOUSNESS, tre-men'dus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous.

TREMOR, trem'or, *n.* *A trembling*, shaking, or quivering. [L. See TREMBLE.]

TREMULOUS, trem'ū-lus, *adj.* *Trembling:* affected with fear: shaking: quivering. [L. *tremulus*, from root of TREMBLE.]

TREMULOUSLY, trem'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a tremulous [manner: tremblingly.

TREMULOUSNESS, trem'ū-lus-nes, *n.* The state of being tremulous.

TRENCH, trensh, *v.t.* *To cut* or dig a ditch: to dig deeply with the spade or plough: (*Shak.*) to carve.—*v.i.* to encroach.—*n.* A long narrow cut in the earth: (*fort.*) an excavation to interrupt the approach of an enemy. [O. Fr. *trencher*, to cut; It. *trinciare*, to carve: perhaps from L. *truncus*, a trunk.]

TRENCHAND, trensh'and, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as TRENCHANT.

TRENCHANT, trensh'ant, *adj.* *Cutting:* sharp: severe. [From TRENCH.]

TRENCHER, trensh'ėr, *n.* A wooden plate formerly used for *cutting* meat on at meals: the table: food: pleasures of the table. [Fr. *tranchoir*, from root of TRENCH.]

TRENCHER-FRIEND, trensh'ėr-frend, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who frequents the table of another, a parasite.

TRENCHER-KNIGHT, trensh'ėr-nīt, } *n.* (*Shak.*)
TRENCHER-MAN, trensh'ėr-man, } One who can do feats in the way of eating, a feeder.

TRENCH-PLOUGH, trensh'-plow, *n.* A plough for trenching or turning up the land more deeply than usual.—*v.t.* To plough with a trench-plough.

TREND, trend, *v.i.* To tend, to run, to go in a particular direction.—*n.* Tendency: inclination in a particular direction. [Perhaps a corruption of TEND.]

TRENTAL, trent'al, *n.* A Rom. Cath. ceremony for the dead, of *thirty* masses for *thirty* days after the person's death. [Low L. *trentale*—It. *trenta*, L. *triginta*, thirty.]

TREPAN, tre-pan', same as TRAPAN:—*pr.p.* trepann'ing; *pa.p.* trepanned'.

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TREPAN, tre-pan', *n.* (*lit.*) *A borer:* a small cylindrical saw used in trepanning.—*v.t.* To remove a circular piece of the skull with a trepan:—*pr.p.* trepann'ing; *pa.p.* trepanned'. [Fr.; low L. *trepanum;* Gr. *trupanon—trupaō*, to bore.]

TREPHINE, tre-fīn', *n.* The modern *trepan*, having a little sharp borer called the centre pin.—*v.t.* To perforate with the trephine:—*pr.p.* trephīn'ing; *pa.p.* trephīned'. [Dim. of TREPAN.]

TREPIDATION, trep-i-dā'shun, *n.* Terror causing one *to turn* in flight: a state of confused hurry or alarm: an involuntary trembling. [L. *trepidatio—trepido, -atum*, to hurry with alarm—*trepidus*, alarm—Gr. *trepō*, to turn in flight.]

TRESPASS, tres'pas, *v.i.* *To pass over* a limit or boundary: to enter unlawfully upon another's land: to inconvenience by importunity: to intrude: to injure or annoy another: to sin.—*n.* Act of trespassing: any injury to another's person or property: a sin. [O. Fr. *trespasser, transpasser*—L. *trans*, across, over, and PASS.]

TRESPASSER, tres'pas-ėr, *n.* One who commits a trespass: an offender, a sinner: one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS-OFFERING, tres'pas-of'ėr-ing, *n.* An offering in expiation of a trespass or sin.

TRESS, tres, *n.* A lock or curl of hair: a ringlet. [Fr.; It. *treccia*, from Gr. *tricha*, threefold—*tris*, three times: or from L. *tricæ*, Gr. *thrix*, hair.]

TRESSED, trest, *adj.* Having tresses: formed into tresses or ringlets: curled.

TRESSEL, tres'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A tripod:* a movable support fastened to a top-piece: the frame of a table. [O. Fr. *trestel;* D. *driestal*, a tripod—*drie*, three, and *stal*, a place; Scot. *trest*, the frame of a table.]

TRESSURE, tresh'ūr, *n.* (*her.*) A subordinary, half the breadth of the orle, and usually borne double, and flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis. [Fr. *tresser*, to plait.]

TRESSURED, tresh'ūrd, *p.adj.* Having a tressure: arranged in the form of or occupying the position of a tressure.

TRESTLE, tres'l, *n.* Same as TRESSEL.

TRET, tret, *n.* An allowance to purchasers of 4 lbs. *drawn* or taken off every 104 lbs. for waste. [Norm. *trett*, draught, Fr. *trait*—O. Fr. *traire*, L. *traho, trahere*, to draw: usually given from L. *tritus*, rubbed away.]

TREY, trā, *n.* (*Shak.*) A *three* at cards or dice: a card or die of three spots. [O. Fr. *trei*, L. *tres*, three.]

TRIAD, trī'ad, *n.* *The union of three.* [L. *trias, triadis;* Gr. *trias, triados—treis*, three.]

TRIADELPHOUS, trī-a-delf'us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having stamens united into *three* bundles or *brotherhoods.* [Gr. *treis, tria*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother.]

TRIAL, trī'al, *n.* The act of trying: examination by a test: the state of being tried: suffering: temptation: judicial examination: attempt.

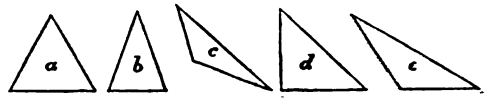
TRIAL-DAY, trī'al-dā, *n.* (*Shak.*) Day of trial.

TRIAL-FIRE, trī'al-fīr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fire for trying or proving.

TRIANDRIA, trī-an'dri-a, *n.* An order of plants having three equal stamens. [Gr. *treis, tria*, three, and *anēr, andros*, a male.]

TRIANDRIAN, trī-an'dri-an, } *adj.* Having three
TRIANDROUS, trī-an'drus, } equal stamens, along with a pistil or pistils on the same flower: belonging to the order Triandria.

TRIANGLE, trī'ang-gl, *n.* (*math.*) A plane figure



Triangles:

a, equilateral triangle; *b*, isosceles triangle: *c*, scalene triangle; *d*, right-angled triangle; *e*, obtuse-angled triangle.

with *three angles* and three sides: (*mus.*) an instrument of steel in the form of a triangle. [Fr.; L. *triangulus—tres*, three, and *angulus*, an angle.]

TRIANGLED, trī'ang-gld, } *adj.* *Having three*
TRIANGULAR, trī-ang'gū-lar, } *angles.*

TRIANGULARLY, trī-ang'gū-lar-li, *adv.* In a triangular manner: in the form of a triangle.

TRIANGULATE, trī-ang'gū-lāt, *v.t.* To survey by means of triangles:—*pr.p.* trīan'gūlāting; *pa.p.* trīan'gūlāted.

TRIANGULATION, trī-ang-gū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of triangulating: the series of triangles used in triangulating.

TRIARCHY, trī'ar-ki, *n.* *Government by three* persons: a state governed by three persons. [Gr. *triarchia—treis, tria*, three, and *archē*, beginning, sovereignty.]

TRIAS, trī'as, *n.* (*geol.*) The oldest group of the Secondary strata, formerly associated with the Permian rocks under the name of the New Red Sandstone. [So called by the German geologists, because the group is separable into three distinct formations, from Gr. *treis, tria*, three.]

TRIASSIC, trī-as'ik, *adj.* (*geol.*) Pertaining to or [composed of trias.

TRIBE, trīb, *n.* (*orig.*) *A third part*, afterwards a division, of the Roman people: any division of people: a race or family from the same ancestor: a body of people under one leader: a number of things having certain common qualities. [L. *tribus*, akin to *tres*, three.]

TRIBRACH, trī'brak, *n.* A poetical foot of *three short* syllables. [L. and Gr. *tribrachys—treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.]

TRIBULATION, trib-ū-lā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *State of being ground* or *bruised* in a thrashing-floor: severe affliction: distress. [L. *tribulatio—tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn—*tero, tritum*, to rub, grind.]

TRIBUNAL, trī-būn'al, *n.* (*orig.*) *The platform on which the tribune sat:* the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice: court of justice. [L.—root of TRIBUNE.]

TRIBUNE, trib'ūn, *n.* (*lit.*) *The chief of a tribe:* a magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights: the raised platform from which speeches are delivered. [L. *tribunus—tribus*, a tribe.]

TRIBUNESHIP, trib'ūn-ship, *n.* The office of tribune.

TRIBUTARILY, trib'ū-tar-i-li, *adv.* In a tributary manner.

TRIBUTARY, trib'ū-tar-i, *adj.* Paying tribute: subject: yielding supplies of anything: paid in tribute.—*n.* One who pays tribute: a river flowing into another.

TRIBUTE, trib'ūt, *n.* A fixed amount *paid* at certain intervals by one nation to another as the price of peace or protection: a personal contribution: acknowledgment, or homage paid. [L. *tributum—tribuo*, to assign, give, pay: perh. from *tribus*, a tribe.]

TRICAPSULAR, trī-kap'sūl-ar, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Three-capsuled:* having three capsules to each flower. [L. *tres, tria*, three, and CAPSULAR.]

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TRICE, trīs, *v.t.* (*naut.*) To haul or lift up by means of a rope:—*pr.p.* trīc'ing; *pa.p.* trīced'. [Ger. *trissen.*]

TRICE, trīs, *n.* (*lit.*) *A crack:* a very short time: an instant. [Sp. *tris*, noise of breaking glass.]

TRICENNIAL, trī-sen'yal, *adj.* *Pertaining to thirty years:* occurring every thirty years. [L. *tricennalis—tricennium*, thirty years—*triginta*, thirty (—*tres*, three), and *annus*, a year.]

TRICENTENARY, trī-sen'ten-ar-i, *n.* *A space of three hundred years.* [L. *trecenti*, three hundred—*tres*, three, and *centum*, a hundred.]

TRICHINA, tri-kī'na (*pl.* TRICHI'NÆ), *n.* The larval form of a thread-like parasitic worm, spirally coiled in a small cyst within the muscular tissue of animals, including man. [Gr. *trichinos*, made of hair (prob. from the hair-like appearance of the worm), from *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]

TRICHINIASIS, tri-kin-ī'a-sis, *n.* The disease caused by the presence of trichinæ in the muscular tissue, and of the fully developed worm in the intestinal canal.

TRICHOTOMOUS, trī-kot'o-mus, *adj.* *Divided into three* parts, or into threes. [See TRICHOTOMY.]

TRICHOTOMY, trī-kot'o-mi, *n.* *Division into three* parts. [Gr. *tricha*, threefold, in three parts—*tri*, *tris*, thrice—*treis*, three; and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

TRICK, trik, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To knot:* to adorn, decorate, or dress: (*her.*) to delineate or draw, properly only with the pen and ink. [From the root of INTRICATE.]

TRICK, trik, *n.* Any fraud or stratagem to deceive: a clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy: a particular habit or manner: a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn.—*v.t.* To deceive: to cheat. [D. *trek*, a pull, draught, trick—*trekken*, to pull; O. Fr. *tricher*, It. *treccare*, to cheat, trick.]

TRICKERY, trik'ėr-i, *n.* Act or practice of playing tricks: artifice: stratagem: imposition.

TRICKING, trik'ing, *n.* The act of one who tricks: (*Shak.*) dress, ornament. [in making bargains.

TRICKISH, trik'ish, *adj.* Addicted to tricks: artful

TRICKISHLY, trik'ish-li, *adv.* In a trickish manner: artfully: knavishly. [trickish or deceitful.

TRICKISHNESS, trik'ish-nes, *n.* The state of being

TRICKLE, trik'l, *v.i.* To flow *in drops* or in a small stream:—*pr.p.* trick'ling; *pa.p.* trick'led. [Scotch *trinkle*; Ger. *tröpfeln—tropfen*, to fall in drops.]

TRICKSTER, trik'stėr, *n.* One who tricks: a cheat: a deceiver.

TRICKSY, trik'si, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Trickish, exhibiting artfulness: pretty, dainty, neat.

TRICLINIC, trī-klin'ik, *adj.* (*min.*) Having three axes obliquely inclined to each other. [Gr. *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *klinō*, to bend, incline.]

TRICLINIUM, trī-klin'i-um, *n.* A couch running round *three sides of a table, for reclining on* at meals: a dining-room with couches on three sides. [L.; from Gr. *triklinos—tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *klinē*, a couch—*klinō*, to incline, lie down.]

TRICOLOR, TRICOLOUR, trī'kul-ur, *n.* The national flag of France, *of three colours*, red, white, and blue. [Fr. *tricolore*—L. *tres*, three, and *color*, colour.]

TRICOLOURED, trī'kul-urd, *adj.* *Having three colours.* [From TRICOLOUR.]

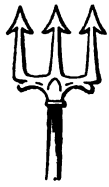
TRICUSPID, trī-kus'pid, *adj.* *Having three cusps* or points: (*anat.*) denoting certain of the teeth, and the valve of the right ventricle of the heart. [L. *tricuspis*, *tricuspidis—tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *cuspis*, a point.]

TRICUSPIDATE, trī-kus'pid-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Three-pointed or ending in three points. [From TRICUSPID.]

Tricuspidate leaf.

TRIDENT, trī'dent, *n.* The *three-pronged* spear or sceptre of Neptune, god of the ocean. [Fr.; L. *tres*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, prong.]

TRIDENT, TRIDENTED, trī'dent, -ed, *adj.* Having three teeth or prongs, like a trident.



Trident.

TRIENNIAL, trī-en'yal, *adj.* Continuing *three years:* happening every third year. [L. *triennis—tres*, three, and *annus*, a year.] [in three years.

TRIENNIALLY, trī-en'yal-li, *adv.* Once

TRIER, trī'ėr, *n.* One who tries by experiment: one who tries as a judge: (*Shak.*) one who brings to the test, a test.

TRIFLE, trī'fl, *v.i.* To act or talk lightly: to indulge in light or silly amusements:—*pr.p.* trī'fling; *pa.p.* trī'fled.—*n.* Anything of little value: a light kind of dish. [O. D. *treyfelen:* prob. akin to A.S. *trifelan*, to break, bruise.]

TRIFLER, trī'flėr, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity. [value or importance: trivial.

TRIFLING, trī'fling, *adj.* Like a trifle: of small

TRIFOLIATE, trī-fō'li-āt, *adj.* *Three-leaved.* [L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.]

TRIFORIUM, trī-fō'ri-um, *n.* (*arch.*) The gallery or open space between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church, &c. [L. *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *foris*, a door.]

TRIFORM, trī'form, *adj.* *Having a triple form.* [L. *triformis—tres*, three, and *forma*, form.]

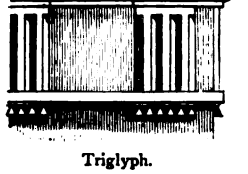
TRIFURCATE, trī-fur'kāt, *adj.* *Having three forks* or branches. [L. *trifurcus—tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *furca*, a fork.]

TRIGAMOUS, trig'am-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Thrice married: (*bot.*) having three sorts of flowers, male, female, and hermaphrodite, in the same flower-head. [Gr. *tri*, *tris*, three, and *gamos*, marriage.]

TRIGAMY, trig'am-i, *n.* The state of having three husbands or wives at the same time. [See TRIGAMOUS.]

TRIGGER, trig'ėr, *n.* A catch which, when *pulled*, looses the hammer of a gun in firing. [D. *trekker—trekken*, to pull.]

TRIGLYPH, trī'glif, *n.* A *three-grooved* tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture. [L. *triglyphus*; Gr. *triglyphos—treis*, three, and *glyphō*, to hollow out, to carve.]



Triglyph.

TRIGLYPHIC, -AL, trī-glif'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs: containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

TRIGON, trī'gon, *n.* (*Shak.*) A three-cornered figure, a triangle. [Gr. *trigōnon—tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *gōnia*, an angle.] [botany. [From TRIGON.]

TRIGONAL, trig'on-al, *adj.* Triangular, esp. in

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trig-on-o-met'rik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to trigonometry: done by the rules of trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRICALLY, trig-on-o-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a trigonometrical manner: according to the principles of trigonometry.

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TRIGONOMETRY, trig-on-om'e-tri, *n.* *The measurement of triangles:* the science which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles. [Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle, and *metron*, a measure.]

TRIGRAM, trī'gram, *n.* Same as TRIGRAPH. [Gr. *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *gramma*, a letter.]

TRIGRAPH, trī'graf, *n.* Three letters sounded as one, a triphthong. [Gr. *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *graphē*, a writing—*graphō*, to write.]

TRIGYNIA, trī-jin'i-a, *n.* An order of plants having three pistils or styles. [Gr. *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *gynē*, a woman, a female.]

TRIHEDRAL, trī-hē'dral, *adj.* *Having three* equal *sides.* [See TRIHEDRON.]

TRIHEDRON, trī-hē'dron, *n.* *A figure having three* equal *bases* or sides. [Gr. *treis*, three, and *hedra*, a seat, base.]

TRILATERAL, trī-lat'ėr-al, *adj.* *Having three sides.* [L. *trilaterus—tres*, three, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

TRILD, trild (*Spenser*). Flowed. [See TRILL.]

TRILINGUAL, trī-ling'gwal, *adj.* *Consisting of three tongues* or languages. [L. *trilinguis—tres*, three, and *lingua*, tongue, language.]

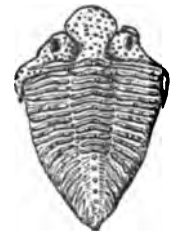
TRILITERAL, trī-lit'ėr-al, *adj.* *Consisting of three letters.* [L. *tres*, three, and *litera*, a letter.]

TRILL, tril, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To play, sound, or utter in tremulous vibrations of sound: (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) to trickle, purl, or flow in a small stream.—*n.* A quaver or tremulous vibration. [D. *trillen*, Ger. *trillern*, It. *trillare*, to shake.]

TRILLION, tril'yun, *n.* A *million* raised to the *third* power, or multiplied twice by itself (1,000,000,000,000,000,000). [Fr.—L. *tres*, three, and low L. *millio*, a million. See MILLION.]

TRILOBATE, trī-lōb'āt, *adj.* *Having three lobes.* [Gr. *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *lobos*, a lobe.]

TRILOBITE, trī'lob-īt, *n.* One of an order of fossil crustacea, entirely confined to the palæozoic rocks, varying in size from a pin's head to 18 inches in length, and covered with a shield. [From TRILOBATE.]



Trilobite.

TRILOGY, tril'o-ji, *n.* A series of *three dramas*, each complete in sense, yet mutually related as parts of one great historical piece. [Gr. *trilogia — tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *logos*, speech, discourse.]

TRIM, trim, *adj.* Compact: being in good order: nice.—*v.t.* To make trim: to put in due order: to dress: to decorate: to clip: to reduce to proper form: to arrange for sailing.—*v.i.* to fluctuate between parties so as to appear to favour each:—*pr.p.* trimm'ing; *pa.p.* trimmed'.—*n.* Dress: ornaments: state of a ship as to sailing qualities. [A.S. *trum*; *trymian*, to strengthen, set in order.]

TRIMETER, trim'e-tėr, *n.* A division of a verse consisting of *three measures.* [Gr. *trimetros—treis*, three, and *metron*, measure.]

TRIMETER, trim'e-tėr, } *adj.* *Consisting of*
TRIMETRICAL, trī-met'rik-al, } *three measures.*

TRIMLY, trim'li, *adv.* In a trim manner: in good order: neatly.

TRIMMER, trim'ėr, *n.* One who trims: one who fluctuates between parties, a time-server.

TRIMMING, trim'ing, *n.* That which trims: ornamental parts, esp. of a garment, dish, &c.

TRIMNESS, trim'nes, *n.* The state of being trim: neatness: orderliness.

TRINAL, trīn'al, *adj.* *Threefold.* [L. *trinus—tres*, *tria*, three.]

TRINE, trīn, *adj.* *Threefold:* of three.—*n.* A triad: the aspect of two planets, as seen from the earth, distant from each other one-third of the zodiac or 120°. [See TRINAL.]

TRINITARIAN, trin-i-tār'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.—*n.* One who holds the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITARIANISM, trin-i-tār'i-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of Trinitarians.

TRINITY, trin'i-ti, *n.* The union of *three* in *one* Godhead: the persons of the Godhead. [L. *trinitas—trini*, three each—*tres*, three.]

TRINITY-HOUSE, trin'i-ti-hows, *n.* A corporation intrusted with the regulation and management of the light-houses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England, and with the licensing and appointing of pilots for the English coast. [Properly called, the Corporation of the Elder Brethren of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, founded at Deptford in 1518.]

TRINITY-SUNDAY, trin'i-ti-sun'dā, *n.* The Sunday next after Whitsunday, held in honour of the Trinity.

TRINKET, tringk'et, *n.* A small ornament for the person: anything of little value. [Akin to Fr. *triquenique*, trifle.]

TRINOMIAL, trī-nō'mi-al, *adj.* (*math.*) Consisting of three terms connected by the sign plus or minus.—*n.* A trinomial quantity. [Gr. *tri*, *tris*, three, and *nomē*, a division.]

TRIO, trī'o, *n.* *Three united:* (*mus.*) a composition for three performers. [It.—L. *tres*, three.]

TRIP, trip, *v.i.* *To move with short, light steps:* to stumble and fall: to err: to fail.—*v.t.* to cause to stumble by striking the feet: to overthrow by taking away support: to catch:—*pr.p.* tripp'ing; *pa.p.* tripped'.—*n.* A light, short step: an excursion: a catch by which an antagonist is thrown: a false step: a mistake. [D. *trippen*, to dance; Ger. *trippeln*; Dan. *trip*, a short step; W. *tripiaw*.]

TRIPARTED, trī'pärt-ed, *adj.* (*her.*) Parted into three: (*bot.*) divided into three segments or lobes. [L. *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and PARTED.]

TRIPARTITE, trip'ar-tīt, *adj.* *Divided into three parts:* having three corresponding parts: relating to three parties. [L. *tripartitus—tres*, three, *partitus*, pa.p. of *partio*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

TRIPARTITION, trip-ar-tish'un, *n.* A division into three parts: a taking of a third part.

TRIPE, trīp, *n.* (*lit.*) *The belly*, entrails: the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food. [It. *trippa*; W. *tripa*.]

TRIPEDAL, trip'e-dal, *adj.* *Having three feet.* [L. *tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

TRIPENNATE, trī-pen'nāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Three-winged.* [L. *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *penna*, a wing.]

TRIPERSONAL, trī-pėr'sun-al, *adj.* Consisting of three persons.

TRIPETALOUS, trī-pet'al-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having three* petals or flower-*leaves.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf.]

TRIPHTHONG, trif'thong or trip'thong, *n.* *Three* letters *sounded* as one. [Fr. *triphthongue*—Gr. *treis*, three, and *phthonggos*, sound.]

TRIPHTHONGAL, trif-thong'gal, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of a triphthong.

TRIPHYLLOUS, trif'il-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Three-leaved.* [Gr. *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

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TRIPLE, trip'l, *adj.* *Threefold:* consisting of three united: three times repeated: (*Shak.*) third.—*v.t.* To treble:—*pr.p.* trip'ling; *pa.p.* trip'led. [Fr.; L. *triplex—tres*, three, and *plico*, to fold.]

TRIPLE-CROWNED, trip'l-krownd, *adj.* Having three crowns: wearing the triple crown, as the pope.

TRIPLE-HEADED, trip'l-hed'ed, *adj.* Having three heads.

TRIPLET, trip'let, *n.* *Three* of a kind or three united: three lines rhyming together: (*mus.*) three notes occupying the time of two. [From TRIPLE.]

TRIPLICATE, trip'li-kāt, *adj.* *Threefold:* made thrice as much.—*n.* A third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. [From TRIPLE.]

TRIPLICATION, trip-li-kā'shun, *n.* Act of triplicating or making threefold or adding three together.

TRIPLICITY, trī-plis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being threefold: tripleness. [From TRIPLE.]

TRIPLY, trip'li, *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner.

TRIPOD, trī'pod, *n.* Anything on *three feet* or legs, as a stool, &c. [Gr. *tripous, tripodos—tri, treis*, three, *pous*, a foot.]

TRIPOS, trī'pos, *n.* A university examination for honours at Cambridge: a tripos paper. [Supposed to refer to the tripod or *three-legged* stool formerly used at these examinations.] [kind of dance.

TRIPPING, trip'ing, *n.* The act of tripping: a light

TRIPPINGLY, trip'ing-li, *adv.* In a tripping manner: with a light, quick step.

TRIPTOTE, trip'tōt, *n.* A noun having *three cases* only. [Fr.; Gr. *triptōton—tri, treis*, three, thrice, *ptōtos*, falling—*piptō*, to fall.]

TRIPTYCH, trip'tik, *n.* A set of tablets consisting of *three leaves*, each painted with a distinct subject, but joined together by hinges, and capable of being folded so as to present a new face. [Gr. *tri*, thrice, *ptyx, ptychos*, a fold, a leaf—*ptyssō*, to fold.]

TRIREME, trī'rēm, *n.* A galley or vessel with *three* banks or rows of *oars*. [Fr.; L. *triremis—tri, tres*, three, *remus*, an oar.]

TRISECT, trī-sekt', *v.t.* *To cut* or divide into *three* equal parts. [L. *tri*, three, and *seco, sectum*, to cut.]

TRISECTION, trī-sek'shun, *n.* The division of anything, as an angle, into *three* equal parts. [From TRISECT.]

TRISEPALOUS, trī-sep'al-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Having three sepals.* [L. *tri*, three, and SEPALOUS.]

TRISTFUL, trist'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Sad, sorrowful, gloomy. [Fr. *triste*, L. *tristis*, sad.]

TRISULCATE, trī-sulk'āt, *adj.* *Having three forks* or prongs: (*bot.*) having three furrows. [L. *trisulcus—tri, tris*, thrice, and *sulcus*, a fork.]

TRISYLLABIC, -AL, tris-sil-lab'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a trisyllable: consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, tris-sil'a-bl, *n.* A word of *three syllables.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *syllabē*, a syllable.]

TRITE, trīt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Rubbed:* worn out by use: used till its novelty and interest are lost: hackneyed. [L. *tritus*, pa.p. of *tero, tritum*, to rub.]

TRITELY, trīt'li, *adv.* In a trite or common manner.

TRITENESS, trīt'nes, *n.* The quality of being trite: commonness.

TRITHEISM, trī'the-izm, *n.* The doctrine of *three Gods:* the opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are actually different beings. [L. *tri, tris*, thrice, and THEISM.]

TRITHEIST, trī'the-ist, *n.* One who believes that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are different beings. [See TRITHEISM.]

TRITON, trī'ton, *n.* (*myth.*) A marine demi-god, one of the trumpeters of Neptune, his trumpet being a wreathed univalve shell: a genus of molluscs with a wreathed univalve shell. [Gr. *tritōn.*]

TRITURABLE, trit'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be triturated or reduced to a fine powder by grinding.

TRITURATE, trit'ūr-āt, *v.t.* *To rub* or grind to a fine powder:—*pr.p.* trit'ūrāting; *pa.p.* trit'ūrāted. [L. *trituro, -atum—tero*, to rub. See TRITE.]

TRITURATION, trit-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of triturating or rubbing to a fine powder.

TRIUMPH, trī'umf, *n.* (*orig.*) A hymn to Bacchus sung in processions to his honour: in ancient Rome, a procession in honour of a victorious general: joy for success: victory.—*v.i.* To celebrate a victory with pomp: to rejoice for victory: to obtain victory: to be prosperous: (with *over*) to insult a person upon an advantage gained. [L. *triumphus;* akin to Gr. *thriambos*, a hymn to Bacchus.]

TRIUMPHAL, trī-umf'al, *adj.* Pertaining to triumph: used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, trī-umf'ant, *adj.* Celebrating a triumph: expressing joy for success: victorious. [L. *triumphans, -antis*, pr.p. of *triumpho*, to celebrate a triumph—*triumphus.* See TRIUMPH.]

TRIUMPHANTLY, trī-umf'ant-li, *adv.* In a triumphant manner: joyfully, as for victory: victoriously.

TRIUMPHER, trī'umf-ėr, *n.* One who triumphs: one who vanquishes: one who was honoured with a military triumph.

TRIUMPHINGLY, trī'umf-ing-li, *adv.* In a triumphing manner: with triumph or exaltation.

TRIUMVIR, trī-um'vir, *n.* One of *three men* in the same office or government:—*pl.* TRIUM'VIRI, TRIUM'VIRS. [L.—*trium*, gen. of *tres*, three, and *vir*, a man.]

TRIUMVIRATE, trī-um'vir-āt, *n.* An association *of three men* in office or government. [L. *triumviratus—triumvir.*]

TRIUMVIRY, trī-um'vir-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) TRIUMVIRATE.

TRIUNE, trī'ūn, *adj.* Being *three in one.* [L. *tri, tres*, three, and *unus*, one.]

TRIVET, triv'et, *n.* *A tripod* or *three-legged* stool or other support. [Fr. *trépied*, a tripod—L. *tripes, tripedis—tres*, three, *pes*, a foot.]

TRIVIAL, triv'i-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) To be found at the *cross-roads* or public streets: that may be found anywhere, common: of little importance: trifling. [L. *trivialis—trivium*, a place where three ways meet—*tres*, three, *via*, a way.]

TRIVIALITY, triv-i-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being trivial: that which is trivial, a trifle.

TRIVIALLY, triv'i-al-li, *adv.* In a trivial manner: in a trifling manner or degree.

TRIVIALNESS, triv'i-al-nes, *n.* Same as TRIVIALITY.

TRI-WEEKLY, trī'-wēk'li, *adj.* Thrice weekly: performed, occurring, or appearing three times a week.

TROAD, trōd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TRODE.

TROCHAIC, tro-kā'ik, *n.* A trochaic verse or measure. [trochees.

TROCHAIC, -AL, tro-kā'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of

TROCHEE, trō'kē, *n.* A metrical foot of two syllables, so called from its *tripping* or joyous character: in Latin verse, consisting of a long and a short, as *nūmen;* in English verse, of an accented and unaccented syllable, as *tri'pod.* [Fr. *trochée*, Gr. *trochaios* (*pous*, foot), running, tripping—*trochos*, a running—*trechō*, to run.]

TROCHLEA, trok'le-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *A pulley:* a pulley-like cartilage, through which the superior oblique

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muscle of the eye-ball passes. [L. *trochlea*, Gr. *trochalia*, a case containing one or more pulleys.]

TROCHLEAR, trok'le-ar, *adj.* Shaped like a pulley. [From TROCHLEA.]

TROCHLEARY, trok'le-ar-i, *adj.* Relating to the trochlea.

TROD, TRODDEN, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of TREAD.

TRODE, trōd, obs. *pa.t.* of TREAD.

TRODE, trōd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Tread, footing. [From root of TREAD.]

TROGLODYTE, trog'lo-dīt, *n.* *One who enters* or dwells in *a cave*, applied esp. to certain ancient tribes on the Nile. [Fr.—Gr. *trōglodytēs—trōglē*, a hole, a cave, and *duō*, to enter.]

TROJAN, trō'jan, *adj.* *Pertaining to* ancient *Troy.*—*n.* An inhabitant of ancient Troy: an old soldier: (*Shak.*) cant word for a thief.

TROLL, trōl, *n.* In Scandinavian mythology, a supernatural being of small size, dwelling in a cave, hill, &c.

TROLL, trōl, *v.i.* To fish by letting the line *trail* behind a boat moving through the water. [Conn. with TRAWL, TRAIL.]

TROLL, trōl, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To roll:* to move circularly: to sing the parts of in succession, as of a catch or round.—*v.i.* to roll: to move or run about: to sing a catch.—*n.* A song, the parts of which are sung in succession: a round. [Ger. *trollen*, to roll, troll; W. *trol*, a cylinder, roller; Fr. *trôler*, to drag about: akin to THRILL and DRILL.]

TROLLOP, trol'up, *n.* A trolling or wandering person: a loitering, slatternly woman.

TROLMY-DAMES, trol'mi-dāmz, *n.* (*Shak.*) The game of nine-holes. [Fr. *trou-madame*, pigeon-hole.]

TROMBONE, trom'bōn, *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the *trumpet* kind. [It.; augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet. See TRUMP.]

TRONCHEON, tron'shun, *n.* (*Spenser*). A headless spear. [A form of TRUNCHEON.]

TROOP, trōōp, *n.* *A crowd* or collection of people: a company: soldiers taken collectively, an army, usually in *pl.*: a small body of cavalry.—*v.i.* To collect in numbers: to march in a company, or in haste. [Fr. *troupe*, It. *truppa;* prob. from L. *turba*, a crowd.]

TROOPER, trōōp'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) One of a troop: a [private cavalry soldier.

TROPE, trōp, *n.* (*lit.*) *A turning* or change: (*rhet.*) a word or expression changed from its proper sense for life or emphasis, a figure of speech. [Fr.; L. *tropus*, Gr. *tropos—trepō*, to turn.]

TROPHIED, trō'fid, *adj.* Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trō'fi, *n.* A monument of an enemy's defeat or *turning* to flee: anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory: something that is evidence of victory. [Fr. *trophée*, L. *tropæum*, Gr. *tropaion—tropē*, a turning—*trepō*, to turn.]

TROPIC, trop'ik, *n.* One of the two circles on the celestial sphere, 23° 28′ on each side of the equator, where the sun *turns*, as it were, after reaching its greatest declination north or south: one of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these:—in *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics. [From root of TROPE.]

TROPIC, -AL, trop'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the tropics: being within or near the tropics.

TROPICAL, trop'ik-al, *adj.* (*rhet.*) Pertaining to a trope: changed from its proper or original sense: figurative. [figurative manner.

TROPICALLY, trop'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a tropical or

TROPOLOGICAL, trōp-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Expressed or varied by tropes or figures.

TROPOLOGY, trop-ol'o-ji, *n.* A tropical or figurative mode of speech. [Gr. *tropos*, a trope, and *logos*, discourse.]

TROSSERS, tros'ėrz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A form of TROUSERS.

TROT, trot, *v.i.* *To go, lifting the feet* quicker and higher than in walking: to walk or move fast: to run.—*v.t.* to ride at a trot:—*pr.p.* trott'ing; *pa.p.* trott'ed.—*n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting: (*Shak.*) an old woman.

[Ger. *trotten*, akin to *treten*, to go; It. *trottare*, L. as if *trotare, tolutare—tolutim ire*, to trot—*tolutim*, on a trot, lit. by a lifting, from root *tol*, to lift, and *ire*, to go.]

TROTH, troth, *n.* *Truth*, confidence: faith: fidelity. [A.S. *treowth—treow*, faith, trust. See TRUTH.]

TROTH-PLIGHT, troth'plīt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Betrothed, affianced.—*n.* Act of plighting faith or betrothing.

TROTTER, trot'ėr, *n.* An animal that trots: the foot of an animal, esp. of a sheep.

TROUBADOUR, trōōb'a-dōōr, *n.* (*lit.*) *An inventor* or composer of fictitious stories: one of a class of poets from the 11th to the 13th century, chiefly in France. [Fr.; Sp. *trovador*, It. *trovatore*—Fr. *trouver*, It. *trovare*, to find. See TROVER.]

TROUBLE, trub'l, *v.t.* To put into *a crowded, confused state:* to agitate: to disturb: to annoy:—*pr.p.* troub'ling; *pa.p.* troub'led.—*n.* Disturbance: affliction: uneasiness: that which disturbs or afflicts. [Fr. *troubler*, O. Fr. *tourbler*—L. *turbula*, dim. of *turba*, a crowd, tumult.] [or molests.

TROUBLER, trub'lėr, *n.* One who troubles, disturbs,

TROUBLESOME, trub'l-sum, *adj.* Causing or giving trouble or inconvenience: vexatious: importunate.

TROUBLESOMELY, trub'l-sum-li, *adv.* In a troublesome manner: so as to give trouble.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trub'l-sum-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being troublesome or annoying.

TROUBLOUS, trub'lus, *adj.* Full of trouble or disorder: agitated: tumultuous.

TROUGH, truf, *n.* A long, hollow vessel for water or other liquid: a long tray: a long narrow channel. [A.S. and Ger. *trog;* O. Fr. *troe*, It. *truogo.*]

TROUNCE, trowns, *v.t.* To punish or beat severely. [O. Fr. *troncer*, to cut.] [trousers.

TROUSERING, trowz'ėr-ing, *n.* Material for making

TROUSERS, trowz'ėrz, *n.sing.* A garment worn by males on the lower limbs, and *trussed* or fastened up at the waist. [O. Fr. *trousses*, breeches worn by pages—root of TRUSS.]

TROUSSEAU, trōō-sō', *n.* (*lit.*) *A bundle* or *package:* the lighter articles of a bride's outfit. [Fr.; O. Fr. *torseau—torser*, to pack up. See TRUSS.]

TROUT, trowt, *n.* (*lit.*) The fish *with sharp teeth:* a fresh-water fish of the salmon family, esteemed a delicacy. [A.S. *truht*, Fr. *truite*, low L. *trutta*, L. *tructa, tructus*, Gr. *trōktēs—trōgō*, to gnaw.]

TROUT-COLOURED, trowt'-kul'urd, *adj.* Coloured like a trout: white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel.

TROUTLING, trowt'ling, *n.* A little trout.

TROVER, trōv'ėr, *n.* (*law*). The gaining possession of goods by *finding* or otherwise. [Fr. *trouver*, O. Fr. *trover*, to find—L. *turbare*, to turn topsyturvy in searching for things—*turba*, confusion.]

TROW, trō, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To hold as *true:* (*B.*) *to trust:* to believe: to think. [A.S. *treowian*, Ger. *trauen*, to trust. See TRUE, TRUST.]

TROWEL, trow'el, *n.* (*lit.*) *A ladle:* a tool used in

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spreading mortar, and in gardening. [Fr. *truelle*, L. *trulla*, for *truella*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle.]

TROWSERS. Same as TROUSERS.

TROY-WEIGHT, troi'-wāt, *n.* The weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. [A corr. of Fr. (*livre*, pound) *d'octroi*, of authority—*octroi* (L. *auctoritas*, authority), orig. anything *authorised*, then a tax, the weight used in levying it.]

TRUANT, trōō'ant, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wanderer* or outcast: an idler: a boy who idly, or without excuse, absents himself from school.—*adj.* Wandering from duty: loitering: idle.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To idle away time, to loiter. [Fr. *truand*, W. *truan*, wretched; Bret. *truant*, vagabond; Gael. *truaghan*, a poor, wretched creature.]

TRUCE, trōōs, *n.* (*lit.*) *A true agreement:* a temporary ceasing of hostilities between two armies or between states: cessation. [O. E. *trews*—A.S. *treow*, Ger. *treu*, true, faithful; O. Ger. *triwa*, faith, compact. See TRUE.]

FLAG OF TRUCE, in war, a white flag carried or exhibited by one of the hostile parties, during the flying of which hostilities are suspended.

TRUCE-BREAKER, trōōs'-brāk'ėr, *n.* One who breaks or violates a truce or engagement.

TRUCK, truk, *n.* (*lit.*) *A runner*, a wheel: a low, wheeled vehicle for heavy articles: a small wooden cap at the top of a mast or flag-staff. [Gr. *trochos*—*trechō*, to run.]

TRUCK, truk, *v.t.* *To exchange* or barter.—*v.i.* to traffic by exchange.—*n.* Exchange of goods: barter. [Fr. *troquer*, Sp. *trocar*, perh. a corr. of L. *trans*, across or over, and *vicis*, change.]

TRUCK SYSTEM, the practice of paying workmen in goods instead of in money.

TRUCKAGE, truk'āj, *n.* *The practice of exchanging* or bartering goods. [From TRUCK.]

TRUCKAGE, truk'āj, *n.* Charge for carrying articles on a truck. [TRUCK, a runner.]

TRUCKLE, truk'l, *n.* *A small wheel* or caster. [From

TRUCKLE, truk'l, *v.i.* To yield to the demands of another in trucking or bartering: to yield servilely to another: to submit meanly:—*pr.p.* truck'ling; *pa.p.* truck led. [on truckles or wheels.

TRUCKLE-BED, truk'l-bed, *n.* A low bed that runs

TRUCKLER, truk'lėr, *n.* One who truckles or yields servilely.

TRUCULENCE, trōō'kū-lens, } *n.* The quality of
TRUCULENCY, trōō'kū-lens-i, } being truculent or wild: ferocious aspect.

TRUCULENT, trōō'kū-lent, *adj.* *Very wild* or fierce: barbarous: cruel: destructive. [L. *truculentus*—*trux*, wild, fierce; akin to Sans. *druh*, to hurt or injure.] [manner.

TRUCULENTLY, trōō'kū-lent-li, *adv.* In a truculent

TRUDGE, truj, *v.i.* To travel on foot: to travel with labour or effort: to march heavily on:—*pr.p.* trudg'ing; *pa.p.* trudged'. [Allied to TREAD.]

TRUE, trōō, *adj.* *Fixed:* established: certain: trusty: honest: faithful: worthy of belief or confidence: according to reality: genuine: exact: straight: right: rightful. [A.S. *treow*, Ger. *treu*—*trauen*, to trust; Sans. *dhruna*, fixed, firm—*dhru*, to stand firm.]

TRUE-BORN, trōō'-bawrn, *adj.* Of true or genuine birth: having a right by birth.

TRUE-BRED, trōō'-bred, *adj.* Of a true or genuine breed: of good breeding or manners. [loved.

TRUE-LOVE, trōō'-luv, *n.* One truly or really be-

TRUE-LOVE-KNOT, trōō'-luv-not, } *n.* Lines
TRUE-LOVER'S-KNOT, trōō'-luv'ėr-not, } intertwoven with many involutions, fancifully held as an emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, trōō'nes, *n.* Quality of being true: truth: genuineness: sincerity: exactness.

TRUE-PENNY, trōō'-pen'i, *n.* (*Shak.*) An honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, truf'l, *n.* (*lit.*) The *tuber* or root *in the earth:* a round underground fungus used in cookery. [O. Fr. *truffle*, It. *tartufo*—L. *terra*, the earth, and *tuber*, a swelling, a truffle, from *tumeo*, to swell.]

TRUFFLED, truf'ld, *adj.* Cooked with truffles.

TRUISM, trōō'izm, *n.* A plain or self-evident truth: a trite or unimportant truth. [root of TROLLOP.]

TRULL, trul, *n.* (*Shak.*) A trollop, a harlot. [From

TRULY, trōō'li, *adv.* According to truth: in fact or reality: exactly: justly: faithfully: sincerely: honestly.

TRUMP, trump, *n.* *A trumpet.* [Ice. *trumba*, a drum, Fr. *trompe*, It. *tromba*, akin to L. *tuba*, a trumpet: from the sound.]

TRUMP, trump, *n.* (*lit.*) The card that *triumphs* or wins: one of the suits of cards which takes any other.—*v.i.* To play a trump card.—*v.t.* to play a trump card upon. [From TRIUMPH.]

TRUMP, trump, *v.t.* To trick or impose on. [Fr. *tromper*, to deceive. See TRUMPERY.]

TRUMP UP, to devise, to forge, to collect unscrupulously from every quarter.

TRUMPERY, trump'ėr-i, *n.* *Deceit:* falsehood: boastful or empty talk: things of no value: trifles.—*adj.* Worthless. [Fr. *tromperie*—Fr. *tromper*, to deceive, O. Sp. *trompar*, to whip a top, to deceive, as if to turn round—*tromba*, a top.]

TRUMPET, trump'et, *n.* A wind instrument of music used chiefly in war and in military music.—*v.t.* To publish by trumpet: to proclaim: to sound the praises of. [Fr. *trompette*, It. *trombetta*. See TRUMP, a trumpet.]

TRUMPETER, trump'et-ėr, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet: one who proclaims, praises, or denounces: a kind of pigeon.

TRUMPET-FISH, trump'et-fish, *n.* A sea-fish, so named from its trumpet-like or tubular muzzle.

TRUMPET-FLOWER, trump'et-flow'ėr, *n.* A genus of climbing shrubs, so called from the long tubular corolla of the flowers.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trump'et-tungd, *adj.* Having a voice or tongue loud as a trumpet.

TRUNCATE, trungk'āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make* a mere *trunk of:* to cut off: to maim:—*pr.p.* trunc'ating; *pa.p.* trunc'ated. [L. *trunco*, *-atum*—*truncus*, a trunk.]

TRUNCATE, trungk'āt, } *adj.* Appearing as if
TRUNCATED, trungk'āt-ed, } *cut off* at the tip: ending in a transverse line. [See TRUNCATE, *v.t.*]

TRUNCATION, trungk-ā'shun, *n.* Act of truncating or cutting off: state of being truncated.

TRUNCHEON, trun'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) A piece of wood *cut off:* a short staff: a cudgel: a baton or staff of authority.—*v.t.* To beat with a truncheon: to cudgel. [Fr. *tronçon*—*tronc*, L. *truncus*. See TRUNK.]

TRUNCHEONEER, trun-shun-ēr', *n.* One armed with a truncheon.

TRUNCKED, trungkt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Truncated.

TRUNDLE, trun'dl, *n.* *Anything round:* a wheel: a truck.—*v.t.* To roll, as on wheels.—*v.i.* to roll:—*pr.p.* trun'dling; *pa.p.* trun'dled. [A.S. *tryndel*, *trendel*, a circle, W. *tron*; prob. akin to TURN.]

TRUNDLE-BED, trun'dl-bed, *n.* A bed moving on trundles or low wheels: a truckle-bed.

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TRUNDLE-TAIL, trun'dl-tāl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A round tail, a dog with a tail curled up.

TRUNK, trungk, *n.* *The stem* of a tree: the body of an animal apart from the limbs: the main body of anything: anything long and hollow: the proboscis of an elephant: the shaft of a column: a chest for clothes. [Fr. *tronc*, L. *truncus*, the stem, the body.]

TRUNKED, trungkt, *adj.* Having a trunk.

TRUNKFUL, trungk'fool, *n.* As much as will fill a trunk.

TRUNK-HOSE, trungk'-hōz, *n.* Large hose or breeches formerly worn over the lower part of the trunk or body and the upper part of the legs.

TRUNK-LINE, trungk'-līn, *n.* The trunk or main line of a railway, canal, &c.

TRUNNION, trun'yun, *n.* *The stumps* or knobs on each side of a gun, on which it rests on the carriage. [Fr. *trognon*, a stalk, It. *troncone*, a stump—L. *truncus*. See TRUNK.]

TRUSS, trus, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is tied* or fastened: a bundle: timbers fastened together for supporting a roof: in ships, the rope or iron for keeping the lower yard to the mast: (*med.*) a bandage used in ruptures.—*v.t.* To bind up: to pack close: to furnish with a truss. [Fr. *trousse—trousser*, O. Fr. *trosser*, *torser*, to pack, It. *torciare*, to twist, to tie fast, L. *torqueo*, *torquere*, to twist.]

TRUSSING, trus'ing, *n.* In ship-building, diagonal timbers or iron plates crossing the ribs internally, and consolidating the whole together. [From TRUSS.]

TRUST, trust, *n.* Confidence in the *truth* of anything: a resting on the integrity, friendship, &c. of another: faith: hope: credit (esp. sale on credit or on promise to pay): he or that which is the ground of confidence: that which is given or received in confidence: charge: (*law*) an estate managed for another.—*adj.* Held in trust.—*v.t.* To place trust in: to believe: to give credit to: to sell upon credit: to commit to the care of.—*v.i.* to be confident or confiding. [Ice. *traust*, firm, steady, Goth. *trausti*, security: from root of TRUE.]

TRUST-DEED, trust'-dēd, *n.* A deed conveying property to a trustee.

TRUSTEE, trust-ē', *n.* One to whom anything is intrusted: one to whom the management of a property is committed in trust. [of a trustee.

TRUSTEESHIP, trust-ē'ship, *n.* The office or duty

TRUSTER, trust'ėr, *n.* One who trusts: one who gives credit: one who makes a trust.

TRUSTFUL, trust'fool, *adj.* Full of trust: trusting: worthy of trust: faithful. [ner.

TRUSTFULLY, trust'fool-li, *adv.* In a trustful man-

TRUSTFULNESS, trust'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being trustful. [manner.

TRUSTILY, trust'i-li, *adv.* In a trusty or faithful

TRUSTINESS, trust'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being trusty or trustworthy: faithfulness.

TRUSTINGLY, trust'ing-li, *adv.* In a trusting manner: with confidence. [to be trusted.

TRUSTLESS, trust'les, *adj.* Unworthy of trust: not

TRUSTLESSNESS, trust'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of being trustless or unworthy of trust.

TRUSTWORTHINESS, trust'wur'*thi*-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being worthy of trust.

TRUSTWORTHY, trust'wur'*thi*, *adj.* Worthy of trust or confidence: trusty.

TRUSTY, trust'i, *adj.* That may be trusted: deserving confidence: honest: strong: firm:—*comp.* TRUST'IER, *superl.* TRUST'IEST.

TRUTH, trōōth, *n.* That which is true, fixed, or certain: agreement with reality: true state of things or facts: practice of speaking or disposition to speak the truth: fidelity: a true statement: an established principle: in the fine arts, a faithful adherence to nature. [A.S. *treowth—treow*, true.]

OF A TRUTH, IN TRUTH, in reality, certainly.

TRUTHFUL, trōōth'fool, *adj.* Full of truth: according to or adhering to truth: reliable.

TRUTHFULLY, trōōth'fool-li, *adv.* In a truthful manner. [being truthful.

TRUTHFULNESS, trōōth'fool-nes, *n.* The state of

TRY, trī, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To grind* or *rub*, as in thrashing: to test: to sift: to prove by experiment: to purify: to examine judicially: to examine carefully: to experience: to attempt.—*v.i.* to endeavour: to make an effort:—*pr.p.* try'ing; *pa.p.* tried (trīd).—*n.* A trial, an experiment. [Fr. *trier*, to pick, It. *trivre*, *tritare*, to grind, L. *tero*, *tritum*, to rub, to thrash and cleanse grain.]

TRY ON, to put on for trial, as a garment: to attempt.

TRYING, trī'ing, *adj.* Making trial or proof of: adapted to try: searching: severe.

TRY-SAIL, trī'-sāl, *n.* A small fore-and-aft sail *tried* when the wind is too high for the ordinary canvas.

TUB, tub, *n.* (*lit.*) A vessel *to be borne with* two hands: an open wooden vessel made of staves, hoops, and a heading: a small cask with but one head: anything like a tub: the quantity a tub holds.—*v.t.* To set in a tub. [Low Ger. *tubbe*, Ger. *zuber*, O. Ger. *zwipar—zwi*, two, and *beran*, to bear.]

TUBBY, tub'i, *adj.* Sounding like an empty tub: dull: wanting elasticity of sound.

TUBE, tūb, *n.* *A pipe:* a long, hollow cylinder for the conveyance of fluids, &c.: a canal.—*v.t.* To furnish with a tube:—*pr.p.* tūb'ing; *pa.p.* tūbed'. [Fr.; L. *tubus*.]

TUBER, tū'bėr, *n.* *A swelling:* a knob in roots: a rounded, fleshy, underground root, as the potato. [L., from *tumeo*, to swell.]

TUBERCLE, tū'bėr-kl, *n.* *A small tuber* or swelling: a pimple: a small knob on leaves: a small mass of diseased matter frequently found in the lungs. [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*.]

TUBERCLED, tū'bėr-kld, *adj.* Having tubercles.

TUBERCULAR, tū-bėr'kū-lar, } *adj.* Pertaining to
TUBERCULOUS, tū-bėr'kū-lus, } tubercles: having or full of tubercles or knobs: pimpled: affected with or caused by tubercles.

TUBEROUS, tū'bėr-us, } *adj.* Having or consisting
TUBEROSE, tū'bėr-ōs, } of tubers: knobbed.

TUB-FAST, tub'-fast, *n.* (*Shak.*) A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time, during which the patient was to observe strict abstinence.

TUBFUL, tub'fool, *n.* As much as will fill a tub.

TUBING, tūb'ing, *n.* A length of tube: tubes collectively: materials for tubes.

TUBULAR, tūb'ū-lar, *adj.* Having the form of a tube or pipe: consisting of a tube or pipe.

TUBULATED, tūb'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.* Having the form of a tube or pipe: having a small tube: containing or composed of small tubes.

TUBULE, tūb'ūl, *n.* *A small tube* or pipe. [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube.]

TUBULOUS, tūb'ū-lus, *adj.* Same as TUBULATED.

TUCK, tuk, *v.t.* *To draw* or press *in* or together: to fold under: to gather up: to enclose by pressing clothes closely around.—*n.* A horizontal fo[ld] in a

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garment. [Low Ger. *tucken*, Ger. *zucken*, to draw in, to shrug.]

TUCKER, tuk'ėr, *n.* A piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom, worn by women and children.

TUCKET, tuk'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A flourish on a trumpet. [It. *toccato*, a touch—*toccare*, to touch, from root of TOUCH.]

TUCKET-SONANCE, tuk'et-sō'nans, *n.* (*Shak.*) The sounding or signal of the tucket. [From TUCKET and obs. *sonance*, sound. See SONANT.]

TUESDAY, tūz'dā, *n.* (*lit.*) *The day of Tiv*, the Saxon god of war: the third day of the week. [A.S. *Tiwesdæg—Tiw*, Goth. *Tius*, O. Ger. *Zio*, the god of war, and A.S. *dæg*, day.]

TUFF, tuf, *n.* A rock formed from the ash or powder ejected from a volcano: also applied to any rock full of little cavities. [It. *tufo*, sandy stone.]

TUFT, tuft, *n.* (*lit.*) *A top:* a number of small things in a knot: a cluster: a dense head of flowers. —*v.t.* To separate into tufts: to adorn with tufts. [Fr. *touffe;* W. *twff;* Ger. *zopf.* See TOP.]

TUFTED, tuft'ed, *p.adj.* Having a tuft: growing in a tuft.

TUFT-HUNTER, tuft'-hunt'ėr, *n.* In university slang, a hanger-on to a nobleman or person of quality, so called from the tuft in the cap worn by the latter. [of a tuft-hunter.

TUFT-HUNTING, tuft'-hunt'ing, *n.* The practice

TUG, tug, *v.t.* *To pull* with effort: to drag along.—*v.i.* to pull with great effort:—*pr.p.* tugg'ing; *pa.p.* tugged'.—*n.* A strong pull: a steam-vessel for towing ships. [A.S. *teogan*, Ice. *toga*, to pull; Ice. *tog*, Ger. *zug*, a pull: akin to Tow, and L. *duco*, to lead.]

TUITION, tū-ish'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *A looking to* or *taking care of:* care over a young person: teaching. [L. *tuitio—tueor, tuitus*, to see, to look to.]

TULIP, tū'lip, *n.* A bulbous plant with beautiful flowers like a *turban*. [Fr. *tulipe;* Ger. *tulpe;* D. *tulp:* from Pers. *dulbend*, a turban.]

TULLE, tool, *n.* A kind of silk net or lace, so called from *Tulle*, in France, where it is made.

TULLIAN, tul'i-an, *adj.* Relating to Tully or Cicero, the Roman orator: in the style of Cicero.

TUMBLE, tum'bl, *v.i.* *To fall:* to come down suddenly and violently: to roll: to twist the body, as a mountebank.—*v.t.* to throw headlong: to turn over: to throw about while examining:—*pr.p.* tum'bling; *pa.p.* tum'bled.—*n.* Act of tumbling: a fall: a rolling over. [A.S. *tumbian*, Fr. *tomber*, It. *tombolare*, Ice. *tumba*, to fall.]

TUMBLER, tum'blėr, *n.* One who tumbles: a large drinking-glass, so called because formerly, having a pointed base, it could not be set down without tumbling: a domestic pigeon, so called from its tumbling on the wing. [fill a tumbler.

TUMBLERFUL, tum'blėr-fool, *n.* As much as will

TUMBREL, tum'brel, *n.* *A tumble*-cart, orig. for dung: a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, artillery stores, &c. [O. Fr. *tomberel;* Fr. *tombereau—tomber*, to fall, because the body of the cart could be upturned without unyoking.]

TUMBRIL, tum'bril, *n.* Same as TUMBREL.

TUMEFACTION, tū-me-fak'shun, *n.* Act of tumefying: tumour: swelling.

TUMEFY, tū'me-fī, *v.t.* To raise into a *tumour*, to cause to swell.—*v.i.* to swell: to rise in a tumour: —*pr.p.* tū'mefying; *pa.p.* tū'mefied. [L. *tumefacio —tumeo*, to swell, and *facio*, to make.]

TUMID, tū'mid, *adj.* *Swelled* or enlarged: inflated: falsely sublime: bombastic. [L. *tumidus—tumeo*, to swell.]

TUMIDITY, tū-mid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being tumid, swelled, or puffed up. [with tumidity.

TUMIDLY, tū'mid-li, *adv.* In a tumid manner:

TUMIDNESS, tū'mid-nes, *n.* Tumidity.

TUMOR, TUMOUR, tū'mor, *n.* *A* diseased *swelling* of any part of the body. [L.—*tumeo*, to swell.]

TUMULAR, tū'mū-lar, *adj.* *Formed in a heap:* consisting in a heap. [From TUMULUS.]

TUMULOUS, tū'mū-lus, *adj.* *Full of mounds* or hillocks. [From TUMULUS.]

TUMULT, tū'mult, *n.* (*lit.*) *A swelling*, like the waves: excitement: uproar of a multitude: violent agitation with confused sounds.—*v.i.* To make a tumult. [L. *tumultus—tumeo*, to swell.]

TUMULTUARY, tū-mult'ū-ar-i, } *adj.* Full of tu-
TUMULTUOUS, tū-mult'ū-us, } mult or confusion: disorderly: agitated: noisy.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tū-mult'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a tumultuous or disorderly manner.

TUMULTUOUSNESS, tū-mult'ū-us-nes, *n.* The state of being tumultuous.

TUMULUS, tū'mū-lus, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something swelling up:* a mound of earth over a grave:—*pl.* TUMULI (tū'mūlī). [L.—*tumeo*, to swell.]

TUN, tun, *n.* *A* large *cask:* a measure = 2 pipes, 4 hogsheads, or 252 gallons. [Same as TON.]

TUNABLE, tūn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be tuned: musical, harmonious.

TUN-DISH, tun'-dish, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wooden funnel.

TUNE, tūn, *n.* (*lit.*) *Tone:* sound: (*mus.*) a melodious succession of notes or chords in a particular key: the relation of notes and intervals to each other causing melody: state of giving the proper sound: harmony: order.—*v.t.* To cause to produce the proper sounds.—*v.i.* to form one sound to another:—*pr.p.* tūn'ing; *pa.p.* tūned'. [Same as TONE.]

TUNEABLE, tūn'a-bl, *adj.* A form of TUNABLE.

TUNEFUL, tūn'fool, *adj.* Full of tune or harmony: melodious: musical. [monious manner.

TUNEFULLY, tūn'fool-li, *adv.* In a tuneful or har-

TUNELESS, tūn'les, *adj.* Without tune or melody: unharmonious: unmusical. [ments.

TUNER, tūn'ėr, *n.* One who tunes, esp. musical instru-

TUNGSTEN, tung'sten, *n.* (*lit.*) *Heavy stone:* a very heavy metal. [Ger. *tungstein*, Sw. *tungsten*—Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, Ger. *stein*, stone.]

TUNIC, tū'nik, *n.* In ancient Rome, an under-garment worn by both sexes: (*R. C. Church*) a long under-garment worn by the officiating clergy: a loose frock worn by females and boys: (*anat.*) a membrane that covers some organ: (*bot.*) a covering. [Fr. *tunique*, L. *tunica*.]

TUNICATE, tū'nik-āt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Covered with
TUNICATED, tū'nik-āt-ed, } a tunic or with layers.

TUNICLE, tū'nik-l, *n.* *A little tunic:* a kind of long robe. [L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, a tunic.]

TUNING-FORK, tūn'ing-fork, *n.* A pronged piece of steel for sounding a given note, used in tuning instruments, and for ascertaining the pitch of tunes.

TUNNEL, tun'el, *n.* A hollow vessel for conveying liquors into bottles, &c., a funnel: a passage cut through a hill or under a river, &c.—*v.t.* To make a passage through: to hollow out:—*pr.p.* tunn'elling; *pa.p.* tunn'elled. [From TUN: Fr. *tonnelle*, dim. of *tonne*, a tun.]

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TUNNY, tun'i, *n.* (*lit.*) *The darting fish:* a very large fish of the mackerel family. [L. *thunnus*, Gr. *thynnos*, *thynos*—*thynō*, to dart or rush along.]

TUP, tup, *v.t.* or *i.* To butt, as a ram: to cover, as a ram.—*n.* A ram.

TURANIAN, tū-rā'ni-an, *adj.* Designating a family of languages comprising all languages spoken in Asia and Europe (including Oceania), and not included under the Aryan and Semitic families, with the exception of Chinese and its cognate dialects. [From *Turan*, the name given by the Persians to the countries lying to the north of Iran, their own country.]

TURBAN, tur'ban, *n.* (*lit.*) *A double fold* of cloth: a head-covering worn by eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it: a circular head-dress worn by ladies: the whole whorls of a shell. [O. E. *turband*, *tulibant*, It. *turbante;* from Pers. *dulband*—*dulaī*, double (—*du*, two, *laī*, a fold), and *band*, a band.]

TURBAND, tur'band, *n.* (*Shak.*) A turban.

TURBANED, tur'band, *adj.* Wearing a turban.

TURBANT, tur'bant, *n.* (*obs.*) A turban.

TURBID, tur'bid, *adj.* (*lit.*) Thrown into confusion, *like a crowd:* disordered: having the sediment disturbed: muddy: thick. [L. *turbidus*—*turba*, tumult, a crowd.]

TURBIDLY, tur'bid-li, *adv.* In a turbid or disordered manner: muddily.

TURBIDNESS, tur'bid-nes, *n.* State of being turbid or disordered: muddiness.

TURBINATE, tur'bin-āt, } *adj.* Shaped like a
TURBINATED, tur'bin-āt-ed, } top or inverted cone: spiral. [L. *turbinatus*—*turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirl.]

TURBINE, tur'bin, *n.* A kind of horizontal water-wheel. [From L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirl.]

TURBOT, tur'bot, *n.* A large, flat, *round* fish esteemed a delicacy. [W. *torbwt*, Fr. *turbot;* perhaps from L. *turbo*, anything round.]

TURBULENCE, tur'bū-lens, } *n.* The state or
TURBULENCY, tur'bū-lens-i, } quality of being turbulent: tumult: disorder.

TURBULENT, tur'bū-lent, *adj.* Tumultuous, disturbed: in violent commotion: disposed to disorder: restless: producing commotion. [L. *turbulentus*—*turba*, a crowd.]

TURBULENTLY, tur'bū-lent-li, *adv.* In a turbulent, tumultuous, or agitated manner.

TUREEN, tū-rēn'. Same as TERREEN.

TURF, turf, *n.* (*lit.*) *A clod* or *lump of earth:* the surface of land matted with the roots of grass, &c.: a cake of turf cut off: sod: peat: race-ground: horse-racing.—*v.t.* To cover with turf or sod. [A.S. *turf*, Ice. *torf*, low L. *turba;* akin to Gael. *tarp*, a clod or lump.]

TURFEN, turf'n, *adj.* Made of or covered with turf.

TURFINESS, turf'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being turfy.

TURFY, turf'i, *adj.* Abounding with, made of, or covered with turf: having the nature or appearance of turf.

TURGENT, tur'jent, *adj.* *Swelling:* rising into a tumour.: inflated: bombastic. [L. *turgens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *turgeo*, to swell.]

TURGESCENCE, tur-jes'ens, } *n.* *State of becom-*
TURGESCENCY, tur-jes'ens-i, } *ing swollen:* pomposity: bombast. [From TURGESCENT.]

TURGESCENT, tur-jes'ent, *adj.* *Swelling*: growing big. [L. *turgescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *turgesco*—*turgeo*, to swell.]

TURGID, tur'jid, *adj.* *Swollen:* extended beyond the natural size: pompous: bombastic. [L. *turgidus*—*turgeo*, to swell.]

TURGIDITY, tur-jid'i-ti, *n.* State of being turgid or swollen: tumidness. [manner.

TURGIDLY, tur'jid-li, *adv.* In a turgid or pompous

TURGIDNESS, tur'jid-nes, *n.* State or quality of being turgid: bombast: pompousness.

TURK, turk, *n.* A native of Turkey.

TURKEY, turk'i, *n.* A large gallinaceous bird, wild in America, so called because erroneously supposed to have come from *Turkey.*

TURKEY-RED, turk'i-red, *n.* A fine red dye, obtained from madder, first produced in *Turkey.*

TURKEY-STONE, turk'i-stōn, *n.* A kind of oil-stone brought from *Turkey*, and used for hones.

TURKIS, turk'is, *n.* A form of TURQUOISE.

TURKISH, turk'ish, *adj.* Relating to Turkey, or to the Turks.

TURKOIS, turk-oiz', *n.* A form of TURQUOISE.

TURM, turm, *n.* (*Milton*). A troop. [L. *turma.*]

TURMERIC, tur'mėr-ik, *n.* The root of an E. Indian plant, used as a yellow dye, and in curry-powder. [Fr. *terre-mérite;* low L. *terramerita*, *turmerica.*]

TURMOIL, tur'moil, *n.* *Excessive labour:* tumult. [W. *trafael*—*tra*, exceeding, and *mael*, labour. See TRAVAIL.]

TURMOIL, tur-moil', *v.t.* To harass with commotion: to disquiet: to weary.—*v.i.* to be disquieted or in commotion.

TURN, turn, *v.i.* To whirl round: to hinge: to depend: to issue: to take a different direction or tendency: to be changed: to be turned in a lathe: to sour: to become giddy: to be nauseated: to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb: to become inclined in the other direction.—*v.t.* to cause to revolve: to reverse: to transfer: to employ: to convert: to form in a lathe: to shape.—*n.* Act of turning: new direction or tendency: change: a winding: a bend: form: manner: opportunity, occasion: act of kindness or malice. [A.S. *tyrnan.*]

TURN ABOUT, to move the face or front to another quarter.—TURN ASIDE, to avert.—TURN AWAY, to dismiss from service, to discharge: to avert: to deviate, to depart from.—TURN BACK, to return.—TURN IN, to bend inward.—TURN OFF, to divert one's course: to be diverted or deflected: to deviate.—TURN ON, to set running (as water): to depend on.—TURN OUT, to drive out, to expel: to put to pasture (as cattle): to make for market or for use: to project: to prove in the result.—TURN OVER, to roll over: to change sides.—TURN TO, to have recourse to.—TO BE TURNED OF, to be advanced beyond, as of age.—TURN THE BACK, to flee, to retreat.—TURN THE BACK UPON, to quit with contempt, to forsake.—BY TURNS, one after another.—IN TURN, in order of succession.—TO A TURN, exactly, perfectly.

TURNCOAT, turn'kōt, *n.* One who turns his coat, that is, abandons his principles or party.

TURNER, turn'ėr, *n.* One who turns: one who turns or forms articles with a lathe.

TURNERY, turn'ėr-i, *n.* Art of turning or of shaping in a lathe: things made by a turner.

TURNEY, tur'ni, *n.* (*Milton*). TOURNEY.

TURNING, turn'ing, *n.* A winding: deviation from the proper course: turnery:—*pl.* chips.

TURNING-LATHE, turn'ing-lāth, *n.* A lathe used by turners.

TURNING-POINT, turn'ing-point, *n.* The point on which a question turns, and which decides the case.

TURNIP, tur'nip, *n.* A plant having a *round*, solid

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root used as food. [Prob. from TURN, from its roundness, and A.S. *næpe*, L. *napus*, turnip.]

TURNKEY, turn'kē, *n.* One who turns the keys in a prison: a warder.

TURNPIKE, turn'pīk, *n.* (*orig.*) A frame consisting of two cross-bars armed with pikes, and turning on a post: a gate set across a road to stop those liable to toll: a turnpike-road.

TURNPIKE-ROAD, turn'pīk-rōd, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established.

TURNSPIT, turn'spit, *n.* (*orig.*) *One who turns a spit:* a person engaged in some menial occupation: a dog formerly employed to turn a spit.

TURNSTILE, turn'stīl, *n.* A turning stile or frame in a footpath which prevents the passage of cattle.

TURN-TABLE, turn'-tā'bl, *n.* Same as TRAVERSE-TABLE.

TURPENTINE, tur'pen-tīn, *n.* The resinous juice of the *terebinth* and other trees. [L. *terebinthus*, Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.]

TURPITUDE, tur'pi-tūd, *n.* *Baseness:* extreme depravity or wickedness: vileness of principles and actions. [L. *turpitudo—turpis*, foul, base.]

TURQUETS, turk'ets, *n.* (*Bacon*). Turks.

TURQUOISE, turk'oiz or -ēz, *n.* A bluish-green mineral from Persia, valued as a gem, and so called because first brought from *Turkey*. [Fr.; Sp. *turquesa*, low L. *turchesius*.]

TURRET, tur'et, *n.* *A small tower* on a building and rising above it. [Fr. *tourelle*, O. Fr. *tourette*, dim. of *tour*, a tower. See TOWER.]

TURRETED, tur'et-ed, *adj.* Furnished with turrets: formed like a tower.

TURRET-SHIP, tur'et-ship, *n.* An iron-plated vessel, having on its deck one or more revolving turrets encased in massive plates, and holding each one or two guns of heavy calibre.

TURRIBANT, tur'i-bant, *n.* (*Spenser*). A turban.

TURTLE, tur'tl, *n.* The sea-*tortoise*; a family of reptiles having their back covered by a horny case, the flesh of some of the species being considered a great delicacy. [Prob. a corr. of TORTOISE.]

TURTLE, tur'tl, } *n.* A species of pigeon
TURTLE-DOVE, tur'tl-duv, } of a very tender and affectionate disposition. [A.S. *turtle*, Ger. *turtel*, It. *tortora*, *tortola*, L. *turtur*: from the sound of its note.]

TUSCAN, tus'kan, *adj.* Of or belonging to Tuscany in Italy: denoting one of the five orders of architecture, the oldest and simplest.

TUSH, tush, *int.* Pshaw! be silent! an exclamation of scorn or impatience.

TUSK, tusk, *n.* A long, pointed *tooth* on either side of the mouth of certain rapacious animals. [A.S. *tusc*, *tux*, Gael. *tosg*.]

TUSKED, tuskt, } *adj.* Having tusks.
TUSKY, tusk'i, }

TUSSAC-GRASS, tus'ak-gras, *n.* Tussock-grass.

TUSSLE, tus'l, *n.* A struggle.—*v.i.* To struggle.

TUSSOCK, tus'uk, *n.* (*obs.*) *A tuft*, as of grass. [W. *tusw*, a wisp, a bunch.]

TUSSOCK-GRASS, tus'uk-gras, *n.* A large grass, brought from the Falkland Islands, remarkable for its tussocks or tufts, and valuable for fodder.

TUT, tut, *int.* An exclamation of check or rebuke.

TUTELAGE, tūt'el-āj, *n.* *Guardianship:* state of being under a guardian. [L. *tutela—tueor*, *tuitus*, to look to.]

TUTELAR, tūt'el-ar, } *adj.* *Protecting:* having
TUTELARY, tūt'el-ar-i, } the charge of a person or place. [L. *tutelaris—tutela*. See TUTELAGE.]

TUTOR, tūt'or, *n.* *One who looks to*, or takes care of: one who has charge of the education of another: one who hears the lessons of and examines students: a teacher.—*v.t.* To instruct: to treat with authority. [L.—*tueor*, *tuitus*, to look to.]

TUTORAGE, tūt'or-āj, *n.* The office or authority of a tutor: education, as by a tutor.

TUTORESS, tūt'or-es, *n.* A female tutor.

TUTORIAL, tūt-ōr'i-al, *adj.* Belonging to, or exercised by a tutor. [tutor.

TUTORSHIP, tūt'or-ship, *n.* The office or duty of a

TU-WHIT, tū-hwit', } *n.* An imitation of the note
TU-WHOO, tū-hwōō', } of the owl.

TWADDLE, twod'l, *v.i.* *To tattle* or talk in a silly manner:—*pr.p.* twadd'ling; *pa.p.* twadd'led.—*n.* Silly talk. [Akin to obs. *twattle*, to talk much and idly, and to TATTLE; Ger. *schwatzen*, to talk or prate.]

TWADDLER, twod'lėr, *n.* One who twaddles or talks in a silly manner.

TWADDLING, twod'ling, *n.* Twaddle or silly talk.

TWAIN, twān, *n.* *Two.* [O. E. *twayne*, *tweyne*; A.S. *twegen*, two. See Two.]

TWANG, twang, *n.* A sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go: a nasal tone of voice.—*v.i.* To sound as a tight string pulled and let go: to sound with a quick, sharp noise.—*v.t.* to make to sound with a twang. [Prov. E. *twang*, a quick pull; O. Ger. *twanc*: from the sound.]

TWANGLE, twang'gl, *v.i.* To twang.

TWANK, twangk, *v.t.* To cause to twang.

'TWAS, twoz. Contr. of *it was*.

TWAY, twā, *adj.* and *n.* (*Spenser*). Twain, two.

TWEAK, twēk, *v.t.* *To twitch, to pull:* to pull with sudden jerks.—*n.* A sharp pinch or twitch. [A.S. *twiccian*, to twitch, to pull; low Ger. *twicken*, Ger. *zwicken*.]

TWEED, twēd, *n.* A kind of woollen cloth manufactured in towns on the river Tweed in Scotland, and in other places.

TWEEZERS, twēz'érz, *n.* Nippers: small pincers for pulling out hairs, &c. [O. E. *tweeze*, a surgeon's case of instruments; from Fr. *étuis*, pl. of *étui*, a case, a box.]

TWELFTH, twelfth, *adj.* The last of *twelve*.—*n.* One of twelve equal parts. [A.S. *twelfta—twelf*, twelve.]

TWELFTH-CAKE, twelfth'-kāk, *n.* An ornamental cake partaken of on Twelfth-night.

TWELFTH-DAY, twelfth'-dā, *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas, the Epiphany. [Twelfth-day.

TWELFTH-NIGHT, twelfth'-nīt, *n.* The evening of

TWELFTH-TIDE, twelfth'-tīd, *n.* Same as TWELFTH-DAY.

TWELVE, twelv, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Two left*, that is, after counting ten: ten and two.—*n.* The number next after eleven: a figure representing twelve. [A.S. *twelf—twa*, two, and root of LEAVE.]

TWELVEMONTH, twelv'munth, *n.* A period of twelve months: a year.

TWELVE-SCORE, twelv'-skōr, *adj.* and *n.* Twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty.

TWENTIETH, twen'ti-eth, *adj.* The last of twenty.—*n.* One of twenty equal parts. [A.S. *twentigtha*.]

TWENTY, twen'ti, *adj.* *Twice ten:* nineteen and one: an indefinite number.—*n.* The number next after nineteen: a figure representing twenty. [A.S. *twentig*, for *twantig*, from Goth. *tvai*, A.S. *twegen*, two, and Goth. *tigus*, A.S. *tig*, ten; L. (*d*)*viginti*, Sans. *vinçati*.]

TWICE, twīs, *adv.* *Two times:* once and again: doubly. [O. E. *twies*, A.S. *twiwa—twa*, two.]

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TWIFOLD, twī'fōld, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Twofold.

TWIG, twig, *n.* (*lit.*) A thin branch, where a thick one *divides in two:* a small shoot or branch of a tree. [A.S. *twig—twi, twig*, two.]

TWIGGEN, twig'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twig'i, *adj.* Abounding in twigs or shoots.

TWIGHT, twīt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To twit.

TWILIGHT, twī'līt, *n.* (*lit.*) *The two lights:* the faint light after sunset and before sunrise: an uncertain view.—*adj.* Of twilight: faintly illuminated: obscure. [A.S. *twi*, two, and LIGHT.]

TWILL, twil, *n.* An appearance of diagonal lines in cloth, caused by making the weft pass over one and *under two* or more threads of the warp: a fabric with a twill.—*v.t.* To weave with a twill. [Low Ger. *twillen*, to divide into two.]

TWIN, twin, *n.* One of *two* born at a birth: one very like another.—*adj.* Being one of two born at a birth: very like another.—*v.i.* To be born at the same birth: to bring forth two at once: to be paired or suited:—*pr.p.* twinn'ing; *pa.p.* twinned'. [A.S. *twin*, double—*twi*, two.]

THE TWINS, the constellation Gemini.

TWIN-BORN, twin'-bawrn, *adj.* Born at the same birth.

TWINE, twīn, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To make two* or double: to wind, as two threads together: to twist together: to wind about.—*v.i.* to unite closely: to bend: to make turns: to ascend spirally round a support:—*pr.p.* twīn'ing; *pa.p.* twīned'.—*n.* The act of winding round: a twist: a cord composed of two or more threads twisted together. [A.S. *twinian—twi*, two.]

TWINGE, twinj, *v.t.* *To twitch* or pinch: to affect with a sharp, sudden pain.—*v.i.* to have or suffer a sudden, sharp pain, like a twitch:—*pr.p.* twing'ing; *pa.p.* twinged'.—*n.* A twitch: a pinch: a sudden, sharp pain. [Akin to TWITCH, TWEAK.]

TWINK, twingk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A twinkle, a wink.

TWINKLE, twingk'l, *v.i.* To shine with a trembling, sparkling light: to sparkle: to open and shut the eyes rapidly: to quiver:—*pr.p.* twink'ling; *pa.p.* twink'led.—*n.* A quick motion of the eye: the time occupied by a wink: an instant. [A.S. *twinclian;* D. *tintelen*, to twinkle, to sparkle; prov. Ger. *zwinken*, to twinkle with the eyes.] [twinkles.

TWINKLER, twingk'lėr, *n.* One who or that which

TWINKLING, twingk'ling, *n.* Same as TWINKLE, *n.*

TWIN-LIKE, twin'-līk, *adj.* Like twins: closely resembling.

TWIRE, twīr, *v.i.* (*obs.*) To twitter, to sing, to glance obliquely: (*Shak.*) to twinkle, to gleam. [Allied to TWIRL.]

TWIRL, twėrl, *v.t.* *To whirl:* to turn round rapidly, esp. with the fingers.—*v.i.* to turn round rapidly: to be whirled round.—*n.* A whirl: a rapid circular motion. [Formed from WHIRL.]

TWIST, twist, *v.t.* To unite or form by winding together: to form from several threads: to encircle with something: to wreathe: to wind spirally: to turn from the true form or meaning: to insinuate.—*v.i.* to be united by winding.—*n.* That which is twisted: a cord: a single thread: a roll of tobacco: manner of twisting. [A.S. *twist*, cloth of double thread—*twi*, two; D. *twisten*, to twine.]

TWISTER, twist'ėr, *n.* One who or that which twists.

TWIT, twit, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To know something against:* to remind of some fault, &c.:—*pr.p.* twitt'ing; *pa.p.* twitt'ed. [A.S. *ætwitan*, to reproach—*æt*, against, *witan*, Scot. *wyte*, to blame, to know.]

TWITCH, twich, *v.t.* To pull with a sudden jerk: to pluck: to snatch.—*n.* A sudden, quick pull: a quick contraction of the muscles. [A.S. *twiccian*, to pluck.]

TWITTER, twit'ėr, *n.* A tremulous broken sound: a slight trembling of the nerves.—*v.i.* To make a succession of small tremulous noises: to feel a slight trembling of the nerves. [Ger. *zwitschern*, D. *kwetteren;* a form of TITTER, from the sound.]

TWITTERING, twit'ėr-ing, *n.* Act of twittering: the sound of twittering: nervous excitement.

TWITTINGLY, twit'ing-li, *adv.* In a twitting manner: with upbraiding.

TWO, tōō, *adj.* One and one.—*n.* The sum of one and one: a figure representing two. [A.S. *twa, twi*, Goth. *tvai*, L. and Gr. *duō*, Sans. *dvi*.]

TWO-DECKER, tōō'-dek'ėr, *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.

TWO-EDGED, tōō'-ejd, *adj.* Having two edges.

TWOFOLD, tōō'fōld, *adj.* Folded twice: multiplied by two: double.—*adv.* Doubly. [two hands.

TWO-HANDED, tōō'-hand'ed, *adj.* Having, or used with,

TWO-LIPPED, tōō'-lipt, *adj.* Having two lips: divided so as to resemble two lips.

TWO-PENNY, tōō'-pen'i, *adj.* Of the value of two pence.

TWO-PLY, tōō'-plī, *adj.* Consisting of two thicknesses: woven double.

TYCOON, tī-kōōn', *n.* The political sovereign of Japan. [Japanese.]

TYLER, tīl'ėr, *n.* In freemasonry, one who stands at the door of a lodge with a drawn sword. [Fr. *tailleur*, cutter.]

TYMPAN, tim'pan, *n.* A frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed. [Fr.—L. *tympanum*, a drum.]

TYMPANAL, tim'pan-al, } *adj.* *Like a drum:* per-
TYMPANIC, tim-pan'ik, } taining to the tympanum. [See TYMPANUM.]

TYMPANITES, tim-pan-ī'tēz, *n.* Flatulent distention of the belly. [Gr.—*tympanon*, a drum.]

TYMPANITIS, tim-pan-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the membrane of the middle ear. [See TYMPANITES.]

TYMPANUM, tim'pan-um, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is beat, a drum:* (*anat.*) the hollow part of the ear: (*arch.*) the triangular space between sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or sides of an arch: the panel of a door. [L.; Gr. *tympanon, typanon—typtō*, to strike.]

TYNDE, tīnd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). Kindled. [From O.E. *tine*, to kindle.]

TYNE, tīn, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To become lost, to perish. [Scot. *tyne*, to lose.]

TYNE, tīn, *n.* (*Spenser*). Anxiety. [See TEEN.]

TYPE, tīp, *n.* A mark or figure *struck* or stamped upon something: the mark of something: an emblem or symbol: a figure of something to come: a raised letter, &c. in metal or wood used in printing: the whole types used in printing: a model in nature made the subject of a copy: (*nat. hist.*) that which combines best the characteristics of a group: (*med.*) the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves.—*v.t.* To represent by a type or model beforehand, to prefigure: to represent. [Fr.; L. *typus*, Gr. *typos—typtō*, to strike.]

TYPE-FOUNDER, tīp'-fownd'ėr, *n.* One who founds or casts printers' type.

TYPE-FOUNDERY, tīp'-fownd'ėr-i, } *n.* A place
TYPE-FOUNDRY, tīp'-fownd'ri, } where type is founded or manufactured.

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TYPE-METAL, tīp'-met'al, *n.* Metal used for making types, a compound of lead and antimony.

TYPHOID, tī'foid, *adj.* Pertaining to or like typhus. —*n.* A kind of continued fever, similar in many of its symptoms to typhus, but characterised by abdominal pains and diarrhœa, due to ulceration of the intestines—popularly termed *gastric fever*. [Gr. *typhōdēs—typhos*, and *eidos*, likeness.]

TYPHOON, tī-fōōn', *n.* A violent hurricane which occurs in the Chinese seas. [L. *typhon*, Gr. *typhōn*, *typhōs*, probably so called because thought to be the work of Typhon, a fabled giant.]

TYPHOUS, tī'fus, *adj.* Relating to typhus.

TYPHUS, tī'fus, *n.* (*lit.*) *Smoke:* stupor arising from fever: a kind of continued fever, marked by a rash, great weakness of the system, and delirium. [Low L.—Gr. *typhos*, smoke—*typhō*, to smoke.]

TYPIC, -AL, tip'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or constituting a type: emblematic: figurative: (*nat. hist.*) combining the characteristics of a group. [Gr. *typikos—typos*, a type.]

TYPICALLY, tip'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a typical or symbolic manner.

TYPIFY, tip'i-fī, *v.t.* To make a type of: to represent by an image or resemblance: to prefigure:—*pr.p.* typ'ifying; *pa.p.* typ'ified. [L. *typus*, type, and *facio*, to make.]

TYPOGRAPHER, tip-og'raf-ėr, *n.* A printer. [See TYPOGRAPHY.]

TYPOGRAPHIC, -AL, tip-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to typography or printing.

TYPOGRAPHY, tip-og'raf-i, *n.* (*orig.*) The art of representing by *types* or symbols: the art of printing. [Gr. *typos*, type, and *graphō*, to write.]

TYRAN, tī'ran, *n.* (*Spenser*). A tyrant.—*v.t.* To play the tyrant over.

TYRANNESS, tir'an-es, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female tyrant.

TYRANNIC, TYRANNICAL, TYRANNOUS, tī-ran'ik, tī-ran'ik-al, tir'an-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or suiting a tyrant: unjustly severe: imperious: despotic.

TYRANNICALLY, tī-ran'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a tyrannical or oppressive manner.

TYRANNICIDE, tī-ran'i-sīd, *n.* *The act of killing a tyrant:* one who kills a tyrant. [L. *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cædo*, to kill.]

TYRANNING, tir'an-ing, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Acting like a tyrant. [From TYRAN.]

TYRANNISE, tir'an-īz, *v.i.* To act as a tyrant: to rule with oppressive severity:—*pr.p.* tyr'annīsing; *pa.p.* tyr'annīsed. [Gr. *tyrannizō—tyrannos*, a tyrant.]

TYRANNOUSLY, tir'an-us-li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Tyrannically.

TYRANNY, tir'an-i, *n.* The government or authority of a tyrant: absolute monarchy cruelly administered: oppression: cruelty.

TYRANT, tī'rant, *n.* (*lit.*) *A master* or ruler: (*orig.*) an absolute monarch: one who uses his power oppressively. [O. E. *tyran*, O. Fr. *tyrant*, Gr. *tyrannos*, Doric for *koiranos—kuros*, *kurios*, a lord, master.]

TYRE, tīr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Attire, dress.—*v.t.* To dress

TYRIAN, tir'i-an, *adj.* Being of a deep purple colour, like the dye formerly prepared at *Tyre*.

TYRO, tī'ro, *n.* (*lit.*) *A recruit, a beginner:* one learning any art: one not well acquainted with a subject. [L. *tiro*.]

TYROLESE, tir-ol-ēz', *adj.* Relating to Tyrol, or to its people.—*n.* A native of Tyrol.

TYTHE, tīth, *n.* A form of TITHE.

U

UBIQUITOUS, ū-bik'wi-tus, *adj.* *Being everywhere.* [From L. *ubique*, everywhere.]

UBIQUITY, ū-bik'wi-ti, *n.* *Existence everywhere* at the same time: omnipresence. [Fr. *ubiquité*—L. *ubique*, everywhere.]

UDDER, ud'ėr, *n.* The breast of a female (esp. of a lower animal). [A.S. *uder*, Ger. *euter*, L. *uber*, Gr. *outhar*, Sans. *ûdhar*.]

UDDERED, ud'ėrd, *adj.* Furnished with udders.

UDDERLESS, ud'ėr-les, *adj.* Without udders.

UGLILY, ug'li-li, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

UGLINESS, ug'li-nes, *n.* Quality of being ugly or repulsive: deformity.

UGLY, ug'li, *adj.* *Frightful:* offensive to the eye: deformed: hateful: ill-natured:—*comp.* UG'LIER, *superl.* UG'LIEST. [O. E. *ugsome*, *uglik*, frightful; A.S. *oga*, dread, *oglic*, dreadful; Ice. *uga*, to fear, *uggligr*, frightful: perh. conn. with *ugh!* an exclamation of disgust.]

UHLAN, ū'lan, *n.* One of a body of light cavalry used in the armies of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, introduced into Europe by Tartar colonists. [A Polish word meaning 'a lancer,' from *ula*, a lance.]

UKASE, ū-kās', *n.* A Russian imperial decree, having the force of law. [Russ.]

ULCER, ul'sėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wound:* a dangerous sore, discharging matter. [Fr. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, *ulceris*, Gr. *helkos*, a wound.]

ULCERATE, ul'sėr-āt, *v.i.* To be formed into an ulcer.—*v.t.* to affect with an ulcer or ulcers:—*pr.p.* ul'cerāting; *pa.p.* ul'cerāted.

ULCERATION, ul-sėr-ā'shun, *n.* Process of forming into an ulcer: an ulcer.

ULCERED, ul'sėrd, *adj.* Affected with an ulcer.

ULCEROUS, ul'sėr-us, *adj.* Of the nature of an ulcer.

ULCEROUSLY, ul'sėr-us-li, *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

ULMACEOUS, ul-mā'shus, *adj.* Relating to an order of trees of which the *elm* is the type. [From L. *ulmus*, an elm.]

ULNA, ul'na, *n.* The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm, one extremity of which forms the point of the elbow. [L., 'the elbow.']

ULNAR, ul'nar, *adj.* Relating to the ulna.

ULTERIOR, ul-tē'ri-or, *adj.* *On the further side:* beyond: further: remoter. [L. *ulterior*, comp. of *ulter*, that is beyond or on the other side.]

ULTERIORLY, ul-tē'ri-or-li, *adv.* In an ulterior or remote manner.

ULTIMATE, ul'ti-māt, *adj.* *Furthest:* last: incapable of further division. [L. *ultimus*, the last, superl. of *ulter*, beyond.]

ULTIMATELY, ul'ti-māt-li, *adv.* At the last: in the end.

ULTIMATUM, ul-ti-māt'um, *n.* *The last* or final proposition or terms for a treaty. [From L. *ultimus*, the last.]

ULTIMO, ul'ti-mo, *adj.* The last (month). [L. *ultimus*, the last.]

ULTRA, ul'tra, *adj.* Going *beyond*, extreme.—*n.* An ultraist. [L. *ultra*, beyond.]

ULTRAISM, ul'tra-izm, *n.* The principles of ultraists or those who advocate extreme measures.

ULTRAIST, ul'tra-ist, *n.* One who carries to the farthest point the opinions or principles of his party.

ULTRAMARINE, ul'tra-ma-rēn', *adj.* Situated *beyond the sea*.—*n.* The most beautiful and durable

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sky-blue colour, so called either from its intense blue, or from the *lapis lazuli*, from which it is made, being brought from Asia, *beyond the sea*. [L. *ultra*, beyond, and MARINE.]

ULTRAMONTANE, ul'tra-mon'tān, *adj.* *Being beyond the mountains*, that is, the Alps: orig. used in Italy, hence foreign, barbarian: then applied to the Italians, as being beyond the mountains from France and Germany, hence holding or denoting extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy.—*n.* One residing beyond the mountains. [L. *ultra*, beyond, *montanus*, belonging to a mountain—*mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

ULTRAMONTANISM, ul'tra-mon'tan-izm, *n.* Ultramontane or extreme views as to the Pope's rights.

ULTRAMONTANIST, ul'tra-mon'tan-ist, *n.* One who holds to ultramontanism.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ul'tra-mun'dān, *adj.* Being *beyond the world*, or beyond the limits of our system. [L. *ultra*, beyond, and MUNDANE.]

ULTRA-PROTESTANT, ul'tra-prot'es-tant, *n.* A supporter of extreme Protestant views.

ULTRA-TROPICAL, ul'tra-trop'ik-al, *adj.* Beyond the tropics: warmer than the tropics.

UMBEL, um'bel, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little shade:* a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one centre. [L. *umbella*, a little shade, dim. of *umbra*, a shade.]

UMBELLIFEROUS, um-bel-if'ėr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* or producing *umbels*. [L. *umbella*, and *fero*, to bear.]

UMBER, um'bėr, *n.* A variety of hematite, which, when roasted, becomes reddish brown in colour, and is used as an artist's pigment. [From L. *umbra*, shade: or from *Umbria*, a district in Italy, where it is said to have been first obtained.]

UMBERED, um'bėrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Stained dark, as with umber.

UMBERY, um'bėr-i, *adj.* Relating to or like umber.

UMBILIC, -AL, um-bil'ik, -al, *adj.* *Pertaining to the navel.* [L. *umbilicus*, Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, the centre.]

UMBILICATE, um'-bil'i-kāt, **UMBILICATED**, um-bil'i-kāt-ed, } *adj.* *Navel-shaped.* [L. *umbilicatus—umbilicus*, the navel.]

UMBLE-PIE, um'bl-pī, *n.* A pie made of the umbles or entrails of deer or other game.

UMBLES, um'blz, *n.* The entrails of a deer. [Said to be from L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus*, a loin.]

UMBO, um'bo, *n.* The boss of a shield: the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge. [L.]

UMBONATE, um'bo-nāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having a central umbo, boss, or low rounded projection.

UMBRA, um'bra, *n.* *A shadow:* (*astron.*) the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun. [L.]

UMBRAGE, um'brāj, *n.* (*lit.*) *Shade:* a screen of trees: suspicion of injury: offence. [L. *umbra*.]

UMBRAGEOUS, um-brāj'us, *adj.* *Shady* or forming a shade. [Fr. *ombrageux*, L. *umbraticus—umbra*, a shade.]

UMBRAGEOUSLY, um-brāj'us-li, *adv.* In an umbrageous or shady manner.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, um-brāj'us-nes, *n.* The state of being umbrageous or shady.

UMBRELLA, um-brel'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little shade:* a screen carried in the hand to protect from rain or sunshine. [It. *ombrella*, L. *umbella—umbra*, a shade.]

UMBRIERE, um-brēr', *n.* (*Spenser*). The visor of a helmet. [From L. *umbra*, a shade.]

UMPIRE, um'pīr, *n.* A third person called in to decide a dispute or to tell whether two things are *equal* or *not:* an arbitrator. [O. E. *impier*, *nompier*; O. Fr. *nompair*—L. *non* or *in*, not, and *par*, equal.]

UNABLE, un-ā'bl, *adj.* Not able: not having sufficient strength, power, or skill: weak: impotent.

UNACCOUNTABILITY, un-ak-kownt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being unaccountable, or not to be accounted for.

UNACCOUNTABLE, un-ak-kownt'a-bl, *adj.* Not accountable or to be accounted for: not responsible.

UNACCOUNTABLENESS, un-ak-kownt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Unaccountability.

UNACCOUNTABLY, un-ak-kownt'a-bli, *adv.* In an unaccountable manner: inexplicably.

UNACQUAINTANCE, un-ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity: ignorance.

UNACQUAINTED, un-ak-kwānt'ed, *adj.* Not acquainted: (*Spenser*) unusual.

UNADVISED, un-ad-vīzd', *adj.* Not advised: not prudent or discreet: rash.

UNADVISEDLY, un-ad-vīz'ed-li, *adv.* In an unadvised or imprudent manner: without due consideration.

UNADVISEDNESS, un-ad-vīz'ed-nes, *n.* The quality of being unadvised or imprudent: rashness.

UNAFFECTED, un-af-fekt'ed, *adj.* Not affected or moved: without affection: not affected or artificial: plain: real: sincere.

UNAFFECTEDLY, un-af-fekt'ed-li, *adv.* In an unaffected manner: without affectation.

UNAFFECTEDNESS, un-af-fekt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being unaffected.

UNALIST, ū'nal-ist, *n.* A clergyman who holds only one benefice—opposed to PLURALIST. [From L. *unus*, one.]

UNALLOYED, un-al-loyd', *adj.* Not alloyed or mixed: pure.

UNANELED, un-a-neld', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not aneled, not having received extreme unction. [See ANELE.]

UNANIMITY, ū-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* State of being unanimous.

UNANIMOUS, ū-nan'i-mus, *adj.* *Of one mind:* agreeing in opinion or will: done with the agreement of all. [L. *unanimus—unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.]

UNANIMOUSLY, ū-nan'i-mus-li, *adv.* In a unanimous manner: with one mind.

UNANIMOUSNESS, ū-nan'i-mus-nes, *n.* Unanimity.

UNANSWERABLE, un-an'sėr-a-bl, *adj.* Not answerable or capable of refutation.

UNANSWERABLENESS, un-an'sėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being unanswerable.

UNANSWERABLY, un-an'sėr-a-bli, *adv.* In an unanswerable manner.

UNAPPARENT, un-ap-pār'ent, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not apparent, dark, invisible.

UNARM, un-ärm', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of arms, to disarm.

UNASSUMING, un-as-sūm'ing, *adj.* Not assuming: not forward or arrogant: modest.

UNAVAILING, un-a-vāl'ing, *adj.* Not availing or of no avail or effect: useless.

UNAVAILINGLY, un-a-vāl'ing-li, *adv.* In an unavailing manner: without effect.

UNAVOIDABLE, un-a-void'a-bl, *adj.* Not avoidable: that may not be rendered null or void: inevitable.

UNAVOIDABLENESS, un-a-void'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being unavoidable: inevitableness: necessity.

UNAVOIDABLY, un-a-void'a-bli, *adv.* In an unavoidable manner: inevitably: necessarily.

Words beginning with UN-, *not found above, are to be explained by prefixing 'not,' or 'want of,' to the meaning of the simple word.*

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UNAVOIDED, un-a-void'ed, *adj.* Not avoided: (*Shak.*) unavoidable, inevitable.

UNAWARE, un-a-wār', } *adv.* Without being or
UNAWARES, un-a-wārz', } making aware: suddenly: unexpectedly.

UNBAR, un-bär', *v.t.* To remove a bar or hinderance: to unfasten: to open.

UNBARBED, un-bärbd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not barbed or shaven, untrimmed: without barbs or plumes.

UNBATED, un-bāt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unblunted. [See ABATE.]

UNBELIEF, un-be-lēf', *n.* Want of belief: disbelief, [esp. in revelation.

UNBELIEVER, un-be-lēv'ér, *n.* One who does not believe, esp. in divine revelation: an incredulous person. [esp. divine revelation.

UNBELIEVING, un-be-lēv'ing, *adj.* Not believing,

UNBELIEVINGLY, un-be-lēv'ing-li, *adv.* In an unbelieving manner.

UNBEND, un-bend', *v.t.* To free from being in a bent state: to make straight: to free from strain or exertion: to set at ease. [yielding: resolute.

UNBENDING, un-bend'ing, *adj.* Not bending: un-

UNBENDINGLY, un-bend'ing-li, *adv.* In an unbending manner: inflexibly.

UNBIAS, un-bī'as, *v.t.* To free from bias or prejudice.

UNBIASSED, un-bī'ast, *adj.* Free from bias or prejudice: impartial.

UNBID, un-bid', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not bid or prayed for.

UNBID, un-bid', } *adj.* Not bid or commanded:
UNBIDDEN, un-bid'n, } spontaneous: uninvited.

UNBIND, un-bīnd', *v.t.* To remove a band from: to loose: to set free.

UNBLEMISHED, un-blem'isht, *adj.* Not blemished or stained: free from reproach or deformity: pure.

UNBLENCHED, un-blensht', *adj.* (*Milton*). Not startled or confounded. [A.S. *un*, not, and *blench*, to be afraid, to start back, Fr. *blanchir*, to turn pale from fear—*blanc*, white.]

UNBLEST, un-blest', *adj.* Not blest: unhappy.

UNBLEST, un-blest', *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Not wounded.* [From Fr. *blesser*, to hurt, to wound.]

UNBLUSHING, un-blush'ing, *adj.* Not blushing: without shame: impudent.

UNBLUSHINGLY, un-blush'ing-li, *adv.* In an unblushing or impudent manner.

UNBODIED, un-bod'id, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Freed from the body, disembodied.

UNBOLT, un-bōlt', *v.t.* To remove a bolt from: to open.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to explain a matter, to make a revelation.

UNBOOT, un-bōōt', *v.t.* To take the boots off.

UNBOSOM, un-bōō'zum, *v.t.* To disclose what is in the bosom or mind: to tell freely.

UNBOUND, un-bownd', *adj.* Not bound: loose: wanting a cover.

UNBOUNDED, un-bownd'ed, *adj.* Not bounded or limited: boundless: having no check or control.

UNBRACE, un-brās', *v.t.* To undo the braces or bands of: to loose or relax.

UNBREATHED, un-brēthd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not breathed, not exercised or practised. [rude.

UNBRED, un-bred', *adj.* Not well bred: unpolished:

UNBREECH, un-brēch', *v.t.* To free the breech of, as a cannon, from its fastenings.

UNBRIDLED, un-brī'dld, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Loosed from the bridle:* unrestrained: licentious.

UNBUCKLE, un-buk'l, *v.t.* To loose from buckles: to unfasten.

UNBURDEN, un-bur'dn, } *v.t.* To take a burden
UNBURTHEN, un-bur'*th*n, } off: to free the mind from any weight or anxiety.

UNBUTTON, un-but'n, *v.t.* To loose the buttons of.

UNCAGE, un-kāj', *v.t.* To set free from a cage.

UNCAPE, un-kāp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To let out of a bag, as a fox, to throw off the dogs so as to commence the hunt. [A hunting term.]

UNCASE, un-kās', *v.t.* To take out of a case: to free from a covering.

UNCERTAIN, un-sér'tān, *adj.* Not certain, doubtful: not to be depended upon: not sure of the result.

UNCERTAINTY, un-sér'tān-ti, *n.* State of being uncertain or doubtful: want of certainty: that which is uncertain. [slavery.

UNCHAIN, un-chān', *v.t.* To free from chains or

UNCHILD, un-chīld', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make childless.

UNCHURCH, un-church', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To expel from a church:* to deprive of the rights of a church.

UNCIAL, un'shal, *adj.* Denoting characters of a large round kind, compounded between the capitals and small letters, used in ancient inscriptions and MSS.: executed in uncial letters.—*n.* An uncial letter. [From L. *uncia*, an inch, so called from their being an inch long.]

UNCIFORM, un'si-form, *adj.* *Hook-shaped.* [L. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, shape.]

UNCINATE, un'si-nāt, *adj.* *Hooked* at the end. [L. *uncinatus—uncus*, a hook.]

UNCIRCUMCISION, un-sér-kum-sizh'un, *n.* Want of circumcision: (*B.*) those who are not circumcised.

UNCIVIL, un-siv'il, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Not civilised, wild: not civil or courteous, rude.

UNCIVILLY, un-siv'il-li, *adv.* Not civilly or politely.

UNCLASP, un-klasp', *v.t.* To loose the clasp of.

UNCLE, ung'kl, *n.* The brother of one's father or mother. [Fr. *oncle*—L. *avunculus*, dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.]

UNCLEAN, un-klēn', *adj.* Not clean: foul: (*B.*) ceremonially impure: sinful: lewd.

UNCLEANNESS, un-klēn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unclean: dirtiness: (*B.*) want of ceremonial purity: moral impurity: sinfulness.

UNCLEW, un-klōō', *v.t.* To unwind, unfold, undo.

UNCLINCH, un-klinsh', *v.t.* To cause to be no longer clinched: to open or set straight, as the closed hand.

UNCLOAK, un-klōk', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To take the cloak off.

UNCLOG, un-klog', *v.t.* To remove a clog from: to free from encumbrance.

UNCLOSE, un-klōz', *v.t.* To make not close, to open.

UNCLOSED, un-klōzd', *adj.* Not closed, open.

UNCLOTHE, un-klō*th*', *v.t.* To take the clothes off: to make naked. [to unwind.

UNCOIL, un-koil', *v.t.* To open out from being coiled:

UNCOINED, un-koind', *adj.* Not coined: (*Shak.*) unalloyed, unfeigned. [or horse.

UNCOLT, un-kōlt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To throw from a colt

UNCOMELINESS, un-kum'li-nes, *n.* Want of comeliness.

UNCOMPROMISING, un-kom'pro-mīz-ing, *adj.* Not admitting of compromise or adjustment: unyielding: obstinate. [anxiety, or solicitude.

UNCONCERN, un-kon-sérn', *n.* Want of concern,

UNCONCERNED, un-kon-sérnd', *adj.* Not concerned: carelessly secure.

Words beginning with UN-, *not found above, are to be explained by prefixing 'not,' or 'want of,' to the meaning of the simple word.*

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UNCONCERNEDLY, un-kon-sėrn'ed-li, *adv.* In an unconcerned manner: without anxiety.

UNCONDITIONED, un-kon-dish'und, *adj.* Not subject to conditions or limitations: infinite: inconceivable. [conformed, unlike.

UNCONFORM, un-kon-form', *adj.* (*Milton*). Not

UNCONSCIONABLE, un-kon'shun-a-bl, *adj.* Not conscionable or reasonable: inordinate: enormous.

UNCONSTANT, un-kon'stant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Inconstant.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, un-kon-sti-tū'shun-al, *adj.* Not constitutional: contrary to the constitution.

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, un-kon-sti-tū'shun-al-li, *adv.* In an unconstitutional manner.

UNCONTROLLABLE, un-kon-trōl'a-bl, *adj.* Not capable of being controlled: indisputable.

UNCORD, un-kord', *v.t.* To free from cords: to unfasten the cords of.

UNCORK, un-kork', *v.t.* To draw the cork from.

UNCOUPLE, un-kup'l, *v.t.* To loose from being coupled: to disjoin: to set loose.

UNCOUTH, un-kōōth', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Unknown:* unfamiliar: odd: awkward. [A.S. *uncudh—un*, not, and *cudh*, for *gecudh*, known—*cunnan*, to know.]

UNCOUTHLY, un-kōōth'li, *adv.* In an uncouth or strange manner.

UNCOUTHNESS, un-kōōth'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being uncouth: strangeness.

UNCOVER, un-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* To remove the cover from: to lay open.—*v.i.* to take off the hat.

UNCREATE, un-kre-āt', *v.t.* To deprive of existence.—*adj.* Uncreated.

UNCREATED, un-kre-āt'ed, *p.adj.* Not yet created: not produced by creation. [to dethrone.

UNCROWN, un-krown', *v.t.* To deprive of a crown,

UNCTION, ungk'shun, *n.* *Act of anointing:* that which is used for anointing: ointment: that quality in language which raises emotion or devotion: warmth of address: divine or sanctifying grace. [L. *unctio—ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint.]

UNCTUOSITY, ungkt-ū-os'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being unctuous: oiliness: greasiness.

UNCTUOUS, ungkt'ū-us, *adj.* Oily: greasy. [From root of UNCTION.]

UNCTUOUSNESS, ungkt'ū-us-nes, *n.* Unctuosity.

UNCURL, un-kurl', *v.t.* To loose from curls or ringlets.—*v.i.* to fall from a curled state. [book.

UNCUT, un-kut', *adj.* Not cut, as the leaves of a

UNDATED, un'dāt-ed, *adj.* *Waved* or *wavy:* rising and falling in waves. [L. *undatus*, pa.p. of *undo*, to rise in waves—*unda*, a wave.]

UNDATED, un-dāt'ed, *adj.* Having no date.

UNDAUNTED, un-dänt'ed, *adj.* Not daunted or to be daunted: fearless.

UNDAUNTEDLY, un-dänt'ed-li, *adv.* In an undaunted or bold manner.

UNDAUNTEDNESS, un-dänt'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being undaunted or fearless: boldness.

UNDECAGON, un-dek'a-gon, *n.* (*geom.*) A figure having *eleven angles.* [L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *gōnia*, an angle.] [or mistake.

UNDECEIVE, un-de-sēv', *v.t.* To free from deception

UNDECK, un-dek', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To divest of ornaments.

UNDECKED, un-dekt', *adj.* Not decked or adorned.

UNDEEDED, un-dēd'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not deeded or signalised by any great action.

UNDENIABLE, un-de-nī'a-bl, *adj.* Not deniable or able to be denied: true. [able manner.

UNDENIABLY, un-de-nī'a-bli, *adv.* In an undeni-

UNDER, un'dėr, *prep.* In a lower position than: beneath: below: less than: in subjection, subordination, oppression, liability, &c.: during the time of: undergoing.—*adv.* In a lower degree or condition: in subjection: below: less.—*adj.* Lower in position, rank, or degree: subject: subordinate. [A.S. *under*; Goth. *undar*; Ice. *undir*; Ger. *unter*; conn. with L. *inter*, Sans. *antar*, among, within, and perhaps with IN.]

UNDER ARMS, in readiness to use arms or weapons.—UNDER FIRE, exposed to the fire or shot of an enemy.—UNDER SAIL, moved by sails: in motion.—UNDER THE BREATH, with low voice, very softly.—UNDER THE LEE, to the leeward.—UNDER THE ROSE. See under ROSE.—UNDER WAY, in progress.

UNDERBEAR, un-dėr-bār', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To support, to endure, to line. [than, as at an auction.

UNDERBID, un-dėr-bid', *v.t.* To bid or offer less

UNDERBRED, un'dėr-bred, *adj.* Of lower breeding or manners.

UNDERBRUSH, un'dėr-brush, *n.* Brushwood or shrubs in a forest growing beneath large trees: undergrowth.

UNDERCHARGE, un-dėr-chärj', *v.t.* To charge less than the proper sum. [than the proper sum.

UNDERCHARGE, un'dėr-chärj, *n.* A charge less

UNDERCLIFF, un'dėr-klif, *n.* A subordinate or lower cliff on a shore, composed of material that has fallen from the higher cliff above.

UNDERCLOTHES, un'dėr-klōthz, } *n.* Clothes
UNDERCLOTHING, un'dėr-klōth-ing, } worn under others.

UNDERCROFT, un'dėr-kroft, *n.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a church: a vault or secret walk under ground. [From UNDER and Prov. E. *croft*, Ger. *gruft*, O. Ger. *cruft*, a vault, from root of CRYPT.]

UNDERCURRENT, un-dėr-kur'rent, *n.* A current under the surface of the water.

UNDERDO, un-dėr-dōō', *v.t.* To do less than is requisite, to cook insufficiently.

UNDERDONE, un-dėr-dun', *adj.* Done under the mark or less than is requisite.

UNDERDRAIN, un'dėr-drān, *n.* A drain under the surface of the ground.

UNDERESTIMATE, un-dėr-es'tim-āt, *v.t.* To estimate at too low a rate: to set too low a value on.

UNDERFONG, un-dėr-fong', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To undertake, to circumvent, to entrap. [A.S. *underfangan*, *underfon—under*, and *fangan*, to take.]

UNDERGIRD, un-dėr-gird', *v.t.* To gird or bind under or below: to gird round the bottom.

UNDERGO, un-dėr-gō', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To go under* or be subjected to: to endure or suffer: to pass through: to sustain without sinking.

UNDERGRADUATE, un-dėr-grad'ū-āt, *n.* A student under a graduate, or who has not taken his first degree.

UNDERGROUND, un'dėr-grownd, *adj.* and *adv.* Under the surface of the ground.

UNDERGROWTH, un'dėr-grōth, *n.* Shrubs or low woody plants growing under or among trees.

UNDERHAND, un'dėr-hand, *adj.* and *adv.* (*lit.*) Done with the hand underneath, secretly: by secret means: by fraud. [quite honest.

UNDER-HONEST, un'dėr-on'est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not

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UNDERKEEP, un-dėr-kēp', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To keep under or in subjection.

UNDERLAY, un-dėr-lā', *v.t.* To lay under, or support by something laid under: (*Spenser*) to diminish.

UNDERLIE, un-dėr-lī', *v.t.* To lie under or beneath: to form the foundation of.

UNDERLINE, un-dėr-līn', *v.t.* To draw a line under or below, as a word.

UNDERLING, un'dėr-ling, *n.* An under or inferior [person or agent.

UNDERLYING, un'dėr-lī-ing, *adj.* Lying under or lower in position.,

UNDERMINE, un-dėr-mīn', *v.t.* To form mines under in order to destroy: to destroy the foundation or support of anything secretly.

UNDERMOST, un'dėr-mōst, *adj.* Most under or lowest in place or condition.

UNDERNEATH, un-dėr-nēth', *adv.* *Beneath:* below: in a lower place.—*prep.* Under: beneath. [UNDER, and A.S. *neothan*, beneath.]

UNDERPEEP, un-dėr-pēp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To peep [under.

UNDERPEOPLED, un'dėr-pē-pld, *adj.* Not fully peopled.

UNDERPIN, un-dėr-pin', *v.t.* To pin or support underneath: to lay stones under, as the sills of a building, for it to rest on.

UNDERPINNING, un-dėr-pin'ing, *n.* The act of underpinning or placing stones under the sills of a building: the stones so placed.

UNDERPLOT, un'dėr-plot, *n.* A plot under or subordinate to the main plot in a play or tale: a secret scheme.

UNDERPRAISE, un-dėr-prāz', *v.t.* To praise below [desert.

UNDERPRIZE, un-dėr-prīz', *v.t.* To value too little.

UNDERPROP, un-dėr-prop', *v.t.* To prop from under or beneath: to support.

UNDERRATE, un-dėr-rāt', *v.t.* To rate under the [value.

UNDERRATE, un'dėr-rāt, *n.* A price under or less than the worth.

UNDERSAY, un-dėr-sā', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To say by way of derogation or contradiction.

UNDERSCORE, un-dėr-skōr', *v.t.* To draw a score or line under.

UNDERSELL, un-dėr-sel', *v.t.* To sell under or [cheaper than another.

UNDERSET, un-dėr-set', *v.t.* To set under: to prop.

UNDERSET, un'dėr-set, *n.* A current of water below the surface.

UNDERSETTER, un-dėr-set'ėr, *n.* (*B.*) Prop, support.

UNDERSHAPEN, un'dėr-shāp-n, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Under the usual shape or size.

UNDERSHOT, un'dėr-shot, *adj.* Moved by water passing beneath, as a wheel.

UNDERSIGN, un-dėr-sīn', *v.t.* To sign or write one's name under or at the foot of.

UNDERSONG, un'dėr-song, *n.* The burden or chorus of a song.

UNDERSTAND, un-dėr-stand', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To stand under*, to support: to comprehend: to have just ideas of: to know thoroughly: to be informed of: to learn: to suppose to mean: to mean without expressing: to imply.—*v.i.* to have the use of the intellectual faculties: to be informed: to learn.

UNDERSTANDING, un-dėr-stand'ing, *n.* The act of understanding: the faculty or the act of the mind by which it understands or thinks: the power to understand: knowledge: exact comprehension: agreement of minds: harmony.—*adj.* (*B.*) Knowing, skilful.

UNDERSTANDS, in Scot. Vers. of Psalms, used for UNDERSTANDEST.

UNDERSTATE, un-dėr-stāt', *v.t.* To state or represent under or below the truth.

UNDERSTOOD, un-dėr-stood', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of UNDERSTAND.

UNDERTAKE, un-dėr-tāk', *v.t.* To take under one's management: to take upon one's self: (*Shak.*) to engage with, to attack, to have the charge of: (*Spenser*) to have knowledge of, to hear.—*v.i.* to take upon one's self: to be bound.

UNDERTAKER, un-dėr-tāk'ėr, *n.* One who undertakes: one who manages funerals: (*Shak.*) one who takes up another's quarrel.

UNDERTAKING, un-dėr-tāk'ing, *n.* That which is undertaken: any business or project engaged in.

UNDERTIDE, un'dėr-tīd, } *n.* (*Spenser*). The under
UNDERTIME, un'dėr-tīm, } or after part of the day.

UNDERTONE, un'dėr-tōn, *n.* An under or low tone.

UNDERTOOK, un-dėr-took', *pa.t.* of UNDERTAKE.

UNDERVALUATION, un-dėr-val-ū-ā'shun, *n.* Act of undervaluing: rate below the worth.

UNDERVALUE, un-dėr-val'ū, *v.t.* To value under the worth: to esteem lightly.—*n.* A value or price under the real worth: low rate or price.

UNDERVERSE, un'dėr-vėrs, *n.* (*Spenser*). The lower or second verse.

UNDERWENT, un-dėr-went', *pa.t.* of UNDERGO.

UNDERWOOD, un'dėr-wood, *n.* Small wood or trees growing under large ones.

UNDERWORK, un-dėr-wurk', *v.t.* To work for a less price than: to undermine or destroy clandestinely.

UNDERWORLD, un'dėr-wurld, *n.* The lower or inferior world: the portion of the world below the horizon: the opposite side of the world.

UNDERWRITE, un-dėr-rīt', *v.t.* To write under something else: to subscribe: to subscribe one's name to for insurance.—*v.i.* to practise insuring.

UNDERWRITER, un'dėr-rīt-ėr, *n.* One who insures, as shipping, so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

UNDERWROUGHT, un-dėr-wrawt', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of UNDERWORK. [is not deserving or worthy.

UNDESERVER, un-de-zėrv'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who

UNDESIGNING, un-de-zīn'ing, *adj.* Not designing: artless: straightforward: sincere.

UNDETERMINED, un-de-tėr'mind, *adj.* Not determined or settled: not limited or defined.

UNDEVIATING, un-dē'vi-āt-ing, *adj.* Not deviating: steady: regular.

UNDID, un-did', *pa.t.* of UNDO.

UNDIGHT, un-dīt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To put off, as ornaments or apparel. [See DIGHT.]

UNDINE, un-dēn', *n.* A spirit of the waters, a water-nymph. [From L. *unda*, a wave.]

UNDISCORDING, un-dis-kord'ing, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not discording or making discord.

UNDO, un-dōō', *v.t.* To reverse what has been done: to bring to naught: to loose: to open: to unravel: to impoverish: to ruin, as in reputation.

UNDOCK, un-dok', *v.t.* To take out of dock, as a ship.

UNDOING, un-dōō'ing, *n.* The reversal of what has [been done: ruin.

UNDONE, un-dun', *adj.* Not done: ruined.

UNDRESS, un-dres', *v.t.* To take off the dress or clothes: to strip.

UNDRESS, un'dres, *n.* A loose dress: dress worn [by soldiers when off duty.

Words beginning with UN-, *not found above, are to be explained by prefixing 'not,' or 'want of,' to the meaning of the simple word.*

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UNDUE, un-dū', *adj.* Not due or owing: improper: immoderate: excessive.

UNDULATE, un'dū-lāt, *v.t.* *To wave*, or to move like waves: to cause to vibrate.—*v.i.* to wave: to vibrate:—*pr.p.* un'dūlāting; *pa.p.* un'dūlāted. [Low L. *undulo, -atum—unda*, a wave.]

UNDULATION, un-dū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of undulating: a waving motion or vibration. [waves.

UNDULATORY, un'dū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Moving like

UNDULY, un-dū'li, *adv.* In an undue manner: not according to duty or propriety: improperly.

UNEARTH, un-ėrth', *v.t.* To take out of, drive, or draw from the earth or a burrow: to uncover.

UNEASINESS, un-ēz'i-nes, *n.* State of being uneasy or not at ease: want of ease: disquiet.

UNEASY, un-ēz'i, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Not easy:* not at ease: restless: feeling pain: constrained, stiff.

UNEATH, un-ēth', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Not easily, hardly. [See EATH, EASE.]

UNEATH, un-ēth', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Underneath, beneath, below. [Contr. of UNDERNEATH.]

UNEDGE, un-ej', *v.t.* To deprive of the edge, to blunt.

UNESSENTIAL, un-es-sen'shal, *adj.* Not essential: unnecessary: unimportant: (*Milton*) void of real being.

UNEVENNESS, un-ēv'n-nes, *n.* Quality of being not even: want of an even surface: want of smoothness or uniformity. [example or precedent.

UNEXAMPLED, un-egz-am'pld, *adj.* Having no

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, un-eks-sep'shun-a-bl, *adj.* Not liable to exception: unobjectionable: faultless.

UNEXPRESSIVE, un-eks-pres'iv, *adj.* Not expressive: (*Milton*) incapable of being expressed.

UNFAILING, un-fāl'ing, *adj.* Not failing or liable to fail.

UNFAIR, un-fār', *adj.* Not fair: dishonest: unequal. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of beauty.

UNFAIRNESS, un-fār'nes, *n.* The state of being unfair, dishonest, or unjust.

UNFAITH, un-fāth', *n.* Want of faith: faithlessness.

UNFAITHFUL, un-fāth'fool, *adj.* Not faithful: violating trust: not having faith, infidel.

UNFAITHFULLY, un-fāth'fool-li, *adv.* In an unfaithful manner: negligently: imperfectly.

UNFAITHFULNESS, un-fāth'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being unfaithful: violation of promise, duty, &c.: treacherous.

UNFALLIBLE, un-fal'i-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Infallible.

UNFASTEN, un-fas'n, *v.t.* To loose, as from a fastening: to unfix. [no father, fatherless.

UNFATHERED, un-fä'*th*ėrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having

UNFEELING, un-fēl'ing, *adj.* Without feeling: without kind feelings: hard-hearted.

UNFEELINGLY, un-fēl'ing-li, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner. [sincere.

UNFEIGNED, un-fānd', *adj.* Not feigned: real:

UNFEIGNEDLY, un-fān'ed-li, *adv.* In an unfeigned manner: really: sincerely.

UNFELLOW, un-fel'lo, *v.t.* (*Browning*). To separate as fellows, to dissociate. [to set at liberty.

UNFETTER, un-fet'ėr, *v.t.* To take the fetters from:

UNFILIAL, un-fil'yal, *adj.* Not filial or becoming a child: undutiful. [manner.

UNFILIALLY, un-fil'yal-li, *adv.* In an unfilial

UNFIT, un-fit', *v.t.* To render not fit or unsuitable: to disable: to disqualify.

UNFIX, un-fiks', *v.t.* To make not fixed: to loose the fixing of: to unsettle.

UNFLESHED, un-flesht', *adj.* (*Words.*) Deprived of flesh, reduced to a skeleton: (*Shak.*) not fleshed or seasoned to blood.

UNFOLD, un-fōld', *v.t.* To open the folds of: to release from a fold: to spread out: to tell.

UNFOOL, un-fōōl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To restore from folly, or from being a fool.

UNFORMED, un-formd', *adj.* Not formed or arranged into order: having the form destroyed.

UNFORTUNATE, un-for'tū-nāt, *adj.* Not fortunate, prosperous, or successful.

UNFORTUNATELY, un-for'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* In an unfortunate or unlucky manner.

UNFOUNDED, un-fownd'ed, *adj.* Not founded or established: having no foundation, baseless: (*Milton*) without bottom, bottomless.

UNFREQUENTED, un-fre-kwent'ed, *adj.* Not frequented: rarely visited.

UNFRIENDLINESS, un-frend'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being unfriendly: unkindness.

UNFRIENDLY, un-frend'li, *adj.* Not friendly, kind, or favourable.

UNFRIENDSHIP, un-frend'ship, *n.* Unfriendliness.

UNFURL, un-furl', *v.t.* To loose from being furled: to unfold: to spread.

UNGAINLINESS, un-gān'li-nes, *n.* The state of being ungainly: awkwardness.

UNGAINLY, un-gān'li, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Of no effect, vain:* clumsy: uncouth. [O. E. *ungain;* A.S. *ungægne, ungengne*, of no effect, vain—*un*, not, and *genge*, strong.]

UNGENITURED, un-jen'i-tūrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without genitals, preventing generation.

UNGENTLE, un-jen'tl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not gentle, uncourteous. [conduct.

UNGENTLENESSE, un-jen'tl-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). Base

UNGIRD, un-gird', *v.t.* To free from a girdle or band: to unbind.

UNGODLINESS, un-god'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being ungodly: disregard of God and his commands: wickedness: an act of disobedience or irreverence.

UNGODLY, un-god'li, *adj.* Not godly: neglecting God: sinful: (*Shak.*) polluted by sin.

UNGRACIOUS, un-grā'shus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not gracious, wicked, hateful.

UNGUAL, un'gwal, *adj.* *Relating to*, like, or having *a nail*, claw, or hoof. [From L. *unguis*, a nail.]

UNGUENT, ung'gwent, *n.* *Ointment.* [L. *unguentum —ungo*, to anoint.]

UNGUICULAR, un-gwik'ū-lar, *adj.* *Relating to a nail* or claw. [From L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, a nail.]

UNGUICULATE, un-gwik'ū-lāt, } *adj.* *Having*
UNGUICULATED, un-gwik'ū-lāt-ed, } *claws:* furnished with a claw or narrow base, as the petal in some flowers. [From root of UNGUICULAR.]

UNGUILTY, un-gilt'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not conscious of guilt.

UNHABLE, un-hā'bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not able, incapable. [See ABLE.]

UNHAIR, un-hār', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of hair.

UNHAND, un-hand', *v.t.* To take the hands off: to let go. [not convenient.

UNHANDY, un-hand'i, *adj.* Not handy: awkward:

UNHAPPIED, un-hap'id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Made unhappy.

Words beginning with UN-, *not found above, are to be explained by prefixing 'not,' or 'want of,' to the meaning of the simple word.*

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UNHAPPILY, un-hap'i-li, *adv.* In an unhappy or unfortunate manner: (*Shak.*) censoriously.

UNHAPPINESS, un-hap'i-nes, *n.* The state of being unhappy: misfortune: misery: (*Shak.*) a mischievous prank.

UNHAPPY, un-hap'i, *adj.* Not happy or fortunate: miserable: marked by evil: (*Shak.*) mischievous, wicked.

UNHARNESS, un-här'nes, *v.t.* To take the harness [off: to disarm.

UNHASTY, un-hāst'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not hasty, slow.

UNHATCHED, un-hacht', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not hatched, undisclosed.

UNHEALTHINESS, un-helth'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unhealthy: unsoundness: quality of being unfavourable to health.

UNHEALTHY, un-helth'i, *adj.* Not healthy: wanting health or soundness of body: unfavourable to health: not indicating health.

UNHEEDY, un-hēd'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unwary.

UNHELE, un-hēl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To uncover. [See HELE.]

UNHESITATING, un-hez'i-tāt-ing, *adj.* Not hesitating or doubting: prompt: ready.

UNHESITATINGLY, un-hez'i-tāt-ing-li, *adv.* Without hesitation.

UNHINGE, un-hinj', *v.t.* To take from the hinges [to render unstable.

UNHOOK, un-hōōk', *v.t.* To loose from a hook.

UNHORSE, un-hors', *v.t.* To cause to come off, or to throw from a horse.

UNHOUSE, un-howz', *v.t.* To deprive of or drive [from a house or shelter.

UNHOUSELED, un-howz'ld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not having received the housel or sacrament.

UNICAPSULAR, ū-ni-kap'sūl-ar, *adj.* Having but one capsule to each flower. [L. *unus*, one, and CAPSULAR.]

UNICELLULAR, ū-ni-sel'ū-lar, *adj.* Having but one cell. [L. *unus*, one, and CELLULAR.]

Unicorn.

UNICORN, ū'ni-korn, *n.* A fabulous animal *with one horn:* (*B.*) the bison. [L. *unicornicus—unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn.]

UNIFACIAL, ū-ni-fā'shal, *adj.* Having but one face or front surface, as a coral. [L. *unus*, one, and *facies*, the face.]

UNIFICATION, ū-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of unifying or making one: the state of being unified or made one.

UNIFORM, ū'ni-form, *adj.* *Having one* or *the same form:* having always the same manner or character: consistent with itself: agreeing with another.—*n.* A dress of the same kind for persons who belong to the same body, as of a soldier. [L. *unus*, one, and FORM.]

UNIFORMITY, ū-ni-form'i-ti, *n.* State of being uniform: agreement with a pattern or rule: sameness: likeness between the parts of a whole.

UNIFORMLY, ū'ni-form-li, *adv.* In a uniform or regular manner.

UNIFY, ū'ni-fī, *v.t.* *To make into one.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, to make.]

UNILITERAL, ū-ni-lit'ėr-al, *adj.* *Consisting of one letter only.* [L. *unus*, one, and *litera*, a letter.]

UNIMPEACHABLE, un-im-pēch'a-bl, *adj.* Not to be impeached: not liable to be accused: free from fault: blameless.

UNIMPROVED, un-im-prōōvd', *adj.* Not improved, made better, or cultivated.

UNIMPROVED, un-im-prōōvd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Uncensured, not disapproved. [From *un*, and L. *improbo*, to censure—*in*, not, and *probo*, to hold as good.]

UNION, ūn'yun, *n.* *Act of uniting:* a body formed by the combination of parts: concord: harmony: a confederation: (*Shak.*) a large, fine pearl. [Fr. *union;* L. *unio—unus*, one.]

UNIONIST, ūn'yun-ist, *n.* One who advocates or [supports union.

UNION-JACK, ūn'yun-jak, *n.* The national banner of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, formed out of a combination of the crosses of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick, these being the national banners of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. [From Fr. *jaque*, a surcoat, charged with a red cross, anciently worn by English soldiers.]

UNIPERSONAL, ū-ni-pėrs'on-al, *adj.* Existing as only one person: (*gram.*) used in only one person. [L. *unus*, one, and PERSONAL.]

UNIQUE, ū-nēk', *adj.* *Single* or alone in any quality: without a like or equal. [Fr.—L. *unicus—unus*, one.]

UNISEXUAL, ū-ni-seks'ū-al, *adj.* Of one sex only, as a plant. [L. *unus*, one, and SEXUAL.]

UNISON, ū'ni-sun, *n.* *Oneness* or agreement *of sound:* concord: harmony. [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound. See SOUND.]

UNISONANCE, ū-nis'o-nans, *n.* State of being unisonant: accordance of sounds.

UNISONANT, ū-nis'o-nant, } **UNISONOUS**, ū-nis'o-nus, } *adj.* Being in unison.

UNIT, ū'nit, *n.* *One:* a single thing or person: the least whole number: anything taken as one. [L. *unus*, one.]

UNITARIAN, ū-ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who asserts the *unity* of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.—*adj.* Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine. [From L. *unitas*, unity—*unus*, one.]

UNITARIANISM, ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or principles of a Unitarian.

UNITE, ū-nīt', *v.t.* *To make one:* to join two or more into one: to join: to make to agree or adhere. —*v.i.* to become one: to grow or act together: —*pr.p.* ūnīt'ing; *pa.p.* ūnīt'ed. [L. *unio, unitum—unus*, one.]

UNITEDLY, ū-nīt'ed-li, *adv.* In a united manner [in union: together.

UNITY, ū'ni-ti, *n.* *Oneness:* state of being one or at one: agreement: the arrangement of all the parts to one purpose or effect: harmony: (*math.*) any quantity taken as one. [L. *unitas—unus*, one.]

UNIVALVE, ū'ni-valv, *adj.* Having one valve or shell only.—*n.* A shell of one valve only: a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece.

UNIVERSAL, ū-ni-vėrs'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Turning* or extending over the whole *as one:* comprehending, affecting, or extending to the whole: comprising all the particulars. [L. *universalis—unus*, one, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]

UNIVERSALISM, ū-ni-vėrs'al-izm, *n.* The doctrine or belief in universal salvation, or the ultimate salvation of all mankind.

UNIVERSALIST, ū-ni-vėrs'al-ist, *n.* One who believes in universalism or the ultimate salvation of all mankind.

UNIVERSALITY, ū-ni-vėrs-al'i-ti, *n.* State or quality [of being universal.

UNIVERSALLY, ū-ni-vėrs'al-li, *adv.* In a universal manner: without exception.

UNIVERSE, ū'ni-vėrs, *n.* The universal or whole system of created things: all created things viewed

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as one whole: the world. [L. *universum—unus*, one, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]

UNIVERSITY, ū-ni-vėrs'i-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) *The whole:* (*orig.*) any community or association: a school for all classes: a corporation of teachers or assemblage of colleges for teaching the higher branches of learning, and having power to confer degrees. [L. *universitas*, a corporation—*unus*, one, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]

UNIVOCAL, ū-niv'o-kal, *adj.* *Having one voice* or meaning only: having unison of sounds. [L. *univocus—unus*, one, and *vox, vocis*, a voice, word.]

UNJOINTED, un-joint'ed, *adj.* Having no joint or articulation.

UNJUST, un-just', *adj.* Not just or controlled by justice: contrary to justice: (*Shak.*) dishonest.

UNJUSTLY, un-just'li, *adv.* In an unjust manner: without justice.

UNKEMPT, un-kemt', *adj.* *Not combed:* (*Spenser*) unpolished, rough. [See KEMB.]

UNKEND, un-kend', } *adj.* Not known. [From KEN,
UNKENT, un-kent', } to know.]

UNKENNEL, un-ken'el, *v.t.* To drive from a kennel or hole: to rouse from secrecy or retreat.

UNKIND, un-kīnd', *adj.* Contrary to kind or nature: wanting in kindness: cruel. [liness.

UNKINDLINESS, un-kīnd'li-nes, *n.* Want of kind-

UNKINDLY, un-kīnd'li, *adj.* Contrary to kind or nature: malignant: not kind.

UNKINDLY, un-kīnd'li, *adv.* (*Milton*) In a manner contrary to kind or nature: in an unkindly manner: cruelly. [or affection: cruelty.

UNKINDNESS, un-kīnd'nes, *n.* Want of kindness

UNKISS, un-kis', *v.t.* To take back, as a kiss: (*Shak.*) to retract, as an oath, from the ceremony of kissing the book when taking an oath.

UNKNIT, un-nit', *v.t.* To separate or loose what is knit or knotted: to open.

UNKNOT, un-not', *v.t.* To free from knots: to untie.

UNLACE, un-lās', *v.t.* To loose from being laced: to loose the dress of. [cargo of.

UNLADE, un-lād', *v.t.* To unload: to take out the

UNLAID, un-lād', *adj.* Not laid: not allayed or pacified.

UNLAST, un-last', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unlaced.

UNLATCH, un-lach', *v.t.* To open by lifting the latch. [mitted by law.

UNLAWFUL, un-law'fool, *adj.* Not lawful or per-

UNLAWFULLY, un-law'fool-li, *adv.* In an unlawful manner. [of a rope.

UNLAY, un-lā', *v.t.* (*naut.*) To untwist, as the strands

UNLEARN, un-lėrn', *v.t.* To forget or lose what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, un-lėrn'ed, *adj.* Not learned: ignorant.

UNLESS, un-les', *conj.* (*lit.*) *On less*, at or for less: if not: supposing that not. [= Fr. *à moins.*]

UNLICH, un-lik', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unlike.

UNLICKED, un-likt', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not licked into shape, shapeless, not smooth. [From the old notion that the bear licks her young into shape.]

UNLIKE, un-līk', *adj.* Not like or similar: having no resemblance. [likely to fail.

UNLIKELY, un-līk'li, *adj.* Not likely: improbable:

UNLIMBER, un-lim'bėr, *v.t.* To remove the limbers from, as a gun.

UNLIMITED, un-lim'it-ed, *adj.* Not limited, bounded, defined, or restrained.

UNLIVED, un-livd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Bereft of life.

UNLOAD, un-lōd', *v.t.* To take the load from: to discharge: to disburden. [to open.

UNLOCK, un-lok', *v.t.* To unfasten what is locked:

UNLOOSE, un-lōōs', *v.t.* To make loose: to set free. [A.S. *onlesan:* inten. of LOOSE.]

UNLUCKILY, un-luk'i-li, *adv.* In an unlucky or unfortunate manner.

UNLUCKINESS, un-luk'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unlucky or unfortunate.

UNLUCKY, un-luk'i, *adj.* Not lucky or fortunate: ill-omened. [form and qualities of.

UNMAKE, un-māk', *v.t.* To destroy the make or

UNMAN, un-man', *v.t.* To deprive of the powers of a man, as courage, &c.: to deprive of men.

UNMANLY, un-man'li, *adj.* Not becoming a man: unworthy of a noble mind: base: cowardly.

UNMANNED, un-mand', *adj.* Not manned or furnished with men: (*Shak.*) not tamed or made subject to man, maiden, virgin.

UNMANNERED, un-man'ėrd, *adj.* Wanting in good manners: uncivil: rude.

UNMANNERLINESS, un-man'ėr-li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unmannerly: want of good manners: rudeness. [ill-bred.

UNMANNERLY, un-man'ėr-li, *adj.* Not mannerly:

UNMANNERLY, un-man'ėr-li, *adv.* In an unmannerly manner.

UNMANTLE, un-man'tl, *v.t.* To divest of a mantle.

UNMASK, un-mask', *v.t.* To take a mask or any disguise off: to expose.—*v.i.* to put off a mask.

UNMEANING, un-mēn'ing, *adj.* Having no meaning: without intelligence. [meaning.

UNMEANINGNESS, un-mēn'ing-nes, *n.* Want of

UNMEET, un-mēt', *adj.* Not meet, unfit.

UNMISTAKABLE, un-mis-tāk'a-bl, *adj.* Incapable of being mistaken: clear: distinct.

UNMOOR, un-mōōr', *v.t.* To loose from being moored or anchored. [covering from.

UNMUFFLE, un-muf'l, *v.t.* To take a muffle or

UNMUZZLE, un-muz'l, *v.t.* To take a muzzle off.

UNNATURAL, un-nat'ū-ral, *adj.* Not natural or according to nature: without natural affection.

UNNECESSARILY, un-nes'es-ar-i-li, *adv.* Without necessity. [useless: needless.

UNNECESSARY, un-nes'es-ar-i, *adj.* Not necessary:

UNNERVE, un-nėrv', *v.t.* To deprive of nerve, strength, or vigour: to weaken.

UNNETH, un-nēth', } *adv.* (*Spenser*). UNEATH.
UNNETHES, un-nēths', }

UNNOBLE, un-nō'bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Ignoble.

UNNUMBERED, un-num'bėrd, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not to be numbered, innumerable. [or forward.

UNOBTRUSIVE, un-ob-trōō'siv, *adj.* Not obtrusive

UNOBTRUSIVELY, un-ob-trōō'siv-li, *adv.* In an unobtrusive or modest manner.

UNOBTRUSIVENESS, un-ob-trōō'siv-nes, *n.* State of being unobtrusive: modesty.

UNORGANISED, un-or'gan-īzd, *adj.* Not organised or having organic structure.

UNORIGINAL, un-o-rij'in-al, *adj.* Not original: (*Milton*) without origin, birth, or source.

UNOWED, un-ōd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unowned.

UNPACK, un-pak', *v.t.* To take out of a pack, to open.

UNPARALLELED, un-par'al-eld, *adj.* Without parallel or equal.

Words beginning with UN-, *not found above, are to be explained by prefixing 'not,' or 'want of,' to the meaning of the simple word.*

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UNPARLIAMENTARY, un-pär-li-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Contrary to the usages of proceeding in parliament.

UNPEOPLE, un-pē'pl, *v.t.* To deprive of people.

UNPERFECT, un-pėr'fekt, *adj.* Not perfect.

UNPIN, un-pin', *v.t.* To loose what is pinned.

UNPLEASANT, un-plez'ant, *adj.* Not pleasant: disagreeable.

UNPLEASANTLY, un-plez'ant-li, *adv.* In an unpleasant manner: disagreeably.

UNPLEASANTNESS, un-plez'ant-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unpleasant: disagreeableness.

UNPLUMBED, un-plumd', *adj.* Not measured by a plumb-line: unfathomed.

UNPOPULAR, un-pop'ū-lar, *adj.* Not popular: disliked by the people.

UNPOPULARITY, un-pop-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state [of being unpopular.

UNPOPULARLY, un-pop'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In an unpopular manner: not popularly.

UNPRECEDENTED, un-pres'e-dent-ed, *adj.* Having no precedent: novel.

UNPREDICT, un-pre-dikt', *v.i.* (*Milton*). To recall what has been predicted or foretold.

UNPREGNANT, un-preg'nant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Stupid.

UNPREJUDICED, un-prej'ū-dist, *adj.* Not prejudiced: impartial.

UNPRETENDING, un-pre-tend'ing, *adj.* Not pretending or making pretence: modest.

UNPREVENTED, un-pre-vent'ed, *adj.* Not prevented: (*Milton*) not preceded by anything. [See PREVENT.]

UNPRINCIPLED, un-prin'si-pld, *adj.* Without settled principles: not restrained by conscience: profligate.

UNPRODUCTIVE, un-pro-dukt'iv, *adj.* Not productive, profitable, or efficient.

UNPROFITABLE, un-prof'it-a-bl, *adj.* Not profitable: bringing no profit: serving no purpose.

UNPROMISING, un-prom'is-ing, *adj.* Not promising or affording a good prospect of success, &c.

UNPROPER, un-prop'ėr, *adj.* Improper: (*Shak.*) common to all.

UNQUEEN, un-kwēn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To divest of the [dignity of queen.

UNQUESTIONABLE, un-kwest'yun-a-bl, *adj.* Not questionable or to be questioned: (*Shak.*) not questioning or inquisitive.

UNQUESTIONABLY, un-kwest'yun-a-bli, *adv.* Without question or doubt.

UNRAVEL, un-rav'l, *v.t.* To take out of a ravelled state: to unfold or explain: to separate.—*v.i.* to be disentangled.

UNREADY, un-red'i, *adj.* Not ready or prepared: slow: awkward: (*Shak.*) not dressed.

UNREAL, un-rē'al, *adj.* Not real: having appearance only.

UNREALITY, un-re-al'i-ti, *n.* Want of reality or [existence.

UNREASONABLE, un-rē'zn-a-bl, *adj.* Not agreeable to reason: exceeding the bounds of reason: immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, un-rē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unreasonable: exorbitance.

UNREASONABLY, un-rē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In an unreasonable manner: excessively.

UNREAVE, un-rēv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To unwind.

UNRECONCILABLE, un-rek-on-sīl'a-bl, *adj.* Not capable of being reconciled: (*Shak.*) not capable of being appeased.

UNRECURING, un-re-kūr'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Incurable.

UNRED, un-red', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Untold.

UNREDREST, un-re-drest', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Without redress, unrescued.

UNRELENTING, un-re-lent'ing, *adj.* Not relenting: [inflexible: cruel.

UNREMITTING, un-re-mit'ing, *adj.* Not remitting or relaxing: continued: incessant.

UNREPROVED, un-re-prōōvd', *adj.* Not reproved: (*Milton*) not liable to reproof, blameless.

UNRESERVED, un-re-zėrvd', *adj.* Not reserved or restrained: withholding nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, un-re-zėrv'ed-li, *adv.* Without reservation: frankly.

UNRESPECTIVE, un-re-spekt'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) In- [considerate.

UNREST, un-rest', *n.* Want of rest: unquietness: uneasiness.

UNRESTFULNESS, un-rest'fool-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). [Uneasiness.

UNREVEREND, un-rev'ėr-end, *adj.* Not reverend: (*Shak.*) irreverent, disrespectful.

UNRIDDLE, un-rid'l, *v.t.* To read the riddle of: to [solve.

UNRIG, un-rig', *v.t.* To strip of rigging.

UNRIGHTEOUS, un-rīt'yus, *adj.* Not righteous: wicked: unjust.

UNRIVALLED, un-rīv'ald, *adj.* Without a rival or [competitor.

UNROBE, un-rōb', *v.t.* To take a robe off: to undress.

UNROLL, un-rōl', *v.t.* To roll down: to open out.

UNROOF, un-rōōf', *v.t.* To strip the roof off.

UNROOT, un-rōōt', *v.t.* To tear up by the roots.

UNRUFFLED, un-ruf'ld, *adj.* Not ruffled: calm.

UNRULIMENT, un-rōōl'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Unruliness.

UNRULINESS, un-rōōl'i-nes, *n.* Quality or condition of being unruly or turbulent.

UNRULY, un-rōōl'i, *adj.* Not submissive to rule: regardless of restraint or law: ungovernable.

UNSADDLE, un-sad'l, *v.t.* To take the saddle off: to throw from the saddle.

UNSAY, un-sā', *v.t.* To recall what has been said: to [retract.

UNSCREW, un-skrōō', *v.t.* To loose from screws: to unfasten.

UNSEAL, un-sēl', *v.t.* To remove the seal of: to open [what is sealed.

UNSEARCHABLE, un-sėrch'a-bl, *adj.* Not capable of being found out by searching: mysterious.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, un-sėrch'a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unsearchable.

UNSEASON, un-sē'zn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To strike unseasonably, as the ear.

UNSEASONABLE, un-sē'zn-a-bl, *adj.* Not in the proper season or time: late: ill-timed: not suited to the time of the year.

UNSEASONABLENESS, un-sē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unseasonable or ill-timed.

UNSEASONABLY, un-sē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In an unseasonable manner: not in due time.

UNSEAT, un-sēt', *v.t.* To throw from or deprive of a [seat.

UNSEEM, un-sēm', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) Not to seem.

UNSEEMLINESS, un-sēm'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unseemly, unbecoming, or improper.

UNSEEMLY, un-sēm'li, *adj.* Not seemly, becoming, or decent.

UNSEEN, un-sēn', *adj.* Not seen: invisible.

UNSEMINARED, un-sem'in-ard, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Deprived of seminal energy or virility. [From L. *semen, seminis*, seed.]

UNSETTLE, un-set'l, *v.t.* To move from being settled or fixed: to make uncertain.—*v.i.* to become unfixed.

UNSEX, un-seks', *v.t.* To deprive of sex.

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UNSHACKLE, un-shak'l, *v.t.* To loose from shackles: to set free.

UNSHAKABLE, un-shāk'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not to [be shaken.

UNSHAKED, un-shākt', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not shaken.

UNSHALE, un-shāl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To strip the shale or husk from, to expose.

UNSHAPE, un-shāp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of shape, to derange, to confound.

UNSHEATHE, un-shēth', *v.t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.

UNSHED, un-shed', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unparted.

UNSHIP, un-ship', *v.t.* To take out of a ship or other vessel: to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

UNSHOUT, un-showt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To retract, as a [shout.

UNSIGHTLINESS, un-sīt'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being unsightly: ugliness.

UNSIGHTLY, un-sīt'li, *adj.* Not slightly or pleasing to the eye: ugly: deformed.

UNSISTING, un-sist'ing, *adj.* Not resisting or opposing. [See RESIST.]

UNSKILFUL, un-skil'fool, *adj.* Not skilful: wanting skill or experience: awkward.

UNSKILFULLY, un-skil'fool-li, *adv.* In an unskilful or awkward manner.

UNSKILFULNESS, un-skil'fool-nes, *n.* Want of skill or experience: awkwardness.

UNSOCIABILITY, un-sōsh-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being unsociable.

UNSOCIABLE, un-sōsh'a-bl, *adj.* Not sociable or inclined to society: reserved.

UNSOCIABLENESS, un-sōsh'a-bl-nes, *n.* Unsociability.

UNSOCIABLY, un-sōsh'a-bli, *adv.* In an unsociable manner: reservedly.

UNSOFT, un-soft', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Not softly.

UNSOLDER, un-sol'dėr, *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To separate, as what has been soldered, to sunder.

UNSOOT, un-sōōt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not sweet. [See SOOTE.]

UNSOUND, un-sownd', *adj.* Not sound or perfect: not honest: erroneous: defective: (*Spenser*) not substantial, not solid.

UNSOUNDLY, un-sownd'li, *adv.* In an unsound [manner.

UNSOUNDNESS, un-sownd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unsound or defective.

UNSPAR, un-spär', *v.t.* (*Scott*). To take the spars or bars from.

UNSPARING, un-spär'ing, *adj.* Not sparing: liberal: [profuse.

UNSPEAK, un-spēk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To retract, as what has been spoken.

UNSPEAKABLE, un-spēk'a-bl, *adj.* Incapable of being spoken, uttered, or described.

UNSPEAKABLY, un-spēk'a-bli, *adv.* In an unspeakable or inexpressible manner.

UNSPIDE, un-spīd', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not spied, unseen.

UNSPOTTED, un-spot'ed, *adj.* Free from spot: not tainted with guilt.

UNSTANCHED, un-stänsht', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Incontinent.

UNSTATE, un-stāt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of state or dignity.

UNSTAYD, un-stād', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unsteady.

UNSTEADILY, un-sted'i-li, *adv.* In an unsteady manner.

UNSTEADINESS, un-sted'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unsteady: want of firmness: irresolution.

UNSTEADY, un-sted'i, *adj.* Not steady: changeable.

UNSTITCH, un-stich', *v.t.* To take out the stitches of.

UNSTOP, un-stop', *v.t.* To free from a stopper: to free from hinderance. [to relax or loosen.

UNSTRING, un-string', *v.t.* To take the strings off:

UNSUCCESS, un-suk-ses', *n.* Want of success: failure. [cessful or fortunate.

UNSUCCESSFUL, un-suk-ses'fool, *adj.* Not suc-

UNSUCCESSFULLY, un-suk-ses'fool-li, *adv.* In an unsuccessful or unfortunate manner.

UNSUITABLE, un-sūt'a-bl, *adj.* Not suitable, fitting, or adequate: unbecoming.

UNSUSPECT, un-sus-pekt', *adj.* (*Milton*). Not liable to be suspected. [be swayed.

UNSWAYABLE, un-swā'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not to

UNSWEAR, un-swār', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To recall an oath.

UNTANGLE, un-tang'gl, *v.t.* To disentangle.

UNTEACH, un-tēch', *v.t.* To cause to forget, as what has been taught. [softening.

UNTEMPERING, un-tem'pėr-ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not

UNTENT, un-tent', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, un-tent'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unsearchable.

UNTHINK, un-thingk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To dismiss from the mind, as a thought.

UNTHINKING, un-thingk'ing, *adj.* Not thinking: thoughtless.

UNTHREAD, un-thred', *v.t.* To draw out a thread from: to loose the threads.

UNTHRIFTIHEAD, un-thrift'i-hed, *n.* (*Spenser*). Unthriftiness. [of being unthrifty.

UNTHRIFTINESS, un-thrift'i-nes, *n.* The quality

UNTHRIFTY, un-thrift'i, *adj.* Not thrifty: without thriftiness: (*Spenser*) wicked.

UNTIE, un-tī', *v.t.* To loose from being tied: to unbind: to loosen: to unfold.

UNTIL, un-til', *prep.* *Till:* to: as far as (used mostly with respect to time).—*adv.* Till: up to the time that. [A.S. *on*, in, and TILL.]

UNTIMELY, un-tīm'li, *adj.* Not timely: before the time: unseasonable.

UNTIMELY, un-tīm'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Before the time, prematurely, unseasonably. [tired.

UNTIRING, un-tīr'ing, *adj.* Not tiring or becoming

UNTO, un'tōō, *prep.* *To.* [A.S. *on*, in, and To. See UNTIL.] [counted.

UNTOLD, un-tōld', *adj.* Not told or related: not

UNTOWARD, un-tō'ard, } *adj.* Not toward:
UNTOWARDLY, un-tō'ard-li, } not easily guided: froward: awkward: inconvenient.

UNTOWARDLY, un-tō'ard-li, *adv.* In an untoward manner.

UNTOWARDNESS, un-tō'ard-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being untoward, perverse, or awkward.

UNTRADED, un-trād'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unused, uncommon. [retrace.

UNTREAD, un-tred', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To tread back, to

UNTRUE, un-trōō', *adj.* Not true: false: not faithful: disloyal.—*n.* (*Shak.*) An untruth.

UNTRULY, un-trōō'li, *adv.* Not truly, falsely.

UNTRUST, un-trust', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Untrussed, loosened from a truss, as hair.

UNTRUTH, un-trōōth', *n.* What is not the truth: want of truth: a lie. [from a tuck.

UNTUCK, un-tuk', *v.t.* To undo, as a tuck: to loose

UNTUNE, un-tūn', *v.t.* To put out of tune: to disorder or confuse.

Words beginning with UN-, *not found above, are to be explained by prefixing 'not,' or 'want of,' to the meaning of the simple word.*

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UNTWINE, un-twīn', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To take *out of the twine:* to untwist: to open.
UNTWIST, un-twist', *v.t.* To open what is twisted.
UNUSUAL, un-ū'zhū-al, *adj.* Not usual or common.
UNUSUALLY, un-ū'zhū-al-li, *adv.* In an unusual manner: rarely.
UNUTTERABLE, un-ut'ér-a-bl, *adj.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed. [invaluable.
UNVALUED, un-val'ūd, *adj.* Not valued: (*Spenser*)
UNVARNISHED, un-vär'nisht, *adj.* Not varnished: not artfully embellished: plain. [uncover.
UNVEIL, un-vāl', *v.t.* To remove a veil from: to
UNWARILY, un-wār'i-li, *adv.* In an unwary or heedless manner.
UNWARINESS, un-wār'i-nes, *n.* The state of being unwary, careless, or heedless. [warped.
UNWARP, un-wawrp', *v.t.* To change from being
UNWARRANTABLE, un-wor'ant-a-bl, *adj.* Not warrantable or justifiable: improper.
UNWARRANTABLY, un-wor'ant-a-bli, *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner: improperly.
UNWARY, un-wār'i, *adj.* Not wary or cautious: (*Spenser*) unexpected. [tiring: indefatigable.
UNWEARIED, un-wēr'id, *adj.* Not wearied: not
UNWEAVE, un-wēv', *v.t.* To undo what is woven.
UNWEDGABLE, un-wej'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unable to be split with wedges.
UNWEETING, un-wēt'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not knowing, ignorant. [See WEET.]
UNWEETINGLY, un-wēt'ing-li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Ignorantly.
UNWELL, un-wel', *adj.* Not well: not in good health.
UNWEPT, un-wept', *adj.* Not wept for: not mourned.
UNWHOLESOME, un-hōl'sum, *adj.* Not wholesome: unfavourable to health: pernicious.
UNWHOLESOMENESS, un-hōl'sum-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unwholesome.
UNWIELDINESS, un-wēld'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unwieldy: difficulty of being moved. [difficult to move.
UNWIELDY, un-wēld'i, *adj.* Not wieldy: bulky:
UNWILLING, un-wil'ing, *adj.* Not willing: disinclined: reluctant.
UNWILLINGLY, un-wil'ing-li, *adv.* In an unwilling manner: with reluctance: not cheerfully.
UNWILLINGNESS, un-wil'ing-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unwilling: reluctance.
UNWIND, un-wīnd', *v.t.* To wind down or off: to loose what is wound.—*v.i.* to be able to be unwound.
UNWISDOM, un-wiz'dum, *n.* Want of wisdom: ignorance: foolishness. [foolish.
UNWISE, un-wīz', *adj.* Not wise: injudicious:
UNWISELY, un-wīz'li, *adv.* Not wisely or prudently.
UNWISH, un-wish', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wish not to be.
UNWIST, un-wist', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not known. [See WIST.]
UNWITTINGLY, un-wit'ing-li, *adv.* Without knowledge: ignorantly. [See WIT.]
UNWONT, un-wunt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unwonted.
UNWONTED, un-wunt'ed, *adj.* Not wonted or accustomed: uncommon.
UNWORTHILY, un-wur*th*'i-li, *adv.* In an unworthy manner: without due regard to worth or merit. [less: unbecoming.
UNWORTHY, un-wur*th*'i, *adj.* Not worthy: worth-
UNWRAP, un-rap', *v.t.* To open what is wrapped or folded.
UNWREAKED, un-rēkt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unrevenged.
UNWREATHE, un-rē*th*', *v.t.* To untwist, as anything wreathed.
UNWRITTEN, un-rit'n, *adj.* Not written or reduced to writing: containing no writing.
UNYIELDING, un-yēld'ing, *adj.* Not yielding or bending: stiff: obstinate. [disjoin.
UNYOKE, un-yōk', *v.t.* To loose from a yoke: to
UNYOKED, un-yōkt', *adj.* Not yoked: not having worn the yoke: (*Shak.*) unrestrained, licentious.
UP, up, *adv.* Toward a higher place: aloft: on high: from a lower to a higher position, as out of bed, above the horizon, &c.: in a higher position: in a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, &c.: as far as: completely.—*prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along. [A.S. *up, uppe;* Ice. *upp;* Goth. *jup;* Ger. *auf;* L. *sub,* Gr. *hypo:* allied to OVER and ABOVE.]
UPAS, ū'pas, *n.* A vegetable poison: the juice of the upas-tree of the Philippine Islands. [Malay, 'poison.'] [to unbar.
UPBAR, up-bär', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lift up the bar of,
UPBEAR, up-bār', *v.t.* To bear up: to raise aloft: to sustain.
UPBIND, up-bīnd', *v.t.* To bind up.
UPBLOW, up-blō', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To blow up.
UPBRAID, up-brād', *v.t.* To charge with something wrong or disgraceful: to reproach: to reprove severely: (*Spenser*) to treat with contempt.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Reproach, contumely. [A.S. *upgebredan,* to cry out against—*up,* and *gebredan,* Ice. *bregda,* to charge, reproach.]
UPBRAIDING, up-brād'ing, *n.* A charging with something wrong: act of reproaching.
UPBRAST, up-brast', *pa.t.* (*Spenser*). Burst open.
UPBRAY, up-brā', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To upbraid.—*n.* An upbraiding. [or bursting forth.
UPBREAK, up'brāk, *n.* (*Browning*). A breaking up
UPBROUGHT, up-brawt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Brought up, educated. [bowling.
UPCAST, up'kast, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cast or throw in
UPCAUGHT, up'kawt, *adj.* Caught up.
UPCLIMB, up-klīm', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To climb up, to ascend. [to contract.
UPGATHER, up-ga*th*'ér, *v.t.* To gather up: (*Spenser*)
UPGAZE, up-gāz', *v.i.* To gaze or look steadily upward.
UPHEAVAL, up-hēv'al, *n.* The act of upheaving or lifting up: that which has been heaved up.
UPHEAVE, up-hēv', *v.t.* To heave or lift up.
UPHELD, up-held', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of UPHOLD.
UPHILL, up'hil, *adj.* (*lit.*) Going *up a hill:* ascending: difficult.
UPHOARD, up-hōrd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To hoard up.
UPHOLD, up-hōld', *v.t.* To hold up: to sustain: to countenance: to defend.
UPHOLDER, up-hōld'ér, *n.* One who upholds or supports: (*obs.*) an undertaker or one who provides for funerals, an upholsterer.
UPHOLSTERER, up-hōl'stér-ér, *n.* (*lit.*) *An upholder:* one who supplies furniture, beds, &c. [Formerly *upholdster,* and *upholster,* a corr. of UPHOLDER.]
UPHOLSTERY, up-hōl'stér-i, *n.* Furniture, &c. supplied by upholsterers.
UPLAND, up'land, *n.* Upper or high land as opposed to meadows, river-sides, &c.—*adj.* High in situation: pertaining to uplands. [thing.
UPLEAN, up-lēn', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To lean upon any-

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UPLIFT, up-lift', *v.t.* To lift up or raise aloft.

UPLIFT, up'lift, *n.* (*geol.*) A raising or upheaval of strata.

UPLOOK, up-lōōk', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To look up.

UPMOST, up'mōst, *adj.* Uppermost, highest. [Superlative of UP.]

UPON, up-on', *prep.* Same as ON.

UPPER, up'ėr, *adj.* *Further up:* higher in position, dignity, &c.: superior. [Comp. of UP.]

UPPERHAND, up'ėr-hand, *n.* (*lit.*) The having *the hand above:* superiority: advantage.

UPPERMOST, up'ėr-mōst, *adj.* Furthest up, highest. [Superlative of UP.]

UPRAISE, up-rāz', *v.t.* To raise or lift up.

UPREAR, up-rēr', *v.t.* To rear or raise.

UPRIDGED, up-rijd', *adj.* Raised up in ridges.

UPRIGHT, up'rīt, *adj.* Right or straight up: in an erect position: adhering to rectitude: honest: just. —*n.* Something standing upright or erect.

UPRIGHTEOUSLY, up-rīt'yus-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In an upright or just manner. [perpendicularly.

UPRIGHTLY, up'rīt-li, *adv.* In an upright manner:

UPRIGHTNESS, up'rīt-nes, *n.* The quality of being upright: erectness: integrity.

UPRISE, up-rīz', *v.i.* To rise up.—*n.* (*Shak.*) The act of rising: appearance above the horizon.

UPRISING, up-rīz'ing, *n.* The act of rising: (*Shak.*) an ascent, a steep place.

UPRIST, up-rist', *pa.t.* (*Coleridge*). Uprose.

UPROAR, up'rōr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A stirring up:* noise and tumult: bustle and clamour. [Ger. *aufruhr—auf*, up, *rühren*, to stir: corrupted from a supposed connection with ROAR.]

UPROAR, up-rōr', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To throw into uproar or confusion. [panied by great uproar.

UPROARIOUS, up-rōr'i-us, *adj.* Making or accom-

UPROARIOUSLY, up-rōr'i-us-li, *adv.* In an uproarious manner: with great noise.

UPROARIOUSNESS, up-rōr'i-us-nes, *n.* The state of being uproarious, noisy, or riotous.

UPROOT, up-rōōt', *v.t.* To tear up by the roots.

UPROSE, up-rōz', *pa.t.* of UPRISE.

UPSET, up-set', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To set up:* to turn upside down: to overthrow.—*n.* An overturn.

UPSET, up'set, *adj.* Set up: belonging to that which is set up for sale: noting the lowest price at which an article can be sold at an auction.

UPSHOOT, up-shōōt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To shoot upward. [out: final issue: end.

UPSHOT, up'shot, *n.* (*lit.*) What is *shot up* or turns

UPSIDE, up'sīd, *n.* The upper side.

UPSPRING, up'spring, *n.* (*Shak.*) An upstart.

UP-STAIRS, up-stārz', *adv.* In or toward the upper story.

UPSTAND, up-stand', *v.i.* (*Milton*). To stand up:—*pa.t.* upstood'. [to stand up erect.

UPSTARE, up-stār', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To stare upward,

UPSTART, up'stärt, *adj.* (*Milton*). Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence.—*n.* One who has suddenly started up or risen from low life to wealth, &c.

UPSTAY, up-stā', *v.t.* To stay, sustain, support.

UPSWARM, up-swawrm', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To raise in a swarm.

UPTIE, up-tī', *v.t.* To tie up: (*Spenser*) to twist.

UPTURN, up-turn', *v.t.* To turn up or upward: to throw up.

UPWARD, up'ward, *adj.* *Directed up* or to a higher place.—*n.* (*Shak.*) The upper part. [UP, and *ward*, sig. direction.]

UPWARD, up'ward, } *adv.* Toward a higher direc-
UPWARDS, up'wardz, } tion or place.

UPWARD OF, more than, about.

UPWIND, up-wīnd', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To wind up:—*pa.t.* upwound'.

URANIA, ū-rā'ni-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *The heavenly Muse*: the Muse of astronomy, represented with a celestial globe in her hand, to which she points with a little staff. [L.—Gr. *ouranios*, heavenly—*ouranos*, heaven.]

URANIUM, ū-rā'ni-um, *n.* A rare metal, very hard, and resembling nickel or iron in its lustre and colour. [From Gr. *ouranos*, heaven.]

URANUS, ū'ran-us, *n.* The name of one of the primary planets. [L.—Gr. *ouranos*, heaven.]

URBAN, ur'ban, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to a city.* [L. *urbanus—urbs*, a city.]

URBANE, ur-bān', *adj.* *Pertaining to* or *influenced by a city:* civilised: refined: courteous. [See URBAN.]

URBANITY, ur-ban'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being urbane: refinement: politeness.

URCHIN, ur'chin, *n.* *A hedgehog:* a child, used jocosely.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Rough, pricking, piercing. [O. E. *urchone, irchen;* O. Fr. *eriçon;* Fr. *hérisson;* from L. *ericius*, a hedgehog.]

URETER, ū-rē'tėr, *n.* One of the two tubes which convey the urine from the kidney to the bladder. [Gr. *ourētēr—ouron*, urine.]

URETHRA, ū-rēth'ra, *n.* The canal by which the urine is discharged from the bladder. [Gr. *ourēthra —ouron*, urine.]

URGE, urj, *v.t.* *To press* in any way: to drive: to press earnestly: to provoke: (*Milton*) to torment: —*pr.p.* urg'ing; *pa.p.* urged'. [L. *urgeo*, to press, to drive.]

URGENCY, urj'en-si, *n.* Quality of being urgent: earnest asking: pressing necessity.

URGENT, urj'ent, *adj.* Urging: pressing with importunity: calling for immediate attention: earnest. [L. *urgens, -entis*, pr.p of *urgeo*, to press.]

URGENTLY, urj'ent-li, *adv.* In an urgent or pressing manner.

URIC, ū'rik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from urine. [Fr. *urique*—Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

URIM, ū'rim, and **THUMMIM**, thum'im, *ns.pl.* (*lit.*) *Lights and perfections:* a part of the high-priest's breastplate among the ancient Jews, the nature of which is not distinctly understood. [Heb. *urim*, prob. pl. of *ur*, *ōr*, light, and *thummim*, pl. of *thom*, perfection.]

URINAL, ū'rin-al, *n.* A vessel for urine: a convenience for discharging urine.

URINARY, ū'rin-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or like urine.

URINATE, ū'rin-āt, *v.i.* To discharge urine.

URINE, ū'rin, *n.* The *water* which is separated by the kidneys from the blood, and conveyed to the bladder. [Fr.; L. *urina;* Gr. *ouron;* Ger. *harn;* allied to Sans. *vari*, water.]

URINOSE, ū'rin-ōs, } *adj.* Relating to urine: par-
URINOUS, ū'rin-us, } taking of the qualities of urine: like urine.

URN, urn, *n.* (*lit.*) *A water-pot:* a kind of vase used for various purposes: a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were anciently deposited. [L. *urna*, a water-pot, an urn, from root of URINE.]

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URNFUL, urn'fool, *n.* As much as an urn will hold.

URN-SHAPED, urn'-shāpt, *adj.* Having the shape of an urn. [*ursinus—ursus*, a bear.]

URSINE, ur'sin, *adj.* *Relating to* or like *a bear.* [L.

URTICACEOUS, ur-ti-kā'shus, *adj.* *Relating to nettles.* [From L. *urtica*, a nettle.]

US, us, *pron.* The objective case of WE. [A.S.]

USABLE, ūz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be used.

USAGE, ūz'āj, *n.* Act or mode of using: treatment: practice: custom: (*Spenser*) conduct, behaviour. [Fr.—low L. *usagium*—L. *usus*, use.]

USANCE, ūz'ans, *n.* (*obs.*) Use, usage, employment: (*Shak.*) usury, interest for money: the time allowed by usage for the payment of a bill of exchange. [Fr., from root of USE.]

USAUNCE, ūz'ăns, *n.* (*Spenser*). Usage. [See USANCE.]

USE, ūz, *v.t.* To put to some purpose: to avail one's self of: to habituate: to behave toward: (*B.*) to practise.—*v.i.* to be accustomed: (*Spenser*) to be accustomed to go:—*pr.p.* ūs'ing; *pa.p.* ūsed'. [Fr. *user*; L. *utor, usus.*]

USE ONE'S SELF (*Shak.*), to behave.—USE UP, to consume, to exhaust, to tire out.

USE, ūs, *n.* Act of using or putting to a purpose: employment: need: advantage: practice: custom. [L. *usus—utor, usus*, to use.]

IN USE, in employment or practice.—MAKE USE OF, to use, to employ.—OF USE, useful.—OF NO USE, useless.—OUT OF USE, not used or employed.

USEFUL, ūs'fool, *adj.* Full of use or advantage: able to do good: serviceable.

USEFULLY, ūs'fool-li, *adv.* In a useful or profitable manner.

USEFULNESS, ūs'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being useful or serviceable.

USELESS, ūs'les, *adj.* Having no use: answering no good purpose: not advancing the end proposed.

USELESSLY, ūs'les-li, *adv.* In a useless manner: without advantage.

USELESSNESS, ūs'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being useless or unserviceable.

USHER, ush'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A door-keeper:* one whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank: an under-teacher or assistant.—*v.t.* To introduce: to forerun. [Fr. *huissier*; It. *usciere*; L. *ostiarius:* from Fr. *huis*, It. *uscio*, L. *ostium*, a door.]

USUAL, ū'zhū-al, *adj.* In use: occurring in ordinary use: common.

USUALLY, ū'zhū-al-li, *adv.* In the usual or customary manner.

USUCAPTION, ū-zhū-kap'shun, *n.* (*law*). The acquisition of property in anything by possession and enjoyment for a certain term of years. [From L. *usus*, use, and *capio, captum*, to take.]

USUFRUCT, ū'zhū-frukt, *n.* (*law*). The right of using and enjoying for a time something belonging to another, but without diminishing or altering its substance. [L. *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.]

USURE, ū'zhōōr, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To practise usury.

USURER, ū'zhōōr-ėr, *n.* (*orig.* and *B.*) A moneylender for interest: one who practises usury.

USURIOUS, ū-zhūr'i-us, *adj.* Practising usury: containing usury.

USURP, ū-zurp', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To seize to one's* own *use:* to take possession of by force without right. [L. *usurpo*, contr. from *usu-rapio—usus*, use, and *rapio*, to seize.]

USURPATION, ū-zurp-ā'shun, *n.* Act of usurping: unlawful seizure and possession.

USURPER, ū-zurp'ėr, *n.* One who usurps or seizes power or property without right.

USURY, ū'zhōōr-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A using:* (*B.*) interest paid for the use of money: (*Bacon*) the practice of taking interest: illegal or exorbitant interest. [L. *usura—utor, usus*, to use.]

UTENSIL, ū-ten'sil, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is used:* an instrument or vessel used in common life. [L. *utensilis*, fit for use—*utor*, to use.]

UTERINE, ū'tėr-in, *adj.* *Pertaining to the womb:* born of the same mother by a different father. [L. *uterinus—uterus*, the womb.]

UTERUS, ū'tėr-us, *n.* *The womb.* [L.]

UTILISE, ū'til-īz, *v.t.* To make useful: to put to profitable use. [Fr. *utiliser*—L. *utor, usus*, to use.]

UTILITARIAN, ū-til-i-tā'ri-an, *adj.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility, or to utilitarianism.—*n.* One who holds utilitarianism.

UTILITARIANISM, ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine which holds that the standard of morality is utility or the happiness of mankind.

UTILITY, ū-til'i-ti, *n.* Usefulness: quality of being useful: profitable to some end. [L. *utilitas—utilis*, useful—*utor*, to use.]

UTIS, ū'tis, *n.* (*obs.*) The *eighth* day after any term or feast, the feast itself: (*Shak.*) festivity, merriment, bustle. [Norm. Fr. *utas—ut*, Fr. *huit*, L. *octo*, eight.]

UTMOST, ut'mōst, *adj.* *Outmost:* furthest out: most distant: last: in the greatest degree: highest.—*n.* The greatest that can be: the greatest effort. [A.S. *utemost—utema*, superl. of *ut*, out, and superl. suffix, *-st.*]

UTOPIAN, ū-tō'pi-an, *adj.* Imaginary: fanciful: chimerical.

[From *Utopia*—Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place, and so = nowhere—an imaginary island represented by Sir T. More as enjoying perfection in politics, laws, &c.]

UTRICLE, ū'tri-kl, *n.* *A little bag*, bladder, or cell. [L. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter, utris*, a bag.]

UTRICULAR, ū-trik'ū-lar, *adj.* Containing or furnished with utricles.

UTTER, ut'ėr, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Outer* or on the outside: furthest out: extreme: total: perfect. [A.S. *uter*, outer, extreme—*ut*, out.]

UTTER, ut'ėr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To send out* or forth: to circulate: to publish abroad: to speak: (*Shak.*) to sell, to expel: (*Spenser*) to reach out. [From UTTER, *adj.*]

UTTERABLE, ut'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be uttered or expressed.

UTTERANCE, ut'ėr-ans, *n.* Act of uttering: manner of speaking: pronunciation: expression.

UTTERANCE, ut'ėr-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Extremity, deadly contention. [Fr. *outrance*, from root of OUT.]

UTTERER, ut'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who utters.

UTTERLY, ut'ėr-li, *adv.* To the utmost: to the full extent: completely.

UTTERMOST, ut'ėr-mōst, *adj.* *Furthest out:* utmost.—*n.* The greatest degree. [UTTER and MOST.]

UVEOUS, ū've-us, *adj.* *Resembling a grape.* [From L. *uva*, a grape.]

UVULA, ū'vū-la, *n.* A small, conical, spongy body, attached to the lower border of the soft palate, and hanging over the back part of the tongue. [L., dim. of *uva*, a grape.]

UVULAR, ū'vū-lar, *adj.* Relating to the uvula.

UXORIOUS, ugs-ōr'i-us, *adj.* *Excessively* or submissively *fond of a wife.* [L. *uxorius—uxor*, a wife.]

UXORIOUSLY, ugs-ōr'i-us-li, *adv.* In an uxorious manner: with servile submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ugs-ōr'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being uxorious: excessive fondness for a wife.

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V

VACANCY, vāk'an-si, *n.* State of being vacant: leisure: that which is vacant or unoccupied: empty space: void or gap between bodies: a situation unoccupied.

VACANT, vāk'ant, *adj.* *Empty:* exhausted of air: free: not occupied by an incumbent or possessor: not occupied with study, &c.: thoughtless. [L. *vacans, -antis*, pr.p. of *vaco, -atum*, to be empty.]

VACANTLY, vāk'ant-li, *adv.* In a vacant manner.

VACATE, vak-āt', *v.t.* *To make void* or *empty:* to quit possession of: to deprive of authority:—*pr.p.* vacāt'ing; *pa.p.* vacāt'ed. [L. *vaco, -atum*, to be empty.]

VACATION, vak-ā'shun, *n.* The act of vacating or making void or invalid: freedom from duty, &c.: intermission of any regular employment: recess.

VACCINATE, vak'sin-āt, *v.t.* To inoculate with the *cow*-pox:—*pr.p.* vac'cināting; *pa.p.* vac'cināted. [Low L. *vaccino, -atum—vacca*, a cow.]

VACCINATION, vak-sin-ā'shun, *n.* The act of vaccinating or inoculating with the cow-pox.

VACCINATOR, vak'sin-āt-or, *n.* One who vaccinates.

VACCINE, vak'sīn, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or derived from *cows.* [L. *vaccinus—vacca*, a cow.]

VACILLANT, vas'il-lant, *adj.* Vacillating.

VACILLATE, vas'il-lāt, *v.i.* *To sway to and fro:* to waver: to be unsteady:—*pr.p.* vac'illāting; *pa.p.* vac'illāted. [L. *vacillo, -atum.*]

VACILLATING, vas'il-lāt-ing, *adj.* Inclined to fluctuate: wavering: unsteady. [From VACILLATE.]

VACILLATION, vas-il-lā'shun, *n.* The act of vacillating or wavering: fluctuation: unsteadiness.

VACUITY, vak-ū'it-i, *n.* *Vacancy, emptiness:* space unoccupied or not visibly occupied: void. [L. *vacuitas—vacuus*, empty.]

VACUOUS, vak'ū-us, *adj.* (*Milton*). *Empty*, void. [L. *vacuus*, empty.]

VACUUM, vak'ū-um, *n.* A vacant or empty space: a space empty or devoid of all matter. [L.—*vacuus*, empty.]

VADE, vād, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To go, to pass: (*Shak.*) to fade. [See FADE; but perh. from L. *vado*, to go.]

VAGABOND, vag'a-bond, *adj.* *Wandering:* having no settled habitation: driven to and fro: unsettled: dissolute.—*n.* One who wanders without any settled habitation: a wandering, idle fellow. [L. *vagabundus—vagor, vagari*, to wander—*vagus*, wandering, unsettled.]

VAGABONDAGE, vag'a-bond-āj, } *n.* The life or
VAGABONDISM, vag'a-bond-izm, } condition of a vagabond: vagrancy.

VAGARY, vag-ār'i, *n.* *A wandering* of the thoughts: a wild freak: a whim. [From L. *vagor, vagari*, to wander.]

VAGINA, vaj-ī'na, *n.* (*lit.*) *A sheath:* (*anat.*) the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus: (*bot.*) a leaf-stalk when it becomes thin and rolls round the stem to which it then forms a stalk, as in grasses. [L.]

VAGINAL, vaj'in-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath: sheath-like.

VAGINANT, vaj'in-ant, *adj.* (*bot.*) Investing as a sheath. [From VAGINA.]

VAGINATE, vaj'in-āt, *adj.* *Sheathed:* (*bot.*) invested by the tubular base of a leaf or leaf-stalk, as a stem: denoting a certain order of sheathed polypes. [From VAGINA.]

VAGRANCY, vāg'ran-si, *n.* The state of being a vagrant: life and habits of a vagrant.

VAGRANT, vāg'rant, *adj.* *Wandering* without any settled dwelling: unsettled.—*n.* One who has no settled habitation: an idle or disorderly person: a beggar. [O. E. *vagarant*—Fr. *vaguer*, L. *vagari*, to wander.]

VAGRANTLY, vāg'rant-li, *adv.* In a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner.

VAGRANTNESS, vāg'rant-nes, *n.* VAGRANCY.

VAGUE, vāg, *adj.* *Wandering:* unsettled: indefinite: uncertain. [Fr.; L. *vagus—vagor*, to wander.]

VAGUELY, vāg'li, *adv.* In a vague manner: uncertainly: unfixedly.

VAGUENESS, vāg'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vague: uncertainty: ambiguousness.

VAIL, vāl, *n.* (*obs.*) Avails, proceeds: money given to servants: a windfall. [Abbreviation of AVAIL.]

VAIL, vāl, *v.t.* To let fall or sink from fear, &c.: (*Spenser*) to lay down. [Abbreviation of AVALE.]

VAIL, vāl, a cover. Same as VEIL.

VAILING, vāl'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Lowering. [From VAIL, *v.t.*]

VAIN, vān, *adj.* (*B.*) *Vacant, worthless:* unsatisfying: fruitless: unreal: conceited: showy: (*Spenser*) frail. [A.S. *wana*, deficient; Ger. *wahn*, Fr. *vain*, L. *vanus*, empty, perh. from *vaco*, to be empty: akin to WANE.]

IN VAIN, ineffectually: to no purpose or end: with levity or profanity.

VAINESSE, vān'es, *n.* (*Spenser*). Vanity.

VAINGLORIOUS, vān-glō'ri-us, *adj.* Given to vainglory: proceeding from vanity.

VAINGLORIOUSLY, vān-glō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a vainglorious manner: with empty pride.

VAINGLORY, vān-glō'ri, *n.* Vain or empty glory in one's own performances: pride above desert.

VAINLY, vān'li, *adv.* In a vain manner: ineffectually: to no purpose: foolishly.

VAINNESS, vān'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vain or ineffectual: (*Shak.*) vanity, empty pride.

VAIR, vār, *n.* (*her.*) A kind of fur, the skin of the squirrel, bluish-gray on the back and white on the belly, represented by blue and white shields or bells in horizontal rows. [O. Fr.—L. *varius*, variegated.]

VAIR, vār, } *adj.* (*her.*) Charged or variegated
VAIRY, vār'i, } with vair.

VALANCE, val'ans, *n.* A piece of drapery, usually fringed, hanging round the tester or head of a bed, or from the head of window-curtains.—*v.t.* To furnish with a valance: to decorate with drapery:—*pr.p.* val'ancing; *pa.p.* val'anced. [Norm. Fr. *valaunt*, Fr. *avalant*, hanging down: from *avaler*. See AVALE.]

VALE, vāl, *n.* A tract of low ground, esp. between hills: a valley. [O. Fr. *val*, L. *vallis*, a vale.]

VALEDICTION, val-e-dik'shun, *n.* *A saying farewell:* a farewell. [L. *valedico, -dictum—vale*, farewell (from *valeo*, to be well), and *dico*, to say.]

VALEDICTORY, val-e-dikt'or-i, *adj.* *Saying farewell:* farewell: taking leave. [See VALEDICTION.]

VALENCIENNES, va-len-si-enz', *n.* A kind of lace made at Valenciennes in France.

VALENTINE, val'en-tīn, *n.* A lover or sweetheart

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chosen on St Valentine's day, 14th Feb.: a love-letter sent on that day. [The custom of sending letters may have originated from the popular notion that on this day birds began to pair.]

VALERIAN, va-lē'ri-an, *n.* A genus of annual or herbaceous plants, the root of which is a well-known medicine. [Prob. a barbarous derivative from L. *valere*, to be powerful, from its medicinal properties.]

VALERIC, val'ėr-ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from the root of valerian.

VALET, val'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A varlet:* a servant: a man-servant, esp. one who attends on a gentleman's person. [Fr.—O. Fr. *varlet.* See VARLET, VASSAL.]

VALETUDINARIAN, val-e-tūd-in-ār'i-an, *adj.* Belonging to *ill health:* sickly: weak.—*n.* A person of ill or weak health. [L. *valetudinarius—valetudo, -inis*, state of health, bad health—*valeo*, to be strong or well.]

VALETUDINARIANISM, val-e-tūd-in-ār'i-an-izm, *n.* The condition of a valetudinarian: weak health.

VALETUDINARY, val-e-tūd'in-ar-i, *adj.* Valetudinarian.

VALEW, val'ū, *n.* (*Spenser*). Valour, courage.

VALHALLA, val-hal'la, *n.* (*lit.*) *The hall of the slain:* in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle. [Ice. *valhöll—valr*, A.S. *wæl*, slaughter, and Ice. *höll*, O. Ger. *halla*, a hall. See HALL.]

VALIANCE, val'yans, } *n.* (*Spenser*). The state or
VALIANCY, val'yan-si, } quality of being valiant, valour.

VALIANT, val'yant, *adj.* *Strong:* brave: intrepid in danger: heroic. [Fr. *vaillant*, It. *valente*, from L. *valens, valentis*, pr.p. of *valeo*, to be strong. See VALETUDINARIAN.]

VALIANTLY, val'yant-li, *adv.* In a valiant manner: courageously: stoutly: vigorously: (*Apoc.*) by force.

VALIANTNESS, val'yant-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being valiant: stoutness, strength: bravery.

VALIANTS, val'yants, *n.pl.* (*B.*) Valiant men: heroes.

VALIAUNCE, val'yāns, *n.* (*Spenser*). VALIANCE.

VALID, val'id, *adj.* *Strong:* having sufficient strength or force: founded in truth: sound: conclusive: (*law*) executed with the proper formalities: legal: rightful. [L. *validus—valeo*, to be strong.]

VALIDITY, val-id'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being valid: strength or force to convince or suppress: justness, soundness: legal soundness or force: (*Shak.*) value.

VALIDLY, val'id-li, *adv.* In a valid manner: in such a way as to convince.

VALIDNESS, val'id-nes, *n.* Same as VALIDITY.

VALISE, va-lēs', *n.* *A travelling-bag*, generally of leather, opening at the side: a portmanteau. [Fr.; It. *valigia*, through supposed L. forms *valitia, vidulitia—vidulus*, a travelling-bag.]

VALLEY, val'i, *n.* (*pl.* VALLEYS). *A vale* or low land between hills or mountains: a low, extended plain usually watered by a river.

VALONIA, va-lō'ni-a, *n.* The large acorn-cup of a species of oak, which grows round the Levant, used in tanning. [It. *vallonia;* from Gr. *balanos*, an acorn.]

VALOR. American spelling of VALOUR.

VALOROUS, val'ur-us, *adj.* Possessing or shewing valour: intrepid: courageous.

VALOROUSLY, val'ur-us-li, *adv.* In a valorous manner: heroically.

VALOUR, val'ur, *n.* The quality of being valiant: that which enables one to encounter danger fearlessly: intrepidity: courage: bravery. [O. Fr.; low L. *valor—valeo*, to be strong.]

VALUABLE, val'ū-a-bl, *adj.* Having value or worth: costly: deserving esteem.—*n.* A thing of value: a precious possession.

VALUATION, val-ū-ā'shun, *n.* The act of valuing: value set upon a thing: estimated worth.

VALUATOR, val'ū-āt-or, *n.* One who sets a value upon: an appraiser.

VALUE, val'ū, *n.* *Worth:* that which renders anything useful or estimable: the degree of this quality: efficacy: importance: excellence: price: precise meaning.—*v.t.* To estimate the worth of: to rate at a price: to esteem: to prize:—*pr.p.* val'ūing; *pa.p.* val'ūed. [Fr. *valoir* (pa.p. *valu*), L. *valeo*, to be worth.]

VALUELESS, val'ū-les, *adj.* Of no value or worth.

VALUER, val'ū-ėr, *n.* One who values or esteems: an appraiser.

VALVATE, valv'āt, *adj.* Having or resembling a valve or valves: (*bot.*) meeting at the edges without overlapping, as the petals of flowers.

VALVE, valv, *n.* One of *the leaves of a folding-door:* a cover to an aperture which opens in one direction and not in the other: one of the pieces or divisions which form a shell. [Fr.; L. *valvæ*, the leaves of a door, a folding-door, prob. from *volvo*, to roll.]

VALVED, valvd, *adj.* Having or composed of valves.

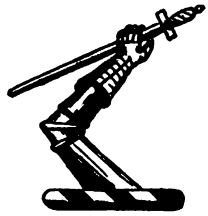
VALVELET, valv'let, *n.* A little valve: (*bot.*) one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp. [VALVE, and dim. term. *let.*]

VALVULAR, valv'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or opening by valves: valved or serving as a valve.

VALVULE, valv'ūl, *n.* Same as VALVELET. [Low L. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*. See VALVE.]

VAMBRACE, vam'brās, *n.* A corr. of VANTBRACE.

VAMBRACED, vam'brāst, *adj.* (*her.*) Having armour on the fore-arm. [See VANTBRACE.]



Vambraced.

VAMP, vamp, *n.* The *fore* or upper leather of a boot or shoe covering *the foot.*—*v.t.* To repair with a new vamp. [From Fr. *avant-pied*, the fore-part of the foot—*avant*, before (see VAN), and *pied*, L. *pes, pedis*, the foot.]

VAMPIRE, vam'pīr, *n.* In the mythology of Eastern Europe, a ghost which sucked the blood of the living: one who lives upon others: a blood-sucker: a large species of blood-sucking bat in S. America. [Fr.; Ger. *vampyr*, Slav. *wampir.*]

VAMPIRISM, vam'pir-izm, *n.* The actions of a vampire or the practice of blood-sucking: extortion.

VAN, van, *n.* *A fan* for winnowing grain: (*Milton*) a wing with which the air is beaten. [L. *vannus.*]

VAN, van, *n.* *The front:* the front of an army or a fleet. [Fr. *avant*, It. *avanti*, before—L. *ab*, from, by, and *ante*, before.]

VAN, van, *n.* A *caravan* or large covered wagon for goods, &c. [Abbreviated from CARAVAN.]

VANADATE, van'a-dāt, } *n.* A salt formed by
VANADIATE, van-ā'di-āt, } vanadic acid combined with a base.

VANADIC, van-ad'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained [from vanadium.

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VANADIUM, van-ā'di-um, *n.* A rare metal somewhat resembling silver in appearance, very brittle and infusible, and unoxidisable either by air or water. [From *Vanadis*, a cognomen of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja.]

VANCOURIER, van'kōō-ri-ėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A precursor. [Fr. *avant-courier—avant*, before. See VAN, and COURIER.]

VANDAL, van'dal, *n.* One of a fierce race in N. Germany who invaded Rome in the 5th cent., destroying recklessly all monuments of arts and literature: any one hostile to arts or literature: a barbarian. [L. *Vandalus*, perh. from Ger. *wandeln*, to wander. See WANDER.]

VANDAL, van'dal, } *adj.* Pertaining to or like
VANDALIC, van-dal'ik, } the Vandals: barbarous: rude.

VANDALISM, van'dal-izm, *n.* The spirit or conduct of the Vandals: ferocious cruelty: hostility to arts or literature.

VANDYKE, van-dīk', *n.* A small round cape for the neck, with the border ornamented with points and indentations, as seen in paintings by Vandyke of the time of Charles I.

VANE, vān, *n.* (*lit.*) *A cloth:* a flag or banner: a thin slip of wood or metal at the top of a spire, &c., to shew which way the wind blows: a weather-cock: the thin web of a feather. [O. E. *fane*, A.S. *fana*, Ger. *fahne;* O. Ger. *fano*, a cloth: akin to L. *pannus*, a cloth.]

VANGUARD, van'gärd, *n.* The guard in the van of an army: the part of an army preceding the main body: the first line.

VANILLA, van-il'la, *n.* A genus of parasitical, orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical parts of America and Asia: the dried aromatic pods or fruit of a certain species, indigenous to Central and South America, or a perfume made from the aromatic oil extracted from them. [Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina*, a sheath, a pod—L. *vagina*, a sheath.]

VANISH, van'ish, *v.i.* To pass away from a place, *leaving it vacant* or *empty:* to disappear: to be annihilated or lost. [L. *vanesco*, to pass away—*vanus*, empty. See VAIN.]

VANITY, van'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being vain: worthlessness: empty pride: conceit: idle show: uncertainty: vain pursuit: empty pleasure: fruitless desire. [L. *vanitas—vanus*, vain.]

LYING VANITIES, empty falsehoods.

VANQUISH, vangk'wish, *v.t.* *To conquer:* to defeat in any contest: to confute. [Fr. *vaincre* (pa.t. *vainquis*), L. *vincere*, to conquer. See VICTOR.]

VANQUISHER, vang'kwish'ėr, *n.* One who vanquishes: a conqueror.

VANTAGE, van'tāj, *n.* Advantage: state in which one has better means of action than another: profit: opportunity.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To profit.

VANTAGE-GROUND, van'tāj-grownd, *n.* State in which one has better means of action than another: superiority.

VANTBRACE, vant'brās, } *n.* A piece of plate-
VANTBRASS, vant'bras, } armour to protect *the forearm.* [Fr. *avant*, before, fore, and *bras*, arm.]

VAPID, vap'id, *adj.* Having the spirit *evaporated:* dead: spiritless: flat: insipid. [L. *vapidus—vapor.* See VAPOUR.]

VAPIDITY, vap-id'i-ti, } *n.* The state or quality
VAPIDNESS, vap'id-nes, } of being vapid: want of life or spirit: deadness.

VAPIDLY, vap'id-li, *adv.* In a vapid manner.

VAPOR. American spelling of VAPOUR.

VAPORISATION, vā-pur-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of evaporating: the state of being converted into vapour.

VAPORISE, vap'ur-īz or vā'-, *v.t.* To convert into vapour.—*v.i.* to pass off in vapour:—*pr.p.* vap'orising; *pa.p.* vap'orised.

VAPORISH, vā'pur-ish, *adj.* Full of vapours: hypochondriacal: peevish.

VAPOROUS, vā'pur-us, *adj.* Full of or like vapour: vain: unreal: affected with the vapours.

VAPOUR, vā'pur, *n.* The gas generally invisible, into which most liquids and solids are convertible by heat: in physics, the condition of a body when it becomes gas by heat: water in the atmosphere: anything vain or transitory:—*pl.* a disease of nervous weakness in which a variety of strange images float before the mind.—*v.i.* To pass off in vapour: to evaporate: to boast: to brag. [L. *vapor*, allied to Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and prob. to Sans. *vā*, to blow.]

VAPOURER, vā'pur-ėr, *n.* One who vapours, a boaster.

VAPOURY, vā'pur-i, *adj.* Full of vapour: affected with the vapours: peevish.

VARIABILITY, vā-ri-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being variable: changeableness: unsteadiness: fickleness.

VARIABLE, vā'ri-a-bl, *adj.* That may be varied: changeable: liable to change: unsteady: (*Spenser*) various.—*n.* (*math.*) A quantity subject to continual increase or decrease: a quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same expression. [Fr.; L. *variabilis—varius*, various.]

VARIABLENESS, vā'ri-a-bl-nes, *n.* VARIABILITY.

VARIABLY, vā'ri-a-bli, *adv.* In a variable manner: changeably: inconstantly.

VARIANCE, vā'ri-ans, *n.* State of being varied: an alteration: a change of condition: difference that arises from or produces dispute. [L. *variantia—varians, -antis*, pr.p. of *vario*, to vary.]

AT VARIANCE, in disagreement.

VARIATION, vā-ri-ā'shun, *n.* Act of varying: a change: change from one to another: successive change: the extent to which a thing varies: (*gram.*) change of termination: (*mus.*) a manner of singing or playing the same air by various embellishments. [Fr.; L. *variatio—vario, -atum*, to vary.]

VARICOCELE, var'i-ko-sēl, *n.* An enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord, or sometimes of the veins of the scrotum. [From VARICOSE, and Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.]

VARICOSE, var'i-kōs, } *adj.* Permanently *dilated*
VARICOUS, var'i-kus, } or enlarged, as a vein. [L. *varicosus*, full of dilated veins—*varix*, a dilated vein—*varus*, bent, crooked.]

VARIEGATE, vā'ri-e-gāt, *v.t.* To make varied or different: to mark with different colours:—*pr.p.* vā'riegāting; *pa.p.* vā'riegāted. [L. *variego, -atus—varius*, various, and *ago*, to make.]

VARIEGATION, vā-ri-e-gā'shun, *n.* The act of variegating: the state of being variegated: diversity of colours.

VARIETY, va-rī'e-ti, *n.* The quality of being various: difference: a collection of different things: one of a number of things nearly allied to each other: a collection of individuals of the same species, which differ in minor points: an object differing from others of its species in certain points. [L. *varietas—varius*, various.]

VARIORUM, vā-ri-ōr'um, *adj.* Containing the notes of various commentators, denoting certain editions

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of the ancient classics published chiefly in Holland in the 17th and 18th centuries. [In full, an edition *cum notis variorum*, 'with notes of various persons.']

VARIOUS, vā'ri-us, *adj.* *Varied*, different: several: unlike each other: changeable: uncertain: variegated. [L. *varius*, various.]

VARIOUSLY, vā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In various or different ways: with change or diversity.

VARLET, vär'let, *n.* (*orig.*) *A vassal attendant:* a footman: a low fellow: a scoundrel. [O. Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*, from root of VASSAL.]

VARLETRY, vär'let-ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) The rabble, the [crowd.

VARNISH, vär'nish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To glaze:* to cover with a liquid to give a glossy surface to: to give a fair appearance to.—*n.* A sticky liquid which dries and forms a hard, lustrous coating: palliation. [Fr. *vernisser*, It. *vernicare*; prob. from L. as if *vitrinire*, to glaze—*vitreus*, low L. *vitrinus*, glassy, shining—L. *vitrum*, glass.]

VARNISHER, vär'nish-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to varnish: one who disguises or palliates.

VARNISHING, vär'nish-ing, *n.* The act of covering with varnish: any liquid used as varnish.

VARVELED, vär'veld, *adj.* (*her.*) Provided with varvels or rings.

VARVELS, värv'elz, *n.* Same as VERVELS.

VARY, vā'ri, *v.t.* *To make different:* to alter: to change to something. else: to make of different kinds.—*v.i.* to alter or be altered: to be or become different: to change in succession: to deviate (with *from*): to disagree:—*pr.p.* vā'rying; *pa.p.* vā'ried. [Fr. *varier*, L. *variare—varius*, various.]

VASCULAR, vas'kū-lar, *adj.* *Consisting of*, or *containing vessels*, as arteries, veins, &c. [Fr. *vasculaire*—L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.]

VASCULARITY, vas-kū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being vascular.

VASE, vāz, *n.* *A vessel* anciently used for domestic purposes, and in offering sacrifices: an ornamental vessel generally of an antique pattern: a sculptured, vase-like ornament. [Fr.; L. *vas*, a vase.]

VASSAL, vas'al, *n.* *A servant* or attendant: one who holds land from and renders homage to a superior. [Fr.; low L. *vassalus*—W. *gwas*, a youth, servant.] [dependence: subjection.

VASSALAGE, vas'al-āj, *n.* State of being a vassal:

VASSALESS, vas'al-es, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female vassal.

VAST, vast, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Waste:* of great extent: large: very great in amount, force, or importance.—*n.* (*Milton*) An extensive empty waste: (*Shak.*) dead of night: a gulf. [Fr. *vaste*, L. *vastus*, waste, vast; perh. akin to *vacuus*, empty.] [mensity.

VASTIDITY, vast-id'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Vastness: im-

VASTLY, vast'li, *adv.* To a vast or great extent or degree.

VASTNESS, vast'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vast: enormous greatness: immense bulk.

VASTY, vast'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Large, enormously great, immense.

VAT, vat, *n.* A large *vessel* or tank, esp. one for holding liquors.—*v.t.* To put into a vat. [A.S. *fæt*, D. *vat*, Ger. *fass*, a vessel for liquors, L. *vas*, a vessel.]

VATFUL, vat'fool, *n.* As much as a vat will hold.

VATICIDE, vat'i-sīd, *n.* *The killing of a prophet:* the murderer of prophets. [L. *vates*, *vatis*, a prophet, and *cædo*, to kill.]

VATICINATE, vat-is'i-nāt, *v.t.* *To prophesy:* to practise prediction:—*pr.p.* vatic'inating; *pa.p.* vatic'inated.—*adj.* Pertaining to or containing prophecy or predictions. [L. *vaticinor*, *vaticinatus—vaticinus*, prophetical—*vates*, a prophet.]

VATICINATION, vat-is-i-nā'shun, *n.* Prophecy: prediction. [From VATICINATE.]

VAUDEVILLE, vōd'vil, *n.* (*orig.*) A popular street song relating to current events: a satirical song introduced into a theatrical piece: a play in which dialogue is interspersed with satirical songs incidentally introduced, but forming an important part of the drama.

[A corr. of *Vaux de Vire*, the name of two valleys in Normandy, where lived Olivier Basselin (in the 15th century), who wrote a number of very popular songs.]

VAULT, vawlt, *n.* A round or arched roof: a chamber with an arched roof, esp. one underground: a cellar: anything with a vaulted appearance: the bound of a horse: a jump.—*v.t.* To shape as a vault: to arch: to roof with an arch: to form vaults in.—*v.i.* to curvet or leap, as a horse: to leap: to exhibit feats of leaping or tumbling. [O. Fr. *vaulte*, It. *volta*, low L. *volta*, *voluta*—L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to turn round, to roll.] [vaulted work.

VAULTAGE, vawlt'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) An arched cellar:

VAULTED, vawlt'ed, *adj.* Arched: concave overhead: covered with an arch or vault.

VAULTER, vawlt'ėr, *n.* One who vaults or leaps.

VAUNCE, vāns, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To advance.

VAUNT, vawnt or vänt, *v.i.* To make *a vain* display: to boast.—*v.t.* to make a vain display of: to boast.—*n.* Vain display: boast. [Fr. *vanter*, low L. *vanitare—vanus*, vain. See VAIN.]

VAUNT, vänt, *n.* (*Shak.*) The first part. [See VAN.]

VAUNTAGE, vänt'āj, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as VANTAGE.

VAUNT-COURIER, vänt'-kōō-ri-ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as VANCOURIER.

VAUNTER, vänt'ėr, *n.* One who vaunts: a boaster.

VAUNTINGLY, vänt'ing-li, *adv.* In a vaunting manner.

VAUT, vawt, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To vault or leap.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A vault.

VAUTY, vawt'i, *adj.* Vaulted.

VAVASOUR, vav'a-sur, *n.* *A dependant:* one who held his lands, not directly of the crown, but of one of the higher nobility. [From the root of VASSAL.]

VAWARD, vā'ward, *n.* The vanguard, van, or forepart. [For *vanward*—Fr. *avant*, before, and O. Fr. *warde*, *gard*, guard.]

VEADAR, vē'a-dar, *n.* The name of the intercalary or thirteenth month of the Jewish year, which must have been inserted about every third year. [Heb., 'the additional ADAR,' from *ve*, and, and ADAR, so called because it was introduced in the calendar after the month Adar.]

VEAL, vēl, *n.* The flesh *of a calf*. [O. Fr. *véel*, Prov. *vedel*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, Gr. *italos*, a calf; akin to Sans. *vatsa*, a calf.]

VEDA, vē'dā, *n.* (*pl.* VEDAS, vē'dāz). (*lit.*) *Knowledge:* the ancient sacred books of the Hindus. [Sans. *veda*, knowledge, *vid*, to know; conn. with L. *video*, to see, E. To WIT.]

VEDETTE, ve-det', *n.* A cavalry sentinel at the outpost of an army *to watch* an enemy. [Fr.; It. *vedetta*, for *veletta—veglia*, L. *vigilia*, a watch.]

VEER, vēr, *v.t.* *To whirl* or *turn:* to change direction, as the wind.—*v.i.* to turn: to direct to a different course. [Fr. *virer*, It. *virare*, to turn—L. and Gr. *gyrus*, a circle: acc. to Wedgwood, from root of WHIRL.]

VEGETABLE, vej'e-ta-bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which vegetates* or *grows:* an organised body without sensation

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and voluntary motion, nourished by roots fixed in the ground: a plant for the table.—*adj.* Belonging to plants: consisting of or having the nature of plants: derived from vegetables. [L. *vegetabilis—vegeo*, to be lively.]

VEGETABLE MARROW, the fruit of a species of gourd, so called from its marrow-like appearance.

VEGETAL, vej'e-tal, *adj.* Of the nature of a vegetable: pertaining to the vital functions of plants and animals, as growth, reproduction, &c.

VEGETARIAN, vej-e-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man.—*adj.* Pertaining to vegetarianism.

VEGETARIANISM, vej-e-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine that vegetable substances are the solids intended by nature for the sustenance of man, and that it is contrary both to nature and good morals to make use of an animal diet.

VEGETATE, vej'e-tāt, *v.i.* *To grow* by roots and leaves: to do nothing but eat and grow:—*pr.p.* veg'etāting; *pa.p.* veg'etāted. [L. *vegeto, -atum—vegeo*, to be lively, akin to *vigeo*, to grow.]

VEGETATION, vej-e-tā'shun, *n.* Process of vegetating or growing as a plant: vegetable growth: plants in general.

VEGETATIVE, vej'e-tāt-iv, *adj.* Vegetating or growing as plants: producing growth in plants.

VEGETIVE, vej'e-tiv, *n.* (*Shak.*) A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vē'he-mens, *n.* The quality of being vehement: violence: great ardour or fervour.

VEHEMENT, vē'he-ment, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Wanting mind, unreasonable:* passionate: furious: very eager or urgent: (*B.*) very violent or strong. [Fr.—L. *vehemens*, prob. a lengthened form of *vemens—ve*, neg., and *mens, mentis*, mind. See MENTAL.]

VEHEMENTLY, vē'he-ment-li, *adv.* In a vehement manner: forcibly: urgently.

VEHICLE, vē'hi-kl, *n.* Any kind of *carriage* or conveyance: that which is used to convey: (*med.*) a substance in which a medicine is taken. [L. *vehiculum—veho*, to carry.]

VEHICULAR, ve-hik'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or serving as a vehicle.

VEIL, vāl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which bears* a ship *onward*, a sail: a covering: a curtain: anything that hides an object: a piece of muslin or thin cloth worn by ladies to hide the face: a cover: a disguise.—*v.t.* To cover with a veil: to throw a veil over: to cover: to conceal. [O. Fr. *veile*, It. *velo*, L. *velum*, a sail, contr. of *vehulum—veho*, to bear, carry.]

TAKE THE VEIL, to become a nun.

VEILLESS, vāl'les, *adj.* Wanting a veil: uncovered.

VEIN, vān, *n.* One of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood back to the heart: (*bot.*) one of the small branching ribs on a leaf: (*geol.*) a seam of a different mineral through a rock: a fissure or cavity: a streak in wood or stone: a train of thought: a course: tendency or turn of mind: peculiar temper.—*v.t.* To form veins or the appearance of veins in. [Fr. *veine*, L. *vena*.]

VEINED, vānd, *adj.* Full of veins: streaked, variegated: (*bot.*) having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

VEINLESS, vān'les, *adj.* Having no veins.

VEINLET, vān'let, *n.* (*bot.*) A little vein or vessel branching out from a larger one.

VELE, vēl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as VEIL.

VELLANAGE, vel'an-āj, *n.* (*Spenser*). Slavery. [See VILLAIN.]

VELLET, vel'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as VELVET.

VELLUM, vel'um, *n.* *The skin of calves*, kids, or lambs, prepared for writing on. [Fr. *vélin*; low L. *charta* (paper) *vitulina*, of a calf—*vitulus*. See VEAL.]

VELOCIPEDE, ve-los'i-ped or -pēd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Swift-foot:* a light carriage for one person, orig. moved by striking the toes on the road, but now by the action of a treddle. [Fr.—L. *velox, velocis*, swift, and *pes, pedis*, foot.]

VELOCITY, ve-los'i-ti, *n.* *Swiftness;* speed: rate of motion. [L. *velocitas—velox, velocis*, swift.]

VELURE, vel'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Velvet. [Fr. *velours*, O. Fr. *villuse*, hairy; from L. *villosus*. See VELVET.]

VELVET, vel'vet, *n.* A cloth made from silk, with a close, *shaggy pile:* a similar cloth made of cotton.—*adj.* Made of velvet: soft like velvet. [O. E. *vellet, velouette*, It. *velluto*—L. as if *villutus*, for *villosus*, shaggy—*villus*, shaggy hair.]

VELVETEEN, vel-vet-ēn', *n.* An inferior kind of velvet made from cotton.

VELVET-GUARD, vel'vet-gārd, *n.* (*Shak.*) Velvet trimmings, applied metaphorically to the citizens who wore them. [velvet goods.

VELVETING, vel'vet-ing, *n.* The soft pile of velvet:

VELVETY, vel'vet-i, *adj.* Made of or like velvet: soft.

VENAL, vē'nal, *adj.* *Pertaining to a vein* or veins: contained in the veins. [From L. *vena*, a vein.]

VENAL, vē'nal, *adj.* *That may be sold* or got for a price: held for sale: mercenary. [L. *venalis—venus*, sale.]

VENALITY, ve-nal'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being venal: prostitution of talents or services for a reward.

VENALLY, vē'nal-li, *adv.* In a venal manner.

VEND, vend, *v.t.* *To give for sale, to sell:* to give for money: to make an object of trade. [Fr. *vendre*, L. *vendere—venus*, sale, and *do*, to give.] [sold.

VENDEE, ven-dē', *n.* The person to whom a thing is

VENDER, vend'ėr, *n.* One who vends or sells.

VENDETTA, ven-det'ta, *n.* The practice which prevails in Corsica of individuals taking private vengeance on those who have shed the blood of their relatives. [Corsican, 'vengeance.']

VENDIBLE, vend'i-bl, *adj.* *That may be sold:* that may be disposed of as an object of trade. [From VEND.]

VENDOR, vend'or, *n.* Same as VENDER.

VENEER, ve-nēr', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To furnish:* to overlay or face with another wood.—*n.* A thin leaf of a valuable wood for overlaying an inferior. [Ger. *furnieren*; Fr. *fournir*, to furnish, from root of FURNISH.]

VENEERING, ve-nēr'ing, *n.* The act or art of veneering or overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of a more valuable kind: the thin leaf thus laid on.

VENERABLE, ven'ėr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be venerated: worthy of veneration, reverence, or honour: rendered sacred by religious or other associations: aged. [quality of being venerable.

VENERABLENESS, ven'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or

VENERABLY, ven'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In a venerable manner: in a way that excites reverence.

VENERATE, ven'ėr-āt, *v.t.* *To honour* or reverence with religious awe: to reverence: to regard with the greatest respect:—*pr.p.* ven'erāting; *pa.p.* ven'erāted. [L. *veneror, -atus*, allied to Sans. *vand*, to praise, *van*, to honour.]

VENERATION, ven-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of venerating: the state of being venerated: the highest degree of respect and reverence: respect mingled with reverence and awe: awe.

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VENERATOR, ven'ér-át-or, *n.* One who venerates.

VENEREAL, ven-ér'i-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pertaining to Venus:* pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse: exciting desire for sexual intercourse: curing venereal diseases. [L. *venereus—Venus*, the goddess of love.]

VENERY, ven'ér-i, *n.* Sexual intercourse. [See VENEREAL.]

VENERY, ven'ér-i, *n.* *The act* or exercise of *hunting:* the sports of the chase. [Fr. *vénerie*, from O. Fr. *vener*, L. *venor*, to hunt.]

VENESECTION, vē-ne-sek'shun, *n.* *The section* or cutting open *of a vein* for letting blood: blood-letting. [L. *vena*, a vein, and SECTION.]

VENETIAN, ve-né'shan, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Venice.*—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Venice.

VENEW, ven'ū, **VENEY**, ven'i, } *n.* (*Shak.*) A bout at fencing, a thrust, a hit. [Fr. *venue—venir*, to come.]

VENGE, venj, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To avenge, to punish. [Fr. *venger*. See AVENGE.]

VENGEABLE, venj'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Revengeful.

VENGEANCE, venj'ans, *n.* (*lit.*) The *vindicating* one's self: the infliction of punishment upon another, in return for an injury or offence: retribution. [Fr., from *venger*, L. *vindico*, to avenge. See VINDICATE.]

VENGEFUL, venj'fool, *adj.* Full of vengeance: vindictive: retributive: revengeful.

VENGEFULLY, venj'fool-li, *adv.* In a revengeful manner: vindictively.

VENGEMENT, venj'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Vengeance, [penal retribution.

VENGER, venj'ér, *n.* (*Spenser*). An avenger.

VENIAL, vē'ni-al, *adj.* *That may be pardoned* or forgiven: excusable: allowed. [It. *veniale*—L. *venia*, favour, pardon: prob. from root of VENERATE.]

VENIALITY, vē-ni-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being venial or pardonable.

VENIALLY, vē'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a venial manner: pardonably.

VENIALNESS, vē'ni-al-nes, *n.* Same as VENIALITY.

VENISON, ven'i-zn or ven'zn, *n.* The flesh of animals taken *in hunting* (so in *B.*), esp. the deer. [Fr. *vénaison*—L. *venatio*, a hunting, game—*venor*, to hunt.]

VENOM, ven'um, *n.* Any drink, juice, or liquid injurious or fatal to life: poison: spite: malice.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To infect with venom, to poison. [Fr. *venin*, It. *veneno*, L. *venenum*.]

VENOMOUS, ven'um-us, *adj.* Full of venom: poisonous: spiteful: mischievous.

VENOMOUSLY, ven'um-us-li, *adv.* In a venomous manner: poisonously: spitefully.

VENOMOUSNESS, ven'um-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being venomous or poisonous: spitefulness.

VENOSE, ve-nōs', *adj.* (*bot.*) Having well-marked veins, veined.

VENOSITY, ve-nos'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being venous: (*med.*) a condition of the blood in which the venous blood is unnaturally abundant.

VENOUS, vē'nus, *adj.* Pertaining to, or contained in veins: veined. [L. *venosus—vena*, a vein.]

VENT, vent, *n.* *A slit* or cleft: a small opening to let air, &c. escape: the anus of birds and fishes: (*mil.*) the opening at the breach of a firearm through which fire is conveyed to the charge, the touch-hole: the flue of a chimney: discharge: escape: passage to notice: publication.—*v.t.* To give a vent or opening to: to let out, as at a vent: to allow to escape: to publish: to pour forth: (*Spenser*) to lift up, as the visor, to let in air.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to snuff up air. [Fr. *fente*, a slit—L. *findo*, to cleave.]

VENTAGE, vent'áj, *n.* (*Shak.*) A vent, a small hole.

VENTAIL, vent'ál, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as AVENTAIL.

VENTILATE, vent'i-lát, *v.t.* To fan with *wind:* to open to the free passage of air: to cause fresh air to pass through: to expose to examination and discussion: to make public:—*pr.p.* vent'ilating; *pa.p.* vent'ilated. [L. *ventilo*, *-atum—ventus*, dim. of *ventus*, wind.]

VENTILATION, vent'i-lā-shun, *n.* Act or art of ventilating: state of being ventilated: free exposure to air: supply of air: act of examining and making public: public exposure.

VENTILATOR, vent'i-lāt-or, *n.* That which ventilates: a contrivance for introducing fresh air.

VENTRAL, vent'ral, *adj.* *Belonging to the entrails* or *belly.* [L. *ventralis—venter*, the belly—Gr. *enteron*, the entrails—*entos*, within—*en*, in.]

VENTRE, vent'ér, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To venture.

VENTRICLE, vent'ri-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little belly:* a small cavity in an animal. [L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly.]

VENTRICOSE, vent'ri-kōs, **VENTRICOUS**, vent'ri-kus, } *adj.* Swelling out in the middle: bellied. [Low L. *ventricosus—venter*, the belly.]

VENTRICULAR, vent-rik'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to a ventricle or small cavity.

VENTRICULITE, vent-rik'ū-līt, *n.* One of a genus of sessile, cup-shaped fossil sponges, occurring in the cretaceous strata. [L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

VENTRILOQUISE, vent-ril'o-kwīz, *v.i.* To practise ventriloquism:—*pr.p.* ventril'oquising; *pa.p.* ventril'oquised.

VENTRILOQUISM, vent-ril'o-kwizm, *n.* *Speaking from the belly:* the act or art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance or from some other person. [L. *ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly—*venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, to speak.]

VENTRILOQUIST, vent-ril'o-kwist, *n.* One who practises ventriloquism: one who has the power of making his voice appear to come from another person.

VENTRILOQUOUS, vent-ril'o-kwus, *adj.* That speaks after the manner of a ventriloquist.

VENTRILOQUY, vent-ril'o-kwi, *n.* Same as VENTRILOQUISM.

VENTROUS, vent'rus, *adj.* (*Spenser*). VENTUROUS.

VENTURE, vent'ūr, *n.* *That which is to come:* chance: luck: hazard: that which is put to hazard (esp. goods sent by sea at the sender's risk): an undertaking attended with chance or danger: an undertaking whose issue is uncertain.—*v.t.* To send on a venture: to expose to hazard: to risk.—*v.i.* to make a venture: to run a risk: to dare:—*pr.p.* vent'ūring; *pa.p.* vent'ūred. [Contr. of ADVENTURE.]

AT A VENTURE (*B.*), at random.

VENTURESOME, vent'ūr-sum, *adj.* Inclined to venture: adventurous: daring, intrepid.

VENTURESOMELY, vent'ūr-sum-li, *adv.* In a venturesome manner: daringly: boldly.

VENTURESOMENESS, vent'ūr-sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being venturesome: boldness.

VENTUROUS, vent'ūr-us, *adj.* Venturesome.

VENTUROUSLY, vent'ūr-us-li, *adv.* In a venturous manner: daringly: boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vent'ūr-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being venturous: boldness: daring.

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VENUE, ven'ū, *n.* The locality assigned in pleadings in English actions at law for the acts or circumstances out of which the action arises. [See VENEW.]

VENUS, vē'nus, *n.* In Latin mythology, the goddess *of love:* beauty and love deified: the name of the most brilliant of the planets. [From Sans. *van*, to love: allied to WINSOME.]

VERACIOUS, ve-rā'shus, *adj.* *Speaking the truth:* truthful: true. [L. *verax, veracis—verus*, true. See VERITY.]

VERACIOUSLY, ve-rā'shus-li, *adv.* In a veracious [manner: truthfully.

VERACITY, ve-ras'it-i, *n.* The quality of being veracious: habitual truthfulness: truth.

VERANDA, VERANDAH, ve-ran'da, *n.* A kind of *covered* balcony or open portico, with a roof sloping beyond the main building supported by light pillars. [Port., Sans. *varanda—vri*, to cover.]

VERB, vėrb, *n.* (*lit.*) The *word:* (*gram.*) the part of speech which affirms, so called because it is the chief word of a sentence. [Fr. *verbe*, L. *verbum;* from root of Gr. *erō*, to say, to speak.]

VERBAL, vėrb'al, *adj.* *Relating to*, or consisting in *words:* expressed in words: spoken (as opposed to written): exact in words: attending to words only: word for word: literal: derived directly from a verb: (*Shak.*) full of words, verbose.—*n.* A part of speech, a noun derived from a verb. [L. *verbalis—verbum*, a word.]

VERBALISE, vėrb'al-īz, *v.t.* To turn into a verb:—*pr.p.* verb'alising; *pa.p.* verb'alised.

VERBALISM, vėrb'al-izm, *n.* Something expressed *in words* or orally. [From VERBAL.]

VERBALLY, vėrb'al-li, *adv.* In a verbal manner: by word of mouth: word for word.

VERBENA, ver-bē'na, *n.* A genus of plants cultivated for their fragrance or beauty, vervain. [L. *verbenæ*, boughs or branches of laurel or myrtle.]

VERBIAGE, vėrb'i-āj, *n.* *Abundance of words:* wordiness: verbosity. [See VERB.]

VERBOSE, vėrb-ōs', *adj.* *Full of words:* containing more words than are necessary: wordy: diffuse. [From VERB.] [wordily.

VERBOSELY, vėrb-ōs'li, *adv.* In a verbose manner:

VERBOSENESS, vėrb-ōs'nes, } *n.* The state or
VERBOSITY, vėrb-os'i-ti, } quality of being verbose: the use of more words than are necessary.

VERDANCY, vėrd'an-si, *n.* The state or quality of being verdant or green: inexperience: foolishness.

VERDANT, vėrd'ant, *adj.* *Green:* fresh (as grass or foliage): flourishing: inexperienced: ignorant. [Fr. *verdoyant*, L. *viridans, -antis*, pr.p. of *virido*, to grow green—*viridis*, green—*vireo*, to be green.]

VERDANTLY, vėrd'ant-li, *adv.* In a verdant manner: freshly: flourishingly.

VERDICT, vėr'dikt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A true saying:* the answer of a jury on a trial: decision: opinion pronounced. [Low L. *verdictum, veredictum—vere*, truly —*verus*, true, and *dictum*, a saying—*dico*, to say.]

VERDIGRIS, vėr'di-gris, *n.* The rust of copper, brass, or bronze: a bluish-green paint got from copper plates. [Fr. *vert-de-gris—vert*, green, *de*, of, *gris*, gray: or low L. *viride æris—viridis*, green (see VERDANT), and *æs, æris*, brass.]

VERDITER, vėrd'i-tėr, *n.* A pigment, either blue or green, formed from sulphate of copper, sea-salt, metallic copper, muriatic acid, caustic potash, and water, and extensively used in painting. [A corr. of Fr. *verd-de-terre* = earth green.]

VERDOY, vėrd'oy, *adj.* (*her.*) Charged with flowers, leaves, or vegetable charges, as a bordure. [From Fr. *verd*, green. See VERDANT.]

VERDURE, vėrd'ūr, *n.* *Greenness:* freshness of growth. [See VERDANT.]

VERDURELESS, vėrd'ūr-les, *adj.* Wanting verdure.

VERDUROUS, vėrd'ūr-us, *adj.* Covered with verdure: green: decked with green.

VERE, vēr, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To veer.

VERGE, vėrj, *v.i.* *To bend* or incline: to tend downward: to slope: to tend: to border upon:—*pr.p.* verg'ing; *pa.p.* verged'. [L. *vergo*, to bend.]

VERGE, vėrj, *n.* A slender *green* branch, a twig: a rod, staff, or mace, or anything like them, used as an emblem of authority: extent of jurisdiction (esp. of the lord-steward of the royal household): edge: brink: the spindle of a watch-balance. [L. *virga—vireo*, to be green.]

VERGER, vėrj'ėr, *n.* One who carries a verge or emblem of authority: the beadle of a cathedral church: a pew-opener or attendant in church.

VERIFIABLE, ver'i-fī-a-bl, *adj.* That may be verified, proved, or confirmed.

VERIFICATION, ver-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of verifying or proving to be true: the state of being verified.

VERIFY, ver'i-fī, *v.t.* *To make* out or shew to be *true:* to establish the truth of by evidence: to confirm:—*pr.p.* ver'ifying; *pa.p.* ver'ified. [L. *verus*, true (perh. conn. with Sans. *vri*, to choose), and *facio*, to make.] [L. *verus*, true.]

VERILY, ver'i-li, *adv.* *Truly:* certainly: really. [From

VERISIMILAR, ver-i-sim'i-lar, *adj.* *Truth-like:* likely: probable. [L. *verisimilis—verus*, true, and *similis*, like.]

VERISIMILITUDE, ver-i-sim-il'i-tūd, *n.* *Similitude* or likeness *to truth:* likelihood. [L. *verisimilitudo—verus*, true, and *similitudo*. See SIMILITUDE.]

VERITABLE, ver'i-ta-bl, *adj.* *True:* according to fact: real: actual. [From L. *verus*, true.]

VERITABLY, ver'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In a veritable manner: truly: really.

VERITY, ver'i-ti, *n.* *The quality of being true* or real: truth (so in *B.*): a true assertion or tenet. [L. *veritas—verus*, true.]

VERJUICE, vėr'jōōs, *n.* The *juice* of *green* or unripe fruit: a kind of vinegar from it. [Fr. *verjus—vert*, green (see VERDANT), and Fr., L. *jus*, juice.]

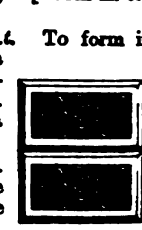
VERMEIL, vėr'mil, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as VERMILION.

VERMEIL-TINCTURED, vėr'mil-tingk'tūrd, *adj.* (*Milton*). Vermilion-tinted, tinged of a bright-red colour.

VERMICELLI, vėr-mi-chel'i, *n.* The stiff paste or dough of fine wheat-flour made into small *worm-like* or thread-like rolls. [It., pl. of *vermicello*, L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.]

VERMICULAR, vėr-mik'ū-lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or *like a worm* (esp. in its motion). [From L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.]

VERMICULATE, vėr-mik'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To form inlaid work which *resembles the motion* or track *of worms:*—*pr.p.* vermic'ulating; *pa.p.* vermic'ulated. [L. *vermiculor, -atus — vermis*, a worm.]



Vermiculated work.

VERMICULATE, vėr-mik'ū-lāt, *adj.* Inlaid or formed so as to imitate the track of worms: crawling like a worm: insinuating, sophistical. [See verb.]

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VERMICULATION, vėr-mik-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of moving or forming, so as to resemble the motion of a worm: (*med.*) the sensation of a worm-like motion. [From VERMICULATE.]

VERMIFORM, vėr'mi-form, *adj.* *Having the form of a worm.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and FORM.]

VERMIFUGE, vėr'mi-fūj, *n.* (*med.*) A substance *that expels worms* from animal bodies. [Fr., from L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to cause to flee, to expel, from *fugio*, to flee.]

VERMIL, vėr'mil, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as VERMILION.

VERMILION, vėr-mil'yun, *n.* A scarlet colouring substance obtained from *a little worm* or insect (the cochineal): a bright red colouring substance obtained from sulphur and mercury: any beautiful red colour. —*v.t.* To dye vermilion: to colour a delicate red. [Fr. *vermillon*, low L. *vermilium*, from L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.]

VERMILY, vėr'mil-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as VERMILION.

VERMIN, vėr'min, *n.* *A worm:* any noxious or mischievous animal or insect (esp. such as is small): noxious persons (in contempt). [Fr. *vermine*, L. *vermis*, usually referred to *verto*, to turn or twist, but see WORM.]

VERMIVOROUS, vėr-miv'or-us, *adj.* *Devouring worms.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *voro*, to devour.]

VERNACULAR, vėr-nak'ū-lar, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Belonging to home-born slaves:* native: belonging to the country of one's birth. [L. *vernaculus—verna*, a slave born in his master's house.]

VERNACULARLY, vėr-nak'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a vernacular manner: in the vernacular.

VERNAL, vėr'nal, *adj.* *Belonging to the spring:* appearing in spring: belonging to youth. [L. *vernalis—ver*, Gr. *ear*, spring.]

VERNANT, vėr'nant, *adj.* (*Milton*). Flourishing as in spring. [L. *vernans, vernantis*, pr.p. of *verno*, to flourish—*ver*, spring.]

VERNATION, vėr-nā'shun, *n.* (*bot.*) The peculiar disposition of the leaves within the leaf-bud. [From *verno, vernatum*, to flourish—*ver*, spring.]

VERNIER, vėr'ni-ėr, *n.* A short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument for measuring intervals between its divisions, so called from *Vernier* of Brussels, its inventor.

VERONICA, ve-ron'i-ka, *n.* A supposed saint in the R. C. Church, who is stated to have offered her veil to Jesus Christ as he was on his way to Calvary, to wipe the sweat from his face, when his features were impressed on the cloth: a portrait of our Saviour's face on a handkerchief: a genus of plants, popularly known as Speedwell. [A corr. of Gr. *phere-nikē*, victorious—*pherō*, to bear, and *nikē*, victory.]

VERREL, ver'el, *n.* A corr. of FERRULE.

VERRUCOSE, ver'ū-kōs, } *adj.* *Covered with little*
VERRUCOUS, ver'ū-kus, } *knobs* or wart-like prominences: warty. [L. *verrucosus—verruca*, a wart.]

VERSATILE, vėrs'a-til, *adj.* *Turning often:* changeable: unsteady: turning easily from one thing to another. [L. *versatilis—verso*, freq. of *verto*, to turn.]

VERSATILITY, vėrs-a-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being versatile: changeableness: the faculty of turning easily to new tasks or subjects.

VERSE, vėrs, *n.* (*lit.*) *A turning:* a line of poetry, at the end of which one turns to a new line: metrical arrangement and language: poetry: a stanza: a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters of the Bible: (*mus.*) a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To tell in verse, to relate poetically:—*pr.p.* vers'ing; *pa.p.* versed'. [L. *versus*, a line in writing—*verto, versum*, to turn.]

VERSED, vėrst, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Turned about* in the same place, exercised: thoroughly acquainted: skilled: (*math.*) reversed. [Fr. *versé*—L. *versatus*, pa.p. of *versor*, to turn round.] [dim. of *versus*, a verse.]

VERSICLE, vėrs'i-kl, *n.* *A little verse.* [L. *versiculus*,

VERSIFICATION, vėrs-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act, art, or practice of composing metrical verses. [From L. *versus*, a verse, and *facio*, to make.]

VERSIFIER, vėrs'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who makes verses: one who converts into verse.

VERSIFY, vėrs'i-fī, *v.i.* To make verses.—*v.t.* to relate in verse: to turn into verse:—*pr.p.* vers'ifying; *pa.p.* vers'ified. [L. *versifico—versus*, a verse, *facio*, to make.]

VERSION, vėr'shun, *n.* (*orig.*) *Turning:* the act of translating: that which is translated from one language into another: account: statement. [See VERSE.]

VERST, vėrst, *n.* A Russian measure of length, equal to 1166⅔ yards, or about two-thirds of an English mile. [Russ. *versta.*]

VERT, vėrt, *n.* A *green* colour represented in engraving by parallel lines sloping downward towards the right. [Fr. *vert*, L. *viridis*, green.]

VERTEBRA, vėrt'e-bra, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which turns*, a joint: one of the small bones of the spine:—*pl.* VERTEBRÆ (vėrt'e-brē), the bones and joints forming the backbone. [L.—*verto*, to turn.]

VERTEBRAL, vėrt'e-bral, *adj.* Pertaining to the vertebræ or joints of the backbone.

VERTEBRATE, vėrt'e-brāt, } *adj.* *Furnished*
VERTEBRATED, vėrt'e-brāt-ed, } *with joints:* having a backbone.—*n.* An animal having an internal skeleton with a backbone. [L. *vertebratus—vertebra.* See VERTEBRA.]

VERTEX, vėrt'eks, *n.* The top or *turning*-point: the summit: the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle: (*astron.*) the zenith. [L.—*verto*, to turn.]

VERTICAL, vėrt'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the vertex: placed in the zenith: perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—*n.* A vertical line. [From L. *vertex, -icis.* See VERTEX.]

VERTICALLY, vėrt'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a vertical manner: from above straight downwards: perpendicularly.

VERTICILLATE, vėr-tis'il-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Arranged round the stalk in a ring or whorl, as leaves or flowers, whorled. [Low L. *verticillatus—verticillus*, dim. of *vertex.* See VERTEX.]

VERTIGINOUS, vėr-tij'in-us, *adj.* Turning round: affected with vertigo: giddy.

VERTIGO, vėr-tī'go or vėrt'i-go, *n.* A sensation as if everything were *turning* round one, or as if one were going to fall. [L.—*verto*, to turn.]

VERTUOUS, vėr'tū-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Possessing virtue or power.

VERVAIN, vėr'vān, *n.* A plant of the genus Verbena. [Fr. *verveine.* See VERBENA.]

VERVE, vėrv, *n.* The mental excitement or enthusiasm which animates a poet, &c.: enthusiasm: energy. [Fr.]

VERVELS, vėrv'elz, *n.* Small rings attached to the ends of the jesses of a hawk, through which the leash is passed that fastens the hawk to its block. [Fr. *vervelle.*]

VERY, ver'i, *adj.* *True, real* (so in *B.*): actual.—*adv.* In a great degree. [O. E. *veray*, O. Fr. *verai*—L. *verax*, true. See VERACIOUS, VERIFY.]

VESICANT, ves'i-kant, *adj.* *Blistering.* — *n.* A

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substance that vesicates or raises blisters. [Low L. *vesicans, -antis*, pr.p. of *vesico*. See VESICATE.]

VESICATE, ves'i-kāt, *v.t.* To raise blisters on:—*pr.p.* ves'icating; *pa.p.* ves'icated. [Low L. *vesico, -atum*—L. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister.]

VESICATION, ves-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act or process of vesicating or raising blisters on the skin.

VESICATORY, ves'i-ka-tor-i, *n.* Same as VESICANT.

VESICLE, ves'i-kl, *n.* *A small bladder* or tumour: a small cavity in an animal body: (*bot.*) a bladder-like cell. [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder, from root of VESSEL.]

VESICULAR, ves-ik'ū-lar, } *adj.* Pertaining to or
VESICULOUS, ves-ik'ū-lus, } full of vesicles, full of interstices: having little glands on the surface.

VESPER, ves'pėr, *n.* The evening-star, Venus: the evening:—*pl.* in R. C. Church, the evening-service, in Eng. Church, the sixth canonical hour, even-song.—*adj.* Pertaining to the evening or to vespers. [L. *vesper*, Gr. *hesperos*, evening.]

VESSEL, ves'el, *n.* *A vase* or utensil for holding something: a hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, &c.: a tube in which fluids, as blood, &c., are contained. [It. *vasello*, L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vas, vasis*, a vase.]

VEST, vest, *n.* *That which is put on* as dress: a garment: a waistcoat.—*v.t.* To clothe: to invest: (*law*) to give fixed right of possession.—*v.i.* to descend or to take effect, as a right. [L. *vestis*, Gr. *hesthēs*; Goth. *vasjan*, to clothe, Gr. *hennumi, hesō*, to put on; Sans. *vas*, to wear, put on.]

VESTA, ves'ta, *n.* Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the virgin goddess *of the hearth* and home. [L.; Gr. *Hestia*, from *hestia*, the hearth of the house.]

VESTAL, ves'tal, *adj.* Pertaining to or consecrated to the service of Vesta: chaste: pure.

VESTED, vest'ed, *p.adj.* Not contingent or suspended: fixed.

VESTIBULE, ves'ti-būl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Not a dwelling-*place: an open court or porch before a house: a hall next the entrance to a house: (*anat.*) a cavity forming part of the ear. [L. *vestibulum—ve*, not, *stabulum*, a standing-place, a dwelling—*sto*, to stand.]

VESTIGE, ves'tij, *n.* *A track* or footprint: traces or remains of something. [L. *vestigium—vestigo*, to track—*ve*, denoting separation, and *stich*, Sans. *stigh*, to ascend, root of Gr. *steichō*, Ger. *steigen*, to go.]

VESTIMENT, vest'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). VESTMENT.

VESTMENT, vest'ment, *n.* A garment: a long outer robe. [L. *vestimentum—vestio*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment.]

VESTRY, vest'ri, *n.* A room attached to a church, in which the *vestments* are kept and parochial meetings held: an assembly of the managers of parochial affairs. [L. *vestiarium—vestiarius*, belonging to clothes—*vestis*, a garment.]

VESTRYMAN, vest'ri-man, *n.* A member of a vestry.

VESTURE, vest'ūr, *n.* *Clothing:* dress: a robe: a garment. [It. *vestura*, low L. *vestitura*—L. *vestio*, to clothe.]

VESUVIAN, ve-sū'vi-an, *adj.* Pertaining or relating to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.—*n.* A mineral allied to garnet, sometimes called pyramidal garnet, found in volcanic and primitive rocks, and so called because frequent in masses ejected from Vesuvius: a kind of match used in lighting cigars, &c.

VETCH, vech, *n.* A genus of plants, mostly climbing, some of which are cultivated for fodder, esp. the tare. [It. *veccia*, L. *vicia*.]

VETCHY, vech'i, *adj.* Abounding with vetches: (*Spenser*) consisting of the straw of the vetch.

VETERAN, vet'ėr-an, *adj.* *Old*, experienced: long exercised, esp. in military life.—*n.* One long exercised in any service, esp. in war. [L. *veteranus—vetus, veteris*, old.]

VETERINARIAN, vet-ėr-in-ār'i-an, *n.* One skilled in the diseases of domestic animals. [From VETERINARY.]

VETERINARY, vet'ėr-in-ar-i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Pertaining to beasts of burden* or *draught:* pertaining to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals. [L. *veterinarius—veterinus*, a contr. of *veheterinus—veho*, to bear, carry.]

VETO, vē'to, *n.* (*pl.* VETOES, -tōz). (*lit.*) *I forbid:* any authoritative prohibition: the power of rejecting or forbidding.—*v.t.* To reject by a veto: to withhold assent to:—*pr.p.* vē'toing; *pa.p.* vē'toed. [L. *veto*, to forbid.]

VEX, veks, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To shake in carrying:* (*B.*) to harass: to torment: to irritate by small provocations. [L. *vexo*, to carry much—*veho*, to carry.]

VEXATION, veks-ā'shun, *n.* The act of vexing: state of being vexed: trouble: a teasing annoyance.

VEXATIOUS, veks-ā'shus, *adj.* Causing vexation or annoyance: teasing: distressing: harassing: full of trouble.

VEXATIOUSLY, veks-ā'shus-li, *adv.* In a vexatious manner: troublesomely.

VEXATIOUSNESS, veks-ā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of vexing or annoying.

VEXINGLY, veks'ing-li, *adv.* So as to vex or annoy.

VIADUCT, vī'a-dukt, *n.* A road or railway carried by a structure over a valley, river, &c. [L. *via*, a way, and *duco, ductum*, to lead, bring.]

VIAL, vī'al, *n.* Same as PHIAL.

VIAND, vī'and, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is necessary to life:* food: articles for food, usually in *pl.* [Fr. *viande*, It. *vivanda*—L. *vivo*, to live.]

VIATICUM, vī-at'ik-um, *n.* (*orig.*) Provisions *for the way:* in R. C. Church, the communion given to the dying. [L.—*via*, a way.]

VIBRANT, vī'brant, *adj.* Vibrating. [From VIBRATE.]

VIBRATE, vī'brāt, *v.i.* *To shake, to tremble:* to move backwards and forwards: to swing: to pass from one state to another.—*v.t.* to cause to shake: to move to and fro: to measure by moving to and fro: to affect with vibratory motion:—*pr.p.* vī'brating; *pa.p.* vī'brated. [L. *vibro, vibratum*.]

VIBRATILE, vī'bra-til, *adj.* Having a vibratory motion: (*zool.*) adapted to or used in vibratory motion. [From VIBRATE.]

VIBRATION, vī-brā'shun, *n.* The act of vibrating: state of being vibrated: (*phys.*) a vibrating motion of the particles of an elastic body.

VIBRATORY, vī'bra-tor-i, *adj.* Vibrating: consisting in vibrations: causing vibrations.

VICAR, vik'ar, *n.* *One who acts in place of another:* in the Eng. Church, the priest who supplies the place of the rector: the incumbent of an appropriated benefice. [L. *vicarius*, supplying the place of another—*vicis*, change, alternation.]

VICAR-APOSTOLIC, in R. C. Church, a missionary bishop or priest having powers from the pope.—VICAR-GENERAL, in the Eng. Church, an officer having powers from the chancellor of a diocese.

VICARAGE, vik'ar-āj, *n.* The benefice or residence of a vicar.

VICARIAL, vī-kā'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a vicar.

VICARIATE, vī-kā'ri-āt, *adj.* Having vicarious or delegated power.—*n.* Delegated power.

VICARIOUS, vī-kā'ri-us, *adj.* *Filling the place of*

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another: performed or suffered in place of or for the sake of another. [L. *vicarius.* See VICAR.]

VICARIOUSLY, vī-kā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In the place of another: by substitution or delegation. [From VICARIOUS.]

VICARSHIP, vik'ar-ship, *n.* The office of a vicar.

VICE, vīs, *n.* An instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a *screw*, for holding anything tightly, as in filing, &c.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To screw. [Fr. *vis*, It. *vite*, screw—L. *vitis*, tendril of a vine, anything of a like spiral form.]

VICE, vīs, *n.* A blemish or fault: immoral conduct: depravity of manners. [Fr.—L. *vitium*, a blemish.]

VICE-ADMIRAL, vīs-ad'mi-ral, *n.* One acting in the place of, or second in command to an admiral: a civil officer who exercises Admiralty jurisdiction. [L. *vice*, in the place of—*vicis*, change, and ADMIRAL.]

VICE-ADMIRALTY, vīs-ad'mi-ral-ti, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, vīs-chan'sel-lor, *n.* One acting for or next in rank to a chancellor. [L. *vice*, and CHANCELLOR.]

VICED, vīst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Vicious, corrupt.

VICEGERENCY, vīs-jē'ren-si, *n.* The office or deputed power of a vicegerent.

VICEGERENT, vīs-jē'rent, *adj.* *Acting in place of another*, having delegated authority.—*n.* One acting in place of a superior. [L. *vice*, and *gerens, -entis*, pr.p. of *gero*, to act.]

VICENARY, vī'sen-ar-i, *adj.* Of or belonging to the number *twenty:* twentieth. [L. *vicenarius—viceni—viginti*, twenty.]

VICENNIAL, vī-sen'yal, *adj.* *Continuing* or comprising *twenty years:* occurring once every twenty years. [L. *viceni*, twenty, and *annus*, a year.]

VICE-PRESIDENCY, vīs-prez'i-den-si, *n.* The office or dignity of a vice-president.

VICE-PRESIDENT, vīs-prez'i-dent, *n.* An officer next in rank below the president. [L. *vice*, and PRESIDENT.]

VICEREGAL, vīs-rē'gal, *adj.* Pertaining to a viceroy

VICEROY, vīs'roy, *n.* One who rules *in place of a king.* [Fr. *vice-roi*—L. *vice*, and *rex*, king.]

VICEROYALTY, vīs-roy'al-ti, } *n.* The office or ju-
VICEROYSHIP, vīs'roy-ship, } risdiction of a viceroy.

VICINAGE, vis'in-āj, *n.* *Neighbourhood:* places near. [O. Fr. *veisinage—veisin*, L. *vicinus*, neighbouring—*vicus*, a row of houses, Gr. *oikos*, a dwelling.]

VICINITY, vi-sin'i-ti, *n.* *Neighbourhood:* nearness: that which is near. [L. *vicinitas—vicinus.* See VICINAGE.]

VICIOUS, vish'us, *adj.* Having a vice or defect: corrupt in principles or conduct: depraved: impure, as language or air: given to bad tricks, as a horse.

VICIOUSLY, vish'us-li, *adv.* In a vicious manner.

VICIOUSNESS, vish'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vicious: wickedness: unruliness.

VICISSITUDE, vi-sis'i-tūd, *n.* *Change from one thing to another:* change: revolution. [L. *vicissitudo—vicis*, change, turn.]

VICTIM, vik'tim, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is bound:* a living being offered as a sacrifice: some thing or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object: a person suffering injury. [L. *victima*, prob. from *vincio, vinctum*, to bind.]

VICTIMISE, vik'tim-īz, *v.t.* To make a victim of: to cheat:—*pr.p.* vic'timising; *pa.p.* vic'timised.

VICTOR, vik'tor, *n.* *A conqueror:* one who defeats in battle: a winner.—*adj.* Victorious. [L.—*vinco, victum*, to conquer.]

VICTORESS, vik'tor-es, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female who [is victorious.

VICTORIA, vik-tō'ri-a, *n.* A genus of aquatic plants of the water-lily family, named after Queen Victoria.

VICTORINE, vik-tor-ēn', *n.* A kind of fur tippet [worn by ladies.

VICTORIOUS, vik-tō'ri-us, *adj.* Relating to victory: superior in contest: having overcome an enemy: producing or indicating victory. [L. *victoriosus—victor.* See VICTOR.].

VICTORIOUSLY, vik-tō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a victorious manner: triumphantly.

VICTORY, vik'tor-i, *n.* *The act of conquering:* success in any contest: a battle gained. [L. *victoria—victor.* See VICTOR.]

VICTRICE, vik'tris, *n.* (*Shak.*) A female victor.

VICTUAL, vit'l, *v.t.* To supply with victuals or food: to store with provisions:—*pr.p.* vict'ualing; *pa.p.* vict'ualed.

VICTUALER, vit'l-ér, *n.* One who provides victuals or provisions: (*Shak.*) an inn-keeper or tavern-keeper.

VICTUALING-YARD, vit'l-ing-yärd, *n.* A public establishment for the collection and supply of provisions to the navy.

VICTUALS, vit'lz (*B.* VICTUAL, vit'l), *n.* *That which is necessary for living:* food for human beings: meat. [Low L. *victualia*—L. *victualis*, relating to living—*vivo, victum*, to live.]

VICUNA, vi-kōōn'ya, *n.* A species of llama, native [of South America.

VIDETTE. Same as VEDETTE.

VIDIMUS, vid'i-mus, *n.* (*lit.*) *We have seen:* an examination or inspection, as of documents, accounts, &c. [L.—*video*, to see.]

VIE, vī, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To war:* to strive for superiority.—*v.t.* to shew or practise in competition: to wager: (*Shak.*) to urge, to press:—*pr.p.* vy'ing; *pa.p.* vied'. [A.S. *wigan, wiggan*, to carry on war—*wig*, war; O. Ger. *wigan*, Goth. *veigan.*]

VIEW, vū, *n.* *The act of seeing: sight:* reach of the sight: whole extent seen: that which is seen: direction in which a thing is seen: the picture of a scene: a sketch: mental survey: mode of looking at or receiving: opinion: intention.—*v.t.* To see: to look at attentively: to examine intellectually. [Fr. *vue—vu*, pa.p. of *voir*, L. *video*, to see.]

VIEWER, vū'ér, *n.* One who views or sees: (*law*) a kind of public inspector.

VIEWLESS, vūles, *adj.* Not to be viewed: invisible.

VIGESIMAL, vī-jes'i-mal, *adj.* *Twentieth.* [L. *vigesimus—viginti*, twenty.]

VIGESIMO-QUARTO, vī-jes'i-mo-kwor'to, *adj.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make *twenty-four* leaves, as a vigesimo-quarto book. [L. *vigesimus—viginti*, twenty, and *quartus—quatuor*, four.]

VIGIL, vij'il, *n.* *Wakefulness:* watching: keeping awake for religious exercises: the eve before a feast or fast-day, orig. kept by watching through the night. [L. *vigilia—vigil*, awake, watchful—*vigeo*, to be lively.]

VIGILANCE, vij'il-ans, *n.* *Wakefulness:* watchfulness: circumspection: (*Milton*) guard, watch. [Fr.—L. *vigilantia—vigilans.* See VIGILANT.]

VIGILANT, vij'il-ant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Keeping awake:* watchful: on the look-out for danger: circumspect. [L. *vigilans, -antis*, pr.p. of *vigilo*, to keep awake—*vigil.* See VIGIL.]

VIGILANTLY, vij'il-ant-li, *adv.* In a vigilant manner: watchfully.

VIGNETTE, vin'yet or vin-yet', *n.* (*orig.*) An ornamental flourish *of vine* leaves and tendrils on

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manuscripts and books: any small ornamental engraving. [Fr.—*vigne*, L. *vinea*, a vine. See VINE.]

VIGOR, vig'ur, *n.* American spelling of VIGOUR.

VIGOROUS, vig'ur-us, *adj.* Full of vigour or physical strength: strong either in mind or body.

VIGOROUSLY, vig'ur-us-li, *adv.* In a vigorous manner: forcibly: energetically.

VIGOROUSNESS, vig'ur-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vigorous: strength.

VIGOUR, vig'ur, *n.* *Active strength:* physical force: vital strength in animals or plants: strength of mind: energy. [L. *vigor—vigeo*, to be strong.]

VIKING, vī'king, *n.* One of the pirate chiefs among the Northmen who infested the European seas in the 8th and 9th centuries. [From Scand. *vik*, a bay, from their ships putting off from the bay and not from the lawful harbour. The word has no connection with KING.]

VILD, vīld, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Vile, wicked.

VILDLY, vīld'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Vilely.

VILE, vīl, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Cheap* (so in *B.*): worthless: mean: morally impure: wicked. [Fr.; L. *vilis*.]

VILELY, vīl'li, *adv.* In a vile manner: basely.

VILENESS, vīl'nes, *n.* The quality of being vile: baseness: moral depravity.

VILIFICATION, vil-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of vilifying.

VILIFIER, vil'i-fī-ėr, *n.* One who vilifies.

VILIFY, vil'i-fī, *v.t.* To make vile: to attempt to degrade by slander: to defame:—*pr.p.* vil'ifying; *pa.p.* vil'ified. [L. *vilis*, vile, and *facio*, to make.]

VILLA, vil'a, *n.* (*orig.*) *A little village, a farm:* a country residence or seat. [L. *villa*, for *vicula*, dim. of *vicus*, a village.]

VILLAGE, vil'āj, *n.* (*orig.*) A number of houses inhabited by peasants near the residence of a proprietor or farmer: any small assemblage of houses, less than a town. [It. *villaggio*—L. *villa*. See VILLA.]

VILLAGER, vil'āj-ėr, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vil'āj-ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) A district of villages.

VILLAIN, vil'an or vil'in, *n.* (*orig.*) A serf attached *to a villa* or farm, *a villager:* a clownish person: a man extremely degraded: a deliberate scoundrel. [O. Fr. *villain*, low L. *villanus—villa*. See VILLA.]

VILLAINOUS, vil'an-us, *adj.* Like or suited to a villain: depraved: proceeding from extreme depravity: sorry.

VILLAINOUSLY, vil'an-us-li, *adv.* In a villainous manner: basely.

VILLAINOUSNESS, vil'an-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being villainous: baseness.

VILLAINY, vil'an-i, *n.* The act of a villain: extreme depravity: an atrocious crime.

VILLANAGE, vil'an-āj, *n.* The state of a villein—usually written *villeinage*.

VILLATIC, vil-at'ik, *adj.* (*Milton*). Belonging to a village. [L. *villaticus—villa*. See VILLA.]

VILLEIN, vil'in, *n.* A feudal tenant of the lowest class who held lands by a base or servile tenure. [See VILLAIN.]

VILLEINAGE, VILLENAGE, vil'in-āj, *n.* The state, condition, or service of a villein.

VILLI, vil'ī, *n.pl.* (*anat.*) Fine small fibres covering certain membranes: (*bot.*) fine soft hairs on fruits, flowers, and other parts of plants. [L., pl. of *villus*, hair, wool.]

VILLIFORM, vil'i-form, *adj.* Having the form or appearance of villi.

VILLOSE, vil-ōz', *adj.* VILLOUS.

VILLOSITY, vil-os'i-ti, *n.* The state of being villose.

VILLOUS, vil'us, *adj.* Covered with long, soft hairs: formed of minute *villi*, resembling the pile of velvet. [L. *villosus—villus*. See VILLI.]

VINAIGRETTE, vin-ā-gret', *n.* A small box of silver or gold for holding aromatic vinegar, and used as a smelling-bottle. [Fr.—*vinaigre*. See VINEGAR.]

VINCIBILITY, vins-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being vincible.

VINCIBLE, vins'i-bl, *adj.* *That may be vanquished* or *conquered*. [L. *vincibilis—vinco*, to conquer.]

VINCULUM, ving'kū-lum, *n.* *That which binds together:* (*math.*) a horizontal line placed over several quantities to shew that they are to be treated as one. [L.—*vinco*, *vinctum*, to bind.]

VINDICABLE, vin'di-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be vindicated or defended.

VINDICATE, vin'di-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To assert with authority:* to lay claim to: to defend: to maintain by force:—*pr.p.* vin'dicating; *pa.p.* vin'dicated. [L. *vindico*, *-atum—vis*, *vim*, power, influence, *dico*, to say, assert.]

VINDICATION, vin-di-kā'shun, *n.* Act of vindicating: defence: justification: support.

VINDICATIVE, vin'di-kāt-iv, *adj.* Vindicating: tending to vindicate.

VINDICATOR, vin'di-kāt-or, *n.* One who vindicates, maintains, or defends.

VINDICATORY, vin'di-kat-or-i, *adj.* Tending to vindicate: inflicting punishment.

VINDICTIVE, vin-dikt'iv, *adj.* *Revengeful.* [From L. *vindicta*, revenge—root of VINDICATE.]

VINDICTIVELY, vin-dikt'iv-li, *adv.* In a vindictive manner: revengefully.

VINDICTIVENESS, vin-dikt'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being vindictive.

VINE, vīn, *n.* The plant from which *wine* is made: the woody climbing plant that produces grapes: (*hort.*) a climbing or trailing plant, or its stem. [L. *vinea*, a vine—*vinum*, Gr. *oinos*, wine.]

VINE-DRESSER, vīn'-dres'ėr, *n.* One who dresses or trims and cultivates vines.

VINEGAR, vin'e-gar, *n.* (*lit.*) *Sour wine:* an acid liquor got from fermented and vinous liquors. [Fr. *vinaigre—vin*, L. *vinum*, wine, *aigre*, L. *acer*, sour.]

VINEGAR-PLANT, vin'e-gar-plant, *n.* A minute fungus found on decaying bodies, and which, if placed in sugar and water, turns it into vinegar.

VINERY, vīn'ėr-i, *n.* A hot-house for rearing vines.

VINEWED, vin'ūd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Mouldy: musty. [From A.S. *fynig*, musty.]

VINEYARD, vin'yard, *n.* A yard or enclosure for rearing grape-vines: a plantation of grape-vines.

VINOUS, vīn'us, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the qualities of wine. [L. *vinosus—vinum*, wine.]

VINTAGE, vint'āj, *n.* *The gathering of grapes:* the yearly produce of grapes: the time of grape-gathering. [Fr. *vendange*, L. *vindemia—vinum*, wine, grapes, and *demo*, to remove—*de*, out of or away, and *emo*, to take.]

VINTNER, vint'nėr, *n.* (*orig.*) *A wine-dealer:* a tavern-keeper. [O. Fr. *vinetier*, L. *vinitor*, a vine-dresser—*vinum*, wine.]

VINY, vīn'i, *adj.* Belonging to, consisting of, or abounding in vines: producing grapes.

VIOL, vī'ol, *n.* An old musical instrument like the violin, with six strings.

[Fr. *viole*, It. *viola*, Prov. *viula*, low L. *vidula*, *vitula*, from L. *vitulari*, to skip like a calf, to make merry—*vitula*, a calf: or from L. *fidicula*, dim. of *fides*, a fiddle.]

VIOLABLE, vī'o-la-bl, *adj.* That may be violated, injured, or broken.

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VIOLATE, vī'o-lāt, *v.t.* *To treat with force:* to injure: to abuse: to ravish: to profane: to break forcibly: to transgress:—*pr.p.* vī'olāting; *pa.p.* vī'olāted. [L. *violo*, *-atum*—*vis*, Gr. *is*, strength, force.]

VIOLATION, vī-o-lā'shun, *n.* The act of violating or injuring: infringement: non-observance: profanation: rape.

VIOLATOR, vī'o-lāt-or, *n.* One who violates, infringes, profanes, or debauches.

VIOLENCE, vī'o-lens, *n.* The state or quality of being violent: force, physical or moral: unjust force: outrage: profanation: injury: rape. [L. *violentia*—*violentus*, violent.]

VIOLENT, vī'o-lent, *adj.* Acting *with* physical *force* or strength: moved by strong feeling: passionate: vehement: outrageous: produced by force: unnatural.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To act with violence. [Fr., L. *violentus*—*vis*, force.]

VIOLENTLY, vī'o-lent-li, *adv.* In a violent manner: [with force.

VIOLET, vī'o-let, *n.* A plant of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue: the colour of the violet, a bluish or light purple.—*adj.* Of the colour of the violet, bluish or light purple. [Fr. *violette*, L. *viola*.]

VIOLIN, vī-o-lin', *n.* A musical instrument of four strings played with a bow: a fiddle. [Fr. *violon*, It. *violino*. See VIOL.]

VIOLINIST, vī-o-lin'ist, } *n.* A player on the viol
VIOLIST, vī'ol-ist, } or on the violin.

VIOLONCELLIST, vē-o-lon-chel'list or -sel'list, *n.* A player on the violoncello.

VIOLONCELLO, vē-o-lon-chel'lo or -sel'lo, *n.* A bass violin. [It., dim. of *violone*, a bass violin—*viola*. See VIOL.]

VIOLONE, vē-o-lō'nā, *n.* The largest kind of bass-viol, having strings tuned an octave lower than the violoncello. [It.—*viola*. See VIOL.]

VIPER, vī'pėr, *n.* A poisonous reptile of the order of snakes, once believed to be the only serpent *that brought forth living young:* any base, malicious person. [L. *vipera*, contr. of *vivipera*—*vivus*, living, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

VIPERISH, vī'pėr-ish, *adj.* Like a viper.

VIPEROUS, vī'pėr-us, *adj.* Having the qualities of a viper: venomous: malignant.

VIRAGO, vi-rā'go, *n.* A woman having the qualities *of a man:* a bold, impudent woman: a termagant. [L., akin to *vir*, a man.]

VIRELAY, vir'e-lā, *n.* (*Spenser*). An ancient kind of French poem in short lines, and consisting of only two rhymes, after employing one of which for some time the poet *turned* to the other. [Fr. *virelai*—*virer*, to turn.]

VIRGILIAN, vėr-jil'i-an, *adj.* Relating to or resembling the style of Virgil, the Roman poet.

VIRGIN, vėr'jin, *n.* *A fresh, blooming* woman: a maiden: a woman who has had no sexual intercourse with man: (*B.*) a person of either sex who has not known sexual intercourse: (*astron.*) Virgo, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*adj.* Becoming a maiden: maidenly: pure: chaste: undefiled: fresh.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To keep pure. [It. *vergini*, L. *virgo*, *virginis*, from *vireo*, to be green or fresh.]

VIRGINAL, vėr'jin-al, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of or pertaining to a virgin.—*n.* An old musical instrument, prob. so called from being used by virgins.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To strike lightly, as on a virginal.

VIRGINITY, vėr-jin'it-i, *n.* The state of a virgin.

VIRGO, vėr'go, *n.* The Virgin, one of the signs of the zodiac. [L.]

VIRGULE, vėr'gūl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little rod:* a mark of punctuation, a comma. [L. *virgula*—*virga*, a twig—*vireo*, to become green.]

VIRIDITY, vir-id'it-i, *n.* *Verdure: greenness.* [L. *viriditas*—*viridis*, green. See VERDANT.]

VIRILE, vir'il or -īl, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to a man* or to the male sex: masculine: manly. [L. *virilis*—*vir*, a man, conn. with Gr. *herōs*, a hero, Goth. *vairs*, Gael. *fear*, Sans. *vīr*, to be valiant, *vīra*, strong.]

VIRILITY, vir-il'it-i, *n.* The state or quality of being virile: the power of a full-grown male: the power of procreation: manhood.

VIRTU, vėr'tū or -tōō, *n.* (*lit.*) *Virtue:* a love of the fine arts: taste for curiosities: objects of art or antiquity. [It.]

VIRTUAL, vėr'tū-al, *adj.* Having virtue or efficacy: having the efficacy without the material part: in effect though not in fact.

VIRTUALLY, vėr'tu-al-li, *adv.* In a virtual manner: in effect, though not actually.

VIRTUE, vėr'tū, *n.* *Manliness: strength* (so in *B.*): force: power: excellence: worth: the practice of duty: a moral excellence: female chastity: purity: (*Shak.*) essential excellence. [It. *virtu*, L. *virtus*—*vir*, a man.]

VIRTUELESS, vėr'tū-les, *adj.* Wanting virtue: without efficacy. [pregnable in virtue.

VIRTUE-PROOF, vėr'tū-prōōf, *adj.* (*Milton*). Im-

VIRTUOSITY, vėr-tū-os'i-ti, *n.* The state or character of a virtuoso.

VIRTUOSO, vėr-tū-ō'so or -too-ō'zo, *n.* (*pl.* VIRTUOSI). (*lit.*) *One devoted to virtu:* one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

VIRTUOUS, vėr'tū-us, *adj.* Having virtue or moral goodness: blameless: righteous: practising duty: being according to the moral law: chaste (of a woman): (*Milton*) having special efficacy: (*Shak.*) endowed with virtues, excellent. [manner.

VIRTUOUSLY, vėr'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a virtuous

VIRULENCE, vir'ū-lens, } *n.* The quality of being
VIRULENCY, vir'ū-len-si, } virulent or poisonous: malignity: bitterness.

VIRULENT, vir'ū-lent, *adj.* Full of virus or poison: very active in injury: bitter in enmity, spiteful.

VIRULENTLY, vir'ū-lent-li, *adv.* In a virulent manner: with bitterness.

VIRUS, vī'rus, *n.* *A slimy liquid:* contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, &c.): the poison which causes infection: any foul, hurtful matter. [L., Gr. *ios*, Sans. *visha*, poison.]

VIS, vis, *n.* Force: power. [L.]

VISAGE, viz'āj, *n.* *That which is visible* or *seen:* the face or look. [Low L. *visagium*—L. *visus*, a thing seen—*video*, *visum*, to see.] [ance.

VISAGED, viz'ājd, *adj.* Having a visage or counten-

VISCERA, vis'ėr-a, *n.pl.* The inner parts of the animal body: the entrails. [L. *viscus*, pl. *viscera*.]

VISCERAL, vis'ėr-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the viscera.

VISCERATE, vis'ėr-āt, *v.t.* To deprive of the viscera or entrails: to embowel:—*pr.p.* vis'cerāting; *pa.p.* vis'cerāted.

VISCID, vis'id, *adj.* *Having the qualities of birdlime:* sticky: tenacious. [L. *viscidus*—*viscus*, Gr. *ixos*, the mistletoe, birdlime made from mistletoe berries.]

VISCIDITY, vis-id'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being viscid: stickiness: a glutinous concretion.

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VISCOSITY, vis-kos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being viscous: glutinousness.

VISCOUNT, vī'kownt, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *A vice-count:* an officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl: a title of nobility next below an earl:—*fem.* VIS'COUNTESS. [O. Fr. *viscomte, vice-comte*, low L. *vice-comes*, from L. *vice*, in place of, and *comes*, a companion. See COUNT.]

VISCOUS, vis'kus, *adj.* *Having the qualities of birdlime:* sticky: tenacious. [L. *viscosus*. See VISCID.]

VISCOUSNESS, vis'kus-nes, *n.* Viscosity.

VISÉ, vē'zā, *n.* An indorsement on a passport denoting that it has been officially examined, and that the bearer may proceed on his journey. [Fr., pa.p. of *viser*, L. *video, visum*, to see.]

VISIBILITY, viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being visible, or perceivable by the eye.

VISIBLE, viz'i-bl, *adj.* *That may be seen:* obvious. [L. *visibilis—video, visum*, to see.]

VISIBLENESS, viz'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being visible.

VISIBLY, viz'i-bli, *adv.* In a visible manner: noticeably.

VISIGOTH, viz'i-goth, *n.* A Goth of the western shores of the Baltic, as distinguished from an Ostrogoth or Eastern Goth.

VISION, vizh'un, *n.* *The act* or *sense of seeing:* sight: anything seen: anything imagined to be seen: a divine revelation: an apparition: anything imaginary. [Fr., L. *visio, visionis—video, visum*, to see—root *id*, as in Gr. *eidō*, Sans. *vid*, to see.]

VISIONARY, vizh'un-ar-i, *adj.* Affected by visions: existing in imagination only: not real.—*n.* One who forms impracticable schemes.

VISIONLESS, vizh'un-les, *adj.* Destitute of vision.

VISIT, viz'it, *v.t.* *To go to see* or inspect: to attend: to call on: (*B.*) to reward or punish.—*v.i.* to be in the habit of seeing or meeting each other: to keep up acquaintance.—*n.* Act of visiting or going to see. [Fr. *visiter*; L. *visito*, freq. of *viso*, to go to see, visit—*video*, to see.]

VISITANT, viz'it-ant, *n.* One who visits: one who is a guest in the house of another.

VISITATION, viz-it-ā'shun, *n.* Act of visiting: examination by authority: retribution.

VISITING, viz'it-ing, *p.adj.* That visits: authorised to visit.

VISITOR, viz'it-or, *n.* One who visits: one who inspects or examines.

VISITORIAL, viz-it-ōr'i-al, *adj.* Belonging to a judicial visitor, or one who inspects or examines.

VISNOMY, viz'no-mi, *n.* (*Spenser*). Physiognomy.

VISOR, viz'or, *n.* A part of a helmet covering the face, perforated in order to *see through*. [Fr. *visière*—L. *video, visum*, to see.]

VISORED, viz'ord, *adj.* Wearing a visor: masked.

VISTA, vis'ta, *n.* *A view* or prospect through or as through an avenue: the trees, &c. that form the avenue. [It. *vista*, view—L. *video, visum*, to see.]

VISUAL, vizh'ū-al, *adj.* Belonging to vision or sight: used in sight: used for seeing.

VITAL, vīt'al, *adj.* *Belonging* or contributing *to life:* containing life: important as life: essential. [L. *vitalis—vita*, life.]

VITALISE, vīt'al-īz, *v.t.* To make vital or alive: to give life to or furnish with the vital principle.

VITALISM, vīt'al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that there is a vital principle distinct from the organisation of living bodies, which directs all their actions and functions.

VITALITY, vīt-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being vital: principle or power of life.

VITALLY, vīt'al-li, *adv.* In a vital manner.

VITALS, vīt'alz, *n.pl.* Parts vital or essential to life.

VITIATE, vish'i-āt, *v.t.* *To give a vice to:* to render defective: to make less pure: to taint:—*pr.p.* vi'tiating; *pa.p.* vi'tiated. [L. *vitio, -atum—vitium*, vice.]

VITIATION, vish-i-ā'shun, *n.* The act of vitiating: the state of being vitiated.

VITREOUS, vit'ri-us, *adj.* *Glassy:* pertaining to: consisting of, or like glass. [L. *vitreus—vitrum*, glass.]

VITRESCENCE, vit-res'ens, *n.* The state or quality of being vitreous or glassy.

VITRESCENT, vit-res'ent, *adj.* That may *be formed into glass:* tending to become glass. [From VITREOUS.]

VITRIFACTION, vit-ri-fak'shun, *n.* Act, process, or operation of vitrifying, or converting into glass.

VITRIFIABLE, vit'ri-fī-a-bl, *adj.* That may be vitrified or turned into glass.

VITRIFORM, vit'ri-form, *adj.* Having the form of glass. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form.]

VITRIFY, vit'ri-fī, *v.t.* *To make into glass.*—*v.i.* to become glass:—*pr.p.* vit'rifying; *pa.p.* vit'rified. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.]

VITRIOL, vit'ri-ol, *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal, so called prob. from having the lustre of *glass* (L. *vitrum*): the popular name of sulphuric acid.

VITRIOLATE, vit'ri-o-lāt, *v.t.* To convert into vitriol:—*pr.p.* vit'riolating; *pa.p.* vit'riolated.

VITRIOLATION, vit-ri-o-lā'shun, *n.* The act or process of converting into vitriol.

VITRIOLIC, vit-ri-ol'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the qualities of vitriol.

VITRUVIAN, vi-trōō'vi-an, *adj.* Denoting a peculiar kind of convoluted scroll-work, so named from Vitruvius, an ancient Roman architect.

Vitruvian scroll.

VITULINE, vit'ū-līn, *adj.* *Relating to a calf* or to veal. [From L. *vitulus*, a calf.]

VITUPERATE, vī-tū'pėr-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To set forth the faults of:* to find fault with: to censure:—*pr.p.* vitū'perating; *pa.p.* vitū'perated. [L. *vituperо, -atum—vitium*, a fault, and *paro*, to set out.]

VITUPERATION, vī-tū-pėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of vituperating: blame: censure: abuse.

VITUPERATIVE, vī-tū'pėr-a-tiv, *adj.* Containing vituperation or censure.

VITUPERATIVELY, vī-tū'pėr-a-tiv-li, *adv.* With vituperation.

VIVACIOUS, vīv-ā'shus, *adj.* *Lively* or *long-lived:* active: sportive. [L. *vivax, vivacis—vivo*, to live.]

VIVACIOUSLY, vīv-ā'shus-li, *adv.* With vivacity: in a lively manner.

VIVACIOUSNESS, vīv-ā'shus-nes, *n.* Vivacity.

VIVACITY, vīv-as'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being vivacious: life: animation: liveliness or sprightliness of temper or behaviour.

VIVARY, vīv'ar-i, *n.* An artificial enclosure for keeping or raising living animals, as a park, fish-pond, &c. [L. *vivarium—vivus*, alive—*vivo*, to live.]

VIVE, vīv, *adj.* (*Bacon*). *Lively*, forcible. [L. *vivus—vivo*, to live.]

VIVES, vīvz, *n.pl.* A disease of horses, &c. seated in the glands under the ear.

VIVID, viv'id, *adj.* *Lively* or *life-like:* having the appearance of life: forming brilliant images in the mind: striking. [L. *vividus—vivo*, to live.]

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VIVIDLY, viv'id-li, *adv.* In a vivid manner: clearly.

VIVIDNESS, viv'id-nes, *n.* The quality of being vivid: strength or brightness, as of colour.

VIVIFY, viv'i-fī, *v.t.* To make vivid or alive: to endue with life:—*pr.p.* viv'ifying; *pa.p.* viv'ified. [L. *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]

VIVIPAROUS, vī-ip'a-rus, *adj.* *Producing young alive.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to produce.]

VIVISECTION, viv-i-sek'shun, *n.* Dissection of a living animal. [L. *vivus*, alive, *sectio—seco*, to cut.]

VIXEN, vik'sen, *n.* (*lit.*) *A she-fox:* an ill-tempered woman. [A.S. *fixen*, a she-fox—FOX.]

VIZAMENT, viz'a-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Advisement.

VIZARD, viz'ard, *n.* A visor.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with a visor, to mask.

VIZIER, viz'yėr or viz-ēr', *n.* (*lit.*) *A burden-bearer:* an oriental minister or councillor of state. [Ar. *wezir*, *wazir*, a porter—*waçara*, to bear a burden.]

VOCABLE, vō'ka-bl, *n.* That which is sounded with *the voice:* a word: a name. [L. *vocabulum—voco*, to call.]

VOCABULARY, vo-kab'ū-lar-i, *n.* A list of vocables or words explained in alphabetical order: a dictionary: any collection of words.

VOCAL, vō'kal, *adj.* *Having a voice:* uttered or changed by the voice. [L. *vocalis—vox, vocis*, a voice, akin to *voco*, to call, Sans. *vach*, to speak.]

VOCALISATION, vō-kal-i-zā'shun, *n.* Act of vocalising.

VOCALISE, vō'kal-īz, *v.t.* To make vocal: to form into voice:—*pr.p.* vō'calising; *pa.p.* vō'calised.

VOCALIST, vō'kal-ist, *n.* A vocal musician, a singer. [the voice: in words.

VOCALLY, vō'kal-li, *adv.* In a vocal manner: by

VOCATION, vo-kā'shun, *n.* *Call* or *act of calling:* calling: occupation. [L. *vocatio—voco*, to call.]

VOCATIVE, vok'a-tiv, *adj.* *Used in calling.*—*n.* The case of a word when the person or thing is addressed. [L. *vocativus—voco*, to call.]

VOCIFERATE, vo-sif'ėr-āt, *v.i.* *To cry with a loud voice.*—*v.t.* to utter with a loud voice:—*pr.p.* vocif'erating; *pa.p.* vocif'erated. [L. *vociferor, -atus—vox, vocis*, voice, and *fero*, to carry.]

VOCIFERATION, vo-sif-ėr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of vociferating: a violent or loud outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, vo-sif'ėr-us, *adj.* *Making a loud outcry:* noisy. [See VOCIFERATE.]

VOCIFEROUSLY, vo-sif'ėr-us-li, *adv.* In a vociferous manner.

VOGUE, vōg, *n.* (*lit.*) *Way, course:* mode, practice: popular reception. [Fr. *vogue*, rowing, course of a ship—*voguer*, to row, O. Ger. *wogon*, to move.]

VOICE, vois, *n.* *Sound* from the mouth: sound given out by anything: utterance or mode of utterance: language: expression: expressed opinion: vote: mode of inflecting verbs.—*v.t.* To fit for sounding: to regulate the tone of:—*pr.p.* voic'ing; *pa.p.* voiced'. [Fr. *voix*; It. *voce*; L. *vox, vocis.*]

VOICEFUL, vois'fool, *adj.* Having a voice: vocal.

VOICELESS, vois'les, *adj.* Having no voice or vote.

VOID, void, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Separated:* unoccupied: empty (so in *B.*): having no binding force: wanting: unsubstantial.—*n.* An empty space.—*v.t.* To make vacant: to quit: to send out: to render of no effect. [O. Fr. *void*—L. *vidus*, bereft—root, *vid*, to separate: according to Wedgwood, akin to WIDE.]

VOIDABLE, void'a-bl, *adj.* That may be voided or evacuated.

VOIDANCE, void'ans, *n.* Act of voiding or emptying: state of being void: ejection.

VOIDE, void, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To avoid.

VOIDED, void'ed, *p.adj.* (*her.*) Having the inner part cut away, or left vacant—said of a charge or ordinary.

VOLANT, vō'lant, *adj.* *Flying:* nimble. [L. *volans, -antis*, pr.p. of *volo*, to fly.]

VOLATILE, vol'a-tīl, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Flying:* apt to waste away or fly off by evaporation: flighty: apt to change. [L. *volatilis*, flying—*volo*, to fly.]

VOLATILENESS, vol'a-tīl-nes, *n.* Quality of being volatile: disposition to evaporate: sprightliness: fickleness.

VOLATILISATION, vol-a-til-i-zā'shun, *n.* Act or process of making volatile or evaporating.

VOLATILISE, vol'a-til-īz, *v.t.* To make volatile: to cause to evaporate:—*pr.p.* vol'atilising; *pa.p.* vol'atilised.

VOLATILITY, vol-a-til'i-ti, *n.* Same as VOLATILENESS.

VOLCANIC, vol-kan'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, produced, or affected by a volcano.

VOLCANO, vol-kā'no (*pl.* VOLCA'NOES), *n.* (*lit.*) A mountain *of Vulcan*, the god of fire: a mountain from which smoke, flame, lava, &c. are thrown. [It. *volcano*—L. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan.]

VOLE, vōl, *n.* In card-playing, a deal that draws all the tricks: a genus of rodent quadrupeds, two species of which are common in Britain, the field vole and the water vole, popularly called the water rat. [Fr.—*voler*, to steal away—L. *volo*, to fly.]

VOLITION, vol-ish'un, *n.* *Act of willing* or choosing: the exercise of the will: the power of determining. [From L. *volo*, to will, be willing.]

VOLLEY, vol'i, *n.* *A flight* of shot: the discharge of many small-arms at once: an outburst of many things at once.—*v.t.* To discharge in a volley.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to discharge or throw out at once. [Fr. *volée*, a flight—*voler*, L. *volo*, to fly.]

VOLT, vōlt, *n.* A *turn* or bound: a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust: a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre. [Fr. *volte*—L. *volvo, volutum*, to turn.]

VOLTA-ELECTRIC, vol'ta-e-lek'trik, *adj.* Of or pertaining to galvanism. [See VOLTAIC and ELECTRIC.]

VOLTA-ELECTROMETER, vol'ta-e-lek-trom'e-tėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring electric currents. [See VOLTAIC and ELECTROMETER.]

VOLTAIC, vol-tā'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or originated by Volta, an Italian: pertaining to Voltaism.

VOLTAISM, vol'ta-izm, *n.* Same as GALVANISM.

VOLUBIL, vol'ū-bil, *adj.* (*Milton*). Voluble.

VOLUBILITY, vol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being voluble: fluency of speech.

VOLUBLE, vol'ū-bl, *adj.* *Easy to roll* or move: flowing smoothly: fluent in speech. [L. *volubilis—volvo, volutum*, to roll.] [manner.

VOLUBLY, vol'ū-bli, *adv.* In a voluble or fluent

VOLUME, vol'ūm, *n.* (*lit.*) *A roll* or scroll (so in *B.*): a book: space occupied: dimensions: fulness of voice. [L. *volumen*, a roll—*volvo, volutum*, to roll.]

VOLUMED, vol'ūmd, *adj.* Having the form of a volume or roll: of volume or bulk.

VOLUMINOUS, vol-ūm'in-us, *adj.* Consisting of many volumes or books, or of many coils: having written much.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vol-ūm'in-us-li, *adv.* In a voluminous manner: in many volumes or books.

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VOLUMINOUSNESS, vol-ūm'in-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being voluminous.

VOLUNTARILY, vol'un-tar-i-li, *adv.* In a voluntary manner: of one's own accord.

VOLUNTARINESS, vol'un-tar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being voluntary.

VOLUNTARY, vol'un-tar-i, *adj.* *Willing:* acting by choice: free: proceeding from the will: subject to the will: done by design or without compulsion.—*n.* One who does anything of his own free-will: an extemporaneous musical performance: a composition for the organ played on the conclusion of the church service. [L. *voluntarius—voluntas*, choice—*volo*, to will.]

VOLUNTARYISM, vol'un-tar-i-izm, *n.* Voluntary action: the principle of supporting anything by voluntary assistance.

VOLUNTEER, vol-un-tēr', *n.* One who enters any service, esp. the military, *voluntarily* or of his own free choice.—*adj.* Entering into service voluntarily.—*v.t.* To offer voluntarily.—*v.i.* to enter into any service of one's own free-will or without being asked.

VOLUPTUARY, vol-up'tū-ar-i, *n.* A voluptuous person, or one excessively given to bodily enjoyments or luxury. [L. *voluptuarius—voluptas*, pleasure.]

VOLUPTUOUS, vol-up'tū-us, *adj.* *Full of pleasure:* given to excess of pleasure, esp. sensual pleasures. [L. *voluptuosus—voluptas*, pleasure—*volo*, to wish.]

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vol-up'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a voluptuous manner: luxuriously.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vol-up'tū-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being voluptuous.

VOLUTE, vol-ūt', *n.* (*arch.*) A kind of *rolled* or spiral scroll used in Greek capitals. [Fr.—L. *volvo, volutum*, to roll.]

Volute.

VOLUTED, vol-ūt'ed, *adj.* Having a volute.

VOMER, vō'mėr, *n.* The thin flat bone separating the nostrils. [L.]

VOMIT, vom'it, *v.i.* *To throw up* the contents of the stomach by the mouth.—*v.t.* to throw out with violence.—*n.* Matter ejected from the stomach: something that excites vomiting. [L. *vomo, -itum*, to throw up: allied to root of EMETIC.]

VOMITORY, vom'i-tor-i, *adj.* Causing to vomit.—*n.* A vomit or emetic: a door of a large building by which the crowd is let out.

VORACIOUS, vor-ā'shus, *adj.* *Eager to devour:* greedy: very hungry. [L. *vorax, voracis—voro*, to devour.]

VORACIOUSLY, vor-ā'shus-li, *adv.* In a voracious manner: ravenously.

VORACITY, vor-as'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being voracious.

VORTEX, vor'teks, *n.* *A whirling* motion of water forming a cavity in the centre: a whirlpool: a whirlwind. [L. *vortex, vertex—vorto, verto*, to turn.]

VORTICAL, vor'tik-al, *adj.* *Whirling.* [From root of VORTEX.]

VOTARESS, vōt'ar-es, *n.* (*Shak.*) A female votary.

VOTARIST, vōt'ar-ist, *n.* (*Milton*). A votary.

VOTARY, vōt'ar-i, *adj.* Bound or consecrated *by a vow.*—*n.* One devoted as by a vow to some service, worship, &c. [Low L. *votarius—voveo, votum*, to vow.]

VOTE, vōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A vow* or ardent wish: expression of a wish or opinion, as to a matter in which one has interest: that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot: decision by a majority.—*v.i.* To express the choice by a vote.—*v.t.* to choose by vote:—*pr.p.* vōt'ing; *pa.p.* vōt'ed. [L. *votum*, a wish—*voveo, votum*, to vow.]

VOTER, vōt'ėr, *n.* One who votes, or who has the legal right of voting.

VOTIVE, vōt'iv, *adj.* *Given by vow:* vowed. [L. *votivus—votum*, a vow.]

VOTIVELY, vōt'iv-li, *adv.* In a votive manner.

VOUCH, vowch, *v.t.* *To call* upon to witness: to affirm strongly: to warrant: to attest.—*v.i.* to bear witness: to give testimony.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Warrant, attestation. [O. Fr. *voucher, vocher*, to call to defend—L. *voco*, to call.]

VOUCHER, vowch'ėr, *n.* One who vouches or gives witness: a paper which vouches or confirms the truth of anything, as accounts.

VOUCHSAFE, vowch-sāf', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To vouch* or warrant *safe:* to sanction or allow without danger: to condescend to grant.—*v.i.* to condescend:—*pr.p.* vouchsāf'ing; *pa.p.* vouchsāfed'.

VOUSSOIR, vōōs'wär, *n.* One of the wedge-like stones which form part of an arch. [Fr.]

VOW, vow, *n.* A solemn promise to God: a promise of fidelity or affection.—*v.t.* To give by solemn promise: to devote.—*v.i.* to make vows. [O. Fr. *vou*, L. *votum—voveo*, to vow.]

VOWEL, vow'el, *n.* A simple *vocal* sound: the letter representing such a sound.—*adj.* Vocal: pertaining to a vowel. [Fr. *voyelle;* It. *vocale*—L. *vocalis—vox, vocis*, the voice.]

VOYAGE, voy'āj, *n.* (*lit.*) *A going on the way:* passage by water.—*v.i.* To make a voyage, or to pass by water.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to pass over:—*pr.p.* voy'āging; *pa.p.* voy'āged. [Fr.; L. *viaticum*, journey provision—Fr. *voie*, L. *via*, a way.]

VOYAGEABLE, voy'āj-a-bl, *adj.* (*Milton*). Capable of being sailed over: navigable. [by water.

VOYAGER, voy'āj-ėr, *n.* One who voyages or passes

VULCAN, vul'kan, *n.* In Roman mythology, the god of fire. [L. *Vulcanus.*]

VULCANISE, vul'kan-īz, *v.t.* To combine with sulphur by heat, as caoutchouc:—*pr.p.* vul'canising; *pa.p.* vul'canised. [From L. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.]

VULCANITE, vul'kan-īt, *n.* Caoutchouc vulcanised, or combined with sulphur.

VULGAR, vul'gar, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or used by *the common people*, native: common: mean or low: rude.—*n.* The common people. [L. *vulgaris—vulgus*, the people: allied to FOLK.]

VULGARISE, vul'gar-īz, *v.t.* To make vulgar or rude:—*pr.p.* vul'garising; *pa.p.* vul'garised.

VULGARISM, vul'gar-izm, *n.* A vulgar phrase.

VULGARITY, vul-gar'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being vulgar: mean condition of life: rudeness of manners.

VULGARLY, vul'gar-li, *adv.* In a vulgar manner: commonly: (*Shak.*) publicly.

VULGATE, vul'gāt, *n.* An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, so called from its *common* use in the R. C. Church. [L. *vulgatus*, common—*vulgo*, to make common—*vulgus*, the people.]

VULNERABILITY, vul-nėr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being vulnerable.

VULNERABLE, vul'nėr-a-bl, *adj.* *Capable of being wounded:* liable to injury. [L. *vulnerabilis—vulnero*, to wound—*vulnus, vulneris*, a wound.]

VULNERABLENESS, vul'nėr-a-bl-nes, *n.* Vulnerability.

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VULNERARY, vul'nėr-ar-i, *adj.* *Pertaining to wounds:* useful in healing wounds.—*n.* Anything useful in curing wounds. [L. *vulnerarius—vulnus, vulneris*, a wound.]

VULPINE, vulp'īn, *adj.* *Relating to* or like *the fox:* cunning. [L. *vulpinus—vulpes*, a fox.]

VULTURE, vult'ūr, *n.* A large rapacious bird of prey. [L. *vultur*, prob. from *vello*, to pluck, to tear.]

VULTURINE, vult'ūr-in, } *adj.* Like the vulture:
VULTURISH, vult'ūr-ish, } rapacious.

VYING, vī'ing, *pr.p.* of VIE.

W

WABBLE, wob'l, *v.i.* To incline alternately to one side and to the other: to vacillate.—*n.* A hobbling unequal motion. [Bav. *wabeln;* Ger. *quabbeln*, to shake, *schwabbeln*, to wabble.]

WACKE, wak'e, *n.* A German miner's term for a soft, earthy kind of trap-rock. [Ger., 'a kind of stone.']

WAD, wod, *n.* A mass of loose matter thrust close together, as hay, tow, &c.: a little mass of paper, tow, or the like, to keep the charge in a gun.—*v.t.* To form into a mass: to stuff a wad into:—*pr.p.* wadd'ing; *pa.p.* wadd'ed. [Ger. *watte;* Fr. *ouate;* allied to A.S. *wæd*, O. Ger. *wat*, garment.]

WADDING, wod'ing, *n.* A wad, or the materials for wads: a soft stuff, also sheets of carded cotton for stuffing garments, &c.

WADDLE, wod'l, *v.i.* To take short steps and move from side to side in walking:—*pr.p.* wadd'ling; *pa.p.* wadd'led. [A.S. *wædlian*, to wander—*wadan*, to go; Ger. *wadeln.*]

WADDLER, wod'lėr, *n.* One who waddles.

WADDLINGLY, wod'ling-li, *adv.* With a waddling or vacillating gait.

WADE, wād, *v.i.* (*obs.*) *To go:* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water: to pass with difficulty or labour.—*v.t.* to pass or cross through or over by wading:—*pr.p.* wād'ing; *pa.p.* wād'ed. [A.S. *wadart*, Ger. *waten;* L. *vado—vadum*, a ford: prob. akin to L. *udus*, wet; Ger. *wasser*, and WATER.]

WADER, wād'ėr, *n.* One who or that which wades: a wading bird.

WAE, wā, *n.* (*Spenser*). A wave.

WAE, wā, *n.* (*Spenser*). Woe.

WAFER, wā'fėr, *n.* A thin cake, usually round, esp. of bread, used in the Eucharist in the R. C. Church: a thin leaf of coloured paste for sealing letters, &c. —*v.t.* To close with a wafer. [O. Fr. *waufre*, Fr. *gaufre*, low L. *gafrum*, a cake; Ger. *waffel.*]

WAFT, waft or wäft, *v.t.* To bear through a fluid medium, as air or water.—*v.i.* to float.—*n.* A floating body: a sweep or current of wind: the waving motion of a flag or streamer, serving as a signal. [Sw. *vefta*, to fan, waft; Scot. *waff*, *waif*, to blow: perh. allied to WAVE.]

WAFTER, waft'ėr or wäft-, *n.* One who wafts: a boat for passage.

WAFTURE, waft'ūr or wäft'-, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of wafting or of waving, waving motion.

WAG, wag, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To move from side to side: to shake to and fro:—*pr.p.* wagg'ing; *pa.p.* wagged'. [A.S. *wegan*, *wagian;* O. Ger. *wegen.*]

WAG, wag, *n.* A droll, mischievous fellow: a man full of sport and humour: a wit. [Probably from *wagging* the head in derision.]

WAGE, wāj, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To gage* or *pledge:* to challenge: to engage in as if by pledge: to carry on:—*pr.p.* wāg'ing; *pa.p.* wāged'.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Gage, pledge: that for which one labours: wages. [O. Fr. *wager*, *gager*, to pledge—*wage*, *gage*, A.S. *wed*, L. *vas*, *vadis*, Goth. *vadi*, a pledge. See WED, GAGE.]

WAGER, wāj'ėr, *n.* That which is waged or pledged: something staked on the issue of anything: that on which bets are laid: (*law*) an offer to make oath.—*v.t.* To hazard on the issue of anything.—*v.i.* to lay a wager.

WAGERER, wāj'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who wagers.

WAGES, wāj'ez, *n.* *Wage:* that which is paid for services. [Pl. of WAGE, but used as sing.]

WAGGERY, wag'ėr-i, *n.* The tricks or manner of a wag: mischievous merriment: pleasantry.

WAGGISH, wag'ish, *adj.* Like a wag: mischievous or roguish in sport: done in waggery or sport.

WAGGISHLY, wag'ish-li, *adv.* In a waggish manner.

WAGGISHNESS, wag'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being waggish: sportive mischief.

WAGGLE, wag'l, *v.i.* and *v.t.* To wag or move from side to side:—*pr.p.* wagg'ling; *pa.p.* wagg'led. [Freq. of WAG.]

WAGGON, wag'un, *n.* A form of WAGON.

WAGMOIRE, wag'moir, *n.* (*Spenser*). A quagmire.

WAGON, wag'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which carries: a vehicle* on wheels for goods or passengers. [A.S. *wægen*, *wæn*, Ice. *vagn*, L. *vehes*, Sans. *vahana*—L. *veho*, Sans. *vah*, to carry.]

WAGONER, wag'un-ėr, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.

WAGONETTE, wag'un-et, *n.* A kind of four-wheeled wagon constructed to carry six or eight persons.

WAGONFUL, wag'un-fool, *n.* As much as a wagon will hold:—*pl.* WAG'ONFULS.

WAGON-TRAIN, wag'un-trān, *n.* The machines used by an army for the conveyance of ammunition, provisions, sick, &c.

WAGTAIL, wag'tāl, *n.* A small bird, so named from its constantly wagging its tail.

WAHABEE, wä-hä'bē, *n.* One of a sect founded (about 1760) by Abdel Wahab, a Mohammedan reformer.

WAID, wād, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Weighed, proved: (*Shak.*) [oppressed with weight.

WAIF, wāf, *n.* That which is waved or cast away: anything found astray without an owner. [Fr. *gaif;* low L. *wayfium*, from root of WAIVE.]

WAIFT, wāft, *n.* (*Spenser*). A waif.

WAIL, wāl, *v.i.* *To cry woe:* to lament or sorrow audibly.—*v.t.* to bemoan: to grieve over.—*n.* A cry of woe: loud weeping. [Ice. *væla*, to lament; Ir. *waill;* W. *wylaw*, to weep, lament; from the sound. See WOE.]

WAILFUL, wāl'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sorrowful, [mournful. [From WAIL.]

WAILING, wāl'ing, *n.* Wail.

WAILINGLY, wāl'ing-li, *adv.* In a wailing manner: with wailing.

WAIN, wān, *n.* A wagon. [See WAGON.]

WAIN-ROPE, wān'-rōp, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wain or wagon.

WAINSCOT, wān'skot, *n.* (*lit.*) *Wall timber* or *boards:* the panelled boards on the walls of apartments.—*v.t.* To line with boards or panels. [A.S. *wag*, *wah*, a wall, and *scot* or *schot*, Ger. *scheit*, a split or cut piece of timber—*scheiden*, to divide.]

WAINSCOTING, wān'skot-ing, *n.* The act of lining with boards or panels: materials for making a wainscot.

WAIST, wāst, *n.* (*lit.*) *The place where the body is squeezed in:* the part of the human body just under

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the ribs: the middle part of a ship. [W. *gwasg—gwasgu*, Gael. *faisg*, to squeeze or press.]

WAISTBAND, wāst'band, *n.* The band or part of a garment which encircles the waist.

WAISTCOAT, wāst'kōt, *n.* A short coat worn immediately under the coat, and fitting tightly the waist.

WAIT, wāt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To watch:* to stay in expectation: to remain: to lie in ambush.—*v.t.* to stay for: to await. [O. F. *waiter*, to watch, attend; O. Ger. *wahten*, Ice. *vakta*, to watch—*waka*, to wake: conn. with WAKE.]

IN WAIT, (*B.*) in ambush.

WAITER, wāt'ėr, *n.* One who waits: an attending servant: a server or tray.

WAITING-MAID, wāt'ing-mād, } *n.* A female
WAITING-WOMAN, wāt'ing-woom'an, } attendant on a lady.

WAITRESS, wāt'res, *n.* A female waiter.

WAITS, wāts, *n.pl.* (*lit.*) *Watchers:* musicians who give notice of the approach of Christmas, or welcome it in by their music. [From WAIT.]

WAIVE, wāv, *v.t.* To relinquish: to give up claim to: not to insist on:—*pr.p.* waiv'ing; *pa.p.* waived'. [Conn. with Ice. *vafa*, to move to and fro, Scot. *waif*, *waff*, to blow, to move to and fro, and with WAVE.]

WAKE, wāk, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To be stirring* or *lively:* to cease from sleep: to watch (so in *B.*): to be roused up: (*Shak.*) to sit up late in festivity.—*v.t.* to rouse: to revive: to put in action:—*pr.p.* wāk'ing; *pa.p.* wāked'. [A.S. *wacan*, Ice. *vaka*, Ger. *wachen*; A.S. *wacol*, L. *vigil*, waking, watchful—*vigeo*, to be lively.]

WAKE, wāk, *n.* Act of waking: feast of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night: sitting up of persons with a corpse.

WAKE, wāk, *n.* The streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship.

WAKEFUL, wāk'fool, *adj.* Being awake: indisposed to sleep: vigilant.

WAKEFULLY, wāk'fool-li, *adv.* In a wakeful manner.

WAKEFULNESS, wāk'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being wakeful: (*Bacon*) want of sleep.

WAKEN, wāk'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To wake or awake.

WAKENING, wāk'n-ing, *n.* Act of one who wakens: (*Scots law*) revival of an action.

WAKE-TIME, wāk'-tīm, *n.* Time during which one is awake.

WALDENSES, wal-den'sēz, *n.pl.* A sect of Christians inhabiting some Alpine valleys in Piedmont, and now professing Protestant principles; the sect was founded about the close of the 12th century by Peter Waldo.

WALE, wāl, *n.* *The mark of a rod* or whip on the flesh: a raised streak left by a stripe: a ridge on the surface of cloth: a plank along a ship's side.—*v.t.* To mark with wales. [A.S. *walu*, the mark of a stripe or blow; Sw. *val*, a rod, stick; Prov. *waule*, Fr. *gaule*, a long pole.]

WALHALLA, wal-hal'la, *n.* Same as VALHALLA.

WALK, wawk, *v.i.* *To move* along on foot without running: (*Spenser*) to move or be in motion: to act or behave: to live: to be guided by.—*v.t.* to pass through or upon: to cause to walk. [A.S. *wealcan*, to roll, turn, O. Ger. *walkan*, to revolve; Ice. *valka*, to roll: conn. with Ger. *wallen*, to move, live.]

WALK, wawk, *n.* Act or manner of walking: that in or through which one walks: distance walked over: place for walking: path: place for animals grazing: conduct: course of life.

WALKER, wawk'ėr, *n.* One who walks: (*law*) a forester.

WALKING-STAFF, wawk'ing-staf, } *n.* A staff or
WALKING-STICK, wawk'ing-stik, } stick used in walking.

WALL, wawl, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *A fence of stakes:* an erection of brick, stone, &c. for a fence or security: the side of a building:—*pl.* fortifications.—*v.t.* To enclose with or as with a wall: to defend with walls. [A.S. *weall*, *wall*; D. *wal*, rampart; L. *vallum*, a rampart of palisades—*vallus*, a stake.]

TO DRIVE TO THE WALL, to push to extremities.—TO GO TO THE WALL, to be hard pressed: to be pushed to extremes.—TO TAKE THE WALL (*Shak.*), to take precedence.

WALLACHIAN, wäl-ā'ki-an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Wallachia, in Turkey.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Wallachia. [See WALLOON.]

WALLET, wol'et, *n.* A bag for carrying necessaries *on a journey:* a knapsack: a pocket-book. [Perhaps from Ger. *waller*, a traveller—*wallen*, to go.]

WALL-EYE, wawl'-ī, *n.* An eye having a white or light-gray iris, occurring chiefly in horses.

WALL-EYED, wawl'-īd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a wall-eye, or an eye with a white or light-gray iris.

WALLFLOWER, wawl'flow'ėr, *n.* A plant with fragrant yellow flowers, found on old walls.

WALL-FRUIT, wawl'-frōōt, *n.* Fruit growing on a wall.

WALLOON, wal'ōōn, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a part of Flanders (Fr. *Wallon*) lying between the Scheldt and the Lys.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of that part of Flanders: the language of the Walloons, which is a French dialect. [The name is allied to L. *Galli*, the Gauls, GAEL, WELSH, and WALLACHIAN, A.S. *wealh*, a foreigner.]

WALLOW, wol'o, *v.i.* *To roll one's self about*, as in mire: to live in filth or gross vice. [A.S. *wealwian*, Goth. *valvjan*, L. *volvo*, Ger. *wallen*, to roll: allied to Sans. *valg*, to move one's self.]

WALLOWED, wol'od, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Grovelling.

WALL-PIECE, wawl'-pēs, *n.* A gun mounted on a wall.

WALNUT, wawl'nut, *n.* (*lit.*) *The foreign nut:* a tree of America and Asia with a well-known nut: its nut or fruit. [A.S. *wealh-knut—wealh*, a foreigner, *knut*, a nut.]

WALRUS, wol'rus, *n.* (*lit.*) *The whale-horse:* an aquatic animal, allied to the seal, having long canine teeth. [Ger. *wallross*—root of WHALE, and *ross*, a horse.]

WALTZ, wawlts, *n.* (*lit.*) *The revolving dance:* a German national dance performed by two persons with a rapid whirling motion: the music for it.—*v.i.* To dance a waltz. [Ger. *walzer—walzen*, to roll.]

WAMPUM, wom'pum, *n.* Shells used by the N. American Indians for money, sometimes wrought into a belt and worn as an ornament or girdle. [Indian.]

WAN, won, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Vain*, faint: wanting colour: pale and sickly: languid.—*v.i.* To grow pale or wan.—*n.* (*Tenn.*) Paleness. [A.S. *wana*, wanting, *wan*, pale; W. *gwan*, weak, faint; L. *vanus*, empty.]

WAN, wan, old *pa.t.* of WIN.

WAND, wond, *n.* (*Spenser*) The branch of a tree: a long slender rod: a rod of authority, or of conjurers. [Dan. *vaand*; Ice. *vöndr*, a shoot of a tree.]

WANDER, won'dėr, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To wend* or *move to and fro:* to ramble with no definite object: to go astray, lit. or fig.: to leave home: to depart from the subject: to be delirious.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to travel over at random: to ramble over. [A.S. *wandrian*, Ger. *wandern*, to wander; O. Ger. *wantalon*, to move to and fro: prob. allied to WEND, BEND.]

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WANDERER, won'dér-ér, *n.* One who wanders: a rambler.

WANDERINGLY, won'dér-ing-li, *adv.* In a wandering, uncertain, or unsteady manner.

WANE, wān, *v.i.* *To grow wan* or faint: to fail: to decrease:—*pr.p.* wān'ing; *pa.p.* wāned'.—*n.* Decline: decrease. [A.S. *wanian—wana.* See WAN.]

WANLY, won'li, *adv.* In a wan manner.

WANNED, wond', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Made wan or pale.

WANNESS, won'nes, *n.* The state of being wan: paleness.

WANNISH, won'ish, *adj.* Somewhat wan: of a wan [or pale hue.

WANT, wont, *n.* (*lit.*) *The state of having waned* or of being deficient: state of being without anything: absence of what is needful or desired: poverty: scarcity: need.—*v.t.* To be destitute of: to need: to feel need of: to fall short: to wish for.—*v.i.* to be deficient: to fall short. [Ice. *vanta*, to be wanting: from root of WAN, WANE.]

WANTING, wont'ing, *adj.* Absent: deficient. [From WANT.]

WANTON, won'tun, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Apt to run off* or rove: moving or playing loosely: roving in sport: frisky: wandering from rectitude: licentious: running to excess: unrestrained: irregular. [W. *gwantan*, apt to run off, wanton, *gwantu*, to sever.]

WANTON, won'tun, *n.* A wanton or lewd person: a trifler.—*v.i.* To ramble without restraint: to frolic: to play lasciviously.

WANTONLY, won'tun-li, *adv.* In a wanton or [sportive manner.

WANTONNESS, won'tun-nes, *n.* The quality of being wanton: sportiveness: licentiousness.

WANT-WIT, wont'-wit, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who wants wit or sense: a fool.

WAPED, wāpt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Struck down, dejected. [See AWHAPE.]

WAPENSCHAW, wop'n-shaw, *n.* WAPINSCHAW.

WAPENTAKE, wop'n-tāk, *n.* A subdivision in some of the northern counties of England corresponding to a 'hundred' in other counties.

WAPINSCHAW, wop'n-shaw, *n.* A periodical exhibition or inspection of arms in certain districts of Scotland. [A.S. *wæpen*, weapon, and *sceawan*, to shew.]

WAPPENED, wop'nd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Weakened, [wearied.

WAR, wawr, *n.* (*lit.*) *Confusion, broil:* a state of opposition or contest: a contest between states carried on by arms: open hostility: the profession of arms.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* To make war: to contend: to fight:—*pr.p.* warr'ing; *pa.p.* warred'. [A.S., O. Fr. *werre*; Fr. *guerre*; O. Ger. *werra*, quarrel—*werran*, to contend; Ger. *wirren*, to confound, embroil.]

WAR, wawr, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Worse.

WARBLE, wawr'bl, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To whirl* or quaver rapidly: to sing in a quavering way, or with variations: to chirp as birds do.—*v.t.* to sing in a vibratory manner: to utter musically: to carol:—*pr.p.* war'bling; *pa.p.* war'bled.—*n.* A quavering modulation of the voice: a song. [O. E. *werbelle*; O. Fr. *werbler*; Ger. *wirbeln*, to whirl, warble: akin to WHIRL and TRILL.]

WARBLER, wawr'blér, *n.* One that warbles: a songster: a singing-bird.

WAR-CRY, wawr'-krī, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.

WARD, wawrd, *v.t.* *To guard* or *take care of:* to keep in safety: to fend off.—*v.i.* to act on the defensive.—*n.* Act of warding, watch: one whose business is to ward or defend: state of being guarded: means of guarding: one who is under a guardian: a division of a city, hospital, &c.: that which guards a lock or hinders any but the right key from opening it: (*B.*) guard, prison. [A.S. *weardian*, Ger. *warten*, Fr. *garder*, W. *gwara*, Sans. *vri*, to keep, defend, protect.]

WAR-DANCE, wawr'-dans, *n.* A dance engaged in by some savage tribes before going to war.

WARDEN, wawrd'n, *n.* One who wards or guards: a keeper: a kind of large, hard pear, chiefly used for baking.

WARDENSHIP, wawrd'n-ship, *n.* The office, state, or jurisdiction of a warden.

WARDER, wawrd'ér, *n.* One who wards or keeps: a keeper: (*Shak.*) a truncheon carried by an officer of arms, the throwing down of which staid proceedings or forbade fight.

WARDIAN, wawrd'i-an, *adj.* Denoting a kind of glass case for keeping ferns, or for transporting growing plants, so named from Ward, the inventor.

WARD-MOTE, wawrd'-mōt, *n.* A meeting of a ward, or of a court of a ward, which has power to present defaults in matters relating to watch, police, &c. [WARD, and A.S. *mot*, a meeting.]

WARDROBE, wawrd'rōb, *n.* A room or portable closet for robes or clothes: wearing apparel.

WARD-ROOM, wawrd'-rōōm, *n.* A room used as a mess-room by the officers of a war-ship.

WARDSHIP, wawrd'ship, *n.* The office of a ward or guardian: state of being under a guardian.

WARE, wār, *n.* (used gen. in *pl.*). *Provisions:* merchandise: commodities: goods. [A.S. *waru*; Ger. *waare*; Ice. *vara.*]

WARE, wār, *adj.* (*B.*) Aware. [See WARY.]

WARE (*B.*), *pa.t.* of WEAR.

WAREHOUSE, wār'hows, *n.* A house or store for wares or goods.—*v.t.* To deposit in a warehouse.

WAREHOUSEMAN, wār'hows-man, *n.* A man who keeps a warehouse or wholesale store.

WAREHOUSING, wār'hows-ing, *n.* The act of depositing goods in a warehouse.

WARELESS, wār'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unwary, in- [cautious.

WARELY, wār'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Warily.

WARES, wārz, *n.pl.* Commodities. [See WARE.]

WARFARE, wawr'fār, *n.* A carrying on war: military life: war: contest or struggle. [WAR and FARE.]

WARHABLE, wawr'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Fit for war.

WARILY, wār'i-li, *adv.* In a wary manner: cautiously.

WARIMENT, wār'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Wariness.

WARINESS, wār'i-nes, *n.* The state of being wary: caution: prudent forethought.

WARK, wawrk, *n.* (*Spenser*). Work.

WARLIKE, wawr'lik, *adj.* Like, fit, or disposed for war: belonging to war: soldierly.

WARLOCK, wawr'lok, *n.* A male witch: a wizard. [Acc. to Jamieson, from Ice. *wardlok-r*, a magical song used for calling up evil spirits.]

WARM, wawrm, *adj.* *Having moderate heat, hot:* subject to heat: zealous: easily excited: violent: enthusiastic.—*v.t.* To make warm: to interest: to excite.—*v.i.* to become warm or ardent. [A.S. *wearm*; Ger. *warm*; allied to O. L. *formus*, Gr. *thermos*, hot, Sans. *gharma*, heat, and to FERVID.]

WARM-BLOODED, wawrm'-blud'ed, *adj.* Having warm blood.

WARMER, wawrm'ér, *n.* One who or that which [warms.

WARM-HEARTED, wawrm'-härt'ed, *adj.* Having warm affections: affectionate: hearty.

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WARM-HEARTEDNESS, wawrm'-härt'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being warm-hearted.

WARMING-PAN, wawrm'ing-pan, *n.* A covered pan, with a long handle, for holding live coals to warm a bed. [feelingly.

WARMLY, wawrm'li, *adv.* With warmth: ardently:

WARMNESS, wawrm'nes, *n.* Warmth.

WAR-MONGER, wawr'-mung'gėr, *n.* (*Spenser*) One who makes war a business: a mercenary soldier.

WARMTH, wawrmth, *n.* Warmness, or state of being warm, in any of its senses.

WARN, wawrn, *v.t.* *To make wary* or *aware: to put on ward* or guard: to give notice of danger: to caution against: to admonish. [A.S. *warnian, warenian;* Ice. *varna*, to warn, forbid; Ger. *warnen:* allied to WARD, BEWARE, WARY.]

WARNING, wawrn'ing, *n.* Caution against danger, &c.: admonition: previous notice.

WAR-OFFICE, wawr'-of'is, *n.* The office where the military affairs of a nation are superintended.

WARP, wawrp, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cast:* to turn: to twist out of shape: to turn from the right course: to pervert: to tow or move with a line attached to buoys, &c.—*v.i.* to be twisted out of a straight direction: to bend: to swerve: to move with a bending motion. [A.S. *weorpan, werpan*, Goth. *wairpan*, Ice. *varpa*, Ger. *werfen*, to cast.]

WARP, wawrp, *n.* That which is warped or laid out: the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by the woof: a rope used in towing.

WAR-PAINT, wawr'-pānt, *n.* Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savage tribes on going to war.

WARPING, wawrp'ing, *n.* A mode of improving land by making the rich muddy water of rivers, &c. deposit its sediment on the fields. [Prov. Eng. *warp*, earthy matter held by tidal waters.]

WARRANT, wor'ant, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To guarantee* or make secure: to give assurance against harm to: to authorise: to maintain: to assure. [O. Fr. *warantir;* Fr. *garantir;* O. Ger. *weren*, to give bail for; Ger. *gewähren*, to vouch, warrant, *gewahren*, to see: prob. conn. with WARD, WARY.]

WARRANT, wor'ant, *n.* That which warrants or authorises: a commission giving authority: a writ for arresting a person: security: a voucher.

WARRANTABLE, wor'ant-a-bl, *adj.* Authorised by warrant or right: justifiable.

WARRANTABLENESS, wor'ant-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being warrantable.

WARRANTABLY, wor'ant-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner to be warranted or justified.

WARRANTER, wor'ant-ėr, *n.* One who warrants.

WARRANTISE, wor'ant-īz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Warrant, authority.

WARRANTOR, wor'ant-or, *n.* Same as WARRANTER.

WARRANTY, wor'ant-i, *n.* A legal warrant or deed of security: a guarantee: authority.

WARRAY, wawr'ā, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make war upon.

WARRE, wor, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Worse.

WARREN, wor'en, *n.* A piece of ground for *warding* or protecting animals, esp. rabbits. [O. Fr. *varenne;* Fr. *garenne*, from root of WARD, WARRANT.]

WARRIOR, wawr'i-or, *n.* One engaged in war: a soldier: one noted for valour. [warrior.

WARRIORESS, wawr'i-or-es, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female

WAR-SONG, wawr'-song, *n.* A song sung by American Indians at the war-dance.

WART, wawrt, *n.* A small, hard excrescence on the skin: a protuberance on trees. [A.S. *weart;* Ice. *varta;* Ger. *warze;* L. *verruca.*] [warts.

WARTY, wawrt'i, *adj.* Like a wart: overgrown with

WAR-WHOOP, wawr'-hwōōp, *n.* A whoop or cry uttered by savages when advancing to battle.

WAR-WORN, wawr'-worn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Worn with war or military service.

WARY, wār'i, *adj.* *Warding* or guarding against deception, &c.: cautious. [Dan. *vare*, guard, care; Ger. *gewahr*, aware; Fr. *gare*, look out, take care. See WARD.]

WAS, woz, used as *pa.t.* of BE. [A.S. *wæs, wære—wesan*, to be.]

WASH, wosh, *v.t.* To cleanse or cover with water: to overflow: to waste away by the action of water: to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint.—*v.i.* to cleanse with water.—*n.* Act of washing: the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea: a marsh or fen: alluvial matter: waste liquor, refuse of food, &c.: that with which anything is washed: a lotion: a thin coat of paint, metal, &c. [A.S. *wascan;* Ger. *waschen:* acc. to Wedgwood, from the *splashing* or *swashing* sound.]

WASH A TILE (*Shak.*), to labour in vain.

WASHER, wosh'ėr, *n.* One who washes: a flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin, under the head of a screw, &c.

WASHERMAN, wosh'ėr-man, *n.* A man who washes clothes, esp. for hire.

WASHERWOMAN, wosh'ėr-woom'an, *n.* A woman who washes clothes, esp. for hire.

WASHING, wosh'ing, *n.* The act of cleansing by water: the clothes washed, esp. at one time.

WASHING-MACHINE, wosh'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A machine for washing clothes.

WASH-LEATHER, wosh'-leth'ėr, *n.* Split sheepskin, prepared with oil in imitation of chamois, and used for household purposes: buff leather for regimental belts.

WASH-STAND, wosh'-stand, *n.* A piece of furniture for holding ewer, basin, and other requisites for washing a person.

WASHY, wosh'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Washing:* watery: damp: soft: weak: not solid.

WASP, wosp, *n.* A *stinging* insect, like the bee, allied to the hornet. [A.S. *wāsp, wæps;* L. *vespa;* Gr. *sphēx;* Gael. *speach*, a wasp, to bite.]

WASPISH, wosp'ish, *adj.* Like a wasp: having a slender waist like a wasp: quick to resent an affront.

WASPISHLY, wosp'ish-li, *adv.* In a waspish manner: snappishly: petulantly.

WASPISHNESS, wosp'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being waspish; irritability: petulance.

WASSAIL, wos'il, *n.* (*lit.*) *Be in health:* a festive occasion: a drunken bout: a liquor made of roasted apples, sugar, nutmeg, toast, and ale, once much used on festive occasions.—*adj.* Pertaining to a wassail: convivial.—*v.i.* To hold a wassail or merry drinking-meeting. [A.S. *wæs-hael*, be in health, health to you, the Saxon salutation on pledging another.]

WASSAILER, wos'il-ėr, *n.* One who wassails or drinks wassail: a reveller.

WASSERMAN, wos'ėr-man, *n.* (*Spenser*). A sea-monster, shaped like a man. [Ger. *wasser*, water, and MAN.]

WAST, wost, *pa.t.*, 2d pers. sing. of the verb BE.

WASTE, wāst, *adj.* *Empty, desert:* desolate: stripped: lying unused: unproductive: valueless.—*v.t.* To lay

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waste or make desolate: to destroy: to wear out gradually: to squander: to diminish: to impair.—*v.i.* to be diminished: to be consumed:—*pr.p.* wāst'ing; *pa.p.* wāst'ed. [A.S. *weste;* O. Ger. *wast*, Ger. *wüst*, desert; O. Fr. *guaste*, L. *vastus*, empty; Fr. *gâter*, to spoil, L. *vastare*, to waste.]

WASTE, wāst, *n.* Act of wasting: useless expenditure: loss: destruction: that which is wasted or waste: uncultivated country: desert: refuse.

WASTE-BOOK, wāst'-book, *n.* A book in which merchants make entries of transactions in order as they occur, and for a temporary purpose.

WASTEFUL, wāst'fool, *adj.* Full of waste: destructive: lavish: (*Spenser*) lying waste, desolate.

WASTEFULLY, wāst'fool-li, *adv.* In a wasteful manner: prodigally.

WASTEFULNESS, wāst'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wasteful.

WASTENESS, wāst'nes, *n.* (*B.*) Devastation: (*Spenser*) a waste place. [From WASTE.]

WASTE-PIPE, wāst'-pīp, *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste or surplus water.

WASTER, wāst'ėr, *n.* One who or that which wastes: (*B.*) a spendthrift: a destroyer.

WASTING, wāst'ing, *n.* (*B.*) Devastation. [From WASTE.]

WAT, wot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A familiar word for a hare.

WATCH, woch, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To wake* or wait: to look with attention: to keep guard: to look out.—*v.t.* to keep in view: to give heed to: to have in keeping: to guard: (*Shak.*) to tame, by keeping constantly awake. [A.S. *wacian;* Ice. *vakta—vaka*, to wake; O. Ger. *wahten*. See WAKE, WAIT.]

WATCH, woch, *n.* Act of watching: close observation: guard: one who watches or those who watch: a sentry: the place where a guard is kept: time of watching, esp. in a ship: a division of the night: a pocket time-piece: (*Shak.*) a watch-light.

WATCHER, woch'ėr, *n.* One who watches.

WATCHFUL, woch'fool, *adj.* Careful to watch or observe: attentive: circumspect: cautious.

WATCHFULLY, woch'fool-li, *adv.* In a watchful or attentive manner.

WATCHFULNESS, woch'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being watchful or attentive.

WATCH-LIGHT, woch'-līt, *n.* A light used for watching or sitting up in the night.

WATCH-MAKER, woch'-māk'ėr, *n.* One who makes and repairs watches.

WATCHMAN, woch'man, *n.* A man who watches or guards, esp. the streets of a city at night.

WATCH-TOWER, woch'-tow'ėr, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch or keep guard against the approach of an enemy.

WATCHWORD, woch'wurd, *n.* The pass-word to be given to a watch or sentry.

WATER, waw'tėr, *n.* The fluid commonly drunk, and which forms the ocean, lakes, rivers, &c.: any collection of it, as the ocean, a lake, river, &c.: urine: lustre of a diamond.—*v.t.* To wet, overflow, or supply with water: to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to.—*v.i.* to shed water: to take in water. [A.S. *wæter;* Ice. *vatn;* Ger. *wasser;* Gr. *hudōr;* L. *udus*, wet, *unda*, a wave; Sans. *uda*, water: conn. with WET.]

WATER-BAROMETER, waw'tėr-ba-rom'et-ėr, *n.* A barometer in which water is substituted for mercury.

WATER-BED, waw'tėr-bed, *n.* A mattress floating on a trough of water, with a loose sheet of caoutchouc cloth secured between it and the water, to prevent its being wetted, used by invalids.

WATER-BIRD, waw'tėr-bėrd, *n.* A bird that frequents the water.

WATER-BRASH, waw'tėr-brash, *n.* An affection consisting of a hot sensation in the stomach with eructations of an acrid burning liquid.

WATER-BUG, waw'tėr-bug, *n.* A species of hemipterous insects found in ponds and still water.

WATER-CARRIAGE, waw'tėr-kar'rij, *n.* Carriage or conveyance by water.

WATER-CART, waw'tėr-kärt, *n.* A cart for conveying water, esp. for the purpose of watering streets or roads.

WATER-CLOCK, waw'tėr-klok, *n.* A clock which is made to go by the fall of water.

WATER-CLOSET, waw'tėr-kloz'et, *n.* A closet used as a necessary, in which the discharges are carried off by water.

WATER-COLOUR, waw'tėr-kul'ur, *n.* A colour or pigment diluted with water and gum. [for water.

WATER-COURSE, waw'tėr-kōrs, *n.* A course or channel

WATER-CRESS, waw'tėr-kres, *n.* A small plant growing in watery places, much esteemed as a salad, and used as a preventive of scurvy.

WATER-DOG, waw'tėr-dog, *n.* A dog accustomed to the water: a variety of the common dog valuable to sportsmen in hunting water-fowl on account of its aquatic habits:—*pl.* small irregular floating clouds supposed to indicate rain.

WATER-ENGINE, waw'tėr-en'jin, *n.* An engine for raising water: an engine for extinguishing fires.

WATER-FALL, waw'tėr-fawl, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of a volume of water: a cataract or cascade.

WATER-FLEA, waw'tėr-flē, *n.* The common name of certain aquatic insects, mostly microscopic.

WATER-FOWL, waw'tėr-fowl, *n.* A fowl that frequents water.

WATER-GAGE or **-GAUGE**, waw'tėr-gāj, *n.* An instrument for gauging or measuring the quantity of water.

WATER-GALL, waw'tėr-gawl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A watery appearance in the sky accompanying the rainbow: a pit or cavity made by a torrent of water. [watery.

WATERINESS, waw'tėr-i-nes, *n.* The state of being

WATERING-PLACE, waw'tėr-ing-plās, *n.* A place where water may be obtained: a place to which people resort to drink mineral water, or bathe, &c.

WATERING-TROUGH, waw'tėr-ing-truf, *n.* A trough in which horses and cattle drink.

WATERISH, waw'tėr-ish, *adj.* Resembling water: somewhat watery: thin.

WATER-LEVEL, waw'tėr-lev'el, *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water: a levelling instrument in which water is used.

WATER-LILY, waw'tėr-lil'i, *n.* A water-plant like a lily, with large floating leaves.

WATER-LINE, waw'tėr-līn, *n.* The line on a ship to which the water rises.

WATER-LOGGED, waw'tėr-logd, *adj.* Rendered log-like or unmanageable from being filled with water.

WATER-MAN, waw'tėr-man, *n.* A man who plies a boat on water for hire: a boatman: a ferryman.

WATER-MARK, waw'tėr-märk, *n.* A mark shewing the height to which water has risen: a tide-mark: a mark wrought into paper.

WATER-MILL, waw'tėr-mil, *n.* A mill driven by water.

WATER-PLANT, waw'tėr-plant, *n.* A plant which grows in water. [water.

WATER-POT, waw'tėr-pot, *n.* A pot or vessel for holding

WATER-POWER, waw'tėr-pow'ėr, *n.* The power of water, employed to move machinery, &c.

WATER-PROOF, waw'tėr-prōōf, *adj.* Proof against water: not permitting water to enter.—*n.* A textile fabric rendered impervious to water.

WATER-PROOFING, waw'tėr-prōōf'ing, *n.* The act of rendering fabrics impervious to water.

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WATER-RAT, waw'tėr-rat, *n.* The popular name of the *water-vole.* [See VOLE.]

WATER-RATE, waw'tėr-rāt, *n.* A rate or tax for the [supply of water.

WATER-RUG, waw'tėr-rug, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of dog.

WATER-SHED, waw'tėr-shed, *n.* The ridge or elevation which separates one river-basin or hydrographic region from another. [From WATER and Ger. *scheide*, a place where two things separate—*scheiden*, to separate.]

WATER-SPRINKLE, waw'tėr-springk'l, *n.* (*Spenser*). A water-pot.

WATER-SPOUT, waw'tėr-spowt, *n.* A whirlwind occurring on the sea or on a lake, which carries up the spray of the broken waves: on land, a heavy fall of rain, of a local character.

WATER-STANDING, waw'tėr-stand'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Containing water, tearful.

WATER-TABLE, waw'tėr-tā'bl, *n.* A horizontal projection in a wall or building so placed as to throw off the water. [letting out water.

WATER-TAP, waw'tėr-tap, *n.* A tap or cock used for

WATER-THERMOMETER, waw'tėr-thėr-mom'e-tėr, *n.* A thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, and used for shewing the point at which water acquires its greatest density.

WATER-THIEF, waw'tėr-thēf, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pirate.

WATER-TIGHT, waw'tėr-tīt, *adj.* So tight as not to admit water, nor let it escape.

WATER-WAY, waw'tėr-wā, *n.* (*naut.*) A series of pieces of timber, extending round a ship at the junction of the decks with the sides, pierced by scuppers to carry off the water.

WATER-WHEEL, waw'tėr-hwēl, *n.* A wheel moved by water: an engine for raising water.

WATER-WORK, waw'tėr-wurk, *n.* Any work or engine by which water is furnished, as to a town, &c.

WATERY, waw'tėr-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or like water: thin or transparent: tasteless: containing or abounding with water.

WATTLE, wot'l, *n.* A twig or flexible rod: a hurdle: the fleshy part under the throat of a cock or a turkey.—*v.t.* To bind with wattles or twigs: to form by plaiting twigs:—*pr.p.* watt'ling; *pa.p.* watt'led. [A.S. *watel*, akin to L. *vitilis*, plaited—*vieō*, Sans. *ve*, to plait.]

WAVE, wāv, *n.* A ridge on the surface of water *swaying* or moving backward and forward: inequality of surface: a line or streak like a wave.—*v.i.* To move like a wave: to play loosely: to be moved, as a signal: to fluctuate.—*v.t.* to move backward and forward: to brandish: to raise into inequalities of surface. [O. E. *waive*; A.S. *wæg*; Ger. *wage*; A.S., O. Ger. *wegan*, to move: prob. allied to WAG, WAGGLE.]

WAVED, wāvd, *p.adj.* Shewing a wave-like form or outline: undulating: (*her.*) indented: (*nat. hist.*) having on the margin a succession of curved segments or incisions. [turbed.

WAVELESS, wāv'les, *adj.* Free from waves: undis-

WAVELET, wāv'let, *n.* A little wave. [Dim. of WAVE.]

WAVE-OFFERING, wāv'-of'ėr-ing, *n.* (*B.*) An offering waved towards the four points.

WAVER, wāv'ėr, *v.i.* *To move to and fro:* to shake: to be unsteady or undetermined. [A.S. *wafian*; O. Ger. *waberen*, to move to and fro; D. *weifelen*, to totter, hesitate: allied to WAVE.]

WAVERER, wāv'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who wavers.

WAVERINGLY, wāv'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a wavering or irresolute manner.

WAVE-WORN, wāv'-wōrn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Worn or washed away by the waves. [being wavy.

WAVINESS, wāv'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of

WAVY, wāv'i, *adj.* Full of or rising in waves: playing to and fro: undulating.

WAWE, waw, *n.* (*Spenser*). A wave.

WAX, waks, *v.i.* *To grow* or *increase:* to pass into another state. [A.S. *weaxan*; Ice. *vaxa*; Ger. *wachsen*; L. *augeo*; Gr. *auxanō*; Sans. *vaḥ*, to grow.]

WAX, waks, *n.* A fat-like yellow substance produced by bees: any substance like it, as that in the ear: the substance used to seal letters.—*v.t.* To smear or rub with wax. [A.S. *weax*, *waxe*; Ice. *vax*; D. *was*; Ger. *wachs*.]

WAX-CLOTH, waks'-kloth, *n.* Cloth covered with a coating of wax, used for table-covers, &c.

WAXEN, waks'n, (*B.*) grown, *pa.p.* of WAX.

WAXEN, waks'n, *adj.* Made of, consisting of, or resembling wax.

WAX-FLOWER, waks'-flow'ėr, *n.* A flower made of wax.

WAX-PAINTING, waks'-pānt'ing, *n.* A kind of painting, the pigments for which are ground with wax, and diluted with oil of turpentine.

WAX-PAPER, waks'-pā'pėr, *n.* Paper prepared by spreading over its surface a thin coating made of white wax and other materials.

WAX-WING, waks'-wing, *n.* A bird, so named from most of the species having small horny appendages, resembling red sealing-wax, on their wings.

WAX-WORK, waks'-wurk, *n.* Work made of wax, esp. figures or models formed of wax.

WAXY, waks'i, *adj.* Resembling wax: soft: adhesive.

WAY, wā, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To weigh, esteem.

WAY, wā, *n.* (*lit.*) *A moving:* passage: road: length of space: distance: direction: manner of life: general manner of acting: means: manner: will.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To go forward, to progress. [A.S. *weg*—*wegan*, to move; Ger. *weg*, Sans. *vaha*, L. *via*, a way, akin to *veho*, to carry.]

BY THE WAY, in passing: apart from the main design.—BY WAY OF, as for the purpose of: in character of.—OUT OF THE WAY, so as not to hinder or obstruct: away from the ordinary course: unusual.—TO BE UNDER WAY, TO HAVE WAY (*naut.*), to be in progress, as a vessel.—TO GIVE WAY, to recede, to make room, to yield: (*naut.*) to urge forward.—TO GO ONE'S WAY, to go along, to depart.—TO MAKE ONE'S WAY, to advance in life by efforts.—TO MAKE WAY, to give room.—WAYS AND MEANS, methods, resources: means for raising money or funds for revenue.

WAY-BILL, wā'-bil, *n.* A bill or writing containing a list of passengers carried in a public conveyance.

WAYFARER, wā'fār-ėr, *n.* One who fares or goes on his way: a traveller or passenger.

WAYFARING, wā'fār-ing, *adj.* Travelling or passing.

WAYLAY, wā'lā, *v.t.* To lie in the way for: to watch or lie in ambush for.

WAY-MARK, wā'-märk, *n.* (*B.*) A guide-post.

WAYMENT, wā-ment', *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To lament, grieve.—*n.* (*Spenser*). Lamentation, grief. [A.S. *wa*, woe; or O. Fr. *waimenter*, L. *lamentor*, to lament.] [highway.

WAY-SIDE, wā'-sīd, *n.* The side of a way, path, or

WAYWARD, wā'ward, *adj.* Taking one's own way: froward: wilful.

WAYWARDLY, wā'ward-li, *adv.* In a wayward or froward manner. [being wayward.

WAYWARDNESS, wā'ward-nes, *n.* The state of

WAYWORN, wā'wōrn, *adj.* Worn out by travel.

WE, wē, *pron., pl.* of I: I and others. [A.S. *we*; D. *wij*; Ice. *ver*; Ger. *wir*; Goth. *veis.*]

WEAK, wēk, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Yielding:* soft: wanting strength: not able to sustain a great weight:

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wanting health: easily overcome: feeble of mind: wanting moral force: having little of ingredient: impressible: inconclusive. [A.S. *wac*, pliant — *wican*, to yield; D. *week*, Ice. *veikr*, Ger. *weich*.]

WEAKEN, wēk'n, *v.t.* To make weak: to reduce in strength or spirit.—*v.i.* to grow weak.

WEAK-HEARTED, wēk'-härt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of weak or feeble heart or spirit.

WEAKISH, wēk'ish, *adj.* Somewhat weak.

WEAKISHNESS, wēk'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being weakish.

WEAKLING, wēk'ling, *n.* A weak or feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wēk'li, *adj.* Weak in body or mind.—*adv.* In a weak manner: feebly: with weakness of intellect: indiscreetly.

WEAKNESS, wēk'nes, *n.* The state of being weak: feebleness: infirmity: want of force: feebleness of mind: want of resolution: defect: deficiency.

WEAL, wēl, *n.* Same as WALE.

WEAL, wēl, *n.* *State of being well:* a sound or prosperous state: welfare. [A.S. and O. Ger. *wela*, abundance; A.S. *wela*, *welig*, rich. See WELL.]

WEAL-BALANCED, wēl'-bal'anst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Balanced or considered for the weal or good of the public.

WEALD, wēld, *n.* *A wood* or *forest:* a wooded region: an open country. [A.S. *weald*, Ger. *wald*, wood.]

WEALDEN, wēld'n, *adj.* (*geol.*) Pertaining to the upper oolitic series of rocks. [So called because first studied in the *wealds* in the south of England.]

WEALSMAN, wēlz'man, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who promotes the weal or prosperity of a country, a statesman.

WEALTH, welth, *n.* (*lit.*) *State of being well* or prosperous: large possessions of any kind: riches. [From root of WELL.]

WEALTHIEST, welth'i-est, *adj.* *Most wealthy:* in Pr. Bk., Ps. lxxviii. 31, fattest. [Superl. of WEALTHY.]

WEALTHILY, welth'i-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Richly.

WEALTHINESS, welth'i-nes, *n.* The state of being wealthy or rich.

WEALTHY, welth'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Well off:* (*B.*) prosperous: having great wealth: rich:—*comp.* WEALTH'IER; *superl.* WEALTH'IEST.

WEAN, wēn, *v.t.* *To accustom* to do without the breast: to reconcile to the want of anything: to estrange the affections.—*n.* A newly-weaned child: a child. [A.S. *wenian*, Ice. *venja*, Ger. *gewöhnen*, to accustom.]

WEANEL, wēn'el, *n.* (*Spenser*). A weanling.

WEANING-BRASH, wēn'ing-brash, *n.* A severe form of diarrhœa, which supervenes, at times, on weaning.

WEANLING, wēn'ling, *adj.* Newly weaned.—*n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

WEAPON, wep'un, *n.* An instrument of offence or defence. [A.S. *wæpen*; Ice. *vapn*; Goth. *vepna*, arms; D. *wapen*, arms, tools.]

WEAPONED, wep'und, *adj.* Having weapons: armed.

WEAPONLESS, wep'un-les, *adj.* Having no weapons.

WEAR, wār, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cover:* to carry on the body: to have the appearance of: to consume by use: (*Spenser*) to spend: to waste by rubbing: to do by degrees: to put a ship on another tack (prob. a corr. of VEER).—*v.i.* to be wasted by use or time: to be spent tediously: to consume slowly: to last under use:—*pr.p.* wear'ing; *pa.t.* wōre; *pa.p.* wōrn.—*n.* Act of wearing: lessening or injury by use or friction: (*Shak.*) the thing worn, the fashion. [A.S. *werian*, *werigean*, Ice. *verja*, to cover; O. Ger. *werihan*, to clothe.]

To WEAR AWAY, to impair, consume.—To WEAR OFF, to rub off by friction: to diminish by decay: to obliterate: to pass away by degrees.—To WEAR OUT, to impair by use: to render useless by decay: to consume tediously: to harass.

WEAR, wēr. Same as WEIR.

WEARABLE, wār'a-bl, *adj.* Fit to wear.

WEARER, wār'ér, *n.* One who wears.

WEARILY, wēr'i-li, *adv.* In a weary manner.

WEARINESS, wēr'i-nes, *n.* The state of being weary or fatigued: lassitude.

WEARING, wār'ing, *p.adj.* Made or designed for wear.—*n.* The process of wasting by attrition or time: (*Shak.*) that which is worn, clothes.

WEARISH, wēr'ish, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Mischievous, ill-disposed. [tedious.

WEARISOME, wēr'i-sum, *adj.* Making weary:

WEARISOMELY, wēr'i-sum-li, *adv.* In a wearisome manner: tiresomely.

WEARISOMENESS, wēr'i-sum-nes, *n.* The state of being wearisome: the quality of tiring: tediousness.

WEARY, wēr'i, *adj.* *Worn out:* having the strength or patience exhausted: tired: causing weariness.—*v.t.* To wear out or make weary: to reduce the strength or patience of: to harass:—*pr.p.* wear'ying; *pa.p.* wear'ied. [A.S. *werig*; from WEAR.]

WEASAND, wē'zand, *n.* The windpipe: the throat. [A.S. *wæsend*: acc. to Wedg., prob. from Ice. *hvæsa*, Dan. *hvæse*, to wheeze, to make a sound in breathing.]

WEASEL, wē'zl, *n.* A small animal with a slender body and short legs, living on birds, mice, &c. [A.S. *wesle*; D. *wezel*; Ger. *wiesel*.]

WEATHER, weth'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) *Wind:* state of the air as to heat, wetness, &c.—*adj.* Towards the wind or windward.—*v.t.* To affect by exposing to the air: to sail to the windward of. [A.S. *weder*; Ger. *wetter*; Slav. *wiatr*, wind; Sans. *va*, *graō*, to blow.]

MAKE FAIR WEATHER (*Shak.*), to flatter.—STRESS OF WEATHER, violent and especially unfavourable winds, force of tempests.

WEATHER-BEATEN, weth'ér-bēt'n, *adj.* Harassed or seasoned by the weather.

WEATHER-BITTEN, weth'ér-bit'n, *adj.* Worn or defaced by exposure to the winds.

WEATHER-BOARD, weth'ér-bōrd, *n.* The windward side of a ship: (*arch.*) a board extending from the ridge to the eaves of a gable, to close any openness between the roof and the wall.

WEATHER-BOUND, weth'ér-bownd, *adj.* Bound or delayed by bad weather.

WEATHER-COCK, weth'ér-kok, *n.* A vane (often in the form of a cock) to shew the direction of the wind: anything turning easily and often: a fickle state.

WEATHER-DRIVEN, weth'ér-driv'n, *p.adj.* Driven by winds or storms.

WEATHERED, weth'érd, *adj.* (*arch.*) Made slightly sloping, so as to throw off water: (*geol.*) having the surface altered in colour, form, texture, or composition, by the action of the elements.

WEATHER-FEND, weth'ér-fend, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To defend from the weather, to shelter.

WEATHER-GAGE, weth'ér-gāj, *n.* A gage of, or that which shews the weather: the position of a ship to the windward of another.

WEATHER-GLASS, weth'ér-glas, *n.* A glass or instrument that indicates the changes of the weather: a barometer.

WEATHER-HOUSE, weth'ér-hows, *n.* A toy constructed on the principle of a barometer, consisting of a house

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with the figures of a man and wife who come out alternately as the weather is respectively bad or good.

WEATHERING, we*th*'ér-ing, *n.* (*arch.*) A slight inclination given to the top of a cornice or moulding, to prevent water from lodging on it: (*geol.*) the action of the elements in altering the form, colour, texture, or composition of rocks. [rough weather.

WEATHER-PROOF, we*th*'ér-prōōf, *adj.* Proof against

WEATHER-SIDE, we*th*'ér-sīd, *n.* The windward side.

WEATHER-WISE, we*th*'ér-wīz, *adj.* Wise or skilful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

WEAVE, wēv, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To *wave* or twine threads together: to unite threads in a loom to form cloth: to work into a fabric: to unite by intermixture.—*v.i.* to practise weaving:—*pr.p.* weav'ing; *pa.t.* wōve, rarely weaved'; *pa.p.* wōv'en. [A.S. *wefan*; Ger. *weben*, to weave, to wave; allied to Gr. *huphaō*: perh. conn. with WAVE.]

WEAVED, wēvd (*Spenser*). Waved, floated.

WEAVER, wēv'ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to weave: one who weaves.

WEAVING, wēv'ing, *n.* Act or art of forming cloth.

WEAZAND, wē'zand, *n.* Same as WEASAND.

WEAZEN, wē'zn, *adj.* Thin, sharp.

WEB, web, *n.* *That which is woven:* a film over the eye: the skin between the toes of water-fowls.—*v.t.* To unite or surround with a web: to envelop or entangle:—*pr.p.* webb'ing; *pa.p.* webbed'. [A.S. *webb*; Ice. *vefr.*]

WEB AND PIN (*Shak.*), or PIN AND WEB, cataract on the eye.

WEBBED, webd, *adj.* Having the toes united by a web or skin.

WEBBING, web'ing, *n.* A narrow woven fabric of hemp, used for chairs, &c.

WEB-FOOT, web'-foot, *n.* A foot the toes of which are united with a web or membrane. [feet.

WEB-FOOTED, web'-foot'ed, *adj.* Having webbed

WED, wed, *v.t.* *To engage* or bind by a *wager* or promise: to marry: to join in marriage: to unite closely.—*v.i.* to marry:—*pr.p.* wedd'ing; *pa.p.* wedd'ed. [A.S. *weddian*, to engage, wed; D. *wedden*, Ger. *wetten*, to bet; Ice. *vedhja*, to bind; W. *gweddawg*, yoked, wed: conn. with BET, GAGE, WAGER.]

WEDDED, wed'ed, *adj.* Married: belonging to marriage. [From WED.]

WEDDING, wed'ing, *n.* Marriage: marriage-ceremony. [From WED.]

WEDGE, wej, *n.* A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other: a mass of metal.—*v.t.* To cleave with a wedge: to force or drive with a wedge: to press closely: to fasten with a wedge:—*pr.p.* wedg'ing; *pa.p.* wedged'. [A.S. *wecg*; Ice. *veggr*; Ger. *weck*, a wedge, an oblong mass.]

w, Wedge.

WEDGE-SHAPED, wej'-shāpt, *p.adj.* Having the shape of a wedge: (*bot.*) shaped like a wedge, as a leaf, with the point at the stalk.

WEDLOCK, wed'lok, *n.* A *gift* when *wed:* marriage. [A.S. *wedlac*—*wed*, and *lac*, a gift.]

WEDNESDAY, wenz'dā, *n.* (*lit.*) *Woden's day*, the fourth day of the week, dedicated to *Woden*, the chief Scandinavian deity. [A.S. *Wodensdæg.*]

WEE, wē, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Small, little. [Akin to Ger. *wenig*, little.]

WEED, wēd, *n.* (*orig.*) *Low shrubs:* any useless plant: anything useless or troublesome.—*v.t.* To free from weeds: to remove anything hurtful or offensive. [A.S. *weod*, an herb; W. *gwydd*, shrubs.]

WEED, wēd, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is *woven:* a garment: esp. in *pl.*, a widow's mourning apparel. [A.S. *wæd*, clothing; O. Ger. *wat*, Ger. *wand*, cloth, coan. with WEAVE.]

WEEDER, wēd'ér, *n.* One who or that which frees from weeds or anything noxious. [weeds.

WEEDY, wēd'i, *adj.* Consisting of weeds: full of

WEEK, wēk, *n.* Seven days, esp. from Sunday to Sunday. [A.S. *weoce*; Ice. *vika*; D. *week*; Ger. *woche:* allied to L. *vicis*, a vicissitude, a change.]

WEEK, wēk, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as WICK.

WEEK-DAY, wēk'-dā, *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday.

WEEKLY, wēk'li, *adj.* Coming, happening, or done once a week.—*adv.* Once a week.—*n.* A publication issued once a week.

WEELDELESSE, wēld'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unwieldy.

WEEN, wēn, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To expect:* to think or fancy. [A.S. *wenan*—*wen*, Ice. *van*, hope.]

WEEP, wēp, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To express grief *by crying:* to wail or lament: to shed tears.—*v.t.* to lament: to pour forth:—*pr.p.* weep'ing; *pa.p.* wept. [A.S. *wepan*, O. Ger. *wuofan*, to lament, call; A.S. *wop*, *hveop*, outcry, allied to WHOOP, and Gr. *ops*, *opos*, the voice.]

WEEPER, wēp'ér, *n.* One who weeps: a white border round the cuff of a mourning dress.

WEEPING, wēp'ing, *adj.* Bending, like one weeping, or drooping the branches.—*n.* The act of shedding tears: lamentation with tears.

WEEPING-RIPE, wēp'ing-rīp, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ripe or ready for tears.

WEEPING-TREE, wēp'ing-trē, *n.* A tree with remarkably elongated and pendulous branchlets, generally a mere variety of species which ordinarily have a different habit.

WEET, wēt, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To know, to be informed:—*pa.t.* wot. [See WIT.]

WEETING, wēt'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). Knowledge. [From WEET.]

WEETINGLY, wēt'ing-li, *adv.* With knowledge, knowingly. [From WEET.]

WEETLESS, wēt'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unknowing, unsuspected. [From WEET.]

WEEVER, wēv'ér, *n.* A fish of the perch family, remarkable for the spines of the first dorsal fin, with which they inflict wounds, hence popularly termed STING-FISH. [Fr. *vivere*, low L. *viverinus*; a corr. of *viri petri piscis*, St Peter's fish.]

WEEVIL, wēv'il, *n.* A small kind of beetle very destructive to grain. [A.S. *wifel:* perh. allied to WEAVE, from the larva being *woven* round the insect.]

WEFT, weft, *n.* The threads *woven* into and crossing the warp. [A.S.—*wifan*, to weave.]

WEFT, weft, *n.* (*Spenser*). A waif, a castaway. [See WAIF.]

WEFTE, weft, (*Spenser*). Was wafted, also, avoided.

WEIGH, wā, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To *wag* or *sway* up and down like a balance: to find the heaviness of: to be equal to in heaviness: to bear up, to raise: to ponder in the mind: to consider worthy of notice.—*v.i.* to have weight: to be considered of importance: to press heavily.

[A.S. *wegan*, to move; A.S. *wæge*, a balance; D. *wegen*, to sway up and down, *wege*, a balance: acc. to Wedg., conn. with WAG; perh. with L. *veho*, to bear.]

WEIGHED, wād, *p.adj.* (*Bacon*). Experienced.

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WEIGH-HOUSE, wā'-hows, *n.* A public building for weighing goods, ascertaining the tonnage of boats, &c.

WEIGHING-MACHINE, wā'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A machine or apparatus for weighing heavy goods.

WEIGHOUT, wā'owt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To outweigh.

WEIGHT, wāt, *n.* The heaviness of a thing when *weighed*, or the amount which anything weighs: a mass of metal for finding weight: anything heavy: a ponderous mass: pressure: importance.—*v.t.* To load with a weight: to attach weights to: to make heavy. [A.S. *wiht;* low Ger. *wicht*, from root of WEIGH.]

WEIGHTILY, wāt'i-li, *adv.* In a weighty manner: heavily: with force or impressiveness.

WEIGHTINESS, wāt'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being weighty: heaviness: impressiveness: importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wāt'les, *adj.* Having no weight: light.

WEIGHTY, wāt'i, *adj.* Having weight: heavy: important: forcible.

WĒIR, wēr, *n.* A *ward* or dam in a river: a fence of stakes for catching fish. [A.S. *wær*, an inclosure—*werian*, to protect; Ger. *wehr*, a dam—*wehren*, to ward.]

WEIRD, wērd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fate, destiny:* a spell or charm.—*adj.* Skilled in witchcraft: unearthly. [A.S. *wyrd*, fate, Ger. *werden*, to happen.]

WELAWAY, wel'a-wā, *int.* (*Spenser*). Alas! [A.S. *wa la wa—wa*, woe, *la*, O!]

WELCOME, wel'kum, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Well come:* received with gladness: admitted willingly: causing gladness: free to enjoy.—*n.* Kindly reception.—*v.t.* To receive with kindness: to entertain hospitably:—*pr.p.* wel'coming; *pa.p.* wel'comed.

WELD, weld, *n.* A plant, allied to mignonette, common in Europe, and used to colour yellow. [Scot. *wald;* low Ger. *waide;* Ger. *wau*, woad.]

WELD, weld, *v.t.* To beat together when heated almost to melting. [Ger. *wellen, wallen*, A.S. *weallen*, to boil.]

WELD, weld, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To wield.

WELFARE, wel'fār, *n.* State of faring or doing well: freedom from any calamity, &c.: enjoyment of health, &c.: prosperity.

WELK, welk, *v.i.* To wither, to shrivel or shrink: (*Spenser*) to decline, to wane, to fade: to fall.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to contract, shorten, or impair: (*Shak.*) to form into wrinkles or ridges. [A.S. *hwilc.*]

WELKIN, wel'kin, *n.* The sky or region of *clouds.*—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Sky-blue. [A.S. *wolcen, welcn*, cloud, air, sky; Ger. *wolke*, Sans. *balahaka*, a cloud.]

WELL, wel, *v.i.* *To boil up:* to issue forth, as water from the earth: to spring.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to pour forth, as from a well.—*n.* A rise of water from the earth: a spring: a pit in the earth whence a supply of water is obtained: an enclosure in a ship's hold round the pumps. [A.S. *weallen*, D. *wellen*, to boil, spring; A.S. *well*, a well.]

WELL, wel, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as WEAL.

WELL, wel, *adj.* Good in condition: fortunate: in health.—*adv.* In a proper manner: rightly: thoroughly: favourably: conveniently: (*Spenser*) very. [A.S. *vela*, Ice. *vel;* W. *gwell*, better; akin to L. *valeo*, to be well.]

AS WELL AS, together with, not less than.—WELL DONE, a word of praise, bravely! nobly!—WELL ENOUGH, in a moderate degree, tolerably, so as to satisfy or not require alteration.—WELL OFF, in good condition, esp. as to property.—WELL SAID, well done!—WELL TO DO, well off, prosperous.

WELLAWAY, wel'a-wā, *int.* (*Spenser*). WELAWAY.

WELL-BEING, wel'-bē'ing, *n.* State of being well.

WELL-BORN, wel'-bawrn, *adj.* Born of a good or respectable family: not of mean birth.

WELL-BRED, wel'-bred, *adj.* Bred or trained well: educated to polished manners.

WELL-DOER, wel'-dōō'ér, *n.* One who performs all his duties: one who does good to another, a benefactor.

WELL-DOING, wel'-dōō'ing, *n.* A doing of what is right or good: performance of one's duties.

WELL-FAVOURED, wel'-fā'vurd, *adj.* Good-looking, so as to draw favour, handsome, pleasing to the eye.

WELL-HEAD, wel'-hed, *n.* (*Spenser*). A fountain-head, a spring.

WELLINGTONIA, wel-ing-tō'ni-a, *n.* A species of tree, the greatest of all pines, and by far the largest tree of temperate climates. [Named after the Duke of Wellington.]

WELLINGTONS, wel'ing-tonz, *n.* A kind of boots with long legs for men. [Named after the Duke of Wellington.]

WELL-INTENTIONED, wel'-in-ten'shund, *adj.* Of upright intentions or purpose.

WELL-KNOWN, wel'-nōn, *adj.* Fully known: celebrated: notorious.

WELL-LIKING, wel'-lī'king, *adj.* (*Shak.*) In good condition.

WELL-MEANING, wel'-mēn'ing, *adj.* Well intentioned.

WELL-NIGH, wel'-nī, *adv.* Nearly as well: almost.

WELL-PLIGHTED, wel'-plīt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Well folded.

WELL-READ, wel'-red, *adj.* Of extensive reading.

WELL-SEEN, wel'-sēn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having seen a great deal, experienced.

WELL-SPRING, wel'-spring, *n.* A fountain, a spring: a source of continual supply.

WELL-THEWED, wel'-thūd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Well educated, well mannered, of good disposition. [See THEWED.]

WELSH, welsh, *adj.* Pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants.—*n.pl.* The inhabitants of Wales:—*sing.* their language. [A.S. *wālsc—wealh*, a stranger, Welshman, so named by the Saxons; prob. from Sans. *mlech*, dumb, unintelligible.]

WELSH-RABBIT, welsh-rab'it, *n.* Cheese melted on toasted bread. [Corr. from *Welsh rare bit.*]

WELT, welt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wall:* a kind of *hem* or edging round a shoe.—*v.t.* To furnish with a welt. [W. *gwald*, a hem—*gwal*, a wall, *gwaliaw*, to inclose.]

WELTER, welt'ér, *v.i.* *To wallow* or *roll* about, esp. in dirt. [Low Ger. *weltern*, to roll; A.S. *weltan*, to roll, wallow; Ice. *velta.*]

WEN, wen, *n.* *A wart:* a fleshy, pulpy tumour. [A.S. *wenn*, a swelling, a wart.]

WENCH, wensh, *n.* (*orig.*) *A young woman:* a low, coarse woman: a strumpet.—*v.i.* To frequent the company of wenches or strumpets. [A.S. *wencle*, a maid; perhaps from root of QUEEN.]

WENCHER, wensh'ér, *n.* One who indulges in lewdness.

WENCHLESS, wensh'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without a wench.

WEND, wend, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To wind* or *turn:* to go.—*v.t.* to direct, to betake, used chiefly with *one's way.* [A.S. *wendan*, Ger. *wenden*, Ice. *venda*, to turn.]

WENLOCK, wen'lok, *adj.* (*geol.*) Denoting a group or series of rocks of the Upper Silurian period, consisting of limestone and shale, and largely developed in the neighbourhood of Wenlock in Shropshire.

WENT, went, properly *pa.t.* of WEND, but now used as *pa.t.* of GO.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Turn, direction, also course, path, journey.

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WENTLE-TRAP, wen'tl-trap, *n.* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, having a spiral shell with many deep whorls, crossed by elevated ribs, and the aperture round and narrow. [Ger. *wendel-treppe*, a winding staircase.]

WEPT, wept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WEEP.

WERE, wer. The plural of WAS, used as *pa.t.* of BE. [A.S. *wǽre;* Ger. *war;* Ice. *vera*, to be. See WAS.]

WERE-GILD, wēr'-gild, *n.* The price of a man: (*law*) a composition by which homicide and other heinous crimes against the person were compensated, paid partly to the lord of the vassal or the state, and partly to the relatives of the murdered or injured person. [A.S. *weregild—wer*, a man, and *gild*, a payment of money.]

WERE-WOLF, wēr'-wōōlf, *n.* (*lit.*) *Man-wolf:* a man who either periodically or for a time was supposed to be transformed into a wolf, becoming possessed of all the powers and appetites of a wolf in addition to his own, and being especially remarkable for his appetite for human flesh. [A.S. *werwulf—wer*, a man, and *wulf*, a wolf.]

WERNERIAN, wėr-nē'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining or according to the opinions or system of Werner, a German mineralogist and geologist (1750—1817), who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated that all geological phenomena are due to the action of water.

WERT, wėrt, the 2d pers. sing. of WERE, used as the pa.t. subjunctive of BE.

WESAND, wē'zand, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as WEASAND.

WESLEYAN, wes'le-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Wesleyanism.—*n.* One who adopts Wesleyanism.

WESLEYANISM, wes'le-an-izm, *n.* The system of doctrine and church polity of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists: Methodism.

WEST, west, *n.* The quarter where the sun sets: one of the four chief points of the compass: the countries to the west of Europe.—*adj.* Situated towards the west. [A.S., Ger. *west;* Ice. *vestr;* Sans. *vasatis*, night—*vas*, to cover.]

WESTERING, west'ėr-ing, *adj.* (*Milton*). Passing to the west.

WESTERLY, west'ėr-li, *adj.* Lying towards the west: from the west.—*adv.* Towards the west.

WESTERN, west'ėrn, *adj.* Situated in the west: moving towards the west.

WESTING, west'ing, *n.* Space or distance westward: departure westward: time of setting or reaching the west. [the west.

WESTWARD, west'ward, *adj.* and *adv.* Towards

WESTWARDLY, west'ward-li, *adv.* In a direction towards the west.

WET, wet, *adj.* Containing *water:* having water on the surface: rainy.—*n.* Water or wetness: moisture.—*v.t.* To make wet: to soak with water: to sprinkle: —*pr.p.* wett'ing; *pa.p.* wet, rarely wett'ed. [A.S. *wǽt;* Ice. *vatr*, wet, *vatn*, water; L. *udus*, wet; from root of WATER.]

WET-DOCK, wet'-dok, *n.* A dock in which the water is shut in and kept at high-water level, or nearly so, when the tide is out.

WETHER, weth'ėr, *n.* A castrated ram. [A.S. *wedher;* Ice. *vedher;* D. *wedder;* Ger. *widder.*]

WETNESS, wet'nes, *n.* State of being wet: moisture: a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

WET-NURSE, wet'-nurs, *n.* A nurse who suckles the child of another woman.

WETTISH, wet'ish, *adj.* Somewhat wet.

WEX, weks, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To wax, to grow.

WEY, wā, *n.* A measure or *weight* differing with different articles = 182 lbs. of wool, 40 bushels of salt or corn, 48 bushels of oats, &c. [From WEIGH.]

WHALE, hwāl, *n.* The common name of an order of mammalia: the largest of sea-animals. [A.S. *hwæl;* Ger. *wallfisch:* allied to Gr. *phalē*, L. *balæna.*]

WHALEBONE, hwāl'bōn, *n.* An elastic substance like bone from the upper jaw of the whale.

WHALER, hwāl'ėr, *n.* A ship or a person employed in the whale-fishing.

WHALING, hwāl'ing, *adj.* Connected with whale-catching.—*n.* The business of catching whales.

WHALLY, hwal'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as WALL-EYED.

WHARF, hworf, *n.* A bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbour or river for lading and unlading vessels.—*v.t.* To secure by a wharf. [A.S. *hwearf—hweorfan*, to turn; low Ger. *warf*, a raised place: perh. conn. with Ger. *werfen*, to cast.]

WHARFAGE, hworf'āj, *n.* The fee for using a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hworf'in-jėr, *n.* One who has the care of or owns a wharf.

WHAT, hwot, *pron.* used in asking questions. That which: how great: something. [A.S. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwa*, who; Ger. *was;* Ice. *hvad:* allied to L. *quid.* See WHO.]

WHAT IF, what will happen or be the result if.—WHAT THOUGH, what imports it though: grant this or that: notwithstanding.—WHAT TIME (*B.*) = at what time, when.

WHAT, hwot, *n.* (*Spenser*). Fare, things, matter.

WHAT, hwot, *interrog. adv.* Why: for what purpose.

WHATEVER, hwot-ev'ėr, *pron.* Everything which: being this or that: all that: one thing or another.

WHATNOT, hwot'not, *n.* A piece of furniture with shelves for books, &c., so called because used to hold anything.

WHATSO, hwot'so, *pron.* Whatsoever: whatever: all that.

WHATSOEVER, hwot-so-ev'ėr, *pron.* WHATEVER.

WHEAL, hwēl, *n.* A form of WALE.

WHEAT, hwēt, *n.* A grassy plant, the seed of which furnishes a *white* flour for bread. [A.S. *hwæte;* Ger. *weizen:* allied to WHITE.]

WHEAT-EAR, hwēt'-ēr, *n.* An ear of wheat: a bird of the genus Chat, a common summer visitant of Britain, abounding on downs and fallow fields.

WHEATEN, hwēt'en, *adj.* Made of wheat.

WHEAT-FLY, hwēt'-flī, *n.* The name of several flies or insects injurious to wheat.

WHEEDLE, hwēd'l, *v.t.* To entice by soft words: to flatter:—*pr.p.* wheed'ling; *pa.p.* wheed'led. [A.S. *wǽdlian*, to beg; Ger. *wedeln*, to wag the tail.]

WHEEDLER, hwēd'lėr, *n.* One who wheedles.

WHEEL, hwēl, *n.* (*lit.*) That which *whirls:* a circular frame turning on an axle: an old instrument of torture.—*v.t.* To cause to whirl: to convey on wheels.—*v.i.* to turn round or on an axis: to roll forward. [A.S. *hweol;* D. *wiel*, a wheel, whirlpool: allied to L. *volvo*, to roll.]

WHEEL AND AXLE, one of the mechanical powers, in its primitive form, consisting of a cylindrical axis on which a wheel is fastened, the power being applied to the wheel, and the weight attached to the axis.

WHEELBARROW, hwēl'bar'rō, *n.* A barrow supported on one wheel and two handles, and driven forward by one man.

WHEELED, hwēld, *p.adj.* Having wheels.

WHEELER, hwēl'ėr, *n.* One who wheels: the horse nearest the wheels of a carriage.

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WHEEL-HORSE, hwēl'-hors, *n.* One of the horses next the wheels in a team.

WHEEL-HOUSE, hwēl'-hows, *n.* A box or small house erected over the steering-wheel in ships: a paddle-box.

WHEELING, hwēl'ing, *n.* The act of moving or conveying on wheels: a turning or circular movement of troops.

WHEEL-WORK, hwēl'-wurk, *n.* A combination of wheels and their connection in machinery.

WHEEL-WRIGHT, hwēl'-rīt, *n.* A wright who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.

WHEEZE, hwēz, *v.i.* *To breathe with a hissing sound:* to breathe audibly or with difficulty:—*pr.p.* wheez'ing; *pa.p.* wheezed'. [A.S. *hweosan;* Ice. *hvæsa*, to wheeze, to hiss: from the sound.]

WHELK, hwelk, *n.* A mollusc having a *turned* or spiral shell. [A.S. *weoloc, hwylca*, a whelk, *hylca*, a turning.]

WHELK, hwelk, *n.* (*Shak.*) The mark of a stripe on the body, a wrinkle, an inequality or protuberance. [See WEAL.]

WHELKY, hwelk'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having whelks or protuberances, embossed, rounded.

WHELM, hwelm, *v.t.* *To cover completely:* to plunge deep: to overburden: (*Spenser*) to overwhelm, to cover with something not to be thrown off. [A.S. *for-welman*, to overwhelm; Ice. *hvelfa*, to overturn; allied to Scot. *whummle*, to turn upside down.]

WHELP, hwelp, *n.* The young of the dog kind and of lions, &c.: a puppy: a cub: a young man (in contempt).—*v.i.* To bring forth young. [A.S. *hwelp;* Ice. *hvelpr;* O. Ger. *hvelf, welf; welfen*, to bear young.]

WHEN, hwen, *adv.* *At what* time? at which time: at or after the time that: while. [A.S. *hwenne*, accusative of *wha*, who; Ger. *wenn.*]

WHEN, hwen, *int.* (*Shak.*) An exclamation of impatience, like *what!*

WHENAS, hwen'az, *adv.* (*Shak.*) At the time when, [what time.

WHENCE, hwens, *adv.* *From what* place: from which things: wherefore. [A.S. *hwana, hwanon;* O. E. *whennes, whens*, genitive form of WHEN.]

WHENCESOEVER, hwens-so-ev'ér, *adv.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

WHENEVER, hwen-ev'ér, *adv.* At every time when.

WHENSOEVER, hwen-so-ev'ér, *adv.* At what time soever: whenever.

WHERE, hwār, *adv.* *At which* place, at what place? to what place, to which place: (*Shak.*) whereas.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Place, situation. [A.S. *hwær*, genitive of *wha*, who; Ice. *hvar.*]

WHEREABOUT, hwār-a-bowt', } *adv.* About where:
WHEREABOUTS, hwār-a-bowts', } near what or which place.

WHEREAS, hwār-az', *conj.* As or on account of which: since: when in fact: near.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) At which place, where.

WHEREAT, hwār-at', *adv.* At which: at what?

WHEREBY, hwār-bī', *adv.* By which: by what?

WHEREFORE, hwār'fōr, *adv.* For which reason: for what reason? why? [&c.: in what?

WHEREIN, hwār-in', *adv.* In which thing, time, respect,

WHEREINTO, hwār-in-tōō', *adv.* Into which: into what?

WHEREOF, hwār-of', *adv.* Of which or what: of what?

WHEREON, hwār-on', *adv.* On which: on what?

WHERESO, hwār'so, *adv.* (*Milton*). Wheresoever.

WHERESOEVER, hwār-so-ev'ér, *adv.* In what place soever: to what place soever. [what end?

WHERETO, hwār-tōō', *adv.* To which: to what? to

WHEREUNTO, hwār-un-tōō', *adv.* Same as WHERETO: to what purpose. [quence of which.

WHEREUPON, hwār-up-on', *adv.* Upon, or in conse-

WHEREVER, hwār-ev'ér, *adv.* At whatever place.

WHEREWITH, hwār-with', *adv.* With which: with what?

WHEREWITHAL, hwār-with-awl', *adv.* Same as WHEREWITH.

WHERRY, hwer'i, *n.* A shallow, light boat, sharp at both ends for speed. [Probably a corr. of FERRY.]

WHET, hwet, *v.t.* *To sharpen* by rubbing: to make keen: to excite:—*pr.p.* whett'ing; *pa.p.* whett'ed.—*n.* Act of sharpening: something that sharpens the appetite. [A.S. *hwettan;* Ger. *wetzen;* A.S. *hwæt*, sharp.]

WHETHER, hweth'ér, *pron.* (*orig.*) *Which of two* (so in *B.*).—*conj.* Which of two alternatives. [A.S. *hwæther;* A.S. *hwa*, who, and EITHER.]

WHETSTONE, hwet'stōn, *n.* A stone used for whetting or sharpening edged instruments.

WHETTER, hwet'ér, *n.* One who or that which whets or sharpens.

WHEY, hwā, *n.* The watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in making cheese. [A.S. *hwæg;* low Ger. *wey.*]

WHEYEY, hwā'i, } *adj.* Partaking of or like
WHEYISH, hwā'ish, } whey: having the qualities of whey.

WHICH, hwich, *pron.* (*lit.*) *Who* or *what like:* a relative pron. used of all but persons: that or those which: an interrogative pron.: (*B.*) who. [O.E. *whilk, whiché;* A.S. *hwylic—hwa*, who, and *lic*, like.]

THE WHICH (*B.*), which.

WHICHEVER, hwich-ev'ér, } *pron.* Every one
WHICHSOEVER, hwich-so-ev'ér, } which: whether one or other.

WHIFF, hwif, *n.* A sudden puff of air from the mouth: a slight blast.—*v.t.* To throw out in whiffs: to puff. [W. *chwiffian*, to puff; from the sound.]

WHIFFLE, hwif'l, *v.i.* To turn as if by *whiffs* or gusts of wind: to be fickle: to prevaricate:—*pr.p.* whiff'ling; *pa.p.* whiffled'. [A.S. *wæflian*, to babble, Ice. *veifla*, to shake often: connected with WHIFF.]

WHIFFLER, hwif'lér, *n.* One who plays on a whiffle or small fife: (*Shak.*) an officer who went before a procession to clear the way, orig. a fifer. [From obs. WHIFFLE, a small fife.]

WHIG, hwig, *n.* The name of a political party which advocated the rights of the people in the time of Charles I.: the name of one of the great English political parties.—*adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of Whigs.

[From *whig*, Scot. for WHEY, the Covenanters being so called by their opponents from their solemn, sour looks: or from a sound *whig*, used in the S.W. of Scotland in driving horses, the Covenanters being most numerous there.]

WHIGGERY, hwig'ér-i, *n.* The principles of the Whigs.

WHIGGISH, hwig'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to the Whigs: partaking of their principles.

WHIGGISHLY, hwig'ish-li, *adv.* In a Whiggish manner: after the manner of Whigs. [Whigs.

WHIGGISM, hwig'izm, *n.* The principles of the

WHILE, hwīl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Leisure:* time.—*adv.* During the time that: at the same time that.—*v.t.* To cause to pass without irksomeness:—*pr.p.* whil'ing; *pa.p.* whiled'. [A.S. *hwil*, Goth. *hveila*, hour, time—*hveilan*, Ice. *hvilá*, to rest.] [ago: recently.

WHILERE, hwīl'ār, *adv.* Erewhile: a little while

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WHILES, hwīlz, *adv.* (*Shak.*) During the time that, until: (*B.*) at the same time that.

WHILOM, hwīl'om, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Formerly, once, of old. [A.S. *hwilum*, *hwilom*, properly dat. pl. of *hwil*. See WHILE.]

WHILST, hwīlst, *adv.* Same as WHILE. [Superl. form of WHILE.]

WHIM, hwim, *n.* *A sudden turn* of the mind: a fancy. [Ice. *hvim*, a quick movement; W. *chwim*, motion, *chwimio*, to move round quickly.]

WHIMBREL, hwim'brel, *n.* A bird of passage resembling the curlew, but smaller, and having a bill shorter in proportion. [Prob. from WHIMPER, from the sound of its cry.]

WHIMPER, hwim'pėr, *v.i.* To cry with a low, *whining* voice. [Scot. *whimmer*; Ger. *wimmern*.]

WHIMPLE, hwim'pl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as WIMPLE.

WHIMPLED, hwim'pld, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Covered with a wimple: (*Shak.*) distorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, hwim'zi, *n.* *A whim:* a freak. [From WHIM.]

WHIMSICAL, hwim'zik-al, *adj.* Full of whims: having odd fancies: fantastical.

WHIMSICALITY, hwim-zik-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being whimsical: whimsical disposition: freakishness.

WHIMSICALLY, hwim'zik-al-li, *adv.* In a whimsical manner: freakishly.

WHIMSICALNESS, hwim'zik-al-nes, *n.* Same as WHIMSICALITY.

WHIN, hwin, *n.* (*lit.*) *Weeds* or *waste growth:* gorse, furze. [W. *chwyn*, weeds.]

WHIN-CHAT, hwin'-chat, *n.* A bird of the genus Chat, a summer visitant of Britain. [Prob. so called from frequenting *whin* and furze bushes.]

WHINE, hwīn, *v.i.* *To utter a plaintive*, shrill cry: to complain in an unmanly way:—*pr.p.* whīn'ing; *pa.p.* whīned'.—*n.* A plaintive cry: an affected nasal tone of complaint. [Ice. *kvina*, to weep, A.S. *cwanian*, to howl; W. *cwyno*, to howl: from the sound.]

WHINER, hwīn'ėr, *n.* One who whines.

WHININGLY, hwīn'ing-li, *adv.* In a whining manner.

WHINNY, hwin'i, *n.* A gentle, whimpering neigh of a horse.—*v.i.* To neigh or cry like a horse:—*pr.p.* whinn'ying; *pa.p.* whinn'ied. [Dim. of WHINE, from the sound, L. *hinnio*.]

WHINNY, hwin'i, *adj.* Abounding in whins.

WHIN-STONE, hwin'-stōn, *n.* The popular name in Scotland for any hard, unstratified rock, as distinguished from free-stone or stratified rocks. [Prob. so named by miners or other workmen, from the ringing sound of such stone when struck with a pick, and thus conn. with WHINE.]

WHIP, hwip, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To strike *with a short, quick movement:* to strike with a lash: to drive or punish with lashes: to lash with sarcasm: to sew lightly: to snatch.—*v.i.* to move nimbly:—*pr.p.* whipp'ing; *pa.p.* whipped'.—*n.* That which whips: a lash with a handle for punishing or driving: a driver. [A.S. *hweop*; Ice. *hvipp*, a quick movement; W. *chwip*, a quick turn; Gael. *cuip*, a whip.]

WHIP-CORD, hwip'-kord, *n.* Cord for making whips.

WHIP-HAND, hwip'-hand, *n.* (*lit.*) The *hand* that holds the *whip:* advantage over.

WHIPPER, hwip'ėr, *n.* One who whips: an officer who inflicts the penalty of whipping.

WHIPPER-IN, hwip'ėr-in, *n.* One who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them into the line of chase: one who enforces the discipline of a party, and secures attendance when necessary.

WHIPPING, hwip'ing, *n.* Act of whipping: punishment with the whip or lash.

WHIPPING-POST, hwip'ing-pōst, *n.* A post to which offenders are tied to be whipped.

WHIP-POOR-WILL, hwip'-pōōr-wil, *n.* A species of goat-sucker, a native of N. America. [So named from the fancied resemblance of its notes to the words *whip poor Will*.]

WHIP-SAW, hwip'-saw, *n.* A saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.

WHIPSTER, hwip'stėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nimble fellow.

WHIP-STOCK, hwip'-stok, *n.* The rod or handle of a whip. [STOCK, a stick, and WHIP.]

WHIR, hwėr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To hurry.

WHIR, hwėr, *n.* A sound from rapid whirling.—*v.i.* To whirl round with a noise:—*pr.p.* whirr'ing; *pa.p.* whirred'. [From the sound.]

WHIRL, hwėrl, *v.i.* To move round *with a whir:* to revolve rapidly.—*v.t.* to turn round rapidly.—*n.* A turning with rapidity: anything that turns with velocity. [Freq. from WHIR: allied to TWIRL.]

WHIRL-BLAST, hwėrl'-blast, *n.* A whirling blast of wind.

WHIRLIGIG, hwėrl'i-gig, *n.* A child's toy, which goes when whirled rapidly round.

WHIRLPOOL, hwėrl'pōōl, *n.* A pool or place where the water whirls round rapidly: an eddy: (*Spenser*) a whale.

WHIRLWIND, hwėrl'wind, *n.* A violent ăĕrial current, with a whirling, rotatory, or spiral motion.

WHISK, hwisk, *v.t.* *To move with a quick, whizzing motion:* to sweep or stir rapidly.—*v.i.* to move nimbly and rapidly.—*n.* A rapid sweeping motion: a small bunch of anything used for a brush: a small instrument for beating or whisking. [Dan. *viske*, Sw. *viska*, to whisk, dust, wag: from the sound.]

WHISKER, hwisk'ėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *He who*, or that which *whisks:* the hair on the sides of a man's face: the bristle on the face of a cat, &c. [From WHISK.]

WHISKERED, hwisk'ėrd, *adj.* Having whiskers.

WHISKEY, WHISKY, hwisk'i, *n.* (*lit.*) *Water:* a spirit distilled from grain, and other materials. [Celt. *uisge*, water: conn. with *Esk*, a river name.]

WHISPER, hwisp'ėr, *v.i.* *To speak with a low, hissing sound:* to speak very softly: to plot secretly.—*v.t.* to utter in a low voice or under the breath.—*n.* A low, hissing voice or sound: cautious or timorous speaking. [A.S. *hwisprian*; Ger. *wispern*, Ice. *hvisk'ra*, to whisper: allied to WHISTLE.]

WHISPERER, hwisp'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who whispers: (*B.*) a secret informer.

WHISPERINGLY, hwisp'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a whisper or low voice.

WHIST, hwist, *adj.* Hushed: silent.—*v.i.* To become silent.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to hush or silence.—*int.* Hush! silence! be still! [Akin to HIST!]

WHIST, hwist, *n.* A game at cards, commonly said to be so called from the *silence* it requires, but the original name would appear to have been WHISK.

WHISTLE, hwis'l, *v.i.* To make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips contracted: to make a like sound with an instrument: to sound shrill.—*v.t.* to form or utter by whistling: to call by a whistle:—*pr.p.* whis'tling; *pa.p.* whis'tled.—*n.* The sound made in whistling: a small wind instrument. [A.S. *hwistle*; Sw. *hwissla*, to hiss, whistle; L. *fistula*, a whistle: from the sound.]

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WHISTLER, hwis'lėr, *n.* One who or that which whistles.

WHIT, hwit, *n.* (*lit.*) A *thing:* the smallest particle imaginable: a bit. [A.S. *wiht*, a creature, thing; O. Ger. *iowiht*, aught. See WIGHT, AUGHT.]

WHITE, hwīt, *adj.* Of the colour of snow: pale: colourless: pure: unblemished: (*B.*) purified from sin.—*n.* The colour of snow: anything white: (*Shak.*) the centre of an archery butt.—*v.t.* To make white: —*pr.p.* whīt'ing; *pa.p.* whīt'ed. [A.S. *hwit*, Ger. *weiss*, Sans. *çveta.*]

WHITE-BAIT, hwīt'-bāt, *n.* A very small, delicate white fish of the herring kind.

WHITE-BOY, hwīt'-boy, *n.* A member of an illegal association of the peasantry of Ireland, which first took an organised form in the county of Tipperary in the reign of George III., and for a long series of years was the source of agrarian outrage. [The members were so called in consequence of their wearing white shirts in their nightly expeditions.]

WHITE-FISH, hwīt'-fish, *n.* A fish found in the lakes and large rivers of North America, valuable for the table, and named from the pure white colour of its flesh when boiled.

WHITE-FRIAR, hwīt'-frī'ar, *n.* One of the Carmelite order of friars, so called from their white dress.

WHITE-HEAT, hwīt'-hēt, *n.* The degree of heat at which bodies become incandescent and appear white from the bright light which they emit.

WHITE-LEAD, hwīt'-led, *n.* A carbonate of lead used in painting white.

WHITE-LIVERED, hwīt'-liv'ėrd, *adj.* Having a pale look, so called because thought to be caused by a white liver: cowardly: malicious.

WHITELY, hwīt'li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Coming near to white, whitefaced.

WHITEN, hwīt'n, *v.t.* To make white: to bleach. —*v.i.* to become or turn white.

WHITENESS, hwīt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being white: freedom from any colour: paleness of complexion: cleanness, purity.

WHITES, hwītz, *n.* A disease of females, consisting chiefly in a discharge of a greenish-white mucus from the vagina.

WHITE-SMITH, hwīt'-smith, *n.* A worker in tinned or white iron: a tinsmith.

WHITE-THROAT, hwīt'-thrōt, *n.* A bird of the same genus as the Blackcap, having the breast and belly of a brownish-white.

WHITEWASH, hwīt'wosh, *n.* A wash, or mixture of whiting or lime and water, to whiten ceilings, &c. —*v.t.* To cover with whitewash: to give a fair appearance.

WHITE-WINE, hwīt'-wīn, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent colour, bordering on white.

WHITHER, hwi*th*'ėr, *adv.* *To what place?* to which place: to what. [A.S. *hwæder—hwa*, who.]

WHITHERSOEVER, hwi*th*'ėr-so-ev'ėr, *adv.* To whatever place.

WHITING, hwīt'ing, *n.* A small sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from its white colour: ground chalk free from stony matter.

WHITING-TIME, hwīt'ing-tīm, *n.* (*Shak.*) Bleaching-time.

WHITISH, hwīt'ish, *adj.* Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, hwīt'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being whitish or somewhat white.

WHITLOW, hwit'lō, *n.* (*lit.*) *A white flame:* a painful inflammation in the fingers or toes, mostly under the nails, tending to suppurate. [WHITE, and A.S. *low*, flame: or a corr. of prov. *whickflaw, whitflaw—whick, quick*, living, and FLAW.]

WHITSTER, hwit'stėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bleacher of cloth or clothes. [WHITE, and term. *ster.*]

WHITSUN, hwit'sun, *adj.* Pertaining to or observed at Whitsuntide.

WHITSUNDAY, hwit'sun-dā, } *n.* The seventh
WHITSUNTIDE, hwit'sun-tīd, } Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive church wore white robes.

WHITTLE, hwit'l, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To cut into whits* or bits: to pare or cut with a knife:—*pr.p.* whitt'ling; *pa.p.* whitt'led.—*n.* A small pocket-knife. [A.S. *hwītle*, a small knife—WHIT.]

WHIZ, hwiz, *v.i.* To make a *hissing* sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air:—*pr.p.* whizz'ing; *pa.p.* whizzed'.—*n.* A hissing sound. [From the sound.]

WHIZZINGLY, hwiz'ing-li, *adv.* With a whizzing sound.

WHO, hōō, *pron.* both a *rel.* and *interrog.*, always for persons. What person? which person. [A.S. *hwa*; Goth. *hvas*; Ice. *hver*; Ger. *wer*; Sans. *kas*; L. *quis, qui.*]

WHOEVER, hōō-ev'ėr, *pron.* Every one who: whatever person.

WHOLE, hōl, *adj.* *Hale*, sound (so in *B.*): containing the total amount, number, &c.: all: not defective: complete: unimpaired: being in sound health.—*n.* The entire thing: a system or combination of parts. [A.S. *hal*, healthy. See HALE, HEAL.]

WHOLE-LENGTH, hōl'-length, *adj.* Giving the whole figure, as a portrait: full-length.—*n.* A portrait or statue giving the whole figure.

WHOLENESS, hōl'nes, *n.* State of being whole or entire: entireness: completeness.

WHOLESALE, hōl'sāl, *n.* Sale of goods by the whole piece or large quantity.—*adj.* Buying and selling in large quantities.

WHOLESOME, hōl'sum, *adj.* Keeping one whole: healthy: favourable to morals, &c.: sound.

WHOLESOMELY, hōl'sum-li, *adv.* In a wholesome manner.

WHOLESOMENESS, hōl'sum-nes, *n.* The state of being wholesome.

WHOLLY, hōl'li, *adv.* In a whole or complete manner: completely: perfectly: totally.

WHOM, hōōm, *pron.* Objective case of WHO. [O. E. *wham*; A.S. *hwam*, orig. dative of *wha*, who.]

WHOMSOEVER, hōōm-so-ev'ėr, *pron.* Objective case of WHOSOEVER.

WHOOBUB, hōō'bub, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as HUBBUB.

WHOOP, hwōōp or hōōp, *v.i.* To give a clear, sharp cry: to shout in scorn, eagerness, &c.—*v.t.* to insult with shouts.—*n.* A loud cry of pursuit, war, eagerness, &c. [A.S. *hwopan*, to cry out; Goth. *vopjan*, to call: perhaps allied to Gr. *ops*, the voice: from the sound.]

WHOOPING-COUGH, hōōp'ing-kof, *n.* A convulsive cough of children, like a whoop.

WHORE, hōr, *n.* A woman who practises unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. *for hire:* a harlot: an adulteress.—*v.i.* To indulge in unlawful commerce with loose women: to practise lewdness. [A.S. *hore*; W. *huren*; prob. from root of HIRE.]

WHOREDOM, hōr'dum, *n.* The habits of, or connection with, a whore: lewdness: adultery: (*B.*) idolatry.

WHOREMONGER, hōr'mung'gėr, *n.* One who procures whores for others: one who practises lewdness.

WHORESON, hōr'sun, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bastard.

WHORISH, hōr'ish, *adj.* Like a whore: lewd.

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WHORISHLY, hōr'ish-li, *adv.* In a whorish or lewd manner.

WHORISHNESS, hōr'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being whorish: the character of a whore: the practice of lewdness.

WHORL, hworl, *n.* A number of leaves in a *whirl* or circle round the stem. [Allied to WHIRL.]

Whorls.

WHORLED, hworld, *p.adj.* (*bot.*) Having whorls: arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls.

WHORTLEBERRY, hwurt'l-ber-ri, *n.* A genus of small shrubs, of which the common species Bilberry is very common in Britain. [A.S. *wyrt*, an herb, a plant.]

WHOSE, hōōz, *pron.* The possessive case of WHO or WHICH. [A.S. *hwæs.*]

WHOSESOEVER, hōōz-so-ev'ėr, *pron.* The possessive of WHOSOEVER.

WHOSO, hōō'so, } *pron.* Every one who:
WHOSOEVER, hōō-so-ev'ėr, } whoever.

WHOSOEVER, hōō-so-ev'ėr, *n.* Any person whatever: any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOT, hwot, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as HOT.

WHY, hwī, *adv.* *For what* cause or reason? on which account: wherefore. [A.S. *hwy*, ablative case of *hwa*, *hwæt*, who, what.]

WHYDAW, hwid'aw, *n.* A genus of birds of the Weaver family, natives of the tropical parts of Africa and south-east of Asia, and often brought to Britain as cage-birds. [Named from the country of Whydaw in Western Africa.]

WICK, wik, *n.* The threads of cotton or other substance in a candle or lamp which supply the flame. [A.S. *weoca.*]

WICKED, wik'ed, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Spotted: faulty:* evil in principle or practice: deviating from morality: sinful: ungodly: naughty: (*Shak.*) baneful: pernicious: (*Spenser*) vile: (*B.*) a wicked person.

[Perh. participle from Goth. *veihan*, Ger. *weihen*, to do, consecrate, A.S. *wiccian*, to bewitch, whence WITCH; therefore = one *bewitched*, accursed: prob. conn. with Finn. *wika*, Lapp. *wikhe*, fault.]

WICKEDLY, wik'ed-li, *adv.* In a wicked manner: viciously: immorally: corruptly.

WICKEDNESS, wik'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wicked: evil disposition or practices: corruption of manners: immorality: crime: (*Shak.*) a wicked act, iniquity, crime.

WICKER, wik'ėr, *n.* A small *pliant* twig or osier.—*adj.* Made of twigs or osiers. [Sw. *wika*, to plait; Dan. *vegre*, a pliant rod; *væger*, a willow—*veg*, pliant.]

WICKET, wik'et, *n.* A small gate: a frame of bars or rods set up to be bowled at in playing cricket. [O. Fr. *wiket*; Fr. *guichet.*]

WIDE, wīd, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Void* or empty: extended far: having a considerable distance between: broad: distant.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) At a distance: with great extent: (*Milton*) to its greatest extent. [A.S. *wid*; Ger. *weit*; allied to VOID.]

WIDE-AWAKE, wīd-a-wāk', *adj.* Fully awake: on the alert: ready.

WIDELY, wīd'li, *adv.* To a wide degree: with great extent each way: remotely: far: to a great degree, very much.

WIDEN, wīd'n, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To make or grow wide or wider.

WIDENESS, wīd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wide: large extent each way: breadth.

WIDGEON, wid'jun, *n.* A water-fowl allied to, but smaller than, the duck. [Fr. *vingeon*, *gingeon.*]

WIDOW, wid'ō, *n.* A woman *without* or bereft of her *husband* by death.—*v.t.* To bereave of a husband: to strip of anything valued: (*Shak.*) to deprive of a widow, to give a jointure to. [A.S. *weodwe*; Goth. *viduvo*; L. *vidua*, bereft of a husband; Sans. *vidhava—vi*, L. *ve*, without, and *dhava*, a husband.]

WIDOW-BENCH, wid'ō-bensh, *n.* (*prov. law*). A widow's share of her husband's estate besides her jointure.

WIDOW-BIRD, wid'ō-bėrd, *n.* A corruption of WHYDAW-BIRD.

WIDOWER, wid'ō-ėr, *n.* A man whose wife is dead.

WIDOWHOOD, wid'ō-hood, *n.* State of being a widow, or (rarely) of a widower: (*Shak.*) estate settled on a widow.

WIDTH, width, *n.* Wideness.

WIELD, wēld, *v.t.* To use with full command: to manage: to use. [A.S. *wealden*, Ger. *walten*, to rule; Ice. *valda*, to effect.]

WIELDLESS, wēld'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not capable of being wielded, unmanageable. [manageable.

WIELDY, wēld'i, *adj.* Capable of being wielded:

WIERY, wēr'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wet, marshy, moist. [A.S. *wær*, a pond, the sea. See WEIR.]

WIFE, wīf, *n.* A woman: a married woman. [A.S. *wif*, Ice. *vif*, Ger. *weib*: prob. conn. with WEAVE, weaving being orig. the characteristic employment of the female.]

WIFELESS, wīf'les, *adj.* Without a wife.

WIFELY, wīf'li, *adj.* Becoming a wife.

WIG, wig, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head. [Contr. of PERIWIG.]

WIGGED, wigd', *adj.* Wearing a wig.

WIGHT, wīt, *n.* A *creature* or a person—used chiefly in sport or irony. [A.S. *wiht*, a creature, animal; Ger. *wicht*, Ice. *vatt.* See WHIT.]

WIGHT, wīt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Swift, nimble. [Scot. *wicht*, strong, active; Sw. *wig*, powerful, swift.]

WIGHTLY, wīt'li, *adv.* Swiftly, nimbly.

WIGWAM, wig'wam, *n.* An Indian hut. [From N. American Indian *wek*, house.]

WILD, wild, *adj.* Being in a state of nature: not tamed or cultivated: uncivilised: desert: unsheltered: violent: licentious.—*n.* An uncultivated region: a forest or desert. [A.S., said to be conn. with WELL.]

WILDER, wil'dėr, *v.t.* To bewilder. [See BEWILDER.]

WILDERNESS, wil'dėr-nes, *n.* A wild or waste place: an uncultivated region: (*Milton*) the state of being wild and disorderly.

WILD-FIRE, wīld'-fīr, *n.* A composition of inflammable materials: lightning flitting at intervals.

WILDING, wīld'ing, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Wild.—*n.* A young tree growing without cultivation: (*Spenser*) a crab-apple.

WILDISH, wīld'ish, *adj.* Somewhat wild.

WILDLY, wīld'li, *adv.* In a wild manner or condition: without cultivation: with disorder, perturbation, or distraction: heedlessly: capriciously: extravagantly: irregularly.

WILDNESS, wīld'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wild: the state of being uncultivated or untamed: rudeness: savageness: irregularity of manners: irregularity.

WILE, wīl, *n.* A *guile* or trick: a sly artifice.—*v.t.*

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(*Spenser*) To beguile, deceive. [A.S.; Ice. *viel*, fraud; O. E. *wigele*, trick; E. GUILE.]

WILEFUL, wīl'fool, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Full of wiles, mischievous.

WILFUL, wil'fool, *adj.* Governed solely by the will: obstinate.

WILFULLY, wil'fool-li, *adv.* In a wilful or obstinate manner.

WILFULNESS, wil'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wilful: obstinacy.

WILILY, wīl'i-li, *adv.* By wile or stratagem: slyly.

WILINESS, wīl'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wily: craftiness: guile.

WILL, wil, *n.* Power of choosing or determining: choice or determination: pleasure: command: arbitrary disposal: disposition of one's effects at death.—*v.i.* To exercise the will: to decree: (*B.*) to be willing.—*v.t.* to determine: to be resolved to do: to command: to dispose of by will. [A.S. *wille*; Ice. *vili*; L. *volo*, to will; Gr. *boulē*, will, purpose.]

WILLING, wil'ing, *adj.* Having the will inclined: desirous: disposed: chosen.

WILLINGLY, wil'ing-li, *adv.* In a willing manner: without reluctance.

WILLINGNESS, wil'ing-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being willing: ready compliance.

WILLOW, wil'ō, *n.* A tree of several species, with slender, pliant branches. [A.S. *wilig*; low Ger. *wilge*, *wichel*.]

WILLOWED, wil'ōd, *adj.* Abounding with or containing willows.

WILL-WORSHIP, wil'-wur'ship, *n.* (*B.*) Worship of what one wills or wishes: superstitious observance.

WILT, wilt, 2d pers. sing. of WILL.

WILY, wīl'i, *adj.* Full of wiles or tricks: using craft or stratagem: artful: sly.

WIMBLE, wim'bl, *v.t.* To whirl, to turn: to bore with a wimble.—*n.* An instrument for boring holes turned by a handle. [D. *wemelen*, to turn, bore. See GIMBLET, WHIM.]

WIMBLE, wim'bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Active, nimble.

WIMPLE, wim'pl, *n.* A *veil whirled* or folded round the neck and face: a flag.—*v.t.* To draw down, as a veil: to cover as with a veil: to hoodwink.—*v.i.* to appear as if laid in folds: to undulate. [O. Ger. *wimpel*, a veil, a streamer; Fr. *guimpe*: allied to WIMBLE.]

WIMPLED, wim'pld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Veiled, hooded. [From WIMPLE.]

WIN, win, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To strive*: to get by labour: to gain in contest: to obtain by victory: to allure to kindness, to gain: to obtain the favour of.—*v.i.* to gain the victory: to gain favour:—*pr.p.* winn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* won (wun). [A.S. *winnan*, to struggle; Goth. *vinnan*, to suffer; Ice. *vinna*, to get.]

WINCE, wins, *v.i.* *To make a slight, sudden movement* like *winking*: to shrink or start back:—*pr.p.* winc'ing; *pa.p.* winced'. [A.S. *wincian*, to nod; Ice. *vik*, a start, *vikja*, to turn aside.]

WINCH, winsh, *n.* *That which winces* or turns: an instrument to turn and pull a rope: the crank of a wheel or axle.—*v.i.* To wince.

WINCING-MACHINE, wins'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A dyer's reel suspended horizontally by the ends of its axis over the vat, so as to allow the cloth to descend into either compartment of the bath according as it is turned to the right or left—called also *wince* or *winch*.

WIND, wīnd, *v.t.* *To turn round, to twist*: to coil: to encircle: to change.—*v.i.* to turn completely or often: to turn round something: to twist: to move spirally: to meander:—*pr.p.* wīnd'ing; *pa.p.* wound. [A.S. *windan*, Ger. *winden*, Ice. *vinda*, Goth. *vindan*.]

WIND, wind, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which blows*: air in motion: breath: breath modulated by the vocal organs or by an instrument: flatulence: anything insignificant.—*v.t.* (wīnd) To sound by blowing: (wind) to expose to the wind: to winnow: to drive hard, so as to put out of breath: to allow to recover wind:—*pr.p.* wīnd'ing and wind'ing; *pa.p.* wound and wind'ed. [A.S., Ice. *vindr*, W. *gwynt*, L. *ventus*; Gr. *aētēs—aō*, to blow; Sans. *vata—va*, to blow.]

WINDAGE, wind'āj, *n.* The difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball. [From WIND, because the space is filled with it.]

WIND-BOUND, wind'-bownd, *adj.* Bound or hindered from sailing by the wind.

WINDFALL, wind'fawl, *n.* Anything made to fall by the wind: unexpected money or other good.

WIND-GALL, wind'-gawl, *n.* A swelling on the fetlock joints of a horse, so called because formerly supposed to contain wind.

WIND-GAUGE, wind'-gāj, *n.* An instrument for gauging or measuring the velocity of the wind.

WINDINESS, wind'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being windy: flatulence.

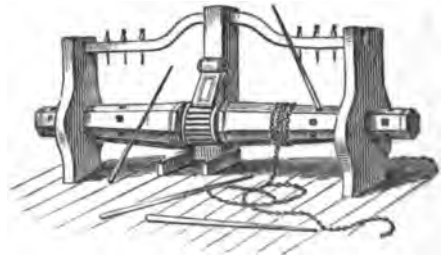
WINDING, wīnd'ing, *n.* *A turning*: a bend.—*adj.* Twisting or bending. [From WIND, *v.*]

WINDINGLY, wīnd'ing-li, *adv.* In a winding manner.

WINDING-SHEET, wīnd'ing-shēt, *n.* The sheet or shroud in which a corpse is wound.

WIND-INSTRUMENT, wind'-in'strōō-ment, *n.* A musical instrument sounded by means of wind or by the breath.

WINDLASS, wind'las, *n.* An *axle* for *winding* on: a machine for raising heavy weights, consisting of a



Windlass.

revolving cylinder: (*Shak.*) art and contrivance. [Fr. *vindas*; D. *windas*; Ger. *wind-achse—achse*, an axle.]

WINDMILL, wind'mil, *n.* A mill driven by the wind.

WINDOW, wind'ō, *n.* (*lit.*) An *eye* or opening for the *wind*: an opening in the wall of a building for air and light: the frame in the opening.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place at a window: to break into openings. [Ice. *vindauga—vindr*, wind, and *auga*, eye.]

WINDOW-BARS, wind'ō-bärz, *n.pl.* (*Shak.*) Lattice-work across a woman's stomacher.

WINDOW-BLIND, wind'ō-blīnd, *n.* A blind or screen for a window: a short screen made of perforated zinc or woven wire, and placed at the bottom of a window.

WINDOW-FRAME, wind'ō-frām, *n.* A frame or case which surrounds a window.

WINDOW-SILL, wind'ō-sil, *n.* The flat piece of wood at the bottom of a window-frame.

WINDPIPE, wind'pīp, *n.* The pipe or passage for the wind or breath to and from the lungs.

WINDRING, wīnd'ring, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Winding.

WIND-SAIL, wind'-sāl, *n.* (*naut.*) A sail or wide funnel of canvas used to convey a stream of air below deck.

WIND-SIDE, wind'-sīd, *n.* The side next the wind.

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WINDWARD, wind'ward, *adv.* Toward where the wind blows from.—*adj.* Toward the wind.—*n.* The point from which the wind blows.

WINDY, wind'i, *adj.* Consisting of wind: next the wind: tempestuous: empty.

WINE, wīn, *n.* The fermented juice of *the vine:* a liquor made from other fruits: (*fig.*) intoxication. [A.S. *win;* Ice. *vin;* Ger. *wein;* W. *gwin:* allied to L. *vinum*, Gr. *oinos.*]

WINE-BIBBER, wīn'-bib'ėr, *n.* A bibber or drinker of wine, a drunkard.

WINE-BISCUIT, wīn'-bis'kit, *n.* A sweet biscuit intended to be served with wine.

WINE-GLASS, wīn'-glas, *n.* A small glass used in drinking wine.

WINE-MERCHANT, wīn'-mėr'chant, *n.* A merchant who deals in wine.

WINE-PRESS, wīn'-pres, *n.* A machine in which grapes are pressed in the manufacture of wine.

WING, wing, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which waves:* the limb of a bird or other animal by which it flies: flight: any side-piece: side of an army, ship, building, &c.: (*fig.*) protection.—*v.t.* To furnish or transport with wings: to supply with side-pieces: (*Milton*) to fly over. [Sw. *vinge*, wing, *swænga*, to wave; Ice. *vingsa*, to swing; W. *gwingo*, to spring: allied to WINCE, WINK.]

ON THE WING, flying.

WING-CASE, wing'-kās, *n.* The horny case or cover over the wings of some insects, as the beetle.

WINGED, wingd, *adj.* Furnished with wings: swift: wounded in the wing.

WINGLESS, wing'les, *adj.* Without wings.

WINK, wingk, *v.i.* *To wince* with the eyes: to move the eyelids quickly: to give a hint by winking: to avoid taking notice (so in *B.*)—*n.* Act of winking: a hint given by winking. [A.S. *wincian.* See WINCE.]

WINNER, win'ėr, *n.* One who wins in contest.

WINNING, win'ing, *adj.* Gaining or adapted to gain favour: attracting.—*n.* What is gained in contest, labour, &c. [From WIN.]

WINNINGLY, win'ing-li, *adv.* In a winning manner.

WINNING-POST, win'ing-pōst, *n.* The post or goal at the end of a race-course.

WINNOW, win'ō, *v.t.* To separate the chaff from the grain by *wind:* to fan: to examine.—*v.i.* to separate chaff from grain. [A.S. *windwian;* O. Ger. *winta*, a fan: from WIND.]

WINNOWER, win'ō-ėr, *n.* One who winnows.

WINNOWING, win'ō-ing, *n.* The act of one who winnows.

WINTER, win'tėr, *n.* The *windy* or cold season of the year: the fourth season, after autumn.—*v.i.* To pass the winter.—*v.t.* to feed during winter. [A.S., Ger. *winter*, O. Ger. *wintar*, *winder*, prob. allied to WIND.]

WINTER-BEATEN, win'tėr-bēt'n, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Beaten or injured by the cold of winter.

WINTER-GARDEN, win'tėr-gär'dn, *n.* An ornamental garden for winter.

WINTER-GROUND, win'tėr-grownd, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To protect, as a plant, from the inclemency of winter.

WINTER-MOTH, win'tėr-moth, *n.* A species of moth of a light brown colour, the caterpillar of which is very injurious to plum-trees.

WINTER-QUARTERS, win'tėr-kwor'tėrz, *n.* The quarters of an army during winter: a winter residence.

WINTERY, win'tėr-i, } *adj.* Resembling or suitable
WINTRY, win'tri, } to winter: stormy.

WINY, wīn'i, *adj.* Having the qualities of or resembling wine.

WIPE, wīp, *v.t.* *To sweep* or *move quickly:* to clean by rubbing: to rub off:—*pr.p.* wīp'ing; *pa.p.* wīped'.—*n.* Act of wiping or cleansing by rubbing: a sarcasm. [A.S. *wipian*, Ice. *svipr*, a short movement: allied to WISP, WHISK, SWEEP.]

WIPER, wīp'ėr, *n.* One who or that which wipes.

WIRE, wīr, *n.* *Something turned* or *twisted:* a thread of metal.—*v.t.* To bind or supply with wire:—*pr.p.* wīr'ing; *pa.p.* wīred'. [A.S. *wir;* Ice. *vir*, to twist; D. *wieren*, to whirl.]

WIRE-DRAW, wīr'-draw, *v.t.* To draw into wire: to draw or spin out to a great length.

WIRE-NETTING, wīr'-net'ing, *n.* A texture of wire woven in the form of a net.

WIRE-WORM, wīr'-wurm, *n.* A name given to the larvæ of some kinds of beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness.

WIRINESS, wīr'i-nes, *n.* The state of being wiry.

WIRY, wīr'i, *adj.* Made of or like wire: flexible and strong.

WIS, wis, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To know:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wist.—*adv.* Certainly: truly. [Ger. *wissen.* See WIT.]

WISARD, wiz'ard, *n.* Same as WIZARD.

WISDOM, wiz'dum, *n.* Quality of being wise: judgment: right use of knowledge: (*B.*) piety.

WISDOM-TOOTH, wiz'dum-tōōth, *n.* A large double back-tooth, so called because it appears late, when people are supposed to have arrived at the age of wisdom.

WISE, wīz, *adj.* *Having wit* or knowledge: able to make use of knowledge well: judging rightly: discreet: learned: skilful: dictated by wisdom: containing wisdom.—*n.* (*Milton*) Wisdom. [A.S. *wis;* Ice. *vis;* Ger. *weise:* from root of WIT.]

WISE, wīz, *n.* *Way*, manner. [A.S. *wise;* Ger. *weise*, wise, *weisen*, to point out: allied to GUISE and GUIDE.]

WISEACRE, wīz'ā-kėr, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wise sayer:* one who pretends to great wisdom: a simpleton. [Ger. *weissager*, a prophet—*weise*, wise, *sagen*, to say.]

WISE-HEARTED, wīz'-härt'ed, *adj.* Having wisdom: prudent.

WISELING, wīz'ling, *n.* One who pretends to be wise.

WISELY, wīz'li, *adv.* In a wise manner: judiciously.

WISH, wish, *v.i.* To have a desire: to long (so in *B.*): to be inclined.—*v.t.* to desire or long for: to ask: to invoke: (*Shak.*) to recommend by wishing.—*n.* Desire, longing: thing desired: expression of desire. [A.S. *wyscan*, Ger. *wünschen*, Ice. *oska;* Sans. *vānchh.*]

WISHER, wish'ėr, *n.* One who wishes or desires.

WISHFUL, wish'fool, *adj.* Having a wish or strong desire: eager.

WISHFULLY, wish'fool-li, *adv.* In a wishful manner: earnestly: with longing.

WISHFULNESS, wish'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wishful.

WISP, wisp, *n.* *A whisk:* a small bundle of straw or hay. [Ger. *wisch;* Ice. *visk.* See WHISK.]

WIST, wist (*B.*) *Knew.* [Pa.p. of A.S. *witan*, to know. See WIT, WISE.]

WISTFUL, wist'fool, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Full of thought:* thoughtful: earnest. [From root of WIT.]

WISTFULLY, wist'fool-li, *adv.* In a wistful manner.

WISTFULNESS, wist'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wistful: earnestness.

WISTLY, wist'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Wistfully.

WIT, wit, *n.* (*lit.*) *Insight*, understanding (so in *B.*): a mental faculty (chiefly in *pl.*): the power of

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combining ideas with a ludicrous effect: the result of this power: one who has wit.

[A.S. *witt*, Ice. *vit*, Ger. *witz*; from A.S. *witan*, Ice. *vita*, Ger. *wissen*, to know: prob. conn. with L. *video*, to see, Gr. *eidon*—root *id*, Sans. *vid*, to know.]

To WIT, namely, that is to say.

WITCH, wich, *n.* A woman regarded as having supernatural or magical power.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bewitch.

[A.S. *wicce*; D. *wikken*, to soothsay; A.S. *wiglere*, enchanter, *wiglian*, to divine: acc. to Wedg., from D. *wikken*, to weigh in the hand, to tell fortunes, but see WICKED.]

WITCHCRAFT, wich'kraft, *n.* The craft or practice of witches: sorcery: supernatural power.

WITCHERY, wich'ėr-i, *n.* Witchcraft: fascination.

WITCHING, wich'ing, *adj.* Bewitching: suited to enchantment or witchcraft. [jester.

WIT-CRACKER, wit'-krak'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A joker,

WITE, wīt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To blame, to reproach.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Blame, reproach. [A.S. *witan*, to punish.]

WITELESS, wīt'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Blameless. [From WITE.]

WITENAGEMOTE, wit'e-na-ge-mōt', *n.* (*lit.*) *An assembly of wise men:* the great national council or parliament of the Anglo-Saxon kings. [A.S. *witen-agemot*—*wita*, a wise man, and *gemot*, an assembly.]

WITH, *with*, *prep.* Denoting *nearness* or connection: by: in competition or contrast: on the side of: immediately after: among. [A.S. *wid*, *with*, with, at; Ice. *vidhr*: conn. with Gr. *meta*, with.]

WITHAL, *with*-awl', *adv.* With all or the rest: likewise: at the same time.

WITHDRAW, *with*-draw', *v.t.* *To draw back* or away: to take back: to recall.—*v.i.* to retire: to go away. [Prefix *with*, against, and DRAW.]

WITHDRAWAL, *with*-draw'al, *n.* Act of withdrawing: taking back.

WITHDRAWING-ROOM, *with*-draw'ing-rōōm, *n.* A room used to retire into: a drawing-room.

WITHDRAWMENT, *with*-draw'ment, *n.* Same as WITHDRAWAL.

WITHE, with, *n.* A flexible twig, esp. of *willow*: a band of twisted twigs. [A.S. *widhig*, Ice. *vidhir*, Ger. *weide*, willow: perhaps connected with L. *vitilis*—*vieo*, to plait.]

WITHER, *with*'ėr, *v.i.* To fade or become dry in the *weather*: to loose freshness: to shrink: waste.—*v.t.* to cause to dry up: to cause to decay, waste. [A.S. *wydern*, withering, dryness, *gewyder*, the weather; Ger. *wittern*, to weather.]

WITHERINGLY, *with*'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* In a withering manner: so as to cause to wither.

WITHERS, *with*'ėrz, *n.* The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse. [Ger. *widerrist*—*wider*, against, and *rist*, a rising, conn. with RISE.]

WITHHOLD, *with*-hōld', *v.t.* *To hold back*: to keep back. [Prefix *with*, against, and HOLD.]

WITHHOLDEN, *with*-hōld'n, *pa.p.* of WITHHOLD.

WITHHOLDER, *with*-hōld'ėr, *n.* One who withholds.

WITHIN, *with*-in', *prep.* *In the inner part*: inside: in the reach of: not going outside of.—*adv.* In the inner part: inwardly.

WITHOUT, *with*-owt', *prep.* Outside or out of: beyond: not with: in absence of: not having: except.—*adv.* On the outside: out of doors.

WITHOUT-DOOR, *with*-owt'-dōr, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Being out of doors.

WITHOUTEN, *with*-owt'n, *prep.* (*Spenser*). Without.

WITHSTAND, *with*-stand', *v.t.* *To stand against*: to oppose or resist. [Prefix WITH, against, and STAND.]

WITHSTOOD, *with*-stōōd', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WITHSTAND. [ing: indiscreet.

WITLESS, wit'les, *adj.* Without wit or understand-

WITLESSLY, wit'les-li, *adv.* In a witless manner.

WITLESSNESS, wit'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being witless. [pretender to wit.

WITLING, wit'ling, *n.* One who has little wit: a

WITNESS, wit'nes, *n.* *Knowledge* brought in proof: testimony of a fact: that which furnishes proof: one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing: one who attests.—*v.t.* To have direct knowledge of: to see: to give testimony to.—*v.i.* to give evidence. [A.S. *witness*—WIT.]

WIT-SNAPPER, wit'-snap'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who affects wit or repartee.

WITTED, wit'ed, *adj.* Having wit or understanding.

WITTICISM, wit'i-sizm, *n.* A witty remark: a sentence or phrase affectedly witty: a low kind of wit.

WITTILY, wit'i-li, *adv.* In a witty manner: artfully: cunningly.

WITTINESS, wit'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wit'ing-li, *adv.* *Knowingly*: by design. [From WIT.]

WITTOL, wit'ol, *n.* One who *knows* his wife's faithlessness, and submits to it. [A.S. *wittol*, *witol*, knowing—*witan*. See WIT.]

WITTOLLY, wit'ol-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Like a wittol or submissive cuckold. [droll: (*B.*) ingenious.

WITTY, wit'i, *adj.* Possessed of wit: amusing:

WIVE, wīv, *v.i.* To take a wife.—*v.t.* to match to a wife: to furnish with a wife: to take for a wife:—*pr.p.* wīv'ing; *pa.p.* wīved'. [From WIFE.]

WIVEHOOD, wīv'hood, *n.* (*Spenser*). Wifehood, behaviour becoming a wife.

WIVERN, wīv'ėrn, *n.* Same as WYVERN.

WIVES, wīvz, *pl.* of WIFE.

WIZARD, wiz'ard, *n.* (*Spenser*). *A wise man*: one who practises witchcraft or magic. [From WISE.]

WIZEN, wiz'n, } *adj.* *Dried up*: thin: shrivelled.
WIZENED, wiz'nd, } [A.S. *wisnian*, *weosnian*, to grow dry, *wesan*, to weaken.]

WO. Same as WOE.

WOAD, wōd, *n.* A plant used as a blue dye-stuff. [A.S. *wad*; Ger. *waid*; O. Fr. *waide*; low L. *guasdium*: connected with WOLD.]

WOE, wō, *n.* Grief: misery: a heavy calamity: a curse: an exclamation of grief.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Sorrowful, unhappy. [A.S. *wa*; Ice. *va*, *vo*; Ger. *weh*; Goth. *vai*; L. *væ* (interj.); Gr. *ouai*: from the sound.]

WOE-BEGONE, wō'-be-gon, *adj.* *Far gone in* or overwhelmed with *woe*. [WOE, and O. E. *begone*—*be*, inten., and GONE.]

WOFUL, wō'fool, *adj.* Full of woe: sorrowful: bringing calamity: wretched.

WOFULLY, wō'fool-li, *adv.* In a woful manner: mournfully: wretchedly. [woful.

WOFULNESS, wō'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being

WOLD, wōld, *n.* Same as WEALD.

WOLF, wōōlf, *n.* A rapacious animal allied to the dog: anything very ravenous. [A.S. *wulf*; allied to L. *vulpes*, a fox; L. *lupus*, Gr. *lukos*, Sans. *vrika*, a wolf: from the cry.]

TO KEEP THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR, to keep away poverty or starvation.

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WOLF-DOG, wōōlf'-dog, *n.* A dog of large breed kept to guard sheep, especially against wolves.

WOLF-FISH, wōōlf'-fish, *n.* A fierce and voracious salt-water fish—called also *sea-wolf* and *cat-fish.*

WOLFISH, wōōlf'ish, *adj.* Like a wolf either in form or quality: rapacious. [ravenously.

WOLFISHLY, wōōlf'ish-li, *adv.* In a wolfish manner:

WOLFRAM, wol'fram, *n.* A native compound of tungstate of iron and manganese. [Ger.]

WOLF'S-BANE, wōōlfs'-bān, *n.* Aconite.

WOLVERINE, wōōl'vėr-ēn, *n.* A name given to the glutton, from its rapacity. [Dim. of WOLF.]

WOLVISH, wōōlv'ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wolfish.

WOMAN, woom'an, *n.* (*lit.*) *Wifeman:* the female of man: a grown female: a female attendant:—*pl.* WOMEN (wim'n).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make womanish: to unite to a woman. [A.S. *wifmann, wimmann.* See WIFE.]

WOMANHOOD, woom'an-hood, *n.* The state, character, or qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, woom'an-ish, *adj.* Like or suitable to a woman: having the qualities of a woman: feminine.

WOMANISHLY, woom'an-ish-li, *adv.* In a womanish manner: effeminately.

WOMANISHNESS, woom'an-ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being womanish.

WOMANKIND, woom'an-kīnd, *n.* Women taken together: the female sex.

WOMANLIKE, woom'an-līk, *adj.* Like a woman.

WOMANLINESS, woom'an-li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being womanly.

WOMANLY, woom'an-li, *adj.* Like or becoming a woman: feminine.—*adv.* In the manner of a woman.

WOMAN-TIRED, woom'an-tīrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Henpecked.

WOMB, wōōm, *n.* (*orig.*) *The belly:* the place where the young are conceived and kept till birth: the place where anything is produced: any deep cavity.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To enclose in a womb, to generate in secret. [A.S. *wamb, womb;* Goth. *vamba;* Ger. *wamme, wampe,* paunch; Ice. *vembill,* the belly; Celt. *wum,* a cavern; Sans. *vâma,* an udder.]

WOMBAT, wom'bat, *n.* An Australian marsupial mammal of the opossum family, said to be named from the *womb* or pouch in which it carries its young.

WOMBY, wōōm'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Capacious. [From WOMB.]

WOMEN, wim'n, *pl.* of WOMAN.

WON, wun, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WIN.

WON, wun, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To dwell, to abide.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A dwelling, an abode. [A.S. *wunian,* D. *wonen,* Ger. *wohnen,* to dwell.]

WON, wun, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To be wont.

WONDER, wun'dėr, *n.* The state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary: a strange thing: a prodigy.—*v.i.* To feel wonder: to be amazed. [A.S. and Ger. *wunder.*]

WONDERED, wun'dėrd, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Having performed or able to perform wonders.

WONDERFUL, wun'dėr-fool, *adj.* Full of wonder: exciting wonder: strange.

WONDERFULLY, wun'dėr-fool-li, *adv.* In a wonderful manner or degree.

WONDERFULNESS, wun'dėr-fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

WONDEROUS, wun'dėr-us, *adj.* Same as WONDROUS.

WONDERSTRUCK, wun'dėr-struk, *adj.* Struck with wonder or astonishment.

WONDROUS, wun'drus, *adj.* Wonderful: such as may excite wonder: strange.—*adv.* In a wonderful manner.

WONDROUSLY, wun'drus-li, *adv.* In a wonderful manner or degree: marvellously.

WONT, wunt, *adj.* Used or accustomed.—*n.* Habit.—*v.i.* To be accustomed. [Pa.p. of O. E. *won, wone,* A.S. *wunian,* Ger. *wohnen,* to dwell.]

WON'T, wōnt. A contraction of *Will not.*

WONTED, wunt'ed, *adj.* Accustomed: usual. [From WONT.]

WONTLESS, wunt'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unaccustomed. [From WONT.]

WOO, wōō, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To bend:* to ask in order to marriage: to court.—*v.i.* to court or make love. [A.S. *wogian—wog, wo,* a bending, *woh,* bent.]

WOOD, wood, *n.* A collection of growing trees: the solid part of trees: trees cut or sawed: timber.—*v.t.* To supply wood. [A.S. *wudu, weald;* Ger. *wald;* W. *gwydd,* trees.]

WOOD, wood, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Mad, furious—written also *wode.* [A.S. *wod.*]

WOODBINE, wood'bīn, } *n.* The honeysuckle, so called
WOODBIND, wood'bīnd, } because it twists and binds the trees together.

WOOD-COAL, wood'-kōl, *n.* Coal like wood in texture: charcoal: lignite or brown coal.

WOODCOCK, wood'kok, *n.* A bird, allied to the snipe, which frequents woods: (*Shak.*) a simpleton.

WOOD-CUT, wood'-kut, *n.* An engraving cut on wood: an impression from it. [an engraver on wood.

WOOD-CUTTER, wood'-kut'ėr, *n.* One who cuts wood:

WOOD-CUTTING, wood'-kut'ing, *n.* The act or employment of cutting wood. [with wood.

WOODED, wood'ed, *adj.* Supplied with wood: covered

WOODEN, wood'n, *adj.* Made of wood: hard: clumsy.

WOOD-ENGRAVING, wood'-en-grāv'ing, *n.* The act or art of engraving on wood: an engraving on or taken from wood.

WOOD-HOUSE, wood'-hows, *n.* A house or shed in which wood for fuel is deposited. [woody.

WOODINESS, wood'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being

WOODLAND, wood'land, *n.* Land covered with wood.

WOODLARK, wood'lärk, *n.* A species of lark found in or near woods.

WOODMAN, wood'man, *n.* A man who cuts down trees: a forest officer: a huntsman.

WOODNESS, wood'nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). Madness. [From WOOD, *adj.*]

WOOD-NOTE, wood'-nōt, *n.* (*Milton*). A wild musical note, like that of a song-bird. [the woods.

WOOD-NYMPH, wood'-nimf, *n.* A nymph or goddess of

WOOD-OFFERING, wood'-of'ėr-ing, *n.* (*B.*) Wood burned on the altar.

WOODPECKER, wood'pek-ėr, *n.* A bird that pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees for insects.

WOOD-PIGEON, wood'-pij'un, *n.* The wild pigeon which lives in woods, the ringdove.

WOODRUFF, wood'ruf, *n.* A plant, found in woods and shady places, having its leaves in whorls like ruffs.

WOODSMAN, woodz'man, *n.* A woodman.

WOODWORK, wood'wurk, *n.* A part of any structure made of wood.

WOODY, wood'i, *adj.* Abounding with woods: pertaining to woods: consisting of wood.

WOOER, wōō'ėr, *n.* One who woos or solicits in love.

WOOF, wōōf, *n.* Same as WEFT. [From WEAVE.]

WOOINGLY, wōō'ing-li, *adv.* In a wooing or persuasive manner.

WOOL, wool, *n.* The soft, *curled* hair of sheep and other animals: short thick hair. [A.S. *wull,* Ger.

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wolle; W. *gwlan*; L. *vellus*, a fleece, *villus*, shaggy hair; Gr. *oulos*, curled.]

WOOL-COMBER, wool'-kōm'ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOOL-GATHERING, wool'-gath'ėr-ing, *n.* Indulgence in idle fancies, as if gathering wool on the hills, which brings small gain.

WOOL-GROWER, wool'-grō'ėr, *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool.

WOOLINESS, wool'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being woolly. [pertaining to wool.

WOOLLEN, wool'n, *adj.* Made of, consisting of, or

WOOLLEN-DRAPER, wool'n-drāp'ėr, *n.* One who deals in woollen goods. [clothed with wool.

WOOLLY, wool'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like wool:

WOOLSACK, wool'sak, *n.* A sack of wool: the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square sack of wool covered with scarlet.

[First introduced into the House of Lords as a chancellor's seat in the time of Elizabeth, as a memento of an act which was passed against the exportation of wool.]

WOOLWARD, wool'wawrd, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In wool.

WOON, woon, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as WON, to dwell.

WORD, wurd, *n.* An oral or written sign expressing a thought: talk, discourse: signal or sign: message: promise, declaration: (*Spenser*) motto.—*v.t.* To express in words: to overpower with words. [A.S. *word*, Ice. *ord*, Ger. *wort*: allied to L. *verbum*, word.]

IN A WORD, briefly.—IN WORD, in mere declaration.—THE WORD, the Scripture: (*B.*) Christ.—WORD FOR WORD, in the same words.

WORD-BOOK, wurd'-book, *n.* A book with a collection of words: a vocabulary.

WORDILY, wurd'i-li, *adv.* In a wordy manner.

WORDINESS, wurd'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wordy. [expressing in words.

WORDING, wurd'ing, *n.* Act, manner, or style of

WORDLESS, wurd'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without words, silent.

WORD-PAINTING, wurd'-pānt'ing, *n.* The act of describing anything clearly and fully by words only.

WORD-PICTURE, wurd'-pik'tūr, *n.* A description in words which presents an object to the mind as if in a picture. [taining many words.

WORDY, wurd'i, *adj.* Full of words: using or con-

WORE, wōr, *pa.t.* of WEAR.

WORK, wurk, *v.i.* To make efforts to attain anything: to perform: to be in action: to be occupied in business or labour: to produce effects: to strain or labour: to ferment.—*v.t.* to make by labour: to bring into any state by action: to effect: to influence: to manage: to solve: to cause to ferment: to embroider:—*pr.p.* work'ing; *pa.p.* worked' or wrought (rawt).—*n.* Effort directed to an end: the result of work: that on which one works: anything made or done: deed: effect: a literary composition: a book: management:—*pl.* (*fort.*) walls, trenches, &c. [A.S. *weorcan*, Ice. *verka*, Ger. *wirken*; allied to Gr. *ergō*, to work.] [worked.

WORKABLE, wurk'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

WORK-BAG, wurk'-bag, *n.* A bag for holding materials for work, esp. needle-work. [materials for work.

WORK-BOX, wurk'-boks, *n.* A lady's box for holding

WORK-DAY, wurk'-dā, *n.* A day for work: a week-day.

WORKER, wurk'ėr, *n.* One who works: a working bee.

WORK-FELLOW, wurk'-fel'ō, *n.* One who is engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wurk'hows, *n.* A house where any work or manufacture is carried on: a house of shelter for the poor, who are made to work.

WORKING-DAY, wurk'ing-dā, *n.* A day on which work is done, as distinguished from the Sabbath.—*adj.* Laborious: plodding.

WORKING-DRAWING, wurk'ing-draw'ing, *n.* A drawing of the details of a building by which the builders are guided in their work.

WORKMAN, wurk'man, *n.* A man who works or labours, esp. manually: a skilful artificer.

WORKMANLIKE, wurk'man-līk, *adj.* Like a workman: becoming a skilful workman: well performed.

WORKMANLY, wurk'man-li, *adj.* Becoming a skilful workman: well performed.—*adv.* In a manner becoming a skilful workman.

WORKMANSHIP, wurk'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a workman: manner of making: work done.

WORK-MASTER, wurk'-mas'tėr, *n.* (*Spenser*). The performer of any work. [done.

WORKSHOP, wurk'shop, *n.* A shop where work is

WORK-TABLE, wurk'-tā'bl, *n.* A small table used by ladies at their needle-work.

WORLD, wurld, *n.* The earth and its inhabitants: the system of things: present state of existence: any planet or heavenly body: public life or society: business: the public: a secular life: course of life: a great quantity: (*B.*) the ungodly. [A.S. *werold*, *worold*, *world*; Ice. *veröld*—*öld*, age, course of time, lifetime, and *ver*, A.S. *wer*, a man, and so = the age or life of man.]

FOR ALL THE WORLD, exactly, entirely.—TO GO TO THE WORLD (*Shak.*), to be married.—WORLD WITHOUT END, eternally.

WORLDLINESS, wurld'li-nes, *n.* The state of being worldly.

WORLDLING, wurld'ling, *n.* One who is devoted to worldly or temporal possessions.

WORLDLY, wurld'li, *adj.* Pertaining to the world, esp. as distinguished from the world to come: devoted to this life and its enjoyments: bent on gain.

WORLDLY-MINDED, wurld'li-mīnd'ed, *adj.* Having the mind set on the present world.

WORLDLY-MINDEDNESS, wurld'li-mīnd'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being worldly-minded.

WORLD-WIDE, wurld'-wīd, *adj.* Wide or extensive as the world.

WORM, wurm, *n.* Any small creeping animal: (*Shak.*) a serpent or snake: anything that gnaws or torments: remorse: a debased being: anything spiral: the thread of a screw: a spiral pipe used in distilling.—*v.i.* To work slowly or secretly.—*v.t.* to effect by slow and secret means. [O. E. *wrim*, A.S. *wurm*, *worm*; Ice. *ormr*; L. *vermis*; Sans. *krimi*.]

TO WORM ONE'S SELF INTO, to insinuate one's self into: to enter gradually by art and obsequiousness.

WORM-EATEN, wurm'-ēt'n, *adj.* Eaten by worms: old: worn out. [formed of stakes.

WORM-FENCE, wurm'-fens, *n.* A zigzag fence

WORMWOOD, wurm'wood, *n.* A very bitter plant, formerly supposed to be fatal to worms. [Prob. a corr. of *wormwort*—WORM, and *wyrt*, a plant.]

WORMY, wurm'i, *adj.* Like a worm: grovelling: containing a worm: abounding with worms.

WORN, wōrn, *pa.p.* of WEAR.

WORN-OUT, wōrn'-owt, *adj.* Much injured or rendered useless by wear.

WORRY, wur'i, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To choke*: to tear with the teeth: to harass: to tease:—*pr.p.* worr'ying; *pa.p.* worr'ied.—*n.* Trouble: perplexity: vexation. [D. *worgen*, to strangle; Ger. *würgen*, to choke.]

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WORSE, wurs, *adj.* (used as *comp.* of BAD). *More bad* or *evil:* more sick.—*adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To put to disadvantage. [A.S. *wyrse*, old comp. of *weorr*, bad; O. Ger. *wirser;* Goth. *vairs.*]

WORSER, wurs'ér, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Worse.

WORSHIP, wur'ship, *n.* (*lit.*) *State of* having *worth* or worthiness: (*B.*) honour, respect: a title of honour: submissive respect: religious service: adoration paid to God.—*v.t.* To respect highly: to treat with civil reverence: to pay divine honours to: to adore.—*v.i.* to perform acts of adoration: to perform religious service:—*pr.p.* wor'shipping; *pa.p.* wor'shipped. [A.S. *weordhscipe*—WORTH, and affix *ship.*]

WORSHIPFUL, wur'ship-fool, *adj.* Worthy of worship or honour, used as a term of respect.

WORSHIPPER, wur'ship-ér, *n.* One who worships: an adorer.

WORST, wurst, *adj.* (*superl.* of BAD). *Bad* or evil in the highest degree.—*n.* The highest degree of badness: the most evil state.—*v.t.* To bring to the worst: to defeat.

WORSTED, woost'ed, *n.* Twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool. [So called from *Worsted*, a village near Norwich in England.]

WORT, wurt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A root:* a plant of the cabbage kind. [A.S. *wirt, wart;* Goth. *vaurts*, a root; Ger. *wurz, wurzel;* Ice. *urt*, a plant.]

WORT, wurt, *n.* New beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation: the sweet infusion of malt. [A.S. *wirt, wert; würze*, sweet herbs; Ger. *gewürz*, spice.]

WORTH, wurth, *n.* (*lit.*) *Being, substance:* value: that quality which renders a thing valuable: price: moral excellence: importance: (*Shak.*) wealth, fortune.—*adj.* Equal in value to: deserving of.—*v.i.* To be, to become.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to betide, to happen to. [A.S. *weordh—weordhan*, to be, connected with WERE.]

WORTHILY, wur'*th*i-li, *adv.* In a worthy manner: (*Pr. Bk.*) justly: truly.

WORTHINESS, wur'*th*i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being worthy: desert, merit: excellence: dignity: virtue.

WORTHLESS, wurth'les, *adj.* Of no worth or value: having no value, virtue, excellence, &c.: useless.

WORTHLESSLY, wurth'les-li, *adv.* In a worthless manner.

WORTHLESSNESS, wurth'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being worthless: want of excellence, value, or dignity.

WORTHY, wur'*th*i, *adj.* Having worth: valuable: deserving: suited to.—*n.* A man of eminent worth:—*pl.* WOR'THIES.

WOT, wot, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To know, to be aware. [A.S. *wat*, present tense of *witan*, to know. See WIT.]

WOTTETH, wot'eth, 3d pers. sing. of WOT.

WOULD, wood, *pa.t.* of WILL. [A.S. *wolde.*]

WOULD-BE, wōōd'-be, *adj.* Aspiring or professing to be.

WOUND, wownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WIND.

WOUND, wōōnd, *n.* A cut or bruise: hurt: injury.—*v.t.* To make a wound: to injure. [A.S. *wund;* Ger. *wunde;* Ice. *und:* perh. allied to L. *vulnus*, a wound.]

WOUNDLESS, wōōnd'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Exempt from being wounded, invulnerable.

WOVE, wōv, *pa.t.* of WEAVE.

WOVEN, wōv'n, *pa.p.* of WEAVE.

WOW, wow, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To woo.

WOX, woks, **WOXEN**, woks'n, } (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WAX.

WRACK, rak, *n.* Sea-weed cast up on the shore used for making kelp. [Fr. *varec, vrac*, anything cast up by the sea; prob. from root of WREAK.]

WRACK, rak, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as WRECK.—*v.t.* (*Milton*). To wreck.

WRACKFUL, rak'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Wreakful.

WRAITH, rāth, *n.* An apparition in the likeness of a person, supposed to be seen before or soon after death, and regarded as his *guardian* angel: a ghost: an unreal image. [A corruption of A.S. *weard*, a guardian. See WARD.]

WRANGLE, rang'gl, *v.i.* To make a disturbance: to dispute: to dispute noisily or peevishly:—*pr.p.* wrang'ling; *pa.p.* wrang'led.—*n.* A noisy dispute. [Low Ger. *wrangen*, to wrestle; A.S. *wringan*, to wring; Ice. *hrang*, noise: from the sound.]

WRANGLER, rang'glér, *n.* One who wrangles or disputes angrily: in the university of Cambridge, one of those who pass the best examination for the degree of B.A.

WRANGLERSHIP, rang'glér-ship, *n.* The position or honour of a wrangler in the university of Cambridge.

WRAP, rap, *v.t.* *To warp* or fold together: to infold: to cover by winding something round:—*pr.p.* wrapp'ing; *pa.p.* wrapped'.—*n.* A wrapper, as a shawl, &c. [Probably from root of WARP.]

WRAPPER, rap'ér, *n.* One who or that which wraps: a loose outer garment of a woman.

WRAST, rast, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as WREST.

WRATE, rāt (*Spenser*). Same as WROTE.

WRATH, rāth, *n.* (*lit.*) *A twist* in the temper: violent anger: the effects of anger: (*B.*) holy indignation. [A.S. *wræth*, wrath, *wradh*, sour, bitter, angry; D. *wreed*, violent; O. Ger. *reid*, curled, twisted: allied to WRITHE.]

WRATHFUL, rāth'fool, *adj.* Full of wrath: very angry: springing from or expressing wrath.

WRATHFULLY, rāth'fool-li, *adv.* In a wrathful manner: with anger: angrily.

WRATHFULNESS, rāth'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wrathful: anger.

WRAWL, rawl, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To cry as a cat, to caterwaul. [From the sound.]

WREAK, rēk, *v.t.* To revenge: to inflict.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Revenge, vengeance: (*Shak.*) furious passion. [A.S. *wrecan.*]

WREAK, rēk, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) Same as RECK.

WREAKFUL, rēk'fool, *adj.* Revengeful: angry.

WREAKLESS, rēk'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unrevengeful.

WREATH, rēth, *n.* That which is *writhed* or twisted: a garland. [A.S. *wræth.* See WREATHE.]

WREATHE, rēth, *v.t.* To twine about or encircle—*v.i.* to be interwoven:—*pr.p.* wreath'ing; *pa.p.* wreathed', (*B.*) wreath'en. [A.S. *wredhan;* O. Ger. *ridan:* conn. with WRITHE.]

WRECK, rek, *n.* (*lit.*) *A breaking:* destruction: destruction of a ship: ruins of a destroyed ship: remains of anything ruined.—*v.t.* To destroy or disable: to ruin.—*v.i.* to suffer wreck or ruin. [O. Fris. *wrak*, hurt; D. *wrak*, damaged, a wreck: conn. with *frag*, root of L. *frango*, to break.]

WRECK, rek, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as WREAK.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To wreak.

WRECKER, rek'ér, *n.* One who plunders wrecks.

WREN, ren, *n.* A small, insessorial bird. [A.S. *wrenna.*]

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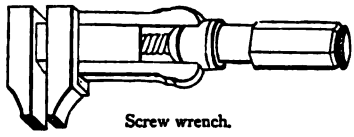
WRENCH, rensh, *v.t.* *To wring* or pull with a twist: to force by violence: to sprain.—*n.* A violent twist:



Screw wrench.

a sprain: an instrument for turning bolts, &c. [O. Ger. *renken*, to turn; Ger. *verrenken*, to sprain: from root of WRING.]

WREST, rest, *v.t.* *To twist* from by force: to twist from truth or from its natural meaning.—*n.* Violent pulling and twisting: distortion: (*Spenser*) a wrenching, overturning: (*Shak.*) a key to tune a stringed musical instrument. [A.S. *wræstan*; Dan. *vriste*: allied to WRITHE.]

WRESTER, rest'ėr, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

WRESTLE, res'l, *v.i.* To contend by grappling and *twisting* together: to struggle:—*pr.p.* wrest'ling; *pa.p.* wrest'led.—*n.* A bout at wrestling: a struggle between two to throw each other down. [A.S. *wræstlian*; allied to WREST, WRITHE, and perh. to WRIGGLE.]

WRESTLER, res'lėr, *n.* One who wrestles.

WRESTLING, res'ling, *n.* The act of two persons struggling to throw each other down.

WRETCH, rech, *n.* (*lit.*) *An exile* or *outcast*: a most miserable person: one sunk in vice: a worthless person. [A.S. *wrecca*, Ice. *rekr*, an exile.]

WRETCHED, rech'ed, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Like a wretch*: very miserable: worthless.

WRETCHEDLY, rech'ed-li, *adv.* In a wretched manner: miserably: unhappily: meanly: despicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, rech'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wretched: extreme misery or unhappiness: meanness: despicableness.

WRETHE, rēth, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as WREATHE.

WRIGGLE, rig'l, *v.i.* *To twist to and fro.*—*v.t.* to move by wriggling:—*pr.p.* wrigg'ling; *pa.p.* wrigg'led.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Pliant, flexible, moving to and fro. [Low Ger. *wriggeln*, to loosen by shaking to and fro; allied to A.S. *wrigian*, to bend, and to ROCK.]

WRIGGLER, rig'lėr, *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIGHT, rīt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A workman*: a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as ship-*wright*, &c.). [A.S. *wyrhta—worhte*, pa.p. of *weorcan*, to work.]

WRING, ring, *v.t.* *To twist*: to force by twisting: to force or compress: to pain: to extort: to bend out of its position.—*v.i.* to writhe: to twist:—*pr.p.* wring'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wrung; (*B.*) wringed'. [A.S. *wringan*; Ger. *ringen*, to wriggle, twist: allied to WRIGGLE.]

WRINKLE, ringk'l, *n.* (*lit.*) A *twist*: a small ridge on a surface from twisting or shrinking: unevenness.—*v.t.* To contract into wrinkles or furrows: to make rough.—*v.i.* to shrink into ridges:—*pr.p.* wrink'ling; *pa.p.* wrink'led. [A.S. *wrincle—wringan*, to wring; D. *wronckel*, a twisting: dim. of WRING.]

WRINKLY, ringk'li, *adj.* Full of wrinkles: liable to be wrinkled.

WRIST, rist, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which twists* or *turns*: the joint above the hand. [A.S. *wrist*; Dan. *vrest*: from root of WREST.]

WRISTBAND, rist'band, *n.* The band or part of a sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRISTLET, rist'let, *n.* An elastic band used to confine the upper part of a glove to the wrist: a bracelet.

WRIT, rit, obs. *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WRITE.

WRIT, rit, *n.* *A writing*: (*law*) a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something.

HOLY WRIT, the Scriptures.

WRITE, rīt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To scratch, to score*: to form letters with a pen or pencil: to express in writing: to compose: to engrave: to record: to communicate by letter.—*v.i.* to perform the act of writing: to be employed as a clerk: to compose books: to send letters:—*pr.p.* wrīt'ing; *pa.t.* wrōte; *pa.p.* writt'en. [A.S. *writan*, Ice. *writa*, to draw, trace, *rista*, to score; Goth. *writs*, a stroke.]

WRITER, rīt'ėr, *n.* One who writes: a scribe or clerk: an author.

WRITERSHIP, rīt'ėr-ship, *n.* The office of a writer.

WRITHE, rīth, *v.t.* To twist violently: to wrest.—*v.i.* to twist:—*pr.p.* wrīth'ing; *pa.p.* wrīthed'. [A.S. *writhan*.] [to shrivel.

WRITHLE, rith'l, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To wrinkle: (*Shak.*)

WRITING, rīt'ing, *n.* Act of forming letters with a pen: that which is written: a document: a book: an inscription.

WRITING-BOOK, rīt'ing-book, *n.* A book of paper for practising penmanship. [top for writing upon.

WRITING-DESK, rīt'ing-desk, *n.* A desk with a sloping

WRITING-MASTER, rīt'ing-mas'tėr, *n.* A master who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRITING-PAPER, rīt'ing-pā'pėr, *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface, for writing upon.

WRITING-TABLE, rīt'ing-tā'bl, *n.* A table fitted or used for writing upon.

WROKE, rōk, } obs. *pa.p.* of WREAK: (*Spenser*)
WROKEN, rōk'n, } avenged.

WRONG, rong, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Wrung* or turned aside: not according to rule or right: not fit or suitable: incorrect: not right or true.—*n.* Whatever is not right or just: any injury done to another.—*adv.* Not rightly.—*v.t.* To do wrong to: to injure. [Dan. *vrang*, wrong, *vrænge*, to twist; A.S. *wrong*, injury: from WRING.]

WRONG-DOER, rong'-dōō'ėr, *n.* One who does wrong: one who injures another.

WRONG-DOING, rong'-dōō'ing, *n.* Evil or wicked action or conduct. [injurious.

WRONGFUL, rong'fool, *adj.* Full of wrong: unjust:

WRONGFULLY, rong'fool-li, *adv.* In a wrong manner: unjustly.

WRONG-HEADED, rong'-hed'ed, *adj.* Wrong in head or mind: wrong in principle.

WRONG-HEADEDNESS, rong'-hed'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wrong-headed: perversity of understanding. [justly: amiss.

WRONGLY, rong'li, *adv.* In a wrong manner: un-

WROTE, *pa.t.* of WRITE.

WROTH, rawth, *adj.* Full of wrath.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Calamity, misfortune. [A.S. *wradh*.]

WROUGHT, rawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WORK: (*Shak.*) twisted, strained.

WRUNG, rung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WRING.

WRY, rī, *adj.* *Writhed*, twisted, or turned to one side: not in the right direction.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To swerve, to deviate from the right direction. [Dan. *vrie*, *vride*, to twist; from root of WRITHE.]

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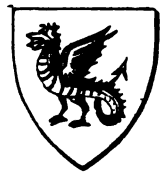
WRYNECK, rī'nek, *n.* A twisted or distorted neck: a small bird allied to the woodpecker, which twists round its head strangely when surprised.

WULL, wul, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as WILL.

WYVERN, wī'vėrn, *n.* (*her.*) A fictitious monster of the middle ages, resembling a dragon, but having only two legs and feet, which are like those of the eagle. [O. Fr. *vivre*—L. *vipera*. See VIPER.]



Wyvern.

X

XANTHEINE, zan'the-in, *n.* The *yellow* colouring matter of flowers. [From Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

XANTHIAN, zan'thi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or from Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor, denoting certain marbles found there.

XYLOGRAPHY, zīl-og'ra-fi, *n.* Wood-engraving. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *graphō*, to engrave, to write.]

Y

YACHT, yot, *n.* (*lit.*) *A swift ship*. a fight vessel for pleasure or state. [D. *jagt*; Ger. *jagd*, a chase, hunting; Ger. *jagen*, to chase.]

YACHTER, yot'ėr, *n.* One engaged in sailing a yacht.

YACHTING, yot'ing, *n.* Sailing in a yacht.—*adj.* Relating to yachts and their use.

YAK, yak, *n.* A species of ox found in Tibet, which is covered all over with a thick coat of long silky hair, and utters a grunting sound like a pig. [Tibetian.]

YAM, yam, *n.* A large root like the potato growing in tropical countries. [West Indian *ihame*.]

YANKEE, yang'kō, *n.* A citizen of New England, United States: an inhabitant of the United States. [Corr. of *English*, or Fr. *Anglais*, by the North American Indians.]

YARD, yärd, *n.* (*lit.*) A *rod:* a measure of 3 feet or 36 inches: a long beam on a mast for spreading square sails. [A.S. *geard*, *gird*, a rod, measure; D. *gard;* Ice. *girdi*, osier.]

YARD, yärd, *n.* A place *guarded* or enclosed, esp. near a building. [A.S. *geard*, hedge, inclosure; Ice. *gardr*, a fence, inclosure; W. *gardd*, a yard. See GARDEN.]

YARD-ARM, yärd'-ärm, *n.* The half or arm of a ship's yard from the centre to the end.

YARE, yār, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ready, dexterous, nimble. [A.S. *gearo*, ready, prepared.]

YARELY, yār'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Promptly: dexterously: skilfully. [From YARE.]

YARN, yärn, *n.* Spun thread: one of the threads of a rope. [A.S. *gearn;* Ice. and Ger. *garn;* D. *garen*, *gæren*.]

YARROW, yar'ō, *n.* The plant milfoil. [A.S. *gearwe;* Ger. *garbe*.]

YATAGHAN, yat'a-gan, *n.* A long Turkish dagger, usually curved: a Moorish sabre. [Turk.]

YATE, yāt, *n.* (*Spenser*). A gate.

YAW, yaw, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To move unsteadily: (*naut.*) to deviate temporarily or to turn out of the line of her course, as a ship.

YAWL, yawl, *n.* A small ship's boat, with 4 or 6 oars. [D. *jol;* Sw. *julle;* Dan. *jolle*, to row.]

YAWN, yawn, *v.i.* *To gape:* to open the jaws from drowsiness.—*n.* The opening of the mouth from drowsiness. [A.S. *ginian;* Scot. *gant;* Ger. *gähnen:* allied to Gr. *chainō*, L. *hio*, to gape.]

YAWNING, yawn'ing, *adj.* Gaping: opening: wide: drowsy.—*n.* Act of opening wide or gaping.

Y-BENT, i-bent', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Turned, gone.

Y-BET, i-bet', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Beaten.

Y-BLENT, i-blent', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Blinded, dazzled.

Y-BORE, i-bōr', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Born.

Y-CHAINED, i-chānd', *p.adj.* (*Milton*). Chained.

Y-CLAD, i-klad', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Clad.

Y-CLEPED, i-klept', *p.adj.* *Called*, named. [A.S. *geclipod*, pa.p. of *geclipian*, to call.]

Y-COND, i-kond', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Learned. [See CON, to know.]

YDLE, ī'dl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Empty.

YDLENESSE, ī'dl-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). Idleness.

Y-DRAD, i-drad', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Dreaded.

YE, yē, *pron.* The nom. pl. of the second person. [A.S. *ge;* D. *gij*, *jou*, *u;* Dan. *i;* Goth. *jus;* Ger. *ihr:* perh. conn. with THOU, THESE.]

YEA, yā, *adv.* *Yes:* verily. [A.S. *gea*, *iagea;* Ice., Ger., and Goth. *ja*.]

YEAD, yēd, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To go, to march:—*pr.p.* yead'ing; *pa.p.* yōde. [A.S. *eode*, went, pa.t. of *gan*, to go.]

YEAN, yēn, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To bring forth young, said of a goat or sheep. [A.S. *eanian*.]

YEANLING, yēn'ling, *n.* (*Shak.*) The young of a sheep, a lamb.

YEAR, yēr, *n.* The time the earth takes to go round the sun: 365 days or 12 months:—*pl.* age or old age. [A.S. *gear;* D. *jaar;* Goth. *jer;* Ger. *jahr;* Ice. *ar:* perhaps connected with Gr.]

YEAR-BOOK, yēr'-book, *n.* A book published annually, containing reports of judicial cases, or of discoveries, events, &c.

YEARLING, yēr'ling, *n.* An animal a year old.

YEARLY, yēr'li, *adj.* Happening every year: lasting a year.—*adv.* Once a year: from year to year.

YEARN, yėrn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To earn.

YEARN, yėrn, *v.i.* To feel *earnest desire:* to feel uneasiness, as from longing or pity.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to grieve, to vex. [A.S. *geornian—georn*, desirous: conn. with EARNEST.]

YEARNING, yėrn'ing, *n.* *Earnest* desire, tenderness, or pity.—*adj.* Longing.

YEAST, yēst, *n.* The froth of malt liquors in fermentation: a preparation which raises dough for bread. [A.S. *gist;* Ger. *gäscht;* *gähren*, to ferment, froth; Ice. *jastr*, yeast.]

YEASTINESS, yēst'i-nes, *n.* The state of being yeasty or frothy.

YEASTY, yēst'i, *adj.* Like yeast: frothy: foamy.

YELK. Same as YOLK.

YELL, yel, *v.i.* To *howl* or cry out with a sharp noise: to scream from pain or terror.—*n.* A sharp outcry. [A.S. *gellan;* Ger. *gellen;* Ice. *gella*, *gjalla*, to shriek; L. *ululo:* from the sound, like HOWL.]

YELLOW, yel'ō, *adj.* Of a bright *gold* colour.—*n.* A bright golden colour. [A.S. *gelu*, *geolu*, Ger. *gelb*: allied to L. *galbus*, yellow; also to GOLD, YOLK.]

YELLOW-FEVER, yel'ō-fē'vėr, *n.* A malignant fever of warm climates, often making the skin yellow.

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YELLOW-FLAG, yel'ō-flag, *n.* A flag of a yellow colour, displayed by a vessel in quarantine, or over a military hospital or ambulance.

YELLOW-HAMMER, yel'ō-ham'ėr, *n.* A song-bird, so named from its yellow colour.

YELLOWISH, yel'ō-ish, *adj.* Somewhat yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yel'ō-ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being somewhat yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yel'ō-nes, *n.* The quality of being yellow: (*Shak.*) jealousy.

YELLOWS, yel'ōz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A disease of the bile in horses, causing yellowness of the eyes: jaundice.

YELP, yelp, *v.i.* To utter a sharp *yell* or bark: to bark shrilly. [A.S. *gealp*, a loud sound; Ice. *gialpa*, to make a noise: akin to YELL.]

YEOMAN, yō'man, *n.* A man of common rank next below a gentleman: a man of small estate: an officer of the royal household: (*Shak.*) a sheriff's-officer. [Fris. *gaeman*, villager—*gao*, *gae*, district, village: or a *mean* or common man—A.S. *gemene*, Ger. *gemeine*, mean, common.]

YEOMANRY, yō'man-ri, *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders.

YERK, yėrk, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To throw or thrust with a sudden, quick motion, to jerk. [Akin to JERK.]

YES, yes, *adv.* Ay: a word of affirmation or consent. [A.S. *gese—gea*, yea, and *se*, let it be—*wesan*, to be.]

YEST, yest, *n.* Yeast: (*Shak.*) froth, foam.

YESTER, yes'tėr, *adj.* Relating to yesterday: last. [A.S. *gistran*; Ice. *ges*, L. *heri*, orig. *hes*, Gr. *chthes*, Sans. *hyas*.]

YESTERDAY, yes'tėr-dā, *n.* The day last past.

YESTERNIGHT, yes'tėr-nīt, *n.* The night last past.

YESTY, yest'i, *adj.* Yeasty: frothy.

YET, yet, *adv.* In addition: besides: at the same time: up to the present time: hitherto: even: however.—*conj.* Nevertheless: however. [A.S. *yet*; Ger. *jetzt*: allied to Gr. *eti*, yet.]

YEVE, yēv, *v.t.* To give:—*pa.p.* (*Spenser*) yev'en.

YEW, ū, *n.* An evergreen tree, allied to the pine, often found in churchyards. [A.S. *eow*; O. Ger. *iwa*; Ger. *eibe*; Sw. *id*; W. *yw*.]

Y-FERE, i-fēr', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Together, in company with. [A.S. *gefera*, a comrade.]

Y-FRETTED, i-fret'ed, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Fretted, adorned.

Y-GLAUNST, i-glanst (*Spenser*). Glanced, glided.

Y-GO, i-gō' (*Spenser*). Ago, gone.

YIELD, yēld, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To pay, give up:* to resign: to grant: to expend: to produce: (*Shak.*) to reward, to report.—*v.i.* to submit: to comply with: to give place.—*n.* Amount yielded: product. [A.S. and Goth. *gildan*, to pay.]

YIELDING, yēld'ing, *adj.* Inclined to give way or comply: compliant.

YIELDINGLY, yēld'ing-li, *adv.* In a yielding manner: with compliance.

YLK, ilk, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as ILK.

Y-MOLT, i-mōlt', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Melted.

YMP, imp, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as IMP.

Y'MPT, impt, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Joined. [See IMP.]

YNNE, in, *n.* (*Spenser*). An inn, abode.

YODE, yōd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of YEAD.

YOKE, yōk, *n.* *That which joins together:* the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing: any similar frame, as one for carrying pails: a mark of servitude: slavery: (*B.*) a pair or couple.—*v.t.* To put a yoke on: to join together: to enslave.—*v.i.* to be joined together: to be intimately connected:—*pr.p.* yōk'ing; *pa.p.* yōked'. [A.S. *ioc*; Goth. *juk*; Ger. *joch*; L. *jugum—jungo*, to join; Gr. *zugon—zeugnumi*, to join; Sans. *yudj*, to join.]

YOKE-FELLOW, yōk'-fel'lō, **YOKE-MATE**, yōk'-māt, *n.* An associate: a mate or fellow.

YOLD, yōld (*Spenser*), *pa.p.* of YIELD.

YOLK, yōk, *n.* The *yellow* part of an egg. [A.S. *geolca*—from root of YELLOW.]

YON, yon, *adv.* At a distance within view.—*adj.* Being at a distance within view. [A.S. *geond*, thither, yonder; Goth. *jaind*, thither, *jainar*, there—*jains*, that; Ger. *jener*, that: conn. with THAT.]

YOND, yond, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Beyond measure*, extravagant: (*Spenser*) out of one's mind, furious, mad. [From BEYOND.]

YONDER, yon'dėr. Same as YON.

YORE, yōr, *n.* In old time. [From A.S. *geare*, allied to *gear*, a year: or from *geo*, formerly *oer*, ere, before.]

YOU, ū, *pron.* 2d pers. pl., but also used in the sing. [A.S. *eow*; Ger. *euch*. See YE.]

YOUNG, yung, *adj.* Not long born: in early life: in the first part of growth: inexperienced.—*n.* The offspring of animals. [A.S. *geong*, *iung*, Ger. *jung*; allied to L. *juvenis*, Sans. *yuvan*.]

YOUNGISH, yung'ish, *adj.* Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, yung'ling, *n.* A young person or animal.

YOUNGSTER, yung'stėr, *n.* A young person: a lad.

YOUNGTH, yungth, *n.* (*Spenser*). Youth.

YOUNGTHLY, yungth'li, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Youthful.

YOUNKER, yungk'ėr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A youth, a stripling.

YOUR, ūr, *pron.* poss. of YOU. Belonging to you. [A.S. *eower*.]

YOURS, ūrz, *pron.* poss. of YOU, not followed by a noun.

YOURSELF, ūr-self', *pron.* Your own self or person.

YOUTH, yōōth, *n.* *State of being young:* early life: a young person: young persons taken together. [O. E. *yongth*; A.S. *geogudh—geong*, young; Ger. *jugend*; Goth. *junda*.]

YOUTHFUL, yōōth'fool, *adj.* Pertaining to youth or early life: young: suitable to youth: fresh: vigorous.

YOUTHFULLY, yōōth'fool-li, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTHFULNESS, yōōth'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being youthful.

YOUTHLY, yōōth'li, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Young, youthful.

Y-PENT, i-pent', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Pent up.

Y-PLIGHT, i-plīt', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Plighted.

Y-POINTING, i-point'ing (*Milton*). Pointing.

Y-RAPT, i-rapt', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Rapt.

YRK, ėrk, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as IRK.

Y-SAME, i-sām', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Together. [A.S. *gesam*, together.]

Y-SHRILLED, i-shrild', *pa.t.* (*Spenser*). Sounded shrill.

Y-TOST, i-tost', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Harassed.

YULE, yōōl, *n.* The old name of Christmas, which was grafted on a heathen festival probably connected with the worship of the sun. [A.S. *geol*, from the root of WHEEL, the sun being the shining wheel: also given as 'the merry feast'—A.S. *gal*, merry.]

Y-WIS, i-wis', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Certainly, truly. [A.S. *gewis*, certain, sure.]

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Z

ZANY, zā'ni, *n.* A merry-andrew: a buffoon. [Fr. *zani*; It. *zanni*, orig. the same as *Giovanni*, John: but perh. from L. *sannio*, a buffoon.]

ZEAL, zēl, *n.* *Boiling* or passionate ardour for anything. [L. *zelus*, Gr. *zēlos—zeō*, to boil.]

ZEALANT, zel'ant, *n.* (*Bacon*). A zealot or enthusiast.

ZEALLESS, zēl'les, *adj.* Wanting zeal.

ZEALOT, zel'ot, *n.* *One full of zeal:* an enthusiast: a fanatic. [Gr. *zēlōtēs*. See ZEAL.]

ZEALOUS, zel'us, *adj.* Full of zeal: warmly engaged or ardent in anything.

ZEALOUSLY, zel'us-li, *adv.* In a zealous manner: with passionate ardour: eagerly.

ZEBRA, zē'bra, *n.* An animal of the horse kind, beautifully striped. [Sp. *zebra, cebra*; Fr. *zèbre*.]

ZEMINDAR, zem-in-där', *n.* A feudal lord or *landowner* in India under the Mogul rule, and in Bengal under the British government. [Persian *zemin*, land, and *dar*, holding.]

ZEND, zend, *n.* An ancient Persian dialect.

ZENDAVESTA, zend-a-ves'ta, *n.* The sacred writings of the Parsees.

ZENITH, zē'nith, *n.* (*lit.*) *The place above the head:* the point of the heavens directly overhead: greatest height. [Fr.; Sp. *zenit*; from Ar. *semt-ar-ras—semt*, quarter, *ar* or *al*, the, and *ras*, head.]

ZEPHYR, zef'ir, *n.* *The west wind:* a soft, gentle breeze. [Gr. *zephyros—zophos*, darkness, west.]

ZERO, zē'ro, *n.* Cipher: nothing: the point from which a thermometer is graduated. [Fr., It., Sp. *zero*, perh. from root of CIPHER: more prob. from Ar. *zaro*, a seed.]

ZEST, zest, *n.* (*orig.*) A piece of lemon or orange peel used to give a flavour: something that gives a relish: relish. [Fr. *zeste*, the inner skin of a walnut, and also of a lemon, perh. from L. *schistus*, Gr. *schistos*, cleft, divided—Gr. *schizō*, to cleave.]

ZEUGMA, zūg'ma, *n.* (*gram.*) A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote, whether grammatically corresponding or not. [Gr.—*zeugnumi*, to yoke, to join.]

ZIGZAG, zig'zag, *adj.* Having short, sharp turns.—*v.t.* To form with short turns.—*n.* A zigzag line or course: (*arch.*) a moulding running in a zigzag line. [Fr.; Ger. *zickzack*; an imitation of a short angular movement.]

ZINC, zingk, *n.* A bluish-white metal, somewhat like *tin*. [Fr.; Ger. *zink*, prob. allied to *zinn*, tin.]

ZINCOGRAPHY, zingk-og'ra-fi, *n.* An art closely resembling lithography, in which plates of zinc are substituted for slabs of stone. [ZINC, and Gr. *graphō*, to engrave.]

ZIRCON, zėr'kon, *n.* A mineral, composed of an earth called zirconia and silica, of a brown or gray colour, found only in Ceylon, the Ural Mountains, and Norway. [Cingalese.]

ZODIAC, zō'di-ak, *n.* (*lit.*) The circle of *animals*: an imaginary belt in the heavens containing the twelve constellations, called signs of the zodiac. [Gr. *zōdiakos*, of animals (*kyklos*, a circle)—*zodion*, dim. of *zōon*, an animal, *zaō*, to live.]

ZODIACAL, zo-dī'ak-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the [zodiac.

ZOETROPE, zō'e-trōp, *n.* An optical instrument or toy, consisting of a metal cylinder open at the top, with slits for looking through in the upper part, inside of which is placed a series of pictures representing the different attitudes successively assumed by an object in completing a given movement, so that when the cylinder is put in motion the object has the appearance of being endowed with life and activity. [Gr. *zoē*, life, and *tropos*, a turning—*trepō*, to turn.]

ZOLLVEREIN, zol'vėr-īn, *n.* A union of different independent German states, so as to enable them in their commercial relations with other countries to act as one state. [Ger. *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union.]

ZONE, zōn, *n.* *A girdle:* one of the five great divisions of the earth. [Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle—*zōnnumi*, to gird: connected with the root of JOIN, YOKE.]

ZONED, zōnd, *adj.* Wearing a zone or girdle: having zones or concentric bands.

ZONELESS, zōn'les, *adj.* Wanting a zone or belt.

ZOOGRAPHY, zo-og'ra-fi, *n.* Same as ZOOLOGY. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *graphō*, to write.]

ZOOLOGICAL, zo-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to zoology.

ZOOLOGICALLY, zo-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a zoological manner: according to the principles of zoology.

ZOOLOGIST, zo-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in zoology.

ZOOLOGY, zo-ol'o-ji, *n.* *Discourse on animals:* the branch of Natural History which treats of animals. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse.]

ZOOPHYTE, zō'o-fīt, *n.* (*lit.*) *An animal plant*, a term now applied to true polyps, as corals, &c. [Gr. *zōophyton—zōon*, an animal, and *phyton*, a plant.]

ZOOSPORE, zō'o-spōr, *n.* (*bot.*) A spore or seed of an acotyledonous plant, which, being furnished with cilia, moves spontaneously for a short time after being discharged from the spore-case of the parent plant. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *spora*, a sowing, a seed.]

ZOOTOMIST, zo-ot'o-mist, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals: a comparative anatomist. [See ZOOTOMY.]

ZOOTOMY, zo-ot'o-mi, *n.* *The dissection of animals:* comparative anatomy. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *tomos*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

ZOUAVE, zwäv, *n.* One of a body of infantry in the French army, raised chiefly in Africa. [Ar. *Zouaoua*, a tribe in Algeria.]

ZOUNDS, zowndz, *int.* An exclamation of anger or astonishment. [A corruption of God's (that is, Christ's) wounds.]

ZYGODACTYLIC, zig-o-dak-til'ik, } *adj.* *Having*
ZYGODACTYLOUS, zig-o-dak'til-us, } *the toes* arranged *in pairs*, two before and two behind, as certain birds. [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke, pair, and *daktylos*, a finger, a toe.]

ZYMOTIC, zī-mot'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to* or caused by *fermentation:* denoting all diseases, as cholera, typhus, &c., in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. [Gr. *zymoō*, to ferment—*zymē*, ferment.]

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APPENDIX.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

To MULTIPLY the unit of any measure, GREEK prefixes are used.
To DIVIDE the unit of any measure, LATIN prefixes are used.

Multipliers (*Greek*).			*Divisors* (*Latin*).		
Deka	=	10	Deci	=	$\frac{1}{10}$ (one-tenth).
Hecto	=	100	Centi	=	$\frac{1}{100}$ (one-hundredth).
Kilo	=	1000	Milli	=	$\frac{1}{1000}$ (one-thousandth).
Myria	=	10000			

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The METRE, the unit of length, is the ten-millionth part of a line drawn from the Pole to the Equator = 39·3708 English inches = 3 feet 3⅜ inches.

1 Decimetre = $\frac{1}{10}$th of a metre.
1 Centimetre = $\frac{1}{100}$th of a metre.
1 Millimetre = $\frac{1}{1000}$th of a metre.

			English inches.	
1 Dekametre	= 10 metres	=	393·708	
1 Hectometre	= 10 dekametres	=	3937·08	
1 Kilometre	= 10 hectometres	=	39370·8	= nearly 1094 yards.
1 Myriametre	= 10 kilometres	=	393708	= 6 miles 376 yards.

1 Yard = ·914 metre. 1 Mile = 1·609 kilometre. 8 Kilometres = 5 English miles nearly.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

The ARE, the unit of surface measure, is a square the side of which is ten metres long: therefore the Are = 100 square metres = 119·6033 square yards.

1 Deciare = $\frac{1}{10}$th of an are.
1 Centiare = $\frac{1}{100}$th of an are.

			English square feet.	
1 Dekare	= 10 ares	=	10764·3	
1 Hectare	= 10 dekares	=	107643	= 2½ English acres nearly.

1 Acre = rather more than 40 ares.

MEASURES OF SOLIDITY.

The STERE, the unit of cubic measure = 1 cubic metre = 35·3166 English cubic feet.

1 Decistere = $\frac{1}{10}$th of a stere.
1 Centistere = $\frac{1}{100}$th of a stere.

1 Dekastere = 10 steres or 353·166 English cubic feet.

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MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The LITRE, the unit of the measures of capacity, dry and liquid = 1·761 pint, or rather more than 1¾ pint.

				Eng. imp. gals.		Qrs.	bush.	pecks.	pints.
1 Decilitre	= $\frac{1}{10}$th of a litre.	1 Dekalitre	= 10 litres	= 2·201	=			1	1·6077
1 Centilitre	= $\frac{1}{100}$th of a litre.	1 Hectolitre	= 10 dekalitres	= 22·01	=		2	3	·077
1 Millilitre	= $\frac{1}{1000}$th of a litre.	1 Kilolitre	= 10 hectolitres	= 220·1	=	3	3	2	·77

1 Gallon = 4·543 litres. 11 Gallons = 50 litres nearly.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

The GRAM, the unit of weight, is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 4° Centigrade = ·56438 drams.

				English grains.		Stone.	lbs.	oz.	drams.
1 Decigram	= $\frac{1}{10}$th of a gram.	1 Dekagram	= 10 grams	= 154·323	=				5·6438
1 Centigram	= $\frac{1}{100}$th of a gram.	1 Hectogram	= 10 dekagrams	= 1543·23	=			3	8·4383
1 Milligram	= $\frac{1}{1000}$th of a gram.	1 Kilogram	= 10 hectograms	= 15432·3	=		2	3	4·3830
		1 Myriagram	= 10 kilograms	= 154323	=	1	8	0	11·8304

1 Quintal = 100 kilograms = 1 cwt. 7 stones 10 lbs. 7 oz. 6·304 drams = 2 cwt. nearly.
1 Millier = 1000 kilograms = 19 cwt. 5 stones 6 lbs. 9 oz. 15·04 drams = 20 cwt. or 1 ton nearly.

1 Grain = ·0648 gram. 1 Lb. avoir. = ·4536 kilog. 1 Cwt. = 50·8 kilog. 1 Kilog. = 2¼ lbs. nearly.

WORDS USED IN THE METRIC SYSTEM,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

ARE, ār, the unit of surface measure. [Fr. *are*, L. *area*.]

CENTIARE, sent'i-ār, the hundredth part of an are.

CENTIGRAM, sent'i-gram, the hundredth part of a gram.

CENTILITRE, sent'i-lī'tr, the hundredth part of a [litre.

CENTIMETRE, sent'i-mē'tr, the hundredth part of a metre.

CENTISTERE, sent'i-stēr, the hundredth part of a [stere.

DECIARE, des'i-ār, the tenth part of an are.

DECIGRAM, des'i-gram, the tenth part of a gram.

DECILITRE, des'i-lī'tr, the tenth part of a litre.

DECIMETRE, des'i-mē'tr, the tenth part of a metre.

DECISTERE, des'i-stēr, the tenth part of a stere.

DEKAGRAM, dek'a-gram = ten grams.

DEKALITRE, dek'a-lī'tr = ten litres.

DEKAMETRE, dek'a-mē'tr = ten metres.

DEKARE, dek'ār = ten ares.

DEKASTERE, dek'a-stēr = ten steres.

GRAM, gram, the unit of weight. [Fr. *gramme*, Gr. *gramma*, that which is written, a letter, a small weight.]

HECTARE, hekt'ār = one hundred ares.

HECTOGRAM, hekt'o-gram = one hundred grams.

HECTOLITRE, hekt'o-lī'tr = one hundred litres.

HECTOMETRE, hekt'o-mē'tr = one hundred metres.

KILOGRAM, kil'o-gram = one thousand grams.

KILOLITRE, kil'o-lī'tr = one thousand litres.

KILOMETRE, kil'o-mē'tr = one thousand metres.

LITRE, lī'tr, the unit of measure of capacity. [Fr.—Gr. *litra* = L. *libra*, a pound.]

METRE, mē'tr, the unit of length. [Fr.—Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

MILLIER, mil'i-er = one thousand kilograms.

MILLIGRAM, mil'i-gram, the thousandth part of a gram.

MILLILITRE, mil'i-lī'tr, the thousandth part of a litre.

MILLIMETRE, mil'i-mē'tr, the thousandth part of a metre.

MYRIAGRAM, mir'i-a-gram = ten thousand grams.

MYRIAMETRE, mir'i-a-mē'tr = ten thousand metres.

QUINTAL, kwint'al = one hundred kilograms. [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred.]

STERE, stēr, the unit of cubic measure. [Fr.—Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

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PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A, AN (A.S.) In, on, at: as *a*bed, *a*non (in one).—Intensive: as *a*loud. [*ab*stract, *a*vert.

AB, ABS, A (L.) Off, from, away: as *ab*solve,

AD (L.) At, to: as *ad*here, *a*scend, *a*ccede, *a*ffix, *ag*gregate, *al*lot, *a*nnex, *a*pprove, *a*rrive, *a*ssign, *at*tract.

AMBI, AMB (L.) Both, round, about: as *ambi*dexter, *amb*ition, *amp*utate.

AMPHI (Gr.) Both, round, about: as *amphi*bious, *amphi*theatre. [brosia, *a*tom.

AN, AM, A (Gr.) Not, without: as *an*archy, *am*-

ANA (Gr.) Away from, up: as *ana*lyse, *ana*tomy.

AND, AN (A.S.) Against, in return: as *an*swer.

ANTE (L.) Before: as *ante*cedent, *anti*cipate, *an*cestor. [*ant*agonist.

ANTI (Gr.) Opposite to: as *anti*pathy, *anti*podes,

APO (Gr.) Off, from, away: as *ap*helion, *apo*stle.

BE (A.S.) By, before, beside: as *by*stander, *be*speak. —Intensive: as *be*sprinkle.—Privative: as *be*head.

BIS (L.) Twice: as *bis*cuit, *bi*ennial. [chism.

CATA (Gr.) Down, downwards: as *cata*ract, *cate*-

CIRCUM, CIRCU (L.) Circularly, round: as *circum*scribe, *circu*it.

CIS (L.) On this side: as *cis*alpine.

CON (L.) Together, with: as *con*nect, *co*here, *col*lect, *cor*rect.—Intensive: as *com*motion.

CONTRA (L.) Against: as *contra*dict, *contro*vert.

COUNTER (L.) Against: as *counter*act.

DE (L.) Down, down from, away: as *de*scend, *de*part, *de*scribe.—Privative: as *de*compose, *de*spair.

DIA (Gr.) Between two, through: as *dia*logue, *dia*gonal, *dia*meter.

DIS (L.) Asunder: as *dis*part, *dif*fer, *dis*perse.—Negative: as *dis*relish.—Privative: as *dis*lodge.

DIS, DI (Gr.) Two, twice: as *di*ssyllable, *di*cotyledonous.

DYS (Gr.) Ill, difficult: as *dys*entery, *dys*pepsy.

EN (A.S.) In, into: as *en*list.—To make: as *en*large.

EN (Gr.) In, on: as *en*ergy, *en*demic, *em*phasis.

ENTER (Fr.) Between, among: as *enter*tain.

EPI (Gr.) On: as *epi*taph.—During: as *ep*hemeral.

ESO (Gr.) In, into: as *eso*teric.

EU (Gr.) Well: as *eu*phony, *eu*logy.

EX (L.) From, out of: as *ex*pel, eject, *ef*flux.

EX (Gr.) From, out of: as *ex*odus, *ec*stasy.

EXO (Gr.) Without: as *exo*teric.

EXTRA (L.) On the outside, beyond: as *extra*mural, *extra*ordinary. [bid.

FOR (A.S.) From, away, against: as *for*swear, *for*-

FORE (A.S.) Before: as *fore*tell.

GAIN (A.S.) Against: as *gain*say.

HYPER (Gr.) Over, above, beyond: as *hyper*borean, *hyper*critical.

HYPO (Gr.) Under: as *hypo*tenuse.

IN (A.S.) In, on: as *in*wrap, *in*ward.—To make: as *in*bitter.

IN (L.) In, into: as *in*fuse, *il*lumine, *im*pel, *ir*rigate.

IN (L.) Not: as *in*firm, *ig*noble, *il*legal, *im*mature, *ir*regular. [*intel*lect.

INTER (L.) In the midst of, between: as *inter*val,

INTRA (L.) In the inside of, within: as *intra*mural.

INTRO (L.) Into, within: as *intro*duce.

JUXTA (L.) Joined to, near: as *juxta*position.

META (Gr.) (*lit.*) In the middle, with, after: as *meta*physics.—Implying change: as *meta*morphose, *meto*nymy. [*mis*lead.

MIS (A.S.) Amiss, ill, wrong: as *mis*behave, *mis*deed,

NE (A.S.) Not: as *ne*ver.

NE (Gr.) Not: as *ne*penthe.

NE (L.) Not: as *ne*farious, *ne*uter.

NEC (L.) Not: as *neg*lect, *nega*tion.

NON (L.) Not: as *non*sense, *non*age.

OB (L.) In the way of, against: as *ob*struct, *o*mit, *oc*cur, *of*fer, *op*pose, *os*tentation.

OFF (A.S.) Off, from, away: as *off*shoot, *off*set.

ON (A.S.) On: as *on*set, *on*looker.

OUT (A.S.) Out, beyond: as *out*law, *out*bid.

OVER (A.S.) Over, above: as *over*arch, *over*seer.

PARA (Gr.) Beside: as *para*graph, *par*allel.

PENE (L.) Almost: as *pen*insula.

PER (L.) Through: as *per*mit, *pel*lucid.—Thoroughly: as *per*fect.

PERI (Gr.) Round: as *peri*meter, *peri*phrasis.

POST (L.) Backwards, behind, after: as *post*pone.

PRE (L.) Before: as *pre*dict, *pre*fer.

PRETER (L.) Before, beyond: as *preter*it, *preter*natural, *preter*mit.

PRO (Gr.) Before: as *pro*logue, *pro*gramme.

PRO (L.) Before, forth: as *pro*ject.—Instead of: as *pro*noun. Other forms are POL, POR, POUR, PUR, as in *pol*lute, *port*end, *pour*tray, *pur*vey.

PROS (Gr.) To: as *pros*elyte, *pros*ody.

RE (L.) Back, again: as *re*tract, *re*sound, *re*deem (*d* euphonic). [grade.

RETRO (L.) Back, backwards: as *retro*spect, *retro*-

SE (L.) By itself, without, aside: as *se*parate, *se*cure, *se*duce, *se*clude.

SINE (L.) Without: as *sine*cure.

SUB (L.) Under, from under: as *sub*ject, *sus*pect, *suc*ceed, *suf*fuse, *sug*gest, *sum*mon, *sup*port, *sur*prise, *sus*pend.

SUBTER (L.) Under: as *subter*fuge.

SUPER (L.) Over, above, beyond: as *super*structure, *super*natural.

SUPRA (L.) Over, above: as *supra*mundane.

SUR (Fr.) Over: as *sur*mount.

SYN (Gr.) Together, with: as *syn*tax, *sys*tem, *syl*lable, *sym*bol.

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PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

TO (A.S.) This: as *to*-day, *to*-morrow.
TO (A.S.) To, at: as *to*gether, *to*wards.
TRANS (L.) Beyond, across: as *trans*port, *tra*verse.
U (Gr.) No, not: as *U*topia, *n.* [Gr. *ou*, not.]
ULTRA (L.) Beyond: as *ultra*marine.
UN (A.S.) Not: as *un*happy.—Want of: as *un*belief.—Implying reversal of the action: as *un*tie. —Intensive: as *un*loose. [sell.
UNDER (A.S.) Under, below: as *under*prop, *under*
UP (A.S.) Up, from under: as *up*hill, *up*raise.
VE (L.) No, not: as *ve*hement.
WITH (A.S.) Against, back: as *with*stand, *with*draw.—With, near: as *with*in.

AFFIXES.

A (L. and Gr.) That which, in nouns. sing.: as era, comma, sofa: pl. term. of nouns in *um*, as errata.
ABLE (L.) Able, fit to be: as port*able*.
AC (Gr.) Pertaining to: as elegi*ac*.
ACEOUS (L.) Having the qualities of: as herb*aceous*.
ACIOUS (L.) Full of: as aud*acious*.
ACY (L.) Act of doing or thing done: as conspir*acy*. —State: as celib*acy*.
AD (Gr.) That which: as Ili*ad*.
ADE (Fr.) One who: as com*rade*.—That which: as broc*ade*.
ADO (It., &c.) That which: as brav*ado*.
AGE (Fr.) Act of doing, or thing done: as pass*age*. —State: as parent*age*.
AGO (L.) Feminine term.: as vir*ago*.
AL (L.) Belonging to: as brid*al*.—That which: as anim*al*, really an adjective.
AN, ANE (L.) Belonging to: as human, humane.—The doer: as comedi*an*.
ANCE, ANCY (L.) State: as abund*ance*, const*ancy*.
ANEOUS (L.) Belonging to: as extr*aneous*.
ANT (L.) Belonging to: as eleg*ant*.
AR (A.S.) One who: as li*ar*.
AR (L.) Belonging to: as angul*ar*.
ARD (A.S.) One who: as drunk*ard*.
ART (A.S.) One who: as bragg*art*.
ARY (L.) Belonging to: as tribut*ary*.—One who, but really adj. used as noun: as mission*ary*.
ARY (L.) Place where: as libr*ary*.
ASM (Gr.) That which, state: as phant*asm*.
ASTER (L.) One who, dim. and frequentative: as poet*aster*.
ATE (L.) To make: as navig*ate*.—Made: as desol*ate*. —One who is (passive): as deleg*ate*.—Office: as elector*ate*.
BLE. Same as **ABLE**.
CE (A.S.) At, on: as on*ce*. [CE = Es of genitive.]
CE (L.) Being, or state of being: as gra*ce*.
CELLI, CELLO (It.) Little, dim.: as vermi*celli*, violon*cello*.
CH (A.S.) Little, dim.: as blot*ch*.
CLE, CULE (L.) Little, dim.: as parti*cle*, animal*cule*.
CY (L.) Being, or state of being: as clemen*cy*.
D (A.S.) Order: as third.
DOM (A.S., &c.) Dominion, power: as king*dom*.—State: as free*dom*.—Act: as martyr*dom*. [The root *dom* is found in DOOM, L. *domus*, *dominus*, Ger. *thum*, Sans. *dama*, and = dominion, rule.]
E (Gr.) That which: as epitom*e*.
EAN (Gr.) Belonging to: as Europe*an*, cerule*an*.
ED (A.S.) Pa.p. term: as lov*ed*, bent.
EE (Fr.) One who is (passive): as trust*ee*.—That which is: as jubil*ee*. [charioteer.
EER (Fr.) One who, has frequentative meaning: as
EL (A.S.) Little, dim.: as satch*el*, nail.
EL (A.S.) That which, instrument: as shov*el*.
EL (Fr.) Little: as dams*el*.
EN (A.S.) Feminine term.: as vix*en*.
EN (A.S.) Made of: as wood*en*.—Belonging to: as heath*en*.
EN (A.S.) Little, dim.: as maid*en*, chick*en*, kitt*en*.
EN (A.S.) Pa.p.: as wov*en*, born*e*, sworn.
EN (A.S.) Pl. term.: as ox*en*, kin*e*.
EN (A.S.) To make: as whit*en*. [ency.
ENCE, ENCY (L.) Action, state: as penit*ence*, leni-
END (A.S.) One who: as fri*end*.
ENE (L.) Belonging to: as terr*ene*.
ENT (L.) Belonging to: as differ*ent*.
EOUS. Corr. of WISE, in right*eous* and court*eous*.
EOUS. Same as OUS: as lign*eous*.
ER (A.S.) More, used in comp. of adjs.: as great*er*, mor*e*.
ER (A.S.) Often, frequentative: as glimm*er*.
ER (A.S.) One who, agent: as writ*er*.
ER (Fr.) Infinitive term.: as cov*er*, encount*er*.
EREL (A.S.) Little, dim.: as mack*erel*.
ERIE (Fr.) Place where: as menag*erie*.
ERLY (A.S.) Direction to or from: as southe*rly*.
ERN (A.S.) Direction to or from: as southe*rn*.
ERN (L.) Belonging to: as mod*ern*.
ERY (A.S.) Place where: as brew*ery*.
ES (A.S.) From, arising from: as need*s*. [Es, genitive term.]
ES or **S** (A.S.) Pl. term.: as fox*es*, hat*s*.
ESCENT (L.) Growing, becoming: as convales*cent*.
ESE (L.) Belonging to: as Veronese.
ESQUE (Fr.) Belonging to: as pictures*que*.
ESS (Fr.) Feminine term.: as lion*ess*.
EST (A.S.) Superl. term.: as small*est*.
EST (A.S.) Term. 2d sing. in verbs: as bring*est*.
ET (A.S.) Little, dim.: as flower*et*.
ET (Gr.) One who: as proph*et*, poet.
ETE (Gr.) One who: as athl*ete*.
ETH (A.S.) Term. 3d sing. in verbs: as lov*eth*.
ETTE (Fr.) Little, dim.: as coqu*ette*.
FUL (A.S.) Full of: as delight*ful*.
FY (L.) To make: as puri*fy*.
HEAD (A.S.) State, nature: as God*head*. [From A.S. *had*, Ger. *heit*, state; changed into HOOD: to be distinguished from HEAD of the body.]
HOOD (A.S.) State: as man*hood*.—Place: as neighbour*hood*.—Those in the same state: as priest*hood*.
I (It.) Pl.: as bandit*ti*.
I (L.) Pl. term. of nouns in *us*: as literat*i*.
IBLE (L.) Able to be: as poss*ible*.
IC (L. and Gr.) Belonging to: as cub*ic*.—Denoting a science, but really an adj.: as log*ic*.
ICAL (L.) Belonging to: as cubi*cal*.

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S (L. and Gr.) (*lit.*) Things that belong to a science: as mathemat*ics*.
(L.) Belonging to: as fervi*d*.
E (Gr.) Used for *metals*: as ox*ide*.
(A.S.) Little, dim.: as lass*ie*.
R (Fr.) One who: as cavali*er*.
F (Fr.) One who: as plaint*iff*.
E (L.) Able: as duct*ile*.
E (L.) Belonging to: as Gent*ile*.
(Heb.) Pl. term.: as cherub*im*.
A (It., &c.) Fem. term.: as czar*ina*.
E (L.) Belonging to: as feli*ne*.—That which: as mach*ine*.
E (L.) Fem. term.: as hero*ine*.
G (A.S.) Infinitive term., or verbal noun: as read*ing*.
G (A.S.) Little: as farth*ing*.
G (A.S.) Term. of pr.p.: as lov*ing*.
N (L.) Being, state of being: as creat*ion*.
R (L.) More, term. of comp. deg.: as super*ior*.
JE (Fr.) Belonging to: as ant*ique*.
SE (Gr.) To make: as equal*ise*.
SH (A.S.) Belonging to: as fool*ish*.
SH (A.S.) Little, somewhat, dim.: as brown*ish*.
ST (L.) To make: as establ*ish*.
SK (Gr.) Little, dim.: as aster*isk*.
ST (Gr.) Act, being, or state of being: as bapt*ism*, patriot*ism*.—Opinions of a number: as Calvin*ism*, Gall*icism*. [Calvin*ist*.
ST (Gr.) One who: as chem*ist*.—One of a sect: as
T (L. and Gr.) Belonging to: as favour*ite*.—One who: as hypocr*ite*.—One who belongs to (patronymic): as Israel*ite*.—That which: as appet*ite*.
TY (L.) State or being; as abil*ity*.
VE (L.) Belonging to: as nat*ive*.—Able: as act*ive*. One who, but really an adj.: as fugit*ive*.
X (L.) Fem. term.: as testatr*ix*.
Z (Gr.) To make. Same as ISE.
EN (A.S.) Little, dim.: as lamb*kin*.—Son of: as Wil*kin*.
ND (A.S.) Kind, race: as man*kind*.
LE (A.S.) Little: as need*le*.
LE (A.S.) Often, frequentative: as spark*le*.
LE (A.S.) That which: as settle.—He who: as bead*le*.
LENT (L.) Full of, with *o* or *u* prefixed: as vio*lent*, ur*ent*.
SS (A.S.) (*lit.*) Having lost, without: as guilt*less*. Used as negative and privative.
LET (A.S.) Little, dim.: as stream*let*.
LIKE (A.S.) Like: as god*like*.
LING (A.S.) Little, dim.: as dar*ling*.
LY (A.S.) Like: as man*ly*.
MEN (L.) That which, state: as acu*men*.
MENT (L.) That which: as nourish*ment*.—Act: as abolish*ment*.—State of being: as detri*ment*.
MONY (L.) That which: as testi*mony*.—State of being: as parsi*mony*.
MOST (A.S.) Most, superl. deg.: as end*most*. [In most cases this term. is not the word *most*, the *m* being part of the root, or an old superl. term., and the superlative term., as in *inmost* = in-*m*-*ost*.]
NCE (A.S.) From: as hen*ce*. [as tender*ness*.
NESS (A.S.) Being or state of being, abstract idea:
O, &c.) That which: as stucc*o*.
OCK (A.S.) Little, dim.: as hill*ock*.
OIR (Fr.) That which: as mem*oir*.
OIS (Fr.) That which: as cham*ois*.
OM (A.S.) Old dative term., now used as objective: as who*m*.—In advs. of time: as seld*om*.
OM (A.S.) That which: as bott*om*.
ON (It.) Large: as million.
ONE (It.) Large: as trombone.
OON (It.) Large: as ball*oon*.
OR (L.) One who: as author.
ORY (L.) Belonging to: as prefat*ory*.
ORY (L.) Place where: as purgat*ory*.
OSE (L.) Full of: as verb*ose*.
OT (A.S.) Little, dim.: as ball*ot*.
OUR (A.S.) State of being: as hon*our*.
OUS (L.) Full of: as dubi*ous*.—Given to: as religi*ous*.
OW (A.S.) Little, dim.: as shad*ow*.
RE (A.S.) Place: as here.
RED (A.S.) State, those who: as kind*red*. [A.S. *ræden* = affix *ship*, condition, state, from *rǽd*, reason, counsel.]
RIC (A.S.) Dominion, power, region: as bishop*ric*. [A.S. *ric*, power: conn. with L. *rego*, to rule.]
RY (A.S.) Place: as heron*ry*.
SE (A.S.) To make: as cleans*e*.
SHIP (A.S.) State, quality: as friend*ship*.—Office: as steward*ship*. [A.S. *scipe*, shape, form—*scapan*, *scyppan*, to shape, Ger. *schaft*—*schaffen*, to make.]
SIS (Gr.) Action or state: as the*sis*.
SM (Gr.) That which, state: as spa*sm*.
SOME (A.S.) Full of: as glad*some*.
STER (A.S.) One who, doer: as game*ster*. [A.S. *estre*, D. *ster*—is feminine term. in A.S., as in spin*ster*, the actions implied being orig. done by women: some consider it made up of IST and ER; others take it from *styran*, to *steer*, rule.]
STRESS (A.S.) Feminine term.: as song*stress*.
SY (L. and Gr.) State: as pleuri*sy*.
T (A.S.) State, act: as migh*t*.—That which is: as gif*t*.
TEEN (A.S.) Ten to be added: as four*teen*.
TER (Gr.) That which: as charac*ter*.
TH (A.S.) Order: as six*th*.
TH (A.S.) State, act: as mir*th*.
THER (A.S.) Towards: as hi*ther*.
TUDE (L.) Being or state of being: as grati*tude*.
TY (A.S.) Ten to be multiplied: as six*ty*.
TY (L.) Being or state of being: as dignit*y*.—Quality: as honest*y*.
ULE (L.) Little, dim.: as glob*ule*.
ULT (L.) State or act: as tum*ult*.
UM (L.) Neuter term.: as medi*um*.
UME (L.) That which: as vol*ume*.
UNCLE (L.) Little, dim.: as ped*uncle*.
URE (L.) Act: as capt*ure*.—State of being: as verd*ure*.
URNAL (L.) Belonging to: as di*urnal*.
UTE (L.) Belonging to: as ac*ute*.
WARD, WARDS (A.S.) Towards: as home*ward*, home*wards*. [A.S. *weard*, *weardes*, Ger. *wärts*: conn. with L. *versus*—*verto*, to turn.]
WAYS (A.S.) Way, manner: as side*ways*.
WISE (A.S.) Way, manner: as like*wise*.
Y (A.S.) Full of, having: as wind*y*, clay*ey*.
Y (L. and Gr.) Act or state: as victor*y*.—Art or science: as geometr*y*.
Y (L. and Gr.) Place: as rector*y*,
YER (A.S.) One who, agent: as saw*yer*. [*y* euphonic prefixed to *er*, one who.]
YTE (Gr.) One who: as neoph*yte*.

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SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

A

A', all.
Aback, away from: aloof.
Abeigh, at a shy distance.
Ableeze, blazing: on fire.
Aboon, above.
Abread, in sight: abroad.
Abreed, in breadth.
Abulyiement, *Abuliement*, habit: accoutrement: habiliment.
Abune. Same as *Aboon*.
Abusin', abusing.
Acquent, acquainted.
Addle, putrid water: to moisten with the urine of cattle.
Advisement, advice.
Ae, one: only.
Aefauld, simple.
Aff, off.
Aff-hand, at once.
Aff hands, off hands.
Aff-loof, unpremeditated: extemporaneous.
Afore, before.
Aft, *Aften*, oft, often.
Afterhand, afterwards.
Agee, off the right or straight line: awry.
A-gley, wrong: off the straight line: obliquely.
Ahint, behind.
Aiblins, perhaps.
Aigre, sour. [Fr.]
Aik, *Aiken*, oak, oaken.
Ail, to prevent.
Ain, own.
Ance, *Anes*, once.
Air, ear: early.
Airles, earnest or hiring money.
Airl-penny, a silver penny given as earnest money.
Airn, iron: a mason's chisel: an iron tool.
Airns, fetters.
Airt, as a substantive, direction, quarter of the heavens, point of the compass: as a verb, to direct.
Aith, an oath.
Aitmeal, oat-meal.
Aits, oats.
Aiver. See AVER.
Aizle, a hot cinder.
Ajee. Same as *Agee*.
Akwart, awkward.
Alake, alas!
Alane, alone.
Alang, along.
Alow, *Alowe*, afire: on fire.
Altoun, old town.
Amaist, almost.
Amang, among.
An, if.
An', and.
Ance, once.
Ane, one.
Anent, over against: concerning: opposite.
Anes, once.
Anes-errand, sole errand: of set purpose.
Aneuch, enough.
Anither, another.
An's, and if.
Archilowe, peace-offering: what is given by one who has been treated in an inn to the company that have treated him.
Ark, a meal-chest.
Arles. Same as *Airles*.
Artfu', artful.
Ase, *Aese*, *Awss*, ashes.
Asklent, aslant: obliquely.
Assoilzie, *Assoilize*, *Assoilyie*, to acquit.
Asteer, astir.
Athart, *Athort*, athwart.
Atweel, I wot well.
Atween, between.
Aucht, to own: to owe.
Aught, possession: property: also eight.
Aughteen, eighteen.
Aughtlins, anything: in the least.
Auld, old.
Auld ane, *Auld thief*, the devil.
Auld-farran, *Auld-farrant*, prudent, cunning.
Auld lang syne, olden time: former times.
Auld shoon, literally old shoes: metaphorically, a rejected lover.
Auld world, antique: antiquated.
Aumous, alms, particularly charity to a beggar.
Aumous-dish, the dish on which the beggar receives his aumous or charity.
Aumry, cupboard for keeping dishes, &c. in.
Ava, at all.
Aver, *Aiver*, *Avir*, work-horse: an old horse.
Awa, away.
Awe, to owe.
A wee, a short time.
Awfu', awful.
Awkart, awkward.
Awmous. Same as *Aumous*.
Awn, owing: also beard of barley, oats, &c.
Awnie, bearded.
Awsome, terrible: awful.
Ax, ask.
Ay, always.
Ayont, beyond.

B

Ba', ball, either hand-ball or foot-ball.
Bab, tassel or bunch.
Babie-clouts, baby-clothes.
Backet, wooden trough for carrying coals or ashes.
Backit, backed. *Muckle-backit*, broad-backed.
Backlins, coming, returning.
Back-spauld, back part of the shoulder.
Bade, *Baide*, endured, desired.
Baff, blow, thump.
Baggie, the stomach (dim. of bag).
Baik, beck: reverence.
Bainie, bony: muscular.
Bairn, child.
Bairn-time, birth-time: all the children of one mother.
Baith, both.
Baittle, rich pasture.
Bald, bold.
Baldrick, girdle.
Ballant, *Ballat*, ballad.
Ban, to swear: (as a substantive) a curse or censure.
Ban', band.
Band, bond.
Bane, bone.
Bang, a stroke: (as a verb) to beat or excel. *An unco bang*, a remarkable effort.
Bannet, bonnet.
Bannet-laird, a small proprietor or freeholder who farms his own land.
Bannock, a cake of oatmeal bread.
Bap, a roll of bread.
Bardie, diminutive of bard.
Barefit, barefooted.
Bargain, *Bargane*, to contend, battle.
Barken, incrust.
Barkin, *Barkit*, barking, barked. *Barkit* also means tanned.

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Barley-bree, malt liquor.
Barlie, Barley, exclamation for a truce in a contest.
Barm, yeast.
Barns-breaking, idle frolic.
Barrace, a list for combatants.
Barrow-tram, shaft of a wheelbarrow.
Batch, a party or gang.
Batts, the bots, a disease of horses: also colic.
Bauchie-bird, the bat.
Bauchle, to stumble: to move loosely on the hind-legs.
Baudrons, a cat.
Bauk, a cross-beam: a place left uncultivated between ridges of land.
Baukin', the end of a cross-beam or bauk.
Bauld, Bald, bold.
Bauldly, boldly.
Baumy, balmy.
Bawbee, halfpenny: in pl. money.
Bawk. Same as *Bauk*.
Bawsn't, Bawsin-faced, having a white stripe down, or oblong spot on, the face.
Bawtie, a dog.
Baxter, Baixter, a baker.
Baygonet, Baignet, a bayonet.
Beal, Biel, mouth, opening: habitation.
Bean, Bein, Bien, well-to-do, comfortable.
Bear, barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear.
Beastie, diminutive of beast.
Bedral, Bedrel, a beadle: also one that is bedridden.
Beek, to busk: also to bathe.
Beet, to add fuel to a fire.
Befa', befall.
Beflummed, flattered beyond measure.
Begoud, began.
Begrutten, worn out with weeping.
Begunk, Begoke, trick.
Behint, behind.
Beild, Bield, shelter.
Belang, belong.
Belike, perhaps.
Belive, speedily.
Bellum, attack: noise.
Bell-wavering, wandering.
Bellyfu', a bellyful.
Belyve. Same as *Belive*.
Ben, the inner apartment.
Bend, to drink hard.
Bender, a hard drinker.
Benmost bore, innermost hole.
Bent, a species of grass: also, metaphorically, the moor or field, as in the phrase, 'ta'en the bent.'
Besom, a jade.
Bethankit, grace after meat.
Beuk, book. *Devil's pictured beuks*, cards.
Bicker, to throw stones: to quarrel.
Bicker, a wooden dish: also, a few steps carelessly.
Bid, to wish or ask.
Bidden, remained.
Bide, to stay: also to endure.
Bie, Biel, Bield, shelter, habitation.
Bieldy, sheltered.
Bien, plentiful, wealthy: also, as adverb, comfortably.
Big, to build.
Biggin, house, building.
Biggon, Biggonet, linen cap of the fashion worn by the Beguine sisterhood.
Bike, Byke, Bink, a nest of wild bees.
Bill, a bull.
Billie, Billy, a young man, a comrade.
Bind, as much, in drinking, as one can contain.
Bing, a heap of anything, esp. of turnips or potatoes.
Bink, a bank, bench.
Binn, Bing, heap of unthrashed corn.
Birdie, dim. of bird.
Birk, the birch.
Birken, birchen. *Birken shaw*, a small birch wood.
Birkie, a sprightly young fellow: also a child's game at cards.
Birling, drinking: administering liquor: making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion.
Birly-man, the petty-officer of a burgh of barony.
Birn, burden.
Birr, noise, energy.
Birring, whirring, as of partridges.
Birse, bristles: also, metaphorically, one's mettle.
Bit, a small portion: also used as meaning crisis, or nick of time: and further as a diminutive.
Bittle, Bettle, a wooden bat for beating linen.
Bittock, a little bit: a short distance.
Bizz, buzz: bustle.
Bizzard gled, a kite.
Bizzie, Bizzy, busy.
Black-aviced, Black-avised, dark-complexioned.
Black Bonnet, an elder.
Black-fishers, poachers who kill salmon during close-time.
Black-nebs, democrats, factious railers.
Black-mail, security-money paid to freebooters.
Blae, blue, sharp, keen.
Bland, a drink made from buttermilk.
Blastie, a nickname for a dwarf: also used as a term of contempt.
Blasting, puffing, boasting.
Blastit, blasted.
Blate, bashful: shame-faced.
Blather, bladder.
Blaud, to slap: to soil: a quantity of anything.
Blaw, to blow: boast.
Blawart, Blaewort, blue-bottle: blue-wort.
Blaw-i'-my-lug, boast in mine ear: flatterer.: parasite.
Bleerit, bleared.
Bleeze, a blaze: to blaze.
Bleezin', blazing.
Blellum, an idle, talking fellow.
Blether, a bladder: nonsense: to talk in a silly way.
Blethers, babbling: foolish talk.
Bleth'rin', talking idly.
Blin', blind.
Blin' coal, coal that does not give flame.
Blink, a glimpse: a short time: to look kindly: to shine by fits.
Blinkers, pretty girls: also used as a term of contempt.
Blinkin', smoking.
Blirt and bleary, fits of crying.
Blirtie. A blirtie day, a day with blasts of wind and rain alternately.
Blitter, the mire snipe.
Blood-wite, fine for bloodshed: compensation.
Blude, Bluid, blood.
Blue-gown, one of those beggars who used to receive, on the king's birthday, a blue coat or gown with a badge.
Bluidie, Bluidy, bloody.
Bluiter, a clumsy rustic.
Blume, bloom.
Blunker, bungler: a person that spoils everything he interferes with.
Bluntie, snivelling: a stupid person.
Blype, a shred: a large piece.
Boakie, a sprite, ghost, hobgoblin.
Boal, Bole, a locker in the wall of a house or cottage, for keeping books, &c.: also a small press. *Window bole*, a window with blinds of wood, with one small pane of glass in the middle, instead of casement.
Bob, a dance: to dance up and down.
Bock, to vomit: to gush intermittently.
Bodach, an old man. [Gael.]
Bode, an offer: what is bidden.
Bodle, Boddle, a small copper coin, value the sixth part of an English penny, equal to two doits, or Scotch pennies.
Bogie, Boggie, dim. of bog.
Bogilly, full of goblins.
Bogle, a ghost.
Bonally, Bonaile, a parting cup with a friend, when wishing him a safe journey.
Bonie, Bonnie, Bonny, handsome, beautiful: also worthy.
Bonnet-laird. Same as *Bannet-laird*.
Bonnet-piece, a gold coin of James V.
Bonnie-wallies, Bonny-wallies, toys, gewgaws.
Bonnock. Same as *Bannock*.
Bonspiel, a match at curling.
Boord, a board.
Boortree, Bourtree, Bu'tree, the elder shrub.
Boost, must needs: behoved.
Boot, Buit, balance of value in barter. *Into the boot*, instead of the boot.
Booth, shop.
Bordel, a brothel.
Bore, a hole in a wall.
Borrell-loons, low rustic rogues.
Borrowing-days, the last three days of March, O. S.

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Boss, hollow.
Bothy, a hut, hovel: place where labouring servants are lodged.
Boucht, *Bucht*, a pen in the corner of a fold where ewes are placed when milked.
Bouk, bulk, body: also a corpse.
Bouking, bucking: steeping linen.
Boul o' a pint stoup, handle of a two-quart pot.
Boune, *Bowne*, make ready: bounding.
Bountith, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages.
Bourachs, *Bourochs*, confused heaps: miserable huts: small inclosures.
Bourd, to jeer, to mock.
Bouse, to drink, make merry with liquor.
Bow, a boll: a dry measure containing the sixteenth part of a chalder, or four firlots.
Bow-hough'd, crook-thighed.
Bowk, bulk: body.
Bowkail, cabbage.
Bowse, pull.
Bowsie, a cask with the head taken off: a tub: a milk-pail.
Bow't, crooked.
Bracken, fern.
Brae, a rising ground: a declivity.
Braid, broad. *Braid-claith*, broadcloth. *Braid Scots*, broad Scotch.
Braik, a kind of harrow.
Brainge, to rush or reel forward.
Brak, broke: made insolvent.
Brander, a gridiron.
Brander'd, grilled, broiled.
Brankie, well-dressed: gaudy.
Brank-new, *Bran-new*, quite new.
Branks, a wooden curb for horses.
Brany, brandy.
Brash, a sudden or transient fit of illness.
Brast, burst.
Brat, a peevish child.
Bratchet, a faithful dog: a mischievous boy or girl.
Brats, coarse clothes, rags.
Brattach, standard. [Gael.]
Brattle, a short race: hurry.
Braw, brave: handsome: well-dressed.
Brawly, perfectly.
Braws, finery.
Braxie, a morbid sheep, or the mutton of a sheep that has died of a sudden disease.
Breaskit, *Briskit*, the breast.
Breastie, dim. of breast.
Brecham, a work-horse's collar, made of straw, &c.
Breckan, *Brecken*, fern.
Bree, *Brie*, liquid, juice.
Breekless, wanting the breeches.
Breeks, breeches.
Breering, coming through the ground, like young corn.
Brent, straight: clear: unwrinkled. *Brent brow*, high forehead.
Brewis. See *Brose*.
Brickle, brittle: ticklish.
Brig, a bridge.
Brither, a brother.
Broach, *Broche*, a spit.
Brochan, gruel, porridge. [Gael.]
Brock, a badger.
Brockit cow, a white-faced cow.
Brod, a plate.
Brog, a pointed instrument, like a shoemaker's awl.
Brogue, a trick.
Brogues, shoes, esp. shoes of half-dressed leather.
Broken man, bankrupt: outlaw.
Broo, broth-juice: also opinion founded on bruit or report.
Broose, *Brouze*, a race at a wedding to try who shall first reach the bridegroom's house after the marriage.
Brose, a kind of pottage, made by pouring boiling water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured: also *Brewis*, stir-about.
Brose-time, *Brewis-time*, supper-time.
Brounie, domestic goblin.
Broust, brewing, as much as is brewed at one time.
Browster-wives, alehouse wives.
Bruckle. Same as *Brickle*.
Brugh, burgh.
Bruick, *Brook*, to use, wear, enjoy: also a kind of boil.
Bruilzie, a broil, scuffle, disturbance.
Brunstane, brimstone.
Brunt, burnt, did burn.
Brust, to burst, burst.
Brusten, bursted.
Buckie, dim. of buck: also a shell of a sea-snail, or any spiral shell. *Deil's* or *Deevil's buckie*, a refractory young person: one who has an evil twist in his character.
Bught, a pen for holding sheep.
Bughtin'-time, the time for collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked.
Buik, *Buke*, *Beuk*, book.
Buirdly, strong, athletic, imposing-looking.
Buist, *Boost*, the mark set upon cattle by their owners.
Bumbuzed, amazed, stupefied.
Bum-clock, a humming beetle that flies in the summer evenings.
Bummle, to blunder.
Bummler, a blunderer.
Bunker, bench: chest: window-seat: place for holding coals.
Burdies, dim. of birds.
Bure, did bear, bore.
Burn, a rivulet.
Burnewin (burn the wind), a blacksmith.
Burnie, a streamlet: dim. of burn.
Bur-thistle, the spear-thistle.
Busk, to dress, deck up. *Buskie*, fond of dress. *Busking*, dressing.
Buss, a bush: shelter.
Bussle, a bustle.
But-an'-ben (be-out and be-in), the outer and inner side of the partition-wall in a house consisting of two apartments.
Buttock-mail, a fine imposed in lieu of sitting on the stool of repentance.
By, past: besides.
By attour, in the neighbourhood: not far off.
Bye, *Doun-bye*, down yonder: not far off.
Byganes, bygones, what is gone by and past.
By himsel, distracted: lunatic.
By ordinar, more than ordinary.
Byre, a cow-house.
Bytime, odd time: an interval of leisure: now and then.

C

Ca', to call, name, drive.
Cadger, a carrier: huxter.
Cadgy, lively, frisky, wanton.
Cadie, *Caddie*, porter, messenger: fellow.
Caff, chaff.
Caickling, cackling.
Cailliachs, old women. [Gael.]
Caimed, *Kaimed*, combed.
Caird, a tinker.
Cairn, a heap of loose stones piled as a memorial of some individual or occurrence.
Calf-ward, *Cauf-ward*, a small inclosure for calves.
Callan', *Callant*, a young lad: a fine young fellow.
Caller, cool: fresh.
Callet, a trull.
Calm sough, a quiet mind or tongue.
Cam, came.
Camstairie, *Camsterie*, *Camstery*, froward, perverse, unmanageable.
Canie, *Cannie*, mild, gentle, good: pretty: dexterous.
Canna, cannot.
Cannilie, *Cannily*, dexterously: cautiously.
Canny, skilful: prudent: lucky, quiet.
Cantie, *Canty*, in high spirits.
Cantle, the back part of the head: a fragment broken off anything: corner, edge.
Cantrip, a charm: spell: freak: oddity.
Cap, a wooden vessel for holding food or liquor.
Capal, work-horse.
Capercailzie, a species of grouse: the great cock of the woods.
Cappernoity, crabbed, peevish.
Cappie, dim. of cap.
Cap-stane, *Cape-stane*, cope-stone.
Car-cake, small cake, baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's even, the evening preceding the first day of the fast of Lent.
Carfuffled, *curfuffled*, ruffled, rumpled.
Carl, *Carle*, churl: gruff old man.
Carl-hemp, the male stalk of hemp, known by its superior strength and weight.
Carlie, dim. of carle.
Carlin, *Carline*, an old woman: a witch.
Carried, distracted.
Carritch, *Carritches*, catechism.
Carse, low and productive land, commonly near a river.
Cartie, dim. of cart.
Carvy, caraway.

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got over: recovered from: a substantive) lot: fate.
ck, Castock. Same as *Custock.*
out, to fall out, quarrel.
up, to appear at an unexpected
ie: throw in one's teeth: roach.
an, freebooter: Highland or h freebooter.
rew, Ca'throw, disturbance: vention.
row', to push forward.
ron, a caldron.
a calf.
Same as *Caff.*
and keel, chalk and red clay.
, cold.
kail het again, broth served a nd day: a sermon preached to same audience a second time.
rife, chilly: susceptible of
, candle.
Cap, a cup: wooden bowl: shell of a snail.
, Calsay, a causeway: a d or paved street. *To crown ausey,* to keep the middle or er part of the street, in nce of all to be met.
Cavie, a hen-coop: also a an or sea-crab.
a calf.
intra, the place where a n has been brought up.
My certie, my faith: in troth.
a snack: luncheon.
lade, the jawbone.
the jaws.
, sixteen bolls.
, chamber.
, lucky.
stroke: customer: fellow.
an, a pedler.
n, Choppin, a liquid measure.
, struck: pounded: mashed.
a stroke, blow.
o chew: a mouthful of any- that one chews.
o't, well deserving of it: ring worse.
r-chow, cheek-by-jowl.
iffit, the side of the cheek.
the fire, near or by the side fire.
chirp.
, cheerful.
it, a cheese dish or form.
a chain.
ield, a young fellow.
Chimley, Chimlie, a chimney.
to be perpetually complain-
g, trembling with cold.
Hoast, a severe cough.
shop.
he jaws.
Same as *Chaw.*
owl.
lie, Christendom.
a barn-door fowl: a pebble.
tanes, stones such as chil- play at chuck-farthing
it-faced.

Clachan, a hamlet: a small village about a church. [Gael.]
Clack-geese, Claick-geese, barnacle-geese.
Claes, Claise, Clase, clothes.
Clagged, Claggit, clogged.
Clairshach, Clairsho, Clairshoe, a harp.
Claith, cloth. *Claiths,* clothes.
Claithin', clothing. *Claith'd,* clothed.
Clamjamfrie, a mob: rag-tag and bobtail.
Clamyhewit, a stroke.
Clankie, a smart stroke.
Clap, the clapper of a mill: a stroke: a moment.
Clapper, a tongue: the tongue of a bull.
Clarkit, Clerkit, wrote.
Clarty, dirty: unclean: very dirty.
Clash, tittle-tattle: scandal: idle talk.
Clat, Claut, Claught, to clutch: to rake together: an instrument for raking together mire, weeds, &c.
Clatter, to tell idle stories.
Clatter-traps, Rattle-traps, a nick-name for tools and accoutrements.
Claught, clutched: snatched violently.
Claver, clover.
Clavering, talking idly and foolishly.
Clavers, idle talk.
Claw, to scratch, scrape, beat. *Claw favour,* to curry favour. *To claw up their mittens,* to give them the finishing stroke.
Cleck, to bring together, collect: hatch.
Cleckin, a brood.
Cleed, to clothe.
Cleedin', apparel: clothing.
Cleek, Cleick, to hook, link, seize, snatch up hastily: a hook. *Cleickit in the cunzie,* hooked in the loin.
Cleg, the gad-fly.
Cleugh, a cliff, ravine.
Clewed up, fastened up.
Clink, a smart stroke: a jingling sound: money: to rhyme.
Clinket, Clanket, struck.
Clinkin', sitting down suddenly.
Clinkumbell, the church bell-ringer.
Clipping-time, the nick of time. *To come in clipping-time,* to come as opportunely as he who visits a farmer at sheep-shearing time, when there is mirth and good cheer.
Clips, shears.
Clishmaclaver, idle conversation.
Clockin', Clocking, Clucking, hatching.
Clodded, threw clods: threw with violence.
Clog, a short, thick piece of wood.
Clomb, climbed.
Cloot, Clootie, divided hoof: cloven hoof.
Cloot, Clout, Clute, a rag: cloth: to strike.
Clootie, Satan.
Clud, a cloud.
Cluds, multitudes.
Clue, a portion of cloth or yarn.

Clunk, the sound of liquor in emptying a bottle or cask.
Clure, a bump upon the head from a blow: indentation in a brass or pewter vessel: defacement: inequality of surface produced by a blow.
Coal-heugh, a coal-pit.
Coaxin', wheedling.
Coble, a small fishing-boat upon a river.
Cock, to erect: also the mark or tee for which curlers play.
Cock-bree, Cock-broo, cock-broth.
Cockernonie, Cockernonnie, the gathering of a young woman's hair under a snood or fillet.
Cock-laird, a landed proprietor who cultivates his own estate.
Cockle-brained, foolish.
Cock-padle, Cock-paddle, a lump-fish.
Cocky, dim. of cock: a good fellow: impudent.
Cocky-leekie, Cockie-leekie, Cock-a-leekie, leek soup in which a cock has been boiled.
Cod, a pillow: pad: also a fellow.
Codling, an apple so called.
Co'er, to cover.
Coffe, Cofe, to bargain: a merchant, hawker.
Coft, bought.
Cog, Cogie, Coggie, Cogue, a round wooden dish for holding milk, brose, liquor, &c.
Collie, a country or sheep dog.
Collie-shangie, Collie-shangy, a quarrel, an uproar, like that produced when collies fall a-worrying each other about one of their own kind who has got a shangie or shagan—that is, a canister—tied to his tail.
Comman', Commaun', commandment.
Compleenin', complaining.
Cood, the cud.
Coof, a fool: ninny.
Cookie, a kind of small sweet bread for eating at tea.
Cookit, that appeared and disappeared by fits.
Coom, the dust of coal: soot from the smoke of coals when burning.
Coost, cast.
Cootie, a wooden kitchen dish or small tub: also, those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers are said to be *cootie.*
Coranach, Coranich, a dirge.
Corbie, a raven.
Corn't, fed with oats.
Corri, Corrie, a hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.
Corss, the market-place.
Cosh, quiet: comfortable: snug.
Cosy, Cozie, warm: comfortable: social: chatty.
Coup, Cowp, to overset. *Coup the crans,* to go to wreck like a pot on the fire, when the cran upon which it stands is upset.
Coup, Cowp, to barter.
Cowe, to skulk: also to terrify, to lop: a fright: a broom: a branch of furze.

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Cowpet, Cowpit, tumbled.
Cowsharn, the dung of cows.
Cowt, Cowte, a colt.
Cow yer cracks, to cut short your pretentious talk.
Crabbit, crabbed, fretful.
Crack, conversation: also to boast, to gossip, to converse in a lively manner: also new, flashy.
Crack-hemp, Crack-rope, gallows-apple.
Craemes, Krames, warehouses where goods are crammed or packed: a range of booths for the sale of goods.
Craft, a croft, grazing-field. *Craft rig*, a croft ridge.
Craig, crag, neck, throat.
Craigsman, one who is skilful in climbing rocks.
Craik, the landrail. *Craiks*, cries or calls incessantly.
Crambo - clink, Crambo - jingle, rhymes.
Cran, an iron instrument laid across the fire for supporting a pot or kettle, so called from its likeness to a crane.
Crankous, irritated.
Cranreuch, hoar-frost.
Crap, crop, the produce of the ground: also the top of anything: the craw of a fowl.
Crappit-heads, haddock-heads stuffed with oat-meal, onions, pepper, &c.
Craw, to crow: the crow of a cock.
Craw-taes, crow-feet: wrinkles on the skin near the eyes.
Creach, Creogh, Highland foray: plundering incursion. [Gael.]
Creel, a basket, a pannier. *To be in a creel*, or *To have one's wits in a creel*, to have one's senses confused.
Creelfu', a basketful.
Creepie-chair, the chair or stool of repentance.
Creesh, Creish, grease. *Creeshie*, greasy. *Creeshing*, greasing.
Crewels, scrofula.
Crombie, Crumbie, Crummie, Crummy, a crooked-horned cow.
Crood, Croud, to coo as a dove.
Crook, a pot-hook: a winding.
Croon, a hollow and continued moan or noise: to hum a tune.
Crouchie, crook-backed.
Croun o' the causey, the middle of the street.
Crouse, brisk, full of heart: confident.
Crowdie, Crowdy, a kind of porridge, made of oat-meal and milk or water mixed in a cold state. *Crowdie-time*, breakfast-time.
Crummock, a cow with crooked horns: also a staff with a crooked head.
Crump, crisp, spoken of bread.
Crunt, a blow on the head with a cudgel.
Cruppen, Cruppin, crept.
Cud, cudgel.
Cuddie, an ass.
Cuddle, to fondle, caress.
Cuif, a blockhead.
Cuisser, Cueser, a stallion.
Cuitikins, Cutikings, gaiters.
Cuitle, to wheedle.
Cuittle, to tickle, caress.
Cummer, a woman: neighbour: midwife: gossip.
Cummock, a short staff with a crooked head.
Curch, a female head-dress: kerchief.
Curchie, a courtesy.
Curlie-wurlies, Curlie-whurlies, fantastical circular ornaments.
Curmurring, grumbling: a rumbling noise.
Curn, a quantity: an indefinite number.
Curney, round, granulated.
Curnie, the little finger.
Curpin, Curple, the crupper.
Currach, a coracle or small skiff: a boat of wicker-work covered with hides.
Cushat, a wood-pigeon.
Custock, the pith of a stalk of cabbage.
Cutty, a slut: a worthless girl: short: also a spoon, a tobacco-pipe cut or broken short. *Cutty-stool*, a short-legged stool, where acknowledged offenders against chastity were seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

D

Dab, daub, to peck as birds do.
Dabs, small bits or specks stuck upon anything.
Dacker, to search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.
Daddie, a father.
Daez't, stupefied.
Daffin, merriment, foolery.
Daft, mad, foolish.
Daidlin', Daidling, loitering, sauntering, moving lazily: tippling.
Daiker, to toil, as in job-work.
Dails, deals.
Daimen-icker, an ear of corn now and then.
Dalt, a foster-child.
Dambrod, the draught-board.
Damies, dim. of dames.
Dammer, a miner: also the confusion caused by a blow on the head.
Dander, Daunder, to saunter, move idly from place to place.
Danders, cinders, refuse of a smith's fire.
Dandilly, spoiled by too much indulgence.
Dang, Dung, struck: subdued: knocked over.
Danton, to subdue.
Darg, Dargue, a day's work.
Darin', daring.
Darklins, darkling.
Darn, Dern, to conceal.
Daud, to pelt, thrash: a large piece: the noise of a flail.
Daur, to dare.
Daurk, a day's labour.
Daurna, dare not.
Daut, Dawte, to fondle.
Daviely, spiritless.
Daw, Dawn, the dawn.
Dawdie, a female sloven.
Dawds, lumps, large pieces.
Dead-sweer, but little inclined.
Dead-thraw, the death-throws, last agonies.
Deas, Dees, Dais, a table: a great hall table: pew in a church: a turf seat erected at the doors of cottages.
Deasil, a motion contrary to that of the sun: a Highland superstitious custom, implying some preternatural virtue.
Death-ruckle, death-rattle.
Deave, Deeve, to deafen.
Dee, to die.
Deeing, dying: also doing.
Deevil's buckie, Deil's buckie, an imp of Satan: a mischievous child.
Deil, devil.
Deil gaed o'er Jock Wabster, everything went topsy-turvy.
Deil's dozen, thirteen.
Deil's snuff-box, the common puff-ball.
Deleerit, Delieret, delirious.
Deliver, active: free in motion.
Delve, Devel, a very hard blow.
Demented, Dementit, insane.
Denty, dainty, nice.
Dern, concealed, secret, hidden.
Descrive, to describe.
Deuk, a duck.
Devvil, a stroke with a pick.
Diaoul, devil. [Gael.]
Diet-loaf, a sort of sponge-cake.
Dight, to wipe: to clean corn from chaff.
Dike, dyke, a stone-wall fence.
Din, dun in colour.
Ding, to strike, beat, subdue, bring down, surpass.
Dink, neat, tidy: contemptuous.
Dinmonts, wethers between one and two years old, or that have not been twice shorn.
Dinna, do not.
Dinnle, to tingle, thrill.
Dirdum, uproar, tumult: evil: chance: penance.
Dirl, a thrill: a vibrating blow.
Disagreet, disagreed.
Discreet, civil.
Disjasked, jaded, decayed, worn out.
Dits, stops up.
Div, to do.
Divot, thin sod for thatching.
Dizzen, a dozen.
Doch-an-dorrach, a stirrup-cup: a cup at parting. [Gael.]
Dochter, daughter.
Doddie, a cow without horns.
Doiled, Dyled, dazed, stupid.
Doited, turned to dotage, stupid, confused.
Dole, Dead dole, that which was dealt out to the poor at the funerals of the rich.
Doncie, Donsie, unlucky.
Donnard, Donnert, grossly stupid: stunned.
Doo, dove.

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Dook, Douk, to bathe, immerse under water.
Dooket, Doucat, a dove-cot, pigeon-house.
Dookit, Doukit, bathed.
Dool, dole: sorrow.
Dooms, used intensively, as *dooms bad*, very bad.
Doon, down.
Door-stane, threshold.
Dorlach, Dourlach, a bundle, knapsack. [Gael.]
Dorty, huffy, supercilious.
Douce, quiet, sober, sedate.
Doudle, to dandle a baby or bagpipe.
Dought, could: was able: dared.
Doup, bottom: butt-end.
Dour, Doure, hard and impenetrable in body or mind: stout: sullen.
Dover, neither asleep nor awake: to doze.
Dovering, besotted: walking or riding half asleep, as if from the effects of liquor.
Dow (pronounced as *ow* in *now*), am or are able: can.
Dow (pronounced as *o* in *do*), dove: a term of endearment.
Dow-cote, pigeon-house.
Dowed, faded, decayed, vapid: also liked.
Dowf, Dowff, hollow: dull: pithless.
Dowie, Dolly, low-spirited: dull: in bad tune.
Downa, dare not: do not like.
Down-bye, down the way.
Doylt, stupid.
Doytin', walking stupidly.
Dozen'd, Dozent, stupefied: benumbed: impotent.
Draff-poke, a bag of grains: any imperfection.
Draig, Draick, Dreck, dreg, dregs.
Draiglet, draggled.
Drammock, a thick mixture of water and meal.
Drant, sour humour.
Drant, Draunt, to drawl.
Drap, a drop, a small quantity: to drop.
Drappie, a little drop.
Drappit egg, poached egg.
Dree, to suffer, to dread the worst may take place.
Dreeling, drilling.
Dreeping, dripping.
Dreigh, tedious, slow, tiresome.
Dribble, to drizzle.
Dridder, Dreadour, dread, fear.
Driddle, to play: move slowly.
Drift, a drove.
Drigie, Dredgie, Dirgie, funeral-company potations.
Droddum, the breech.
Drogling, Coghling, wheezing and blowing.
Drone, the pipes that produce the bass of the bagpipe.
Droop-rumpit, drooping at the crupper.
Droukit, drenched.
Drouth, drought, thirst.
Drouthy, Droughty, thirsty.
Drow, drizzle, mizzling rain.
Drucken, Druken, drunken.
Drudging-box, flour-box for basting in cookery.
Drugsters, druggists.
Drumly, muddy.
Drummock. Same as *Drammock*.
Drunt, sour humour: a drawling enunciation.
Dry-multure, astricted mill-dues paid to one mill for grain that is ground at another.
Dub, a pool.
Duddie, Duddy, ragged.
Duds, rags: tatters: clothes.
Dulce, Dulse, sea celery.
Dule, Dole, sorrow, mourning.
Dung, beaten.
Dunniewassal, a Highland gentleman. [Gael.]
Dunshin, Dunchin, jogging with the elbow.
Dunt, a knock, stroke, or blow.
Durk, a dirk.
Dush, to push.
Dwalt, dwelt.
Dwam, Dwaim, Dwaum, a qualm: a swoon.
Dwining, decaying: declining in health.
Dyester, a dyer.
Dyvour, a debtor who cannot pay: a disreputable fellow.

E

Ear, early.
Eard, earth.
Earded, put in the earth, interred.
Earn, eagle.
Easel, eastward.
Eastlan', the eastern parts of Europe.
Eastlin, eastern.
Ee, the eye: to watch. *Ae ee*, a dear child.
Ee-brie, the eyebrow.
Een, eyes.
E'en, even: also evening. *E'en sae*, even so.
Eerie, scared: frightened for spirits.
Effeir of war, warlike guise.
Eident, Eydent, diligent: attentive.
Eik, Eke, addition: also.
Eild, old age.
Eilding, fuel.
Eithly, easily.
Elbuck, the elbow.
Eldritch, frightful: ghastly.
Eller, an elder.
Elshin, the awl.
Eme, an uncle.
En', end.
Endlong, an uninterrupted succession, even on at full length.
Eneugh, Enow, enough.
Enow, just now.
Estreen, Yestreen, yesterday, or, more correctly, last night.
Ether-stane, adder-stone.
Etter-cap, Adder-cap, Atter-cope, a spider: a cross-grained person.
Ettle, to design: to attempt.
Evening, comparing.
Evidents, evidences.
Ewest, nearest, contiguous.
Ewhow, Eh wow, O dear!
Ewking, itching.
Excambie, to exchange.
Exies, ecstasies, hysterics.
Expeck, expect.
Expeckit, expected.
Extranear, an incomer to a burgh, but not enjoying its liberties.
Eydent, diligent.

F

Fa, get: afford. *We maunna fa that*, we must not hope to get that.
Fa', Faw, fall, befall: also lot.
Fa'ard, favoured. *Ill-fa'ard*, ill-favoured.
Faddom't, fathomed.
Fae, a foe.
Fae, Faie, who.
Fae, Frae, from.
Faem, foam.
Fa'en, fallen.
Fair-fa', a benediction.
Fairing, a gift, generally of sweetmeats, brought from a fair to a child.
Fairly, completely.
Faither, father.
Faitour, a rascal: a mean fellow.
Fallow, a fellow.
Falset, falsehood.
Fan, Whan, when.
Fa'n, have fallen.
Fan', have found, found.
Fand, found.
Fard, colour, paint.
Farin'. Same as *Fairing*.
Farl, farle, now the fourth part of a large cake, originally used for corn or bread.
Farouchie, wild, savage.
Farrant, sagacious.
Fash, Fasherie, trouble.
Fash ane's thoom, to give one's self trouble and uneasiness.
Fashous, troublesome.
Fat, what.
Fatern's e'en, Fasten's e'en, Fastern e'en, Shrove-Tuesday.
Fatt'rels, ribbons, ribbon-ends.
Faught, a fight.
Fauld, fold.
Faund, found.
Faur'd, favoured.
Fause, false.
Faut, Faute, fault, default: want.
Faw, a track.
Fawsont, seemly.
Feal, the sod, turf.
Feal, faithful: loyal: true.
Feal-dyke, a wall of sods for an inclosure.
Fear, Feer, entire.
Fearfu', terrible.
Feat, neat, spruce.
Fecht, to fight.
Feck, many, plenty: also strength and substance: part of a thing: the greater portion.
Feckless, powerless: feeble: honest: innocent.
Fee, wages.
Feel, a fool: foolish.
Feft, put in possession of a property in a legal manner.
Feg, a fig.
Feide, feud: enmity.

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Fell, the skin: a rocky hill: also strong and fiery.
Fell, to befall.
Fen, a successful struggle: a shift: also mud, filth.
Fend, to provide against want: to live comfortably.
Fending, providing: provision.
Fendy, clever in providing.
Ferlie, *Ferly*, a wonder: also a term of contempt.
Ferniticklies, freckles on the face.
Fesh, to bring, fetch.
Fettle, to tie up: to place in proper order.
Feuch, to take a whiff, as of a pipe.
Fey, *Fie*, acting unaccountably, as persons in health, and soon to die, are supposed to do: predestined: mad.
Ficket, an under-waistcoat with sleeves.
Fickle, made to fidge: difficult: a puzzle.
Fidge, to fidget.
Fidgin'-fain, fidgeting with eagerness.
Fiel, soft: smooth.
Fient, a fiend: a species of oath.
Fient a haet, devil a bit.
Fier, sound, healthy.
Fiere, a brother: a friend.
Fifish, crazy: eccentric.
Fike, *Fyke*, to be restless and excited about trifling matters.
File, to defile.
Fillie, a filly.
Fin', find.
Finner, a small whale.
Finnin haddies, Findon haddocks.
Fireflaught, a flash of lightning.
Firlot, the fourth part of a boll of corn.
First-fit, the person who first enters a house on New-year's Day.
Fisle, *Fissel*, to make a rustling noise: a bustle.
Fissenless, *Fizzenless*, *Fusionless*, weak: tasteless: useless.
Fit, foot: step.
Fite, white.
Fittielan, the nearest horse of the hindmost pair in the plough.
Fizz, to make a hissing noise like fermentation.
Flae, a flea.
Flaff, to flap.
Flaffun, flapping: fluttering.
Flaming, basting.
Flang, to fling or caper.
Flannen, flannel.
Flash, to dash out rashly.
Flauchtering, *Flaughtering*, light shining fitfully: flickering.
Flauchter-spade, *Flaughter-spade*, a two-handed turf-spade.
Flaunes, pancakes.
Flaw, a gust, blast.
Flech, a flea.
Fleech, to flatter, wheedle.
Fleeching, flattering: supplicating.
Flees, flies.
Flees, *Fleesh*, a fleece.
Fleg, a kick: a sudden motion or blow: a fright.
Flemit, frightened.
Flemit, *Flamit*, banished.
Fley, to scare, frighten.
Flichter, to flutter: to tremble: flatter.
Flinders, shreds: broken pieces.
Fling, to kick.
Flingin'-tree, a flail: a piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable.
Flisk, a trifling person: also to fret at the yoke.
Flisking, whisking up and down.
Flisk-ma-hoy, a flirt: a giddy girl: also new-fangled.
Flit, to remove: to depart.
Flite, *Flyte*, to scold.
Flittering, fluttering or vibrating like the wings of small birds.
Flory, vain.
Flow-moss, a morass: watery moss.
Flud, an inundation.
Fluff, a flash.
Fluff-gibs, squibs.
Fluff i' the pan, to burn priming without firing the gun or pistol.
Flum, flummery: flattery.
Flunkie, a footman.
Fochtin-milk, butter-milk.
Fodgel, plump: squat.
Folk, *Fock*, relatives: people in general.
Folk free and sacless, a lawful freeman.
Follies, foolish fashions in dress.
Foor, to fare.
Foord, a ford.
Foorsday, late in the afternoon.
For a' that, notwithstanding what has been said or done.
Forbears, forefathers: ancestors.
Forbie, past: besides: over and above.
Fore, *To the fore*, still living: not spent: also in front.
Fore-nicht, the time between sunset and bedtime.
Foretauld, foretold.
Forfain, *Forfairn*, exhausted by fatigue or decay: sorely worn out.
Forfaughten, worn out with fighting: breathless.
Forfaulted, forfeited.
Forgather, to fall in with.
Forgie, to forgive.
Forjesket, jaded with fatigue.
Fornent, directly opposite.
Forpet, the fourth part of a peck.
Forra-cow, a cow not with calf.
Forrit, *Forret*, forward.
Forspeak, to affect with the curse of an evil tongue: bewitch.
Fother, fodder.
Fou, *Fow*, full: drunk: also a pitchfork: a bushel.
Fouats, house-leeks.
Foughten, troubled.
Foul, evil: ill.
Foul fa' ye, ill befall you.
Foul thief, the devil.
Foumart, *Foulmart*, a polecat.
Founder, to stun.
Four-hours, the time at which tea was formerly taken—namely, four o'clock in the afternoon.
Four-nooked, four-cornered.
Fouth, abundance.
Foy, a feast given by one on leaving for another place.
Fozy, soft and spongy.
Frack, ready: forward: eager.
Fractious, peeviah.
Frae, from.
Frammit, *Frem*, *Fremmit*, *Fraim*, *Frem'd*, strange: estranged: keeping at a distance: acting like a stranger.
Frample, *Frampul*, unruly: evil conditioned.
Freat, *Freit*, superstitious observance.
Fresh, a thaw: rainy weather.
Frien', a friend.
Fristed, put off for a time.
Frow, a strong woman.
Frush, brittle.
Fu', full.
Fud, the tail of the hare.
Fuff, to blow at intervals: to puff: a whiff.
Fugie-warrant, a warrant to seize a debtor who tries to escape by flight.
Fule, fool.
Fumblin', awkward.
Funk, *Funck*, perplexity: terror.
Funk, to strike: to kick behind.
Funkie, a coward.
Fur, *Furr*, a furrow.
Fur-ahin, the hindmost horse on the right of the plough.
Furm, a form, bench of wood.
Furthy, frank, open.
Fyke, trifling cares: to be in a fuss about trifles.
Fyle, to soil, dirty.
Fyl't, dirtied.

G

Gab, the mouth: to speak boldly or pertly.
Gaberlunzie, a beggar: a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment.
Gad, goad: bar of iron.
Gadsman, a ploughboy.
Gae, to go.
Gaed, went: walked.
Gae-down, a drinking bout.
Gaen, going, gone.
Gaets, manners.
Gae wa', go away: no more of that.
Gair, a triangular piece of cloth inserted at the bottom of a shift or robe.
Gaisling, a gosling.
Gait, a goat: also a path, a way.
Gaitt, a brat: what is begotten.
Gallafass, an armed retainer.
Ganch, a hasty snatch—said of a dog.
Gane, gone.
Gang, to go: to walk.
Ganging, going.
Gangrel, a child beginning to walk: a vagrant.
Gang-there-out, wandering.
Gapin', gaping.
Gar, *Garr*, to make, compel.
Gardyloo, beware of the water. [Fr. *gardez l'eau*.]

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Garr'd, Gar't, made: compelled.
Garten, a garter.
Gascromb, a long narrow spade with a projecting foot-piece. [Gael.]
Gash, sharp, sagacious: also prattle, gossip.
Gashin', conversing.
Gat, got.
Gate, way: manner.
Gathering-peat, a fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders.
Gathering-peat, Gathering-coal, either peat or coal put into the fire at night, with the ashes gathered round it, to preserve ignition for the morning.
Gatty, gouty.
Gaucy, large: comfortable-looking.
Gaud, a goad: also a trick.
Gaudsman, the boy who drives the horses in the plough.
Gauger, an exciseman.
Gaun, going.
Gaunt, to yawn.
Gauntrees, Goan-trees, wooden frames on which casks in a cellar are placed.
Gaw, the dent left on the skin from pressure or a stroke.
Gawky, foolish, half-witted: romping.
Gawsie, plump: jolly.
Gay, pretty: tolerably.
Gaylies, pretty well.
Gear, wealth: equipment: dress.
Geck, to toss the head in scorn: to jeer.
Geck-neckit, having a wry neck.
Ged, Gedd, the pike.
Geizened, Geissend, shrunken: warped: leaky.
Gelt, money: also a brat.
Gentles, gentle-folks.
Gentrice, gentility: good descent.
Genty, neat: trim: slender.
Geordie, George, a guinea.
Get, offspring.
Gey sharp, pretty sharp.
Ghaist, a ghost.
Gie, to give.
Gied, gave.
Gien, given.
Gifan, Gif', if: supposing.
Gift-gaff, tit for tat: mutual obligation.
Giftie, dim. of gift.
Giglet, a playful girl.
Gill-flirt, a keen flirt.
Gillie, a man-servant in the Highlands. *Gillie white-foot*, or *Gilly wet-foot*, a running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in travelling.
Gill-ravaging, plundering.
Gills, gullies.
Gilpey, Gilpy, a half-grown, half-informed, romping boy or girl.
Gimmer, a ewe between one and two years of age.
Gin, if: suppose.
Gingle, Gingling, to jingle, clink, jingling.
Gird, Girr, a hoop.
Girdle, an iron plate for baking cakes on.
Girn, to grin like a dog in a rage: to twist the features: agony.
Girn-again, a peevish person.
Girnal, Girnel, a meal-chest.
Girning, grinning.
Girth, Gird, a hoop. *Slip the girths*, to tumble down like a pack-horse's burden when the girth gives way.
Gizz, a wig.
Glaikit, Glaik, light-headed: idle: foolish.
Glaiks, deception: delusion.
Glaive, a sword.
Glaizie, glittering: smooth like glass.
Glaum'd, grasped.
Glaur, mud.
Gled, a kite.
Gledging, looking slyly at one.
Gleed, flame: a live coal.
Gleed, Gleid, Gleyed, one-eyed: squinting: oblique: awry.
Gleeing, squinting.
Gleg, sharp: on the alert.
Gleib, a glebe.
Gley, Agley, on one side: asquint.
Glib-gabbet, that speaks smoothly and readily.
Gliff, a glimpse: a short time: a fright.
Glimmer, a blink.
Glint, to glance: to gleam: to peep.
Glisk, a glimpse.
Gloamin', Gloaming, the twilight.
Gloamin' shot, a twilight interview.
Gloom, a frown.
Glour, Glowr, to glower: stare.
Glum, sour-looking.
Glunch, Glumsh, to frown: a frown.
Goavan, looking round with a strange, inquiring, or stupid face.
Gomeril, a fool: blockhead.
Gossipred, Gossiprie, familiarity: sponsorship.
Gotten, got.
Goustie, waste: desolate: what is considered supernatural or ghostly.
Gouth, Goutte, a drop.
Gowan, a daisy.
Gowany, daisied.
Gowd, gold.
Gowff, the game of golf.
Gowff'd, struck.
Gowk, a cuckoo: a fool.
Gowkit, foolish, giddy.
Gowl, to howl: scold.
Gowpen, Gowpin, as much as both hands held together, with the palms upwards, and placed in a circular form, can contain.
Graddan, meal ground in the hand-mill.
Graff, Greaf, a grave.
Graip, a dung-fork.
Graith, harness: accoutrements: dress: furniture.
Gramashes, gaiters reaching to the knee.
Gran', grand: fine.
Grandie, Grandey, a grandfather.
Grane, groan.
Grannie, a grandmother.
Grape, to grope.
Grat, wept.
Gree, to agree: fame, reputation: a degree.
Greed, greediness.
Greens, covets, longs for.
Greeshoch, a peat-fire piled on the hearth.
Greet, to cry. See Dict.
Grew, Grue, to shudder.
Grewsome, Gruesome, horrible.
Grice, a sucking-pig.
Grieve, an overseer.
Grilse, Gilse, gray: a young salmon.
Grip, to catch hold of, gripe.
Grippie for grippie, fair-play in wrestling.
Grippie, Grippy, avaricious.
Griesle, gristle.
Grit, great.
Grossart, Grosert, Grozet, a gooseberry.
Grue, to shudder.
Grumach, ill-favoured.
Grumphie, a pig.
Grund, the ground: bottom.
Grunstane, a grindstone.
Gruntle, the countenance: a grunting noise.
Grunzie, the mouth.
Grushie, thick: thriving in growth.
Grusome, Grewsome, horrible.
Grutten, wept.
Gude, the Supreme Being: good.
Gude-brither, brother-in-law.
Gude-dame, grandmother: also wife.
Gudeman, husband.
Gude-sire, grandfather.
Gude-sister, sister-in-law.
Guestened, Guested, been the guest of.
Guid, good.
Guided, used: taken care of: treated: managed.
Guid-e'en, Gude-e'en, good-evening.
Guid-wife, the mistress of the house: the landlady.
Guisards, Guizards, Gysarts, disguised persons: mummers who appeared for money about Christmas and New-year.
Gulliegaw, a tumult.
Gully, Gullie, a large knife.
Gulravage, a riot.
Gum, the dust of coals: also, a mist.
Gumlie, muddy.
Gumphie, a fool.
Gumption, understanding.
Gurl, to growl.
Guse, a goose.
Gusing-iron, a laundress's smoothing-iron.
Gusty, tasteful.
Gut, the gout.
Gutcher, a grandfather.
Gutter-bloods, the rabble.
Gy, a rope.
Gyre-carline, Gyre-carling, a hag: weird-sister: ogress.
Gyte, crazy: ecstatic: delirious: a crack-brained fellow.

H

Ha', hall: manor-house.
Haaf, the sea.

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Habble, difficulty: squabble: to catch and snap like a dog.
Ha' Bible, the large Bible kept for family purposes by the peasantry.
Hack, Heck, a rack in a stable.
Ha'd, to hold.
Hadden, Holden, Haddin, holding: inheritance.
Haddows, Haddies, haddocks.
Hae, to have: to offer anything: possession: property.
Haena, has not.
Haet, the least thing. *Deil haet, Fient haet*, an oath of negation.
Ha'f, Haff, the half.
Haffet locks, locks at the temples.
Haffets, Haffits, half-heads: the sides of the head, the temples.
Hafflin, Hafflins, half: half-long: not fully grown: partly: a half-witted person.
Ha' folk, servants.
Hag, a scar: a quagmire: to cut with an axe.
Hagg, brushwood.
Haggies, Haggis, the pluck, &c. of a sheep, minced with suet, onions, &c., and boiled in its stomach.
Haggs, pits and sloughs.
Haik, to wander about to little purpose.
Haill, Hale, whole: healthy.
Hain, Hane, to spare: to save.
Hairst, harvest.
Haivers, idle talk, nonsense.
Hal', Hald, an abiding-place.
Half-marrow, husband or wife.
Halft, dwelling: custody.
Hallan, a partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace: a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage.
Hallanshaker, a fellow who must stand behind backs at the hallan: a sturdy, beggarly scamp.
Hallions, clowns: worthless fellows.
Hallowe'en, the evening before All-Hallows.
Halse, Hailsie, to salute, embrace.
Halse, Hawse, the throat, neck.
Haly, holy.
Hame, home.
Hamely, homely: familiar.
Hamshackle, to tie the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore-legs.
Han', Haun, the hand. *Ahint the han'*, behind: in debt.
Han' afore, the foremost horse on the left hand in the plough. *Han' ahin*, the hindmost horse on the left hand in the plough.
Hand-breed, hand-breadth.
Handclap, an instant.
Hand-fast, to betroth by joining hands: to pledge.
Handiewark, the work done by a tradesman: business: occupation.
Handless, useless: awkward.
Handsel, Hansel, a present for a particular season: the first money on any particular occasion.
Hand-waled, carefully chosen by the hand.
Han't, handed.
Hantle, a great many, a great deal.
Hap, to wrap: to hop: an outer garment.
Ha'penee, half-pence.
Happer, the hopper of a mill.
Hapshackle, to tie the four feet of a horse together—also used in the south of Scotland for *hamshackle*.
Harkit, hearkened.
Harle, to drag: to trail along the ground: to scratch.
Harne, coarse linen.
Harn-pan, the brain-pan.
Harns, brains.
Hash, a clumsy sloven: a fellow who knows neither how to dress nor to act properly.
Hash'd, disfigured: struck.
Haslock, Hassock, the finest wool—namely, the lock that grows on the throat.
Hasp, a hank of yarn.
Hass, the throat.
Hassock, anything thick, bushy, and ill-arranged.
Hastit, hastened.
Hatted-kit, Hattit-kit, a mixture of milk warm from a cow and buttermilk: a bowlful of sour cream.
Haud, to hold.
Hauding, support: dependence.
Haughs, valleys: low-lying rich lands.
Haulds, places of resort: holds.
Haup, a word for a horse to turn to the right.
Haurl, to drag: to peel.
Hauver, oat-meal: oats.
Haver, Haiver, to talk foolishly.
Havins, Havings, good manners: decorum: good sense.
Havrels, Haivrels, half-witted persons.
Hawkie, a cow with a white face.
Hawkit, white-faced (applied to cattle): silly.
Headstane, a tombstone.
Hearse, hoarse.
Heart-scald, Heart-scaud, heart-burn: regret: remorse.
Heartsome, cheerful.
Heather, heath.
Heather-birns, the stalks and roots of burned heath.
Heather-blutter, a cock-snipe.
Heather-cow, a stalk of heath: a besom made of heath.
Hech! oh! strange!
Hecht, a promise to foretell something that is to be got or given: foretold.
Heck and manger, rack and manger. *Living at heck and manger*, living in free quarters where everything is comfortable and abundant.
Heckle, a board in which are fixed a number of sharp pins used in dressing hemp, flax, &c.
Heels-o'er-gowdy, head over heels.
Heeze, to elevate, hoist.
Heff, a place of rest.
Heft, to lift up, to carry aloft: the handle of a knife.
Heid-geir, a dress for the head.
Hein-shinned, having projecting shin-bones.
Heir-skip, inheritance.
Hellicat, half-witted.
Hellim, a helm.
Hellockit, rude: boisterous.
Hempie, one for whom hemp grows: a rogue, applied to frivolous or worthless young people of both sexes.
Hemp-riggs, land considered fertile.
Hen-broo, hen-broth.
Hen-cavey, hen-coop.
Her, my. [Highland.]
Herd, to keep sheep or cattle: a shepherd.
Hereawa', in this quarter or district.
Herezeld, an acknowledgment of vassalage.
Her nainsel, myself.
Herrin', a herring.
Herry, to plunder, more particularly to plunder birds' nests.
Herse, hoarse.
Hesp, a hank of yarn, a hook or hasp.
Het, hot.
Heugh, a precipitous acclivity: a hollow dell.
Heugh-head, the head of a cliff: the place where coals are laid on being brought up the shaft.
Hicht, height.
Hickery-pickery, a phrase used in children's sports.
Hidlins, secret.
Hie, to go in haste: high.
High-jinks, a game played in various ways. In most cases it was determined by a throw of the dice who should for some time sustain a fictitious character, or repeat a certain number of verses in a certain order, under the penalty of either swallowing an additional bumper, or paying a small sum towards the reckoning.
Hilch, to hobble, halt.
Hill an' heap. To mak a story oot o' hill an' heap, to invent a story.
Hill-folk, Cameronians.
Hiltie-skiltie, helter-skelter.
Hinderlands, back parts.
Hiney, hinny, honey.
Hing, to hang.
Hingin-luggit, cheerless: melancholy.
Hingins, bed-curtains.
Hirdie-girdie, topsy-turvy.
Hirple, to walk lamely, to halt.
Hirsel, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface: to move sideways in a sitting or lying posture upon the ground or otherwise by means of the hands only.
Hissel, Hissels, as many cattle as one person can attend.
Histie, dry: chapped: barren.
Hitch, a loop or knot.
Hizzy, a young girl: a hussy.
Hobbil-show, Hobble-show, a tumult: uproar.
Hoddin, the motion of a countryman riding on a cart-horse.
Hoddin-gray, coarse cloth made from wool in its natural state without being dyed.
Hoddle, to waddle.

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ie, a young sheep after it has
en smeared, and before it is
rn.
nanay, the last day of the year.
score, a distance-line in curling,
wn across the rink or course.
houther, a kind of game in
ich those who join jostle each
er by the shoulders: to jostle
h the shoulder.
, flat ground along the side of
ver.
holed: perforated.
le-craw, the hooded crow.
ock, miserly.
Huil, hull, husk: covering:
gh: pea or bean hull.
, Huly, slow: moderate.
, Hooly, leisurely.
and fairly, fair and softly.
l, a hoard: to hoard.
lit, hoarded.
hoots, Hoot-toot, expressions of
ation, disbelief, or dissatis-
ion.
e, Satan: so called in allusion
is horns.
-cowper, a horse-dealer.
Hoast, a cough: to cough.
a hitch: to fidget.
e, a midwife.
Howff, a place of resort: an
ouse.
magandie, fornication.
Howk, to dig out.
, Howlet, an owl.
s, houses.
vifeskep, Hussieskep, house-
ry.
, dim. of house.
's! Hout awa! nonsense!
o heave: swell.
ackit, sunk in the back, as a
s.
hollows.
to dig.
-faced, faced like an owl.
ody, a hen that has never
ed as an interjection to urge
cite.
, a hallooing to: setting on,
a dog.
to hoist.
to amble crazily.
-craw, the carrion crow.
idden anger: disappointment.
s, dim. of Hugh.
Humble, without horns.
ock, a small knoll of earth or
s.
e-gowk, a fool's errand on the
April.
on, a hedgehog.
s, the loins: buttocks.
whore.
hackets, small troughs or
es in which people used
rly to slide down an inclined
on the side of a hill.
house, a dilapidated, totter-
ouse.
n, cushion.
a jade.
ad.

I

I', in.
Icker, an ear of corn.
Ier'oe, a great-grandchild.
Ilk, Ilka, each. *Of that ilk*, of the same—used to denote that a gentleman's surname and the title of his estate are identical.
Ilka-days, week-days.
Ill aff, in poverty.
Ill-faurd, Ill-far'd, Ill-faur'd, ugly: unbecoming: mean.
Ill-hairt, ill-tempered.
Ill redd up, disorderly.
Ill-saired, not having had a sufficiency of food at a meal.
Ill-set, spiteful: ill-natured.
Ill-sorted, ill-arranged: ill-managed: ill-suited.
Ill-willie, ill-natured: malicious: niggardly.
Inch, an island.
Indentin', indenturing.
Ingans, onions.
Ingaun, entrance.
Ingeer, to glean corn, &c.
Ingine, genius: ingenuity.
Ingle, a fire: a fireplace.
Ingle-cheek, the fireside.
Ingle-lowe, the household fire.
Inlack, a deficiency of any kind.
Inmeats, the intestines of an animal used as food.
In-ower and *Out-ower*, inward and outward: positively and violently.
In-put, a contribution.
In 's, in his.
In 't, in it.
Intak, a swindler.
I'se, I'se, I shall or will.
Ither, other: one another.
Ivy-tod, ivy bush.

J

Jabbloch, Jabble, weak, watery liquor.
Jackman, a man who wears a short mail jack or jacket.
Jad, a jade: a frivolous young girl.
Jagg, a prick, as of a pin or thorn.
Jagger, a pedler.
Jaloose, Jalouse, jealous: to suspect: guess.
Jannoch, a bannock.
Janwar, January.
Jaud, Jadd, a jade, a mare.
Jaugs, pedlers' wallets: saddle-bags.
Jauk, to dally: to trifle.
Jaup, a jerk of water: to jerk as agitated water.
Jaw, a wave: petulant loquacity: coarse raillery: to pour out: to jerk: to dash, as water.
Jaw-hole, a sink: a place into which dirty water is thrown.
Jee, to move, stir, budge.
Jeedge, to judge.
Jeeg, to creak, as of a door on its hinges.
Jeisticor, Jeisticoat, a waistcoat with sleeves. [Fr. *justaucorps.*]
Jig, to play the fiddle: to dance.
Jillet, a jilt: a giddy girl.
Jimp, to leap: slender in the waist: slim.
Jimply, barely: scarcely.
Jimps, stags.
Jink, a quick elusory turn: a sudden turning a corner: to elude: cheat: make a quick turn: avoid.
Jinker, one that turns quickly: a wag: a sprightly girl.
Jinket about, to gad about.
Jirbling, pouring out: spilling any liquid by making it move from one side to the other.
Jirg, to jar: to creak.
Jirk, a jerk.
Jirkinet, an outer jacket or jerkin worn by women.
Jirt, a jerk.
Jo, a sweetheart: a term denoting affection or familiarity.
Jobbin', jobbing.
Jocteleg, a kind of clasp-knife.
Johnny Ged's hole, the gravedigger's hole: the church-yard.
Jokin', joking.
Jorum, a jug.
Joseph, a riding-coat.
Jougs, an iron collar formerly placed round the neck of a criminal, and fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.
Jouk, Jowk, to stoop down, bow the head, make obeisance.
Jow, a verb which includes both the swinging motion and pealing sound of a large bell.
Jowkery-packery, Jowkery-pawkery, sly juggling talk or tricks.
Jummle, to make dirty: to foul.
Jumpit, jumped.
Jundie, to jog, jostle.
Jupe, a kind of mantle for a woman, and great-coat for a man.
Justified, made the victim of justice: hanged.

K

Kae, a daw.
Kail, Kale, colewort, colewort soup. *Kail through the reek*, a good scolding.
Kail-blade, colewort leaf.
Kail-brose, a species of pottage with meal and the water in which cabbage or kale is boiled.
Kail-custock, the pith of colewort.
Kail-runt, the stem of colewort.
Kail-supper, a great eater.
Kail-worm, a caterpillar.
Kail-yard, a cabbage-garden.
Kaim, a fortified station: a low ridge.
Kaim, Kaime, a comb: a honeycomb.
Kane, Kain, cane: the duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in eggs, fowls, &c.
Keb, to cast lamb: to lose a lamb, as a ewe.
Keb, the insect that infests sheep.
Kebars, rafters.
Kebback, Kebbock, Kebbuck, a cheese.

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Kebbie, a cudgel: a club: a rough walking-stick.
Kebbuck-heel, the remaining portion of a cheese.
Keb-cwe, a ewe that has lost her lamb.
Keckle, to cackle: to laugh.
Keek, to peep.
Keekin'-glass, a looking-glass.
Keekit, peeped.
Keel, ruddle: red chalk: soft stone for marking sheep.
Keelyvine, *Kylevine*, a pencil of black or red lead.
Kelpies, mischievous spirits, said to haunt fords and ferries at nights, especially in storms.
Keltie, *Kelty*, the fine of a bumper. *To take keltie's mends*, not to drink fair cup out, in order to be fined in a bumper.
Kemping, striving, as reapers do on a harvest-field.
Kemple, forty wisps or bottles of straw, about 8 lbs. each.
Ken, to know.
Ken'd, *Ken't*, known.
Kennin', *Kenning*, knowing: also a small portion: a little.
Kenspeckle, having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognised: fitted to be a gazing-stock.
Kent, a cudgel: a rough walking-stick.
Kep, to catch anything when falling.
Kerne, a freebooter.
Ket, matted: hairy: a fleece of wool.
Kiempie, a Norse champion.
Kilches, wide-mouthed trousers for little boys.
Killie, Kilmarnock.
Killimahoo, disturbance: confusion.
Kiln-logie, kiln fire-place.
Kilt, the philabeg or short petticoat of a Highlander: to tuck up.
Kilt awa', run away.
Kiltie, one arrayed in a kilt.
Kimmer, *Cummer*, a gossip: an idle gossiping girl.
Kimmerin, a feast at the birth of a child.
Kin, kind: kindred.
King-coll-awa, the ladybird.
King's hood, a portion of the entrails of a cow.
Kink, a severe attack of coughing accompanying the disease of hooping-cough.
Kinkhost, hooping-cough.
Kinrick, a kingdom.
Kintra, *Kintray*, the country.
Kintra cooser, a country stallion.
Kippage, violent passion: disorder, confusion.
Kipper, salmon salted and smoke-dried: salmon in the state of spawning.
Kipple, to join, fasten.
Kirk, church.
Kirkin, the first appearance of a newly wedded pair at church.
Kirk-skailin, dismissal of the church.
Kirn, a churn: the harvest supper.
Kirn-milk, butter-milk.
Kirsen, *Kirsten*, to christen, baptise.
Kirstening, christening.
Kirtle, a gown: mantle: petticoat.
Kist, a chest: trunk: coffin.
Kitchen, anything eaten with bread, such as butter, cheese, &c. to give it a relish.
Kitchen-fee, drippings.
Kith, kindred: acquaintance.
Kitlin, a young cat, a kitten.
Kittle, to tickle: ticklish.
Kittled, tickled: having brought forth young—spoken of cats.
Kittlie, itchy.
Kiver, to cover.
Knacks, knick-knacks: trifles for ornaments.
Knaggie, like nags or points of rock.
Knapping, pretending to speak fine English without knowing how to do it.
Knappin-hammer, a hammer for breaking stones.
Knave, a servant: miller's boy.
Knave-bairn, man-child.
Knavelled, *Knevelled*, *Navelled*, *Nevelled*, beat violently with the fists.
Knaveship, mill-dues paid to knaves or servants.
Knee-bairn, a child unfit to walk.
Knowe, knoll, a hillock.
Knurl, a churl: a dwarf.
Knurlin, dim. of knurl.
Kye, cows.
Kyle, a district in Ayrshire.
Kyloes, Highland cattle.
Kyte, the belly.
Kythe, to discover: shew one's self: see: appear.

L

Laddie, a boy.
Lade, a load.
Laft, the gallery of a church.
Laggan, the angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish.
Laid, load. *Laid till her*, awarded to her by fate: laid to her charge.
Laigh, low.
Lair, the grave.
Lair, *Lear*, learning: education.
Lairing, wading and sinking in snow or mud.
Laith, loath.
Laithfu', bashful.
Laive, *Lave*, the rest: what is left.
Lallan, lowland.
Lambie, dim. of lamb.
Lamiter, a lame person, a cripple.
Lammas moon, the harvest moon.
Lammas spate, the heavy rains in August which swell the rivers.
Lamping, beating: going quickly and with long strides: also applied to the twinkling of the stars.
Lan', land, estate.
Lan' afore, the foremost horse in the plough.
Lan' ahin, the hindmost horse in the plough.
Land, a building (in a town) including different tenements above one another, upon the same foundation, and under the same roof.
Landlouper, a runagate: one constantly removing from place to place.
Lane, lone. *My lane*, *Thy lane*, &c. myself alone.
Lanely, lonely.
Lang, long. *To think lang*, to long to weary.
Lang-headit, having a clear understanding and foresight.
Lang-luggit, having a quick sense of hearing.
Lang-nebbit, having a long nose: applied also to words.
Langsum, long in coming: tedious.
Lang syne, long since: long ago.
Lang-tung'd, babbling: revealing secrets.
Lanmer, *Lammer*, *Lamer*, amber.
Lap, leaped.
Lapper, to curdle, coagulate.
Lash, heavy rain.
Lassie, *Lassock*, a little girl.
Lat, let. *Lat be*, let alone.
Latch, a dub, mire.
Late-wake, a lich-wake.
Lauch, *Laucht*, *Laugh*, a law, custom, usage.
Lauch, to laugh.
Lave, the rest, the others.
Laverock, the lark.
Lawing, *Lawin'*, a tavern reckoning.
Lawlan', lowland.
Lawright-man, the judge of weights and measures.
Lawting, the Court of Judicature in Shetland.
Lea, to leave.
Leal, loyal, true.
Leather, to thrash, beat.
Leatherin', a beating.
Leddy, a lady.
Led-farm, a farm on which the tenant does not reside.
Lee, a lie.
Leech, a physician.
Leefu', *Leelane*, *Leefu' lane*, very lonely.
Leelang, livelong.
Lee-like, very like falsehood.
Leesome, pleasant.
Leevin', *Leeving*, living.
Leeze-me, a phrase of congratulatory endearment, meaning I am happy in, or proud of, thee.
Leg-bail. *To give leg-bail*, to run away.
Leglin girth, the girth of a milk-pail.
Leglins, milk-pails.
Leif, leave.
Leister, a three-pronged dart for striking fish.
Lerroch, the site of a building.
Let-a-be, let alone.
Lethering, tanning the hide: thrashing.
Let on, to seem, to observe, or acknowledge anything: confess.
Let that flee stick to the wa', let that alone.
Leugh, laughed.
Leuk, a look: to look.
Leven, *Levin*, lightning: the light of the sun.

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Levins, Leevins, what remains: refuse.
Libbet, gelded.
Lib-ken, a cell.
Lichtlie. Same as *Lightly*.
Licket, beaten.
Lick-penny, a greedy, covetous person.
Licks, a beating.
Lien, lain.
Lift, the sky: a large quantity: to heave.
Lift cattle, to make a prey of cattle.
Lifters, cattle-dealers: also plunderers of cattle.
Lift rents, to collect rents.
Lightly, Lichtlie, to sneer at: to slight.
Like-wake, Lyke-wake, the watching of a corpse before burial.
Lilt, a ballad, tune, carol: to sing.
Limmer, a mistress: a loose woman.
Limpit, Limp't, limped.
Lin, Linn, a waterfall: precipice.
Ling, long dry grass.
Link, to trip along: to do anything smartly and quickly.
Linket, linked: arm-in-arm.
Links, flat sandy ground on the seashore: also the windings of a river.
Lintie, a linnet.
Lippen, to rely upon: trust to: expect.
Lippin, quite full.
Lipping, making notches on the edge of a sword or knife.
Lippy, the fourth part of a peck.
Lispend, thirty pounds avoirdupois.
Lith, a joint.
Lithe, pliant, supple.
Loan, a lane: enclosed road: place of milking.
Loanin', Loaning, a meadow: the greensward on which cows are milked.
Loch, a lake: arm of the sea.
Lochan, a small lake: pond.
Lock, a small quantity: handful.
Lo'e, Loo, love: to love.
Loof, Luif, the palm of the hand.
Loom, an implement: vessel.
Loon, Loun, a rogue: a rustic boy: a rascally fellow: a bad woman.
Loopy, crafty, deceitful.
Loosome, lovely.
Loot, Looten, permitted.
Losh, a word expressing surprise or wonder, originally an oath.
Loun, Lound, calm: sheltered: tranquil.
Lounder, a severe, stunning blow: also quieter.
Lounlie, protected from the wind.
Loup, Lowp, a leap: to leap, spring, run or move quickly.
Louping-on stane, a horse-block: the step-stone by which one gets to the saddle.
Loupin'-ill, leaping-evil, a disease amongst sheep.
Loup the dyke, to leap the fence: break out of or into an inclosure: giddy: unsettled: a scamp.
Low, Lowe, a flame.
Lowan, Lowin, flaming, blazing.
Lowrie, a fox.
Lowse, to loose.
Luckie, goody: an old grandam.
Luckie dad, Luckie daddie, a grandfather.
Luck-penny, a small sum given back for luck to the payer by one who receives money under a bargain.
Lug, the ear: a handle.
Luggie, a small wooden dish with a handle.
Lum, the chimney.
Lum-pig, a can for a chimney-top.
Lunt, a torch, match: column of smoke: to smoke.
Lunzie, the guillemot: sea-bird.
Lyart, of a mixed colour: gray.

M

Mae, Ma, Moe, more.
Maen, to complain.
Magg, to steal.
Magg, Maggs, a halfpenny: a gratuity to servants.
Maik, equal.
Mail, payable: rent.
Mailen, Mailing, a farm.
Maillie, a term of affection used towards any pet sheep.
Mail-payer, a rent-payer.
Main, to bemoan.
Main's-more, good-will.
Mair, more.
Maist, most: almost.
Maister, a master: a landlord.
Maisterfu', violent: imperious.
Maistery, power.
Maistlins, for the most part.
Mak, to make.
Mammie, an infantine form of mamma.
Mammocks, morsels.
Mane, a moan: to moan.
Mang, among.
Manna, must not.
Mannie, a little man.
Manse, a parsonage-house.
Man-sweir, to commit perjury.
Mansworn, perjured.
Mant, to stutter in speech.
Manteele, a mantle.
Manty, a mantle: Mantua silk.
Mare, support for a scaffold: a mason's trough.
Mark, marks.
Marle, to marvel.
Marled, spotted.
Marrow, to match: a mate: one of a pair.
Mar's year, the year 1715.
Mart, the fatted cow, or whatever animal is slaughtered at Martinmas for winter provision.
Mashlack, mingled together.
Mashlum, mixed grain.
Mask, to mask: to infuse: to be in a state of infusion.
Masking-fat, a mash-tub.
Maskin'-pat, a tea-pot.
Maukin, Mawkin, a hare.
Maun, must.
Maundering, talking idly.
Maunna, must not.
Maut, malt.
Mavis, the thrush.
Maw, to mow.
Mawn, a basket.
Mawn, mowed.
Maybe, Maybie, perhaps.
Mayhap, it may happen.
Mazed, amazed.
Meal-ark, a large chest for holding meal.
Mear, Meer, a mare.
Meat-hale, always ready for meals.
Meat-like, like one who is well fed.
Meg-dorts, saucy Meg: a saucy wench.
Meikle, much: great: pre-eminent.
Meiths, marks: land-marks.
Meiths, Meaths, maggots.
Melder, as much meal as is ground at one time.
Mell, to intimate: meddle with: a mallet, especially one for pounding barley in a stone trough.
Mells, meddles: mixes: interposes.
Melt, the spleen.
Meltith, a meal.
Melvie, to soil with meal.
Men', to mend.
Mends, amends: atonement: revenge.
Mense, good manners: decorum: moderation.
Mensefu', mannerly: modest: mindful.
Merk, an old Scotch coin, value 13s. 4d.
Merle, the blackbird.
Merry-metanzie, a girls' game.
Mess, a mass.
Messan, Messin, a little dog.
Mess John, the clergyman.
Michtie, strong: of noble rank.
Midden, a dunghill.
Midge, a gnat.
Mightna, might not.
Mim, prim: precise: prudish.
Mim-mou'd, prim-mouthed.
Min', mind: remembrance.
Mind't, resolved.
Minnie, a mother: dam.
Mint, aim: attempt: endeavour.
Mirk, Mirkest, dark, darkest. *Pitmirk*, dark as pitch.
Mirkness, darkness.
Mirligoes, dizziness: the megrims.
Misca', Miska', to abuse.
Mischieve, to do mischief to.
Mishanter, misfortune: ill luck.
Mish-mash, in a disorderly state.
Misken, to be ignorant.
Mislear'd, ill-taught: ill-bred.
Mislippen, to neglect: suspect: disappoint.
Misset, put out of sorts.
Mist, missed.
Mister, Myster, need, to be in need: also craft, art.
Misteuk, mistaken, mistook.
Mistryst, to disappoint, by breaking an engagement: to deceive.
Mither, mother.
Mitherless, motherless.
Mitherlie, motherly.
Mittans, worsted gloves.
Mixtie-maxtie, mixed in a confused way.
Mizzl'd, having different colours.

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Mizzles, measles.
Moich, tainted.
Moistify, to moisten.
Monie, Mony, many.
Moniplies, the tripe of an animal which consists of many folds.
Moo, the mouth.
Moolie-heels, chilblains.
Mools, Mouls, the earth: the grave.
Moop, Moup, to nibble like a sheep: keep company with.
Moor-ill, Muir-ill, a disease among cattle.
Morn, The morn, to-morrow.
Mornin', Morning, a morning dram or draught.
Mort, the skin of a lamb that has died of disease: also (as adj.) fatal.
Mortal, dead-drunk.
Moss-hagg, a bog-pit.
Moudiwarp, Moudiwart, Mouldwarp, a mole.
Mousie, dim. of mouse.
Muck, dung.
Mugs, Muggs, the large Teeswater sheep.
Muhme, a nurse. [Gael.]
Muils, Mools, moulds: cloth or list shoes for gout.
Muir, moor.
Muir-pouts, young grouse.
Mump, to talk in a mincing style.
Munt, to mount.
Murgeons, grimaces: wry mouths.
Muslin-kail, broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens.
Mutch, a woman's linen or muslin cap.
Mutchkin, an English pint.
My certie, my faith.
Mysell, Ma'sell, myself.

N

Na', no: not: nor.
Nab, a smart stroke.
Nacket, a piece of stone, bone, or wood, used in the game of *shinty*.
Nacket, a portable refreshment or lodging.
Nacket, a small cake or loaf.
Nae, no.
Naebody, nobody.
Naething, Naithing, nothing.
Naig, a nag: horse.
Nain, own.
Nainsell, ownself.
Nane, none.
Napery, table-linen.
Nappy, ale: elevated with liquor.
Nar, near.
Nash gab, impertinent chatter.
Natch, a grip, hold: to seize hold of violently.
Nathless, Natheless, nevertheless.
Near, close: narrow: niggardly.
Near-hand, near-at-hand: almost.
Neb, nose.
Neb-bill, nose: point of anything.
Neebor, neighbour.
Needna, need not.
Neep, turnip.
Ne'er-be-lickit, nothing which could be licked up by dog or cat: absolutely nothing.
Ne'er-do-weel, never to thrive: a scapegrace.
Neeve, Nieve, the closed hand: fist.
Neevie-neevie-nick-nack, the first line to these three—

> 'Which hand will ye tak?
> Tak the right, tak the wrang;
> I'll beguile you if I can:'

a lottery rhyme used among boys while whirling the two closed fists round each other, the one containing the prize, the other empty.
Negleckit, neglected.
Neist, Nighest, next.
Neuk, nook, corner.
Nevil-stone, the key-stone of an arch.
Nevoy, nephew.
New-ca'd, newly driven.
New-fangled, new-fashioned: engrossed with some novelty.
Nice-gabbit, very difficult to please with food.
Nicher, Nicker, to neigh: to laugh in a loud manner.
Nick, to break: to sever suddenly.
Nickan, cutting.
Nicket, cut off.
Nick-nackets, curiosities: trinkets.
Nicks, knocks: blows.
Nick-sticks, notched sticks: tallies.
Nieveshakin, a windfall.
Nifer, an exchange: to exchange, to barter.
Niffy-naffy, conceited: finical.
Night-cowl, night-cap.
Nit, a nut.
Nocht, nothing.
Nog, a hooked stake driven into the wall.
Noggie, a small wooden dish: a luggie.
Noit, Knoit, to rap: strike forcibly against.
Nor, than.
Nor', north land: belonging to the north country.
Nourice, a nurse.
Nout, Nowt, Nowte, Nolt, black-cattle.
Nule-kneed, knock-kneed.
Nurday, Noorsday, New-year's Day.

O

O', of.
Od! Odd! a minced oath: omitting one letter.
Odd-cum-shortly, chance time not far off: escape.
Oe, Oy, Oye, grandchild.
Oerlay, Owerlay, an outside dress, an overall.
Off-come, come off: escape.
O haith! O faith! (an oath).
Ohon! Ohonari! alas! woe is me!
Onding, a fall of rain or snow.
Onfall, a fall of rain or snow: an attack.
Onslaught, an inroad: raid: attack.
Onstead, a farm-steading: the buildings on a farm.
Ony, any.
Open steek, open stitch.
Or, ere: before.
Ordinar, Ordinary, common: usual.
Orra, odd: unemployed: not matched.
Ostler-wife, a woman that keeps a hostelry.
O't, of it.
Ouf-dog, a wolf-dog.
Oughtlins, in any or in the least degree.
Ourie, shivering: drooping.
Out-bye, without: a little way out.
Out-cast, a quarrel.
Outler, unhoused.
Outreik, outfit: rigging out for a journey.
Outshot, a projection: also untilled ground.
Out-take, except.
Out the gait, out of the way.
Outtie, given to keeping much company.
Overly, superficial: not thorough.
Oversman, an overseer: an umpire.
Ower, over: above: too much.
Ower-bye, over the way.
Owerhip, Owrehip, a way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm.
Ower-loup, to get over the fence: trespass on another's property.
Owerta'en, overtaken.
Owrance, superiority.
Owsen, oxen.

P

Pace, Pasch, Easter.
Pack, a weight equal to twelve stones.
Pack, Pack an' thick, on friendly or intimate terms.
Paidle, to paddle, tramp, play in the water.
Paidle, Pattle, Pettle, a staff: plough-staff: hoe.
Paik, to beat.
Paiks, blows: a beating.
Painch, paunch.
Paitrick, a partridge.
Palmering, walking infirmly.
Panged, crammed: stuffed.
Pantler, keeper of the pantry.
Paraffle, ostentatious display.
Parishen, Parochine, the parish.
Parritch, Paraitch, porridge.
Parritch-time, breakfast-time.
Partan, a crab-fish.
Passemented, guarded with lace, fringe, &c.
Pat, a pot: put.
Pattle, a plough-staff.
Pauchty, Paughty, haughty.
Pauk, wile.
Pauky, Pawkie, Pawky, sly: cunning: shrewd.
Pearlins, pearlings: lace.
Pease-bogle, a scarecrow.
Pease-weep, Peese-weep, Pee-weet, the lapwing.
Peat, pet: favourite.
Peat-hagg, sloughs in places from whence peat has been dug.
Pech, Pegh, to fetch the breath short, as in asthma.
Pechan, the stomach.
Pechng, panting.

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Pedder, pedler.
Peeble, a pebble.
Peel, a pool: place of strength or fortification.
Peelin', peeling.
Peenge, to whine.
Peer, poor: a pear.
Peerie, curious: suspicious: a boy's spinning-top.
Peghts, the Picts.
Pellack, *Pellock*, a porpoise: in old Scotch, a bullet.
Pellet, a sheep-skin without the wool.
Peltrie, furrier's wages: wares: trash.
Pen-gun, pop-gun.
Penny-fee, wages.
Penny-stane, stone quoit.
Penny-wheep, small-beer.
Pensie, *Pensy*, proud: conceited.
Petticoatie, dim. of petticoat.
Pettle, to cherish, indulge.
Peugh! Pugh! expressive of scorn.
Philabeg, the Highland kilt.
Phraise, flattery: to flatter, cajole.
Phraisin', *Phraising*, flattery.
Pibroch, *Peebroch*, a Highland war-song adapted to the bagpipe.
Pick, a pick-axe: pitch.
Pickle, a small quantity: a grain of corn.
Pick-maw, a small sea-gull.
Pick-mirk, dark as pitch.
Pictarnie, the great tern.
Pictarnitie, the pewit or black-headed gull.
Pifer, *Peifer*, to whimper.
Pig, an earthen pot or pitcher.
Pig-wife, a woman who sells crockery.
Pike, to select, pick.
Pilniewicks, instruments for torturing the fingers.
Pinging, uttering feeble, frequent, and somewhat peevish complaints.
Pingled, pained: put to difficulty.
Pinner, a cap with lappets.
Pinnywinkles, a board with holes into which the fingers are thrust, and pressed upon with pegs, as a kind of torture.
Pint, two English quarts.
Pioted, *Pyoted*, piebald.
Pipe-staple, a tobacco-stopper: broken tubes of clay-pipes.
Pirn, a bobbin: the bobbin of a spinning-wheel.
Pit, put.
Pith, strength.
Pithless, wanting strength.
Plack, an old Scotch coin, the third part of a Scotch penny, twelve of which make an English penny.
Plaiden, plaiding.
Plaidie, dim. of plaid.
Plainstanes, the pavement.
Plaister, to plaster.
Plenishing, furniture.
Plet, plaited: folded.
Pleugh, *Plew*, plough.
Pleugh-airns, the iron instruments belonging to a plough.
Pleugh-pettle, plough-staff.
Plie, a fold.
Pliskie, *Plickie*, a trick.
Pliver, a plover.
Plot, scald.
Plottie, mulled wine.
Ploy, employment: merry or frolicsome meeting.
Pluff, a hairdresser's powder: puff.
Pocke, *Poke*, a pouch: bag.
Pocke-nuik, one's own means or exertions.
Pock-manty, a portmanteau.
Pock-pudding, a phrase often applied to an Englishman.
Poind, to distrain for debt.
Pooin', pulling.
Poopling, bubbling: rippling.
Poorfu', powerful.
Poortith, poverty.
Poose, deposit: hoard of money.
Pootry, *Poutry*, poultry.
Poots, *Pouts*, young grouse.
Posie, a nosegay.
Potato-bogle, scarecrow.
Pottercarrier, *Pottinger*, an apothecary.
Pouch, a pocket.
Pouk, to pluck.
Pouss, *Pouse*, *Poos*, a push: quick pull: sportive snatch.
Poussie, *Poosie*, a hare or cat.
Pouther, powder.
Pouther'd, powdered: slightly salted.
Pow, the poll: the head: also pool.
Pow, to pull.
Pownie, *Powney*, *Powny*, a little horse.
Powsoodie, sheep's-head broth: any mixture of different sorts of food.
Powt, a chick: a young child.
Powt, a short convulsive motion.
Powtering, *Pockering*, *Poltering*, groping among the ashes: rummaging in the dark: attending incessantly to the fire.
Powther, to powder.
Pratty, pretty.
Preceesely, precisely.
Pree, *Prie*, to taste: to prove by tasting.
Preek, to be spruce or gay.
Preen, *Prin*, a pin.
Preen-cod, a pin-cushion.
Prent, to print.
Prent-buke, a book in print.
Pretty, brave, smart. [Highland.]
Pridefu', proud.
Prie, *Prue*, to taste.
Prief, proof.
Priestie, dim. of priest.
Prig, to cheapen, dispute, haggle.
Primsie, demure: precise.
Propale, to disclose, publish.
Propine, a present: gift: drinking-money.
Propone, to lay down: propose.
Prossie, tasteful in dress.
Proveses, provosts.
Providin', the trousseau, &c. of a bride.
Pu', to pull.
Public, public-house: inn.
Puck-hary, a hobgoblin.
Puddin', a pudding.
Puddin'-broo, the water in which puddings have been boiled.
Puddings, guts: sausages.
Puddock, a frog.
Puddock-stool, a toad-stool: a mushroom.
Puggie, a monkey.
Puir, poor.
Pun, *Pund*, a pound.
Punchie, thick and short.
Pupit, a pulpit.
Purfled, short-winded.
Put, to throw or cast a stone above-hand.
Put on, clothed: dressed.
Put up, to give lodgings to.
Pyat, *Pyot*, a magpie.
Pyke, *Pike*, to pick: make bare.
Pyle, a grain. *A pyle o' caff*, a single grain of chaff.

Q

Quaich, *Quaigh*, a small drinking-vessel, with two ears for handles.
Quaick, quack.
Quat, quit, quitted.
Quaukin, quaking.
Quean, young woman: wench.
Queez madam, a pear so called. [Fr. *cuisse madame.*]
Quern, a handmill: also a grain.
Quey, a heifer: a cow from one to two years old.

R

Rabble, *Raible*, to talk nonsense.
Rachlin, noisy.
Rack, the course in curling.
Rack up, to clear—spoken of the weather.
Rad, afraid.
Rade, rode.
Rae, roe.
Raff, a person of worthless character.
Raffan, roving: joyous: happy.
Raip, *Rape*, rope.
Rair, roar: outcry.
Raise, rose, arose.
Ramagiechan, a person who acts a double part.
Ramfeezl'd, fatigued.
Ramgunshoch, rough, rugged.
Ramp, strong: rank.
Rampagious, furious.
Rampallion, rude romp.
Ramstam, thoughtless: forward: careless.
Rancle, rash: stout.
Randletree, *Rannletree*, *Rantletree*, the beam from which the crook is suspended where there is no grate: a tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.
Randy, riotous: disorderly: a scold.
Ranzelmun, a sort of constable or petty constable.
Raploch, properly a coarse, undyed, woollen cloth, but used as an adjective to mean coarse.

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Rapscallion, a rascal.
Rase, rose.
Rash, a rush.
Rath, ready: quick: early.
Ratten, Ratton, Rottin, Rotten, a rat.
Rave, tore.
Ravelled, entangled: confused.
Rax, to stretch.
Raxing, stretching: reaching.
Ream, cream: to cream.
Reave, to rove.
Reaving, open, violent thieving.
Red, to interfere and separate, as in two people fighting: to clear, disentangle, put in order, overpower.
Red, Redd, Rede, to advise: to dress.
Redder, an adviser.
Redder's lick, Redding-straik, a stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray: a blow in return for officious interference.
Redding, unravelling: putting to rights.
Redding-kaim, Redding-caim, a large toothed comb.
Rede, to advise.
Redshank, a Highlander with buskins of red deer-skin with the hair outwards: also used as a term of derision on account of his bare limbs.
Red-wat-shod, walking in blood over the shoe-tops.
Red-wud, stark mad.
Ree, half-drunk.
Reek, smoke.
Reek, Reik, Ruik, exploit: adventure: frolic: course.
Reekie, smoky.
Reeve, Reave, Reive, to break: pillage.
Reif randies, sturdy beggars.
Reist, to arrest: stop obstinately: stick fast in the middle: dry by the heat of the sun or in a chimney.
Reisted, stopped: stuck fast.
Reisted, roosted: smoke-dried.
Reisting, restive: having the habit of stopping, like a horse.
Remead, Remeid, remedy.
Rest, to stand restive.
Restricked, restricted.
Rickle, a heap of stones or peats: a stock of grain.
Riddin, sent off: driven away.
Rief, Reef, plenty: robbery.
Riff-raff, the rabble.
Rig, a ridge of land: path: course.
Rig, Rigg, a wild adventure: dissipated frolic.
Riggin, Rigging, back: ridge: roof: rafters.
Rigging-tree, roof-tree.
Rigwiddie, the rope or chain that crosses the back of a horse when yoked in a cart.
Rigwoodie, withered: sapless.
Rin, to run: to melt.
Rinabout, a vagabond.
Rink, the course of the stones in curling upon ice.
Rinnin, running.
Rins, Rhins, Rhyns, a tract of country in Galloway stretching out into the sea.
Rin-there-out, to run out of doors: to gad about: a vagabond.
Rip, Ripp, a handful of unthrashed corn.
Ripe, to search: to rake.
Ripple, a weakness in the back and reins.
Ripplin-kaim, a flax-comb.
Riskit, made a noise like the tearing of roots.
Risp, a carpenter's file.
Ritt, to rip, tear, cut, scratch.
Rive, to rift, rend, tear, burst.
Riven, rent, torn.
Rizzer'd, half-salted and half-dried, spoken of fish.
Roastin', roasting.
Rock, the distaff.
Rockin, a social gathering, at which the women spun on the rock or distaff.
Rokelay, a short cloak.
Roon, round.
Roopit, Roupet, hoarse.
Roose, Ruse, to praise.
Rooshoch, coarse: half-insane.
Rose, erysipelas.
Rotten-faw, a rat-trap.
Roughies, withered boughs: rude torches: dried heath.
Roun', Round, to whisper.
Roup, an auction.
Rouped, Roupit, sold by auction.
Rouping-wife, a saleswoman who attends roups.
Rousted, Roosted, rusted.
Rouster, a blow: a stroke.
Rout, to bellow, shout, snore.
Routh, plenty.
Routing, roaring: snoring.
Row, to roll, to wrap: a roll, list, roll of bread.
Rowin'-pin, a roller for flattening dough.
Rowt, Rowte. Same as *Rout*.
Rozet, Rozin, rosin: to prepare with rosin.
Rub, to rob.
Rubbit, robbed.
Ruckle, to rattle.
Rudas, Rowds, haggard old woman: rough: vulgar.
Ruefu', rueful.
Ruff, to applaud by the stamping of feet or clapping of hands.
Rugging, pulling roughly.
Rullion, a shoe made of untanned leather: a rough, masculine woman.
Rumgumption, Rummilgumption, sound common sense.
Rumple-bane, the rump-bone.
Runch, to grind, as with the teeth.
Rund, Round, selvage of broadcloth: a list.
Rung, a cudgel.
Runt, the stem of colewort or cabbage: an old cow.
Rushie, a tumult.
Ruskie, stout, vigorous.
Ruth, kind, generous.
Ruther, an uproar.
Ryke, to reach.

S

Sa, Sae, sow.
Sack and fork, pit and gallows: the power of drowning and hanging.
Sack-dowdling, bagpiping.
Sackless, Saikless, Sakeless, innocent.
Sae, so.
Saft, soft.
Saftly, softly.
Sain, to bless against evil influence: to sign with the sign of the cross.
Sair, sore, painful: very much: a sore.
Sair, to serve: give alms.
Sairly, Sairlie, sorely.
Sair't, served.
Sallie, a hired mourner at a funeral.
Salvage, savage.
Sandy-laverock, a sand-lark.
Sang, song.
Sant, to disappear like a spectre.
Sap, a sop: liquid: a ninny.
Sappy, juicy: plump: smart: keen.
Sark, a shirt.
Sarkin, shirting.
Sarkit, provided with shirts.
Saster, a pudding of minced meat.
Sau, to sow.
Saugh, a sallow, broad-leaved willow.
Saul, the soul: mettle.
Saulie, a hired mourner.
Sault-fat, a beef-stand: pickling-tub.
Saumont, a salmon.
Saunt, a saint.
Saut, salt: to salt.
Saut-fat, Saut-fit, a salt-dish.
Saw. Same as *Sau*.
Sawing, sowing.
Sawins, saw-dust.
Sawn, sown.
Sax, six.
Saxpence, sixpence.
Scaff-raff, rabble: riff-raff.
Scaith, to damage, injure: injury, harm.
Scaithless, unharmed, uninjured.
Scald, Scauld, Skaud, to scold: burn: a scold: shrew.
Scart, Scarth, a cormorant.
Scart, to scratch: a scratch: a meagre insignificant person: a niggard.
Scart out, to scratch out: scrape clean.
Scat, loss, damage: tribute.
Scate-rumple, a poor, awkward-looking person.
Scattergude, a spendthrift.
Scaud, to scald.
Scauff and raff, rough plenty without selection: fun and frolic in plenty: rabble.
Scaum, a slight burn.
Scaur, to scare, frighten: a cliff: a precipitous bank of earth overhanging a river.
Scaury, timorous.
Scaw, the itch.
Scawl, a scold.
Schelm, Shelm, a rogue.
Sclate, a slate: to cover with slates.

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Sclated, slated.
Sclater, one who covers roofs with slates.
Scomfice, *Scomfish*, to suffocate by bad air: to disgust, nauseate.
Sconce, a pretext: to extort: to jilt.
Scone, a small soft cake: a slap: to beat with the open palm.
Scoup, *Skelp*, to move hastily from one place to another: to scamper.
Scour, to urge forward: flog, beat.
Scour, a long, hearty pull of some intoxicating liquor.
Scourie, a young gull.
Scouth, *Scowth*, plenty, abundance.
Scouther, to scorch.
Scouf, a scoundrel: blusterer.
Scourie, *Scowry*, shabby, mean: showery: a mean fellow.
Scraich, *Scraigh*, *Scraugh*, to scream like a hen, partridge, &c.
Scranky, thin, lank.
Scrauble, to creep forward as if on both hands and feet.
Screed, a tear: to tear: a long strip of cloth hastily torn off: a long list or catalogue: a long tirade upon any subject: a rash frolic: a long extract: a lengthy part of a sermon or other address: a poetical effusion in writing.
Screeded, torn: rent.
Screigh o' morning, the first dawn.
Scrieve, to glide swiftly along.
Scrievin', swiftly: gladly.
Scrimp, scant: short: to scant.
Scrimpie, niggardly.
Scrimpness, scantiness: a small allowance.
Scroggie, covered with underwood.
Scrowd, a crowd: multitude.
Scrunt, a niggardly person.
Scud, a smart blow, a sudden shower of rain or hail: to beat: to skelp.
Scudlar, a scullion.
Scunner, to loathe: a loathing.
Scutcher, one who dresses hedges.
Sealgh, *Selch*, a seal: a sea-calf.
Sea-maw, a sea-mew: a sea-gull.
Seannachie, a Highland bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the clans.
Sect, sex.
Seer, sure.
Seg, to set the teeth on edge.
Seiled, strained through a cloth or sieve.
Seip, to ooze.
Seizin', seizing.
Sel, *Sell*, self.
Selkirk bannock, bread baked with currants.
Sely, wretched: miserable.
Semple, of low birth, the opposite of gentle.
Sen', to send.
Sering, *Soiring*, as much as suffices: serving.
Servin', a servant.
Servit, a table-napkin.
Servitour, a writer's apprentice.
Set, to fit, suit, become.
Sets, corn in small stocks.
Settlin', settling. *To get a settlin'*, to be frightened into quietness.
Settlins, the refuse of liquor.
Sey, the opening in a gown or shift, through which the arm passes: a sort of woollen cloth. *Backsey*, the sirloin.
Shabble, a cutlass.
Shachle, to distort from the right shape or right direction.
Shaird, a shred.
Shand, worthless: a base coin.
Shangan, a stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog, &c. into by way of mischief, or to frighten him away.
Shangling, shambling.
Shanks, legs.
Shanks-naigie. *Riding on shanks-naigie*, travelling on foot.
Shank yoursell awa, be off.
Sharn, thin cow-dung.
Sharney-peat, fuel made of cow-dung.
Shathmont, six inches in length.
Shauchling, *Shaughling*, shambling.
Shauchling shoon, shoes trodden down on one side by bad walking.
Shaul, shallow.
Shaup, the husk.
Shave, *Sheeve*, a slice of bread, cheese, &c.
Shaver, a barber: a wag.
Shavie, a trick: to do an ill turn.
Shaw, to shew: a small wood in a hollow place.
Shaws, the stems and leaves of potatoes, turnips, &c.
She, I or he. [Highland.]
Shealing, *Sheiling*, a temporary summer milk-house: a cot.
Shear, to cut, divide.
Shearing, *Sheering*, reaping.
Sheeling-hill, a rising ground near a mill where the shelled oats were winnowed.
Sheen, bright: shining.
Sheep-shank. *To think one's self nae sheep-shank*, to be conceited.
Shellum, *Skellum*, a rogue: a low, worthless fellow.
Sheltie, a pony.
Sherra, *Shirra*, the sheriff.
Shiel, to shell, take out of the husk.
Shilfa, the chaffinch.
Shill, shrill.
Shillin', shilling.
Shilpet, *Shilpit*, weak: washy: insipid (applied to liquors).
Shinty, a game in which bats, somewhat resembling golf-clubs, are used: also the club or stick used in playing the game.
Shirpet, thin and shivering.
Shochlin, contemptible: paltry.
Shog, a shock: a push off at one side.
Shogh, there. [Gael.]
Shoo, to cause a swinging motion.
Shoogle, a shaking motion.
Shool, a shovel: to shovel.
Shoon, shoes.
Shooster, a seamster.
Shore, to offer, threaten.
Shot-window, a small window, chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts.
Shouldna, *Sudna*, should not.
Shouther, shoulder.
Shriegh, *Shreigh*, to shriek.
Shught, sunk: covered with earth.
Shute, to push: to shoot.
Sib, *sibb*, related to by birth.
Sic, *Siccan*, such.
Siccar, secure: sure: cautious: precise in speech.
Sicht, sight.
Side, long: hanging low.
Siller, silver: money.
Sillock, a fish.
Silly, in a weakly state of health.
Simmer, summer.
Sindry, sundry.
Sinsyne, since.
Sith, since.
Skaigh, to obtain a thing improperly.
Skailin, dispersion: dismissal.
Skaith, injury.
Skart, *Scart*, to scratch.
Skean, *Skeen*, a dirk.
Skeel, skill.
Skeely, *Skeily*, *Skeelfu'*, skilful: cunning.
Skeich, *Skeigh*, *Skiegh*, high-mettled: liable to start like a horse: proud: disdainful.
Skellies, squints.
Skelloch, the cry of a bird: a shrill cry: wild mustard: wild radish.
Skelp, to move rapidly: to strike: thrash: a blow: a squall: a heavy fall of rain.
Skep, a bee-hive.
Sketchers, *Skitchers*, skates.
Skift, a passing shower.
Skilly. Same as *Skeely*: also wise.
Skindler, a master of ceremonies.
Skink, to pour out: soup made of the skink or hough of beef.
Skinker, a person who pours out liquor.
Skinklin, a small portion.
Skio, a hut.
Skirl, a shrill cry: a scream.
Skirling, screaming.
Skirl in the pan, sop in the pan.
Skitt, to banter: to jeer.
Skivie, out of the proper direction: deranged.
Sklent, slant: to run aslant: to deviate from the truth.
Sklented, run or hit in an oblique direction.
Skoot, a syringe.
Skouth, vent: free action.
Skran, a mixed collection of eatables.
Skreigh, a screech: a loud shrill cry.
Skreigh o' day, peep of day.
Skrimp, stint as to measure or quantity.
Skrunty, meagre, infirm: miserly.
Skulduddery, *Sculduddery*, fornication: obscenity.
Skyrin, anything that strongly takes the eye: gaudy: showy.
Skyte, a sharp oblique stroke: a worthless contemptible fellow: to slide rapidly off: a slight shower with wind.
Slabber, froth.
Slabbery, denoting a state of weather at once rainy and windy.
Slack, *Slak*, an opening between two

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hills: a hollow where no water runs.
Slade, slid: slipped along.
Slae, the sloe.
Slaistering, doing anything in an awkward and untidy way, esp. applied to anything moist or greasy.
Slaisters, a mess: dirty slops.
Slake, to smear: a small quantity of that with which anything is bedaubed.
Slap, a breach in a fence: gap: a stile: a flash.
Slaw, slow.
Sleaveless gate, Sleaveless errand, an idle errand: hunting the cuckoo.
Sled, a sledge: a cart without wheels.
Slee, sly.
Sleek, a measure of fruit equal to forty pounds.
Sleekit, sleeky: sly.
Sliddery, slippery.
Slighted, dismantled, as a fortress.
Slimmer, delicate: easily injured.
Slink, little worth: not to be depended upon as good: also the veal of a calf killed immediately after birth: a cheat: a mean fellow.
Sloan, a sloven.
Slocher, a person untidy in his dress, but esp. the feet.
Slocken, Sloken, to quench thirst.
Slogan, a war-cry or gathering-word.
Sloggerin, careless: slovenly.
Slot-hounds, Sleuth-hounds, blood-hounds who follow the slot or scent.
Slounger, a lazy person: a plate-licker.
Slue, to slip softly and quietly.
Slutterin, making a noise through the nostrils.
Slype, to fall over: slip.
Slypet, fell.
Sma', small.
Smaik, a silly fellow: puny fellow: paltry rogue.
Smeddum, dust: powder: mettle: sense.
Smeek, to smoke: send forth smoke.
Smiddy, the smithy.
Smitch, a spot: a speck.
Smookie, given to pilfering.
Smoor, to smother.
Smuntie, smutty: obscene: ugly.
Smytrie, a number of small things huddled together.
Snack, a hasty meal.
Snag, a tree having the branches roughly cut off.
Snapper, to stumble.
Snaps, gingerbread nuts: biscuits.
Snash, abuse: Billingsgate.
Snaw, snow: to snow.
Snawy, Snawie, snowy.
Sneck, a latch. *Sneck-drawer*, a latch-lifter: a bolt-drawer: a sly fellow.
Snecket, Sneckit, secured by a latch: notched.
Sned, to lop: cut off.
Sneeshin, Sneeshing, snuff. *Sneeshin-mill*, a snuff-box.
Snell, bitter: cold: severe.
Snifter, to draw the breath through the nostrils in such a manner as to be heard.
Sniggering, tittering sneeringly.
Snod, neat: well-trimmed.
Snood, a fillet for tying round the hair, worn only by maidens.
Snool, to cringe: submit tamely: snub: one who cringes.
Snoove, to go smoothly and constantly: to sneak.
Snotter, the red part of a turkey-cock's head: also to go loiteringly. *To snotter and snivel*, to blubber and snuffle.
Snowk, to scent: snuff.
Snuffy, sulky: angry: vexed.
Sock, a ploughshare.
Sodger, a soldier.
Somedele, somewhat.
Somegate, somehow: somewhere.
Soncy, Sonsy, plump: fat: comfortable: having a prepossessing appearance.
Sookin-turkey, a ninny: a fool.
Soom, to swim.
Soor, sour.
Soor-dook, butter-milk.
Soothfast, honest.
Sootie, black.
Sorn, to live upon a friend: to sponge.
Sorners, sojourners: sturdy beggars: vagrants claiming the privilege of bed and board.
Sort, to assort: arrange: fit: manage.
Sosh. A sosh companion, one given to company and drink.
Sossings and soupings, puddle and sweepings.
Sotter, to boil slowly: to half-burn in roasting.
Sough, Sugh, the noise of wind: a sigh: the breathing of a person in deep sleep: a rumour: a chant peculiar to the old Presbyterians of Scotland.
Souk, Sook, to suck.
Soup, Sowp, a spoonful or mouthful of soup or other liquid.
Souple, supple: subtle: active.
Souple, the swiple: the striking part of a flail: a piece of wood used as a cudgel.
Soup-the-causey, a low fellow, who would do the meanest thing for a penny.
Souter, Sauter, Sowter, a shoemaker.
Souther, Sowder, to solder.
Southron, a south-countryman: an Englishman.
Sowens, flummery: blancmange made of the oatmeal which remains in the bran after bolting, converted into a subacid starch.
Sowk, to drench.
Sowth, to try over a tune with a low whistle.
Spae, to foretell, prophesy.
Spae-wife, a prophetess.
Spaik, the spoke of a wheel.
Spails, chips of wood.
Spairge, to dash: to soil, as with mire.
Spang, a bound, spring: to spring with elastic force.
Sparry-grass, asparagus.
Spat, a spot, place.
Spate, a flood, inundation: sweeping torrents after rain or thaw.
Spaul, a limb.
Spauld, Spawld, the shoulder.
Spauldrochie, long-legged.
Spaviet, having the spavin.
Speck and span new, quite new.
Specks, spectacles.
Speel, to climb, scramble.
Speer, Spier, to ask.
Speerings, askings: information.
Speil, play.
Spence, a dispensary: parlour: pantry.
Spick and span, matter and form.
Spier'd, Spier't, inquired.
Spindle-shanks, small, thin limbs.
Spit, to rain slightly.
Splatch, to bespatter: a clot of mud.
Spleuchan, Spleughan, a tobacco-pouch.
Splore, a frolic: noise: riot.
Sporran, a purse. [Gael.]
Sprack, spruce, sprightly.
Spraich, a shrill cry.
Spraickle, Sprackle, to clamber, get on with difficulty.
Sprattle, to struggle: to scramble.
Spreagh, prey: lit. cattle. [Gael.]
Spreagherie, Spreicherie, cattle-lifting: prey-driving: small spoil: paltry booty.
Spreckled, spotted: speckled.
Spree, Spray, convivial indulgence: a short irregularity.
Spring, a merry dancing-tune: a Scotch reel.
Sprittie, Spritty, full of spirits.
Sprug, a sparrow.
Sprust, spruce.
Spule-bane, the blade-bone.
Spule-fittit, splay-footed.
Spulzie, spoil.
Spune, a spoon.
Spunk, a match: taper: spark of fire: small fire: activity: wit.
Spunkie, mettlesome: fiery: a will-o'-the-wisp or ignis-fatuus: whisky.
Spurtle, a stick used in making oat-meal pudding or porridge.
Spur-whang, spur-leather.
Squaich, a cry, scream.
Squattle, to sprawl.
Squeel, to scream.
Stab, a stake.
Stacher, to stagger.
Stack, stuck.
Staig, a young horse not yet broken in for work or riding: a stallion.
Staik, a steak.
Stalwart, Stalwarth, steel-worthy: stout and courageous.
Stamach, the stomach.
Stammer, to stutter, stagger.
Stan', stand.
Stance, a standing-place: station: position: site.
Stanchels, Stancheons, iron bars for securing windows.
Stane, Staine, a stone: also entirely, as in *Stane-dumb, Stane-dead*.

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Stane-cast, the distance to which a stone can be thrown.
Stang, a sting: to sting: also a long pole, the branch of a tree.
Stank, a pool of standing water: a ditch.
Stap, to stop: a stop.
Stark, strong: rigid. *Stark-staring mad*, evidently quite mad.
Starns, Starnies, Sterns, the stars.
Staukin', stalking.
Staumrel, half-witted: a blockhead.
Staun, to stand.
Staup, to take long strides in an awkward manner.
Staw, did steal: stole: to surfeit: to put to a stand.
Stech, to eat to repletion.
Steek, to shut: a stitch.
Steer, to stir: molest.
Steer, disturbance: commotion.
Steerie, stiff: strong: durable.
Steery, a quandary: bustle: stir.
Steevely, Stievely, firmly.
Stell, a place of covert: shelter.
Sten, to rear: a leap, bound. *Hasty stens*, hasty stretches or rushes.
Stend, to make long steps.
Stenners, the pebbles and gravel in the dry part of the bed of a river.
Stents, tribute: assessment: dues of any kind: a prescribed task.
Stey, steep.
Stibble, stubble.
Stibbler, a term of contempt for a clerical probationer.
Stibble-rig, the reaper in harvest who takes the lead: a stubble-ridge.
Stick an' staw, totally: altogether.
Stickie-fingered, given to pilfering.
Stickit, stuck: stabbed: bungled.
Stilt, a crutch: to halt: to limp.
Stimpart, an eighth part of a Winchester bushel: the fourth part of a peck.
Sting and ling, by violence: entirely.
Stirk, a young steer or heifer between one and two years of age.
Stock, a plant or root of colewort, cabbage, &c.
Stoit, Stoyte, to stagger.
Stook, a shock of corn.
Stoop and roop, Stoup and roup, Stump and rump, altogether.
Stoor, Stoure, Stowre, dust: a skirmish: battle: also to rise in foam or spray, or clouds like dust or smoke.
Stoor, sounding hollow.
Stoor, Stour, stern: gruff: tall: large and strong.
Storm-sted, stopped on a journey on account of a storm.
Stot, a bullock between two and three years of age.
Stoup, Stowp, a kind of jug or dish with a handle.
Stouth and routh, plenty.
Stouthrief, robbery.
Stow, Stoo, to cut off, lop, crop.
Stowings, Stoovings, sprouts of colewort gathered in spring.
Stowlins, Stownlins, by stealth.
Stown, stolen.
Stowrie, dusty.
Strack, did strike, struck.
Strae, straw. *A strae-death*, a death upon the bed-straw: a natural death.
Straik, did strike: struck: a stroke.
Straike, a bushel.
Straikit, stroked.
Stramash, a crash: a tumult.
Strappan, tall and handsome.
Straucht, Straught, straight: to make straight: to stretch.
Strauchted, Straughted, stretched: made straight.
Stravagin, wandering without an aim.
Streak, Streek, Striek, to stretch: fold down: lay out a corpse.
Stress, hard pressure: hard straining.
Striddle, to straddle.
String, to hang by the neck.
Stroan, Strone, to spout: send forth as a water-pipe.
Strunt, any kind of spirituous liquor: to walk sturdily.
Studdie, a stithy.
Stuff, corn.
Stuffie, stout and strong: mettlesome.
Stumpie, dim. of stump.
Sturdied sheep, a sheep that has the sturdy or giddiness, from water in the head.
Sturt, to molest: vex.
Sturtin, frightened.
Styme. To see a styme, to see in the least—used negatively.
Suckein, Suckin, mill-dues.
Sucker, sugar.
Sud, Suld, should.
Sudna, should not.
Sumph, a soft, muddle-headed person.
Sune, soon.
Sune or syne, sooner or later.
Sunkets, provisions of any sort.
Sunkie, a low stool.
Sute, soot.
Swabble, a tall and slender person.
Swack, to drink deeply and greedily: a large draught of liquor.
Swack, limber: pliant: supple.
Swaird, sward.
Swank, stately: jovial.
Swankie, a strapping young man or woman.
Swanking, supple: active.
Swap, to exchange.
Swarf, to swoon.
Swart-back, the great black-and-white gull.
Swarved, swerved.
Swat, did sweat.
Swatch, a sample: specimen.
Swats, drink: good ale.
Swatter, Squatter, to splutter: flounce: move in a rapid and undulating way in the water.
Sweal, to run: said of a candle.
Swear, Sweer, lazy, indolent.
Sweaten, Sweatin, sweating.
Swee, to move a body backwards and forwards.
Sweepit, swept.
Sweet, fresh: not salt.
Sweetie-man, a confectioner.
Sweeties, sugar-plums: sweetmeats.
Swine's saim, hog's lard.
Swinge, to lash.
Swire, Swyre, the neck: the declination of a mountain or hill near the summit.
Swirl, a curve: an eddying blast or pool: a knot in wood: a whirl: to whirl.
Swirlie, knaggy: full of knots.
Swith, begone: swift.
Swither, to hesitate in choice: hesitation.
Swoor, Swirr, swore.
Swuff, to breathe loudly during sleep.
Sybo, an onion that does not form a bulb at the root.
Syke, Sike, a streamlet: a small rill without sand or gravel.
Sylyp, Slype, a coarse fellow.
Syn, Syne, Sin, since: then: afterwards: in that case.
Synd, to rinse.
Syndings, rinsings: slops.
Syver, a gutter. *Causeyed syver*, a stone-paved gutter.

T

Tack, a lease, as of a farm: an addition: a slight hold or fastening.
Tackets, a species of nails for driving into the heels and soles of shoes.
Tackit, Tongue-tackit, unable to speak distinctly.
Tae, to: a toe. *The tae*, the one.
Taed, Taid, Ted, a toad.
Taillie, a deed of entail.
Taip, tapestry.
Tairge, a target: to rate severely.
Tait, a lock of wool: a small quantity.
Taivert, dull: stupid: confused.
Tak, to take.
Tak on, to purchase on credit.
Tak the gate, to commence a journey.
Tale. Wi' their tale, according to their own story: forsooth.
Tale-piel, a tale-teller: a tale-bearer.
Tangle, the stem of a sea-weed: a tall, lank person: any long dangling thing.
Tangs, tongs.
Tap, the top. *Tap of tow*, the quantity of tow or hards that is made up in a conical figure, to be put upon the distaff: metaphorically, an irritable person.
Tape, to make a little go a great way: to use sparingly.
Tapetless, heedless: foolish.
Tap-pickle, the highest grain in a stalk of oats.
Tappit-hen, a tin pot with a knob on the top resembling a crested hen, and containing a quart, or, according to some authorities, three quarts of ale.
Tapsalteerie, topsy-turvy.
Tap-swarm, the first swarm of bees cast off from a hive.
Targat, a tatter: a tassel.

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Tarloch, a dirty, strong, brawling woman.
Tarr'd, marked with tar, as sheep.
Tarrow, to haggle over a bargain: delay.
Tasker, a labourer who does task-work.
Tatter-wallops, fluttering in rags.
Tauld, *Tald*, told.
Taupie, a foolish, thoughtless young woman: a slut.
Tauted, *Tautie*, *Tattie*, matted together.
Tawie, allowing itself to be peaceably handled—said of a horse, cow, &c.
Tawm, a fit of sullenness or bad temper.
Tawse, a leathern strap, cut at the end into thongs, and used for chastisement.
Tawtie-bogle, a scarecrow.
Teilding, spreading after the mower.
Tee, a mark: a nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off, in the game of golf.
Teind, *Tiend*, tithe.
Tent, a field-pulpit: attention: heed: to take heed: watch: place a value on.
Tentie, heedful: cautious.
Tentless, heedless.
Teuch, *Teugh*, tough.
Thack, thatch. *Under thack and rape*, under thatch and rope: snug and comfortable: used in allusion to the stacks in the barn-yard, after they are thatched for the winter.
Thackless, destitute of thatch.
Thae, these.
Thairanent, concerning or about that.
Thairm, small gut: catgut: a fiddle-string.
Theek, *Theik*, thatch: to thatch.
Thegither, together.
Themsel, themselves.
Thereout, out of doors.
Thick, intimate: familiar.
Thieveless, indifferent: forbidding: spoken of a person's demeanour.
Thigging, going round collecting benevolences: genteel begging.
Thir, these.
Thirl, to thrill: vibrate.
Thole, to suffer, endure.
Thoom, a thumb.
Thowe, a thaw: to thaw.
Thowless, *Thewless*, slack: lazy: sluggish.
Thrang, a throng: a crowd: busy.
Thrangerie, stir, bustle.
Thrapple, the throat: the wind-pipe.
Thrash, a mob.
Thraw, to sprain, twist, writhe.
Thrawart, cross-grained: ill-tempered.
Thrawin, *Thrawing*, twisting: thwarting.
Thrawn, sprained: twisted: perverse.
Threap, *Threip*, an accusation, threat, pertinacious affirmation. *An auld threip*, an old threat: a superstition obstinately persisted in.
Threave, twenty-four sheaves, or two stooks of grain.
Three-girr'd, girt with three hoops.
Three-neukit, triangular.
Threipit, persisted in averring.
Three-taed, having three prongs.
Threshin, thrashing.
Threteen, thirteen.
Thretty, thirty.
Thristle, a thistle.
Through, to go on with: make out.
Throughgaun, clever: active: thorough.
Throughither, confusedly: pell-mell.
Thud, a loud noise: a stroke causing a hollow sound: to strike: to drive with impetuosity.
Thumpit, thumped.
Thunner, thunder.
Ticht, girt firmly.
Tid, the fit and proper time.
Tig, a twitch: tap: pet: fit of sullen humour: to twitch: give a slight stroke to.
Till, to.
Tillie-wallie, fiddle-faddle.
Till't, to it.
Timmer, timber.
Timmer-tuned, having an unmelodious voice: not musical.
Tine, to lose.
Tinkler, a tinker.
Tinkler's tippence, useless money.
Tip, a ram.
Tippence, twopence.
Tirl, to make a slight noise: uncover.
Tirlie-whirlie, a whirling: an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines.
Tirrievies, tantrums.
Tither, the other.
Tittle, to whisper.
Tocher, a marriage portion.
Tod, a fox.
Toddlin, *Toddling*, tottering: waddling, as children do.
Took of drum, tuck of drum.
Toom, empty.
Toshly, cleanly: neatly.
Toun, a hamlet: farm-house.
Tousie, rough: shaggy.
Tousle, to treat roughly: to dishevel. *Tousled out*, ransacked.
Toustie, testy.
Tout, a pet: fit of ill-humour: copious draught: the blast of a horn or trumpet: to blow a horn: sulk: pout.
Toutie, haughty: irritable: in delicate health.
Tow, prepared flax: the substance of which ropes are made: a rope.
Towmond, a twelvemonth.
Townin, a beating.
Toy, *Toy-mutch*, a head-dress of linen or wool, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes.
Trackle, to throw up dirt with the feet.
Traik, to lounge: dangle.
Traikit-like, looking fatigued from wandering about.
Trail, to drag.
Transe, a passage.
Transmogrified, metamorphosed.
Trashed, jaded: deteriorated through bad usage.
Trews, trousers.
Trickie, full of tricks.
Trindle, *Trintle*, to roll: trundle.
Trocker, a low trader.
Trocking, *Troggin*, trucking, bartering: having intercourse.
Trogs, *Troggs*, troth: a vulgar oath.
Trone, *Tron*, a weighing-machine, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar—used for heavy wares.
Trot-cosie, a warm covering for the head, neck, and breast when travelling in bad weather.
Trowan, a trowel.
Tryst, *Tryste*, an appointment: a fair: a cattle-market: to make an appointment.
Tug, raw hide, of which, in former times, plough-traces were frequently made: a trace: anything for pulling.
Tuggle, to handle in a rough manner.
Tulshie, a morose-looking person.
Tulzie, a quarrel: to quarrel, fight.
Tumbler, a species of cart: tumbril.
Tume-handit, empty-handed.
Tumfie, a stupid fool, male or female.
Tup, a ram.
Turn-tail, a runaway.
Twa, *Twae*, two.
Twad, it would.
Twa-faced, deceitful.
Twa-fald, bowed down by age or disease.
Twal, *Twall*, twelve.
Twa-three, a few.
Tweel, truly.
Twolt, *Twilt*, a covering for a bed.
Tyke, a dog of the larger species.
Tyne, *Tine*, to lose: forfeit: be lost: perish.

U

Udal, allodial.
Udaller, one who holds his lands by allodial tenure.
Ug, to feel disgust at.
Ugsome, disgusting.
Ulzie, oil.
Umquhile, *Whilom*, lately: former: deceased.
Unbrized, *Unbrizzed*, unbroken.
Uncanny, dangerous: supposed to possess supernatural powers.
Unce, ounce.
Unchancy, unlucky: dangerous.
Unco, strange: uncouth: also used intensively.
Unfriens, *Unfriends*, enemies.
Unhalsed, unsaluted.
Unkenn'd, *Unkenned*, unknown.
Unsicker, insecure.

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Unskaith'd, undamaged, unhurt.
Unsoncy, Unsonsy, unlucky: mischievous: saucy.
Untentie, incautious: careless.
Untill, unto: till.
Up-bye, a little way farther on: up the way.
Up-cast, a reproach.
Up-going, ascent.
Up-haud, to uphold: maintain: lay under an obligation.
Upo', upon.
Upsetting, conceited: assuming.
Upsides with, even with: quit with.
Usquebaugh, whisky. [Gael.]

V

Vaes, Voes (in Orkney and Shetland), inlets of the sea.
Vaik, to be or become vacant.
Vap'rin, vapouring.
Varlet, a warlock.
Vassaill, vessel.
Vassaill-buird, cupboard.
Vauntie, proud: in high spirits.
Vera, very.
Vifda, dried beef.
Virl, a ring round anything to keep it firm.
Visnomy, visage.
Vittel, Vittle, victual: grain: victuals.
Vivers, food: eatables.
Vow, proud: well pleased.
Vow! an interjection expressive of admiration or surprise.

W

Wa', a wall.
Waal, a well.
Waal-head, well-head: spring: fountain.
Wab, a web.
Wab-fitted, web-footed.
Wabster, a weaver.
Wad, would: to bet: a bet: a wager: a hostage.
Wad a haen, would have had.
Wadna, would not.
Wadset, a pledge.
Wae, woe: sorrowful.
Wae dugs, woful dogs.
Waefu', sorrowful: melancholy.
Waesome, woful.
Waff, a blast: a hasty motion: a sudden bodily ailment.
Waff-like, having a disreputable appearance.
Wa' flower, wall-flower.
Waft, Weft, the cross thread that goes from the shuttle through the web.
Waif, Waff, strayed: vagabond: worthless: inferior: shabby.
Wair, to lay out: to expend.
Waise, Weise, to direct.
Wakerife, Waukrife, vigilant.
Wale, choice: to choose.
Walie, Waly, large: ample: an interjection of distress.
Walise, saddle-bags: portmanteau.
Wallies, the intestines: also finery.
Walloch, a species of Highland dance.
Wally-draigle, the youngest bird in a nest: a feeble, ill-grown creature.
Walth, wealth.
Wamble, to move in an undulating manner.
Wame, womb: belly.
Wamefu', *Wamefou*, a bellyful.
Wampish, to toss about in a boasting or frantic manner.
Wan, got: won: earned.
Wanchancie, Wanchancy, Wanchancy, unlucky.
Wanion, vengeance: the devil.
Wanle, Wannle, active, healthy.
Wanrestfu', restless.
Wanthriven, stunted: decayed: whose thriving is retrograde.
Wap, to throw: to flap: a quick, smart stroke.
Wappin, stout: clever.
Ware, to expend: lay out.
Wark, work.
Wark-loom, Wark-lume, a tool to work with.
Warkman, a labourer, artisan.
Warl', *Warld*, world.
Warlock, a wizard.
Warl's gear, money: wealth of any kind.
Warly, worldly: eager to amass wealth.
Warp, four, applied to the counting of oysters.
Warse, worse.
Warsh, Wersh, not salted: tasteless.
Warstle, Wurstle, Wrastle, to wrestle.
Wasna, was not.
Wastell cake, Wassail cake, an oaten loaf baked in the oven, with caraway seeds, &c. in it.
Wastrie, Wastry, prodigality: imprudent expense.
Wastrife, wasteful: prodigal.
Wat, Weet, to know.
Water-broo, Water-brose, brose made of meal and water simply.
Water-purpie, water-speedwell: brook-lime.
Water-stoup, a pail for carrying water.
Wather, weather.
Wat na, wot not.
Wattle, a wand.
Wauble, to swing: to reel.
Wauch, Waugh, Waff, nauseous: bad: shabby.
Wauff, to wave: to flap.
Waught, a draught of liquor. *Gude willie-waught*, a hearty draught.
Wauken, to rouse from sleep.
Waukrife, not apt to sleep.
Wauner, to go astray: watchful.
Waur, worse: to get the better of: to put to the worse.
Waured, Waur't, vanquished.
Wawl, to roll the eye and look wildly.
Waws, wells, and squelchies, waves, whirlpools, and gulfs.
Wean, Wee ane, Weanie, a little one: a child.
Wearifu', painful: distressing.
Weasand, Weason, the wind-pipe.
Wee, little.
Weel, well.
Weel, Weil, weal: prosperity: advantage.
Weel gaun, well going.
Weel kent, well known.
Weet, wet: dew: rain.
Weigh-bauks, the beam of a balance for weighing.
Weight, Wecht, a sieve without holes for winnowing corn.
Weil, Wiel, a small whirlpool.
Weil-faur't, having a handsome or genteel appearance.
Weil-wail't, selected with great care.
Weir, war.
Weird, destiny: fate.
Weise, Weize, to lead, guide: point out, shew the way, put in the way: whisk: use policy in attaining any object.
Welked, Waulkit, fulled, as cloth: callous.
Well-head, a spring.
Werena, were not.
Wern, a scar.
We'se, we shall or will.
Wessel, westwards.
Westlan, Westlin, western.
Wha, who.
Whaap, Whaup, Whap, the curlew.
Wha e'er, who ever.
Whaizle, to wheeze.
Whalpit, whelped.
Whample, a stroke: a slash: to stroke: to slash.
Whang, leather: a leathern string: a piece of cheese, bread, &c.: to give the strappado.
Whar, Whare, Whaur, where.
Wha's, Whase, whose.
What for no? why not?
Whatt, did whet or cut.
Whaur'll, where will.
Wheen, Whin, a parcel: a number of persons or things.
Wheep, to fly nimbly: to jerk. *Penny wheep*, small-beer.
Wheeple, to whistle like a plover.
Wheerikins, the hips.
Wheesht, be silent.
Wheezie, a blaze with a whizzing noise.
Whid, the motion of a hare running but not frightened: a lie.
Whig, to jog rudely: to urge forward.
Whigamore, a great Whig.
Whigmaleeries, crotchets: trinkets.
Whiles, sometimes.
Whilk, which.
Whilly, to deceive with specious pretences: to gull.
Whilly-whas, idle speeches: flummery.
Whimwham, a fancy: a whim.
Whinge, to whine: complain: pet: fawn like a dog.
Whinger, a sort of hanger used as a knife at meals, and as a sword at broils.
Whins, furze, gorse.
Whirry, to whirl: hurry.
Whisht, peace. *Held my whisht*, kept silence.
Whissle, a whistle: to whistle.
White, to cut with a knife.

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White hass, White hawse, sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet.
Whitter, a hearty draught of liquor.
Whittie-whatticing, making foolish conjectures: reasoning to little purpose.
Whittle, a knife.
Whittret, a weasel, so called on account of its white throat.
Whomling, whelming: overturning.
Whorn, horn.
Whully-whaing, cajoling.
Whummel, Whummle, to whelm: overturn.
Whun-stane, whin-stone.
Whup, a whip.
Whurr, to make a whirring noise.
Whyles, sometimes.
Wi', with.
Wicht, a man or person.
Wicht, strong: vigorous.
Wick, to strike a stone in an oblique direction—a term used in curling.
Wicker, willow: the smaller sort.
Widdie, a halter.
Widdiefu', *Widdifow*, ill-tempered: one who deserves a halter.
Widdle, struggle: bustle.
Wife, a woman, whether married or single, generally one past middle age.
Wife-carle, a man who busies himself about household affairs or women's work.
Wifie, a dim. or endearing term for wife.
Wile. Same as *Wyle*.
Will-a-wa, Weal-away, woe is me!
Willie-wand, a rod of willow.
Willkail, wild mustard.
Willow-wicker, the smaller species of willow.
Willyard, Willyart, wild: strange: unaccountable: bashful and reserved.
Wilsum, wilful: in a wandering state.
Wimple, a winding turn: to meander.
Wimplin, waving: meandering.
Win, to winnow.
Win, to get: arrive at any particular stage or degree.
Win', wind.
Win by, to get past: to escape.
Windles, Winnles, a turning-frame upon which yarn is put to be wound.
Windle-strae, crested dog's-tail grass.
Windock, a window.
Winna, Wunna, will not.
Winnock, a window.
Winnock-bunker, a seat in a window.
Winsome, gainly: lovely: attractive in appearance, character, or manners.
Win't, wound, as of a bobbin of yarn.
Wintle, a staggering motion: to stagger, reel, roll.
Winze, an oath.
Wippen, that with which the handle of a golf-club is wound, generally a piece of the selvage of cloth.
Wirrycow. Same as *Worriecow*.
Wise-like, proper: decent: prudent.
Wiss, to wish.
Withershins, wrong ways about: from right to left: contrary to the apparent motion of the sun.
Withouten, without.
Witters, barbs of a fishing-spear, or of a fishing-hook, &c.
Witting, Weeting, knowing.
Wizend, dried: shrunk.
Wonner, a wonder: a contemptuous appellation.
Wons, dwells.
Woo', wool.
Woodie, a gallows: a withe or rope of twisted wands with which malefactors appear formerly to have been hanged.
Woodrip, the plant woodruff.
Wooer-bab, Woor-bab, the garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops.
Wordie, Wordy, worthy: dim. of word.
Worl', the world.
Worlin, an insignificant, contemptible creature.
Worreting, contention: wrangling.
Worriecow, Wirriecow, a hobgoblin, bugbear, scarecrow: the devil.
Worry-carl, a snarling, ill-natured person.
Worset, worsted.
Wow! an exclamation of pleasure or wonder.
Wowf, wayward: unreclaimed: disordered in intellect.
Wrack, to tease, vex.
Wrak, anything thrown out by the sea: refuse of every description.
Wrang, wrong: mistaken: to wrong.
Wreeth, a wreath of drifted snow.
Wricht, a joiner.
Wud, Wood, mad: furious.
Wull, will.
Wull-a-wais, woe is me!
Wun, to win: to get, in all its senses.
Wunna, Winna, will not.
Wuntlin, rolling over and over down an incline.
Wuss. Same as *Wiss*.
Wuzzent. Same as *Wizend*.
Wyle, to beguile.
Wyle, to select: selection.
Wylie-coat, a boy's flannel underdress: a flannel petticoat.
Wynd (in a town), an alley off the street, a lane.
Wyss, wise.
Wyte, to blame, reproach.

Y

Yaff, to bark like a dog in a passion: to prate: to talk pertly.
Yagger, a hunter: a ranger about the country: a pedler.
Yald, Yauld, supple, active, athletic.
Yammer, to make a loud outcry: to complain peeviahly.
Yanking, a way of talking English: smart, active.
Yape, to be hungry.
Yard, Yaird, Yairde, a kitchen-garden.
Yarfa, a kind of peat.
Yaud, a jade: a mare: a worn-out horse.
Yaud. Far yaud, a cry of encouragement or direction from a shepherd to his dog.
Yaup, hungry: the cry of a bird or a child.
Yearlings, born in the same year.
Yearned, curdled.
Yell, barren.
Yelloch, a shrill cry.
Yellow-yelding, Yellow-yolding, the yellow-hammer.
Yenoo, at this moment.
Yer, your.
Yerd, Yird, Yirth, earth.
Yerket, jerked: lashed.
Yerl, an earl.
Ye'se, you shall or will.
Yestreen, yester even: last night.
Yett, a gate, such as is usually at the entrance into a farmyard or field.
Yeukin, Yookin, Yowkin', itching.
Yill, ale.
Yill-caup, Yill-cap, ale-stoup.
Yin, one.
Yince, once.
Yokin, Yoking, the ploughing that is done at one putting-to of the horses.
Yonker, Younker, a young fellow.
Yont, beyond: farther.
Yonter, farther.
Yontermost, still farther.
Youf, to bark.
Yoursel, yourself.
Yout, a shout, cry, scream.
Yowe, a ewe.
Yowie, dim. of yowe.
Yowl, to yell: to howl: a howl.
Yule, Christmas.
Yule-e'en, the night before Christmas.
Yurn, the acid substance used for coagulating milk.

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AMERICANISMS.

A

Aboard, used of things on shore, as 'aboard a coach, railway,' &c.

Above one's bend, out of one's power: beyond reach.

Absquatulate, to run away, esp. in disgrace.

Acknowledge the corn, to acknowledge or confess a charge or imputation.

Ad, abbreviation of advertisement.

Adobe, sun-baked brick used for building houses, &c. [Sp.]

Advanced female, a woman who claims the rights and privileges of men.

Africanise, to place under the control of Africans or negroes.

Afterclap, an additional, and generally unjust demand, beyond the bargain originally made.

After night, after candle-light: in the evening.

Albany beef, the sturgeon, which ascends the Hudson River as far as Albany.

Alewife. See Dict.

All any more, no more.

All-fired, very: in a great degree.

Alter, to geld, as animals.

Amalgamate, To, applied to the mixing of the black and white races.

Ambition, grudge: spite.

Among, between.

Anti, a bet placed in opposition to the dealer's bet in playing the game of poker—hence, *To anti*, to bet.

Antony over, a game at ball played by two parties of boys on opposite sides of a school-house, over which the ball is thrown.

Apple-brandy, a kind of brandy distilled from cider.

Apple-butter, a sauce made of apples stewed down in cider, which is put away, like butter, in tubs, for use during the winter.

Apple-jack. Same as *Apple-brandy*.

Apple-slump, a New England dish, consisting of apples and molasses baked within a bread-pie in an iron pot.

Appreciate, to raise the value of.

Approbate, to express approbation of.

Ark, a large flat boat used on some of the western rivers to transport merchandise.

Arkansas toothpick, a kind of bowie-knife, which can be shut up into the handle.

Arpent, an acre. [Fr.]

Arriero, a muleteer. [Sp.]

Arroyo, a ravine. [Sp.]

Atole, Indian corn gruel. [Sp.]

Avails, profits, proceeds.

Avalanche, a corr. of ambulance.

Axe to grind. A member of Congress who supports some favourite project, which makes him appear generous while he acts from a selfish motive, is said to have *an axe to grind*.

B

Back and forth, backward and forward.

Backbone, firmness, stability of purpose, energy.

Back out, to retreat from a difficulty: to withdraw from an engagement or contest.

Backward, bashful: timid.

Bacon, To save one's, to preserve one's self from harm.

Bad, ill, as 'I feel quite bad to-day.'

Bag, to capture.

Bagasse, the dry remains of the sugar-cane after the juice has all been pressed out, used as fuel. [Fr.]

Bagging, hempen bags for packing cotton in.

Bail, the handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle.

Bail one's own boat, to mind one's own business, without waiting for help from others.

Balance, the remainder of *anything*, as 'the balance of a speech.'

Bald-face, bad whiskey.

Bald-headed, To go it, to rush eagerly to do a thing, as if without taking time to cover the head.

Balk, to stop abruptly in one's course, as a horse.

Bang, to beat—that is, to excel or surpass.

Bang-up, an old word for a heavy over-coat.

Bankable, receivable at a bank, as bills: discountable, as notes.

Bank-bill, a bank-note.

Banker, a vessel employed in fishing on the banks of Newfoundland.

Bannock, a cake of Indian meal fried in lard. [Scot.]

Banquette, the name for the side-walk in some of the Southern cities. [Fr.]

Banter, to challenge to a match: to provoke to a wager.

Bar, in the West, the bear.

Bar, to frequent the drinking-shop.

Barbecue. See Dict.

Barfoot, said of tea or coffee taken without sugar and cream.

Bark a squirrel, to strike with a rifle-ball the bark on the upper side of a branch on which the animal sits, so that the concussion kills it without mutilating it.

Bark up the wrong tree, to mistake one's object: to pursue the wrong course to obtain it. In hunting, a dog drives a squirrel or other game into a tree, where by barking he attracts its attention until the hunter arrives. Sometimes the game escapes, or the dog is deceived, and barks up the wrong tree.

Barnyard, a barnyard fowl.

Barraclade, a home-made napless blanket. [D. *baare kleederen*, bare cloths.]

Barranca, a deep ravine produced suddenly by heavy rains, and having steep banks. [Sp.]

Barraque, a roof on four posts for sheltering hay or other produce. [Fr. *baraque*, barrack.]

Barrens, elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees unfit for timber.

Base-ball, a game at ball, so called from the bases or bounds, usually four in number, which designate the circuit which each player must make after striking the ball.

Basket-meeting, a picnic deriving its name from each member bringing his provisions in a basket.

Batter-cake, a cake of Indian meal, made with butter-milk or cream.

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Bay, a tract of low swampy land, covered with bay-trees.
Bayou, the outlet of a lake, a channel for water. [Fr. *boyau*, gut, bowel.]
Bead, *To draw a*, to fire, from the practice of the Western hunter, in taking aim, of gradually raising the front sight, which resembles a bead, to a level with the hind sight, and firing the moment the two are in a line.
Bear a hand, to assist: to be active and not delay.
Beat, to surpass: to excel.
Beautiful, applied indiscriminately to anything pleasing or good.
Bee, an assemblage of people, generally neighbours, to unite their labours for the benefit of one individual or family. *Apple-bee*, an assembly to gather apples, or to cut them up for drying. *Husking-bee*, an assembly for husking corn.
Bee-line, a direct or straight line from one point to another, from the practice of bees, when loaded with honey, returning to their hives in a direct line.
Bellmare, a mare chosen to lead a caravan or drove of mules in the south-west: the leader of a political party.
Biddy, a domestic fowl: a chicken.
Bindery, a place where books are bound.
Biscuit, a peculiar kind of hot tea-roll, usually fermented.
Blueback, a paper-money note of the Confederate states.
Blummachies, flowers. [D.]
Board, On. Same as *Aboard.*
Boatable, capable of being navigated by boats.
Bobbery, a squabble: a row.
Bob-sled, a sled for the transportation of large timber from the forest to a river or public road.
Bockey, a bowl or vessel made from a gourd. [From the Dutch.]
Bocking, a kind of baize or woollen cloth, used to cover floors or to protect carpets.
Bodette, a cot bedstead, so called in Canada.
Boggle, to embarrass.
Bogue, to come suddenly upon.
Bogus, a beverage made of rum and molasses.
Bogus, spurious: counterfeit.
Bolt, to start off suddenly—said originally of a horse starting from his course, afterwards applied to politicians who suddenly desert their party.
Bombproof, an official connected with the army, not expected to expose himself to the enemy's fire.
Bonny-clabber, thick milk from which the whey is drained to get the curds out.
Boost, to lift or push one up a tree or over a fence.
Bootee, a boot without a top, or a shoe made like a boot without a leg.
Born in the woods to be scared by an owl, Not, too much used to danger to be easily frightened.
Boss, a master: an employer of labour. [D. *baas*, a master.]
Boss, a name for the buffalo, among the hunters of the prairie. [L. *bos*, an ox.]
Bossy, a familiar name for a calf. See *Boss.*
Boughten, which is bought.
Bourbon, any old-fashioned party which acts unmindful of past experience.
Brash, brittle.
Brave, an Indian fighting-man.
Bravely, very well: excellently.
Breadstuff, denoting all the cereals that can be converted into bread.
Brewis, crusts of rye and Indian bread, softened with milk and eaten with molasses.
Brickley, brittle.
Broom-corn, a variety of maize, from the tufts of which brooms are made.
Buck, to put forth one's whole energy.
Buckbeer, a very strong kind of beer.
Buck party, a company without ladies.
Buckra, a white man, used by the blacks.
Buffalo chips, the dry dung of the buffalo, used as fuel on the prairies.
Buffalo robe, the skin of the buffalo, dressed for use.
Bug, a beetle.
Buggy, a single-seated, four-wheeled vehicle, with or without a top, drawn by one or two horses.
Bulger, anything very large.
Bummer, one who loots.
Bumper, the buffer of a railway carriage.
Bun, a familiar name for the squirrel.
Buncombe, *Buncome*, pretended enthusiasm: fictitious sympathy.
Bunk, a wooden case used in country taverns and in offices, which serves for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night: a sailor's sleeping-berth. *To bunk*, to go to bed.
Bunkum. Same as *Buncombe.*
Bunt, to butt: to push with horns.
Burglarise, to steal. *Burglarising*, the occupation of a burglar.
Burgle, to steal.
Bush, a region abounding in trees and shrubs.
Bushwhacker, a raw countryman: a lawless person or a fugitive from justice, who has taken to the bush.
Bust, to burst: to fail in business: a drinking-bout.
Buster, anything large in size: a man of great strength: a drinking-bout.
Butte, a detached hill or ridge rising abruptly, but not high enough to be called a mountain. [Fr.]
Buzzard, a spoiled piece of work.
By and again, now and then.

C

Cable, to send a message by the telegraph cable.
Caboodle, a crowd.
Caboose, a small railway car.
Cache, a hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions. [Fr.]
Cacique, a chief of an Indian tribe: the mayor of a New Mexican town: a pompous and self-sufficient individual.
Cakes, Hurry up the, be quick about it!—originating in the partiality Americans have for hot cakes at breakfast, which, in order to be satisfactory, must be brought to the table as soon as they are baked.
Calabash, the gourd: a drinking-vessel made from its fruit: a weak and empty head.
Calaboose, the common jail, in the Southern States. [Sp. *calabozo.*]
Calculate, to esteem, suppose, believe, think, intend.
Calibogus, a mixture of rum and spruce-beer.
Calico, coloured cotton-cloth, coarser than muslin.
Callithump, an assemblage of persons, with tin horns, bells, rattles, &c., who parade the streets making as much noise as possible.
Camfire, camphor.
Camp out, to spend the night in the open air.
Can, to put in a can or air-tight vessel, as fruit.
Canacks, Canucks, Canadians.
Caney, applied to a place where cane either grows, or once grew in abundance.
Cañon, Canyon, a narrow tunnel-like passage between high and precipitous banks, formed by mountains or table-lands, with a river running beneath. [Sp.]
Cant, to turn over, as a piece of timber.
Cant-hook, a wooden lever, with an iron hook at one end, with which heavy articles of merchandise or timber are canted or turned over.
Captain, the conductor of a railway train.
Caption, a heading.
Car, a carriage.
Carlicues, Curlicues, fantastic ornaments.
Carry, to lead.
Carryall, a four-wheeled pleasure-carriage: in Canada, a sleigh. [Fr. *carriole.*]
Casa, a country-house. [Sp.]
Cashunk, an exclamation imitative of a sudden noise.
Cater-cornered, Catty-cornered, diagonally.
Caucus, a meeting of the leading

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politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued in an approaching election.

Cavallard, a long string of horses and mules, laden with merchandise. [Sp. *caballada*.]

Caveson, a muzzle for a horse. [Fr. *caveçon*.]

Cavort, to speak or act in an extravagant manner. [From Sp. *cavar*, to paw, applied to horses.]

Chain-lightning, *Chained lightning*, forked lightning: inferior whiskey.

Chance, a certain amount or supply.

Chaparral, a tract of land covered with shrubs and bushes, mostly armed with spines. [From Sp. *chaparra*, an evergreen dwarf-oak.]

Charm, money.

Chaw up, to use up: to demolish.

Check, an impromptu meal of cold provisions.

Cheek, a door-post.

Chickaree, the popular name of the red squirrel.

Chicken-fixings, a chicken fricassee.

Chicken-pie, a Southern term to designate the necessary expenses for purchasing legislative votes and newspaper influence.

Chimbley, *Chimley*, chimney.

Chinch, the bed-bug: an insect that infests wheat. [Sp.]

Chip, to be merry.

Chipper, a lively, cheerful person.

Chisel, to cheat.

Chock, to fill up.

Choke off, to stop a speaker when addressing an audience.

Chomp, to champ: to chew loudly and greedily.

Chop, quality. [Chin.]

Chore, small work of a domestic kind.

Chowder, a favourite New England dish, made of fish, pork, onions, and biscuit stewed together.

Chowderhead, a dunce.

Chuck-full, a form of choke-full.

Chunk, a short, thick piece of wood, &c.

Chunky, short and thick.

Clam, a common shell-fish. *As happy as a clam*, a common expression on those parts of the coast where clams are found.

Clam-bake, the baking of clams in an improvised stove of stones and weeds.

Clam-shell, the lips or mouth: the patent lock on a mail-bag.

Clapboard, a thin, narrow board, used to cover the sides of houses, and placed so as to overlap the one below it.

Claybank, denoting the colour most common to a bank of clay.

Clever, good-natured, obliging.

Clifty, applied to a river on the banks of which limestone cliffs abound.

Clip, a blow. *To clip*, to give a blow.

Clockmutch, a woman's cap composed of three pieces—a straight centre one from the forehead to the neck, with two side-pieces. [D. *klapmuts*, a night-cap.]

Clothier, one who makes and fulls cloth.

Coast, to slide down a frozen or snow-covered hill on a sled.

Coast, On the, near at hand.

Cob, of corn, the spike or stipe on which the grains of maize grow.

Cobbler, a beverage composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and ice finely broken up, sucked through a straw or other tube.

Comical, strange, extraordinary.

Complected, having a certain complexion.

Condeript, thrown into fits.

Conduct, To, to behave one's self (without the pronoun).

Conferee, one of a number of persons delegated from the two houses of legislature for the purpose of devising an agreement on some point in dispute between them.

Coniacker, a maker of false coin.

Considerable, used as an adverb or as a noun.

Consociate, to unite in an assembly, as pastors and delegates of churches.

Consociation, fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates.

Contemplate, to propose, to intend.

Contraptions, new and peculiar things.

Convenient, near at hand: within easy reach.

Coon, the racoon: a member of the Whig party. *A gone coon*, an individual in a serious or hopeless difficulty.

Coonery, Whiggery.

Cord, a large quantity.

Corduroy, a rough kind of road, consisting of loose poles or logs laid across a swamp, presenting a ribbed appearance.

Corn, maize.

Corn, To acknowledge the. See *Acknowledge.*

Corn-blades, the leaves of the maize.

Corn-broom. Same as *Broom-corn.*

Corn-dodger, a cake made of Indian corn, so called from its disposition to dodge or jump about in the act of baking.

Corn-juice, whiskey.

Corn-shucking, an occasion on which a farmer invites his neighbours to his house or barn to assist him in stripping the shucks or husks from his corn. It is accompanied with merry-making and frolic.

Corp, corpse.

Corporosity, the living body.

Corral, a large enclosure for cattle formed of cedar-logs: the ring formed by the wagons of a hunter's train, into which all the horses and cattle are driven at night to graze. [Sp.—*corro*, a circle.]

Cotbetty, a man who interferes with woman's special duties in a household.

Cotton to, to take a liking to, to fancy, to stick to, as cotton would.

Court, in New England, applied to a legislative body composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate.

Court-house, in the South, a name often given to the county town, as *Fairfax Court-house.*

Coverlid, coverlet.

Cow-catcher, on a railway, a triangular fender of iron, placed in front of the locomotive, to clear the line of cattle, sheep, &c.

Cowcumber, cucumber.

Cracker, a squib: a small hard biscuit.

Cracklings, a Southern dish consisting of pieces of the rind of pork roasted and baked into bread: cinders.

Crease, to shoot, as a deer, so that the ball cuts the skin at a precise spot of the upper part of the neck.

Creature, an animal, esp. a horse.

Creek, a small stream.

Crook, in tailoring, one who cuts out garments.

Crowd, a company, not necessarily large.

Cruise, To go a, on the New England coast, applied to going inland, as having an airing, riding on horseback or in a stage-coach, &c.

Cruller, a cake made of a strip of sweetened dough boiled in lard, the two ends of which are twisted or curled together. [D. *kruller*.]

Curlicues. See *Carlicues.*

Curtitude, shortness.

Cuss, prob. a contraction of customer, in the sense of a person that one meets or has to do with.

Cussedness, wickedness: resoluteness.

Custodize, to take into custody.

Cut a swathe, to make a great show: to make a figure.

Cut didoes, to be frolicsome.

Cut dirt, to run away in haste.

Cute, acute, sharp, cunning.

Cut one's stick, to die.

Cut up shines, to play tricks.

D

Daddock, a trunk of a fallen tree rotting away and turning into mould.

Daddyism, respect paid to good family and honourable descent.

Daft, mad. [Scot.]

Dander, dandruff, scurf. *To get one's dander up*, to get into a passion.

Dansy, failing from old age.

Darky, a negro.

Dawdle, one who loiters over his work.

Daze, a state of utter bewilderment.

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Deacon a calf, to knock it on the head as soon as it is born.
Deacon berries, to place the largest on the top.
Deacon off (at a meeting), to give the cue and lead the debate.
Deadhead, one who enjoys whatever may be had for money without paying, as a railway pass, &c.
Decedent, a deceased person.
Declension, the act of declining.
Deed, to convey or transfer by deed.
Delegate, a representative from a Territory, having a voice in Congress, but no vote.
Deputise, to appoint a deputy.
Desk, the reading-desk: the clerical profession.
Desperate, exceedingly.
Dicker, to barter: to chaffer.
Dickey, a gentleman's shirt-collar.
Dig, a hard-working student.
Dig up the hatchet. See *Hatchet*.
Dike, a person in full dress.
Dime, a silver coin of the value of ten cents.
Dipsy, the sinker of a fishing-line.
Dirt, soil.
Disremember, to forget.
District, the fraction of a state containing the number of inhabitants entitled to send one representative to the House: to divide into districts.
Divide, a watershed.
Dixie, a name applied to the Southern Confederacy.
Dobber, the float of a fishing-line.
Docious, docile.
Docity, docility.
Dock-walloper, an idle fellow who loiters about the docks.
Doctor, the cook on board a ship.
Dodger. Same as *Corn-dodger*.
Dogs, andirons.
Dominie, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.
Donate, to give as a donation: to contribute.
Donnock, *Donock*, a stone.
Doted, rotten: spoiled.
Dough-faces, a nickname given to the Northern abettors of negro slavery: pliable politicians.
Dough-nut, a small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk, and boiled in lard.
Dove, dived.
Down, to humble.
Dozed, *Dozy*, said of timber beginning to decay.
Dratted, very: exceeding.
Draw a bead. See *Bead*.
Drink, a river: a pond.
Driver, universally applied to one who drives horses.
Droger, a vessel built solely for burden, as for transporting cotton, &c.
Drudge, raw whiskey.
Drummer, an agent of a commercial house, who solicits orders, collects debts, &c.
Dubersome, of an uncertain state of mind.
Dumfoundered, stupefied.
Dump, to unload, as a cart, by tilting it up.
Dunning, a peculiar operation for curing cod-fish.
Dutiable, liable to duty.
Dyed in the wool, ingrained: thorough.

E

Eagle, a gold coin of the value of ten dollars.
Eat, to give to eat: to provide with food.
Editorial, a leading article in a newspaper.
Egg, to pelt with eggs.
Elephant, To see the, to see all and know everything, taken from travelling menageries, in which the elephant forms the most attractive feature of the show.
Emptyings, the lees of beer, &c., and yeast.
Engineer, the driver of a railway-train.
Enthuse, to fill or be filled with enthusiasm.
Erupt, to break out in an eruption.
Essence peddler, the skunk.
Euchre, a game at cards: to defeat.
Evening, afternoon: the time between dinner and supper.
Eventuate, to issue: to come to an end.
Everlasting, very: exceeding.
Excurt, to make an excursion.

F

Factory-cotton, unbleached cotton goods made at home.
Fair, to clear up, said of the weather.
Fall, to fell: to cut down.
Fall, the autumn.
Family, A man of, a man who has a family.
Farallon, an isolated island or promontory. [Sp.]
Fatticows, *Fetticus*, corn-salad. [D. *vettikost*.]
Favor, to ease: to spare.
Fay, to fit.
Feather, to rise as cream on the top of a cup of tea.
Feeze, *To be in a*, to be in a state of excitement.
Fellowship, To, to hold communion.
Fence, To be on the, to be neutral, or to be ready to join the strongest party.
Fernent, opposite. [Scot. *fornent*.]
Fetch, to perform.
Fetch up, to stop suddenly.
Fetticus. Same as *Fatticows*.
Fice, a small worthless cur.
Finding-store, a store where shoemakers' tools are kept for sale.
Finnikin, *Finniking*, *Finniky*, finical.
Fire, to throw.
Fire-water, spirits.
Fireworks, lucifer matches.
Five-shooter, a revolver with five barrels.
Fix, condition: predicament: dilemma.
Fixings, arrangements, embellishments, trimmings, &c.
Fizzle, a ridiculous failure.
Flag, to signal, as a railway-train.
Flambustious, great and showy.
Flap-jacks, large pancakes, generally eaten at supper.
Flashy, not sweet and fruitful.
Flat-footed, firm-footed: resolute.
Fleshy, stout.
Flip, a drink of brandy and sugar mixed with beer, and heated by plunging into it a red-hot iron. [Sw. *flepp*.]
Floater, a candidate representing several counties.
Flock, To fire into the wrong, to make a mistake in attempting to overcome an adversary.
Flouring-mills, grist-mills.
Flummux, to give up a purpose: to die.
Flunk, to back out from fear.
Flutter-wheel, a very small wheel, requiring but little water, and often not moving steadily.
Fly, to flee.
Fly around, to be quick at some pressing work.
Foot, To pull, to make great haste.
Forehanded, well off: comfortable.
Fouty, trifling.
Fox, in boot-repairing, to put a new foot to old uppers.
Foxed, said of a book, when the paper, owing to some fault in its manufacture, becomes spotted with light-brown or yellow spots.
Freeze, to wish ardently.
Freshet, an overflow of water.
Frills, an assumption of style.
Fruitist, a fruit-gardener.
Funeralize, to perform a religious ceremony at a funeral.
Funk, *Funkify*. Same as *Flunk*.
Furr, far.

G

Gab, loquacity.
Gale, a state of excitement.
Gamboller. A corr. of gambler.
Gambrel, a hipped roof to a house.
Gas, moonshine: idle boasting.
Gaum, to soil.
Gentle, to make gentle.
Gerrymandering, a plan of arranging the political divisions of a State, so that in an election one party may obtain an advantage over its opponent, even though the latter may possess a majority of the votes in the State. [So called from Elbridge Gerry, the instigator of the plan.]
Get along, to get on.
Gird, To take a, to make an effort.
Girdle a tree, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and alburnum of a tree, in order to kill it.
Given name, Christian name.
Glass, to glaze.
Glimpse, to get a glimpse of.

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Go ahead, to go forward: to proceed.
Goaheaditive, going forward.
Go back on somebody, to abandon him: to disappoint his expectations.
Go by, to call: to stop at.
Go it strong, to perform an act with vigour or without scruple.
Gondola, a low, flat-bottomed boat, in which produce is carried to market.
Gone with, become of.
Goney, Gonus, a stupid fellow.
Gonoff, a bungler at cheating.
Go through (a man), to strip him of all his valuables, to expose his political treachery, &c.
Gouge, imposition, cheat, fraud: to cheat.
Graham bread, bread made of unbolted wheat. [From S. Graham, a lecturer on dietetics.]
Grain, English corn.
Grass widow, a wife separated from her husband for a time only.
Greenback, the paper-money of the United States, so called from its colour.
Griddles, utensils for baking cakes: the cakes themselves.
Grind an axe. See *Axe*.
Grit, courage, spirit.
Gritty, spirited, courageous.
Grocery, a grocer's shop.
Groggery, a place where grog and other liquors are drunk.
Guess, to believe, suppose, imagine.
Gully, to wear a gully or hollow channel in the earth.
Gumption, understanding and discernment.

H

Hacienda, a large plantation, with the mansion of the owner. [Sp.]
Hack, a hired carriage.
Happen in, to happen to come in.
Happy as a clam. See *Clam*.
Hard row to hoe, a matter difficult to accomplish, a metaphor derived from hoeing corn.
Hasty-pudding, Indian meal stirred in boiling water into a thick batter or pudding, and eaten with milk, butter, and sugar or molasses.
Hatchet, Bury the, to make peace, to arrange a difficulty, from the Indian ceremony of burying the tomahawk or hatchet, when they made peace.
Hatchet, Dig up the, to commence a war, to re-open a controversy, from the Indian practice of digging up the buried tomahawk on the breaking out of a war.
Haul weeds, to pull up weeds.
Head-cheese, the ears and feet of swine, cut up fine, and, after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese.
Head off, to get before: to intercept.
Heap, a number: a large quantity.
Heft, to try the weight of a thing by raising it: weight: the greater part of a thing.
Heifer, a wife.
Heir, to inherit.
Help, a servant: an operative in a factory.
Hendy, handy.
Herbs, simples.
High-faluting, high-sounding, bombastic, as a speech.
Hitch, to agree: to get along amicably.
Hity-tity, to make much of.
Hoe-cake, a cake of Indian meal, baked before the fire. [From a primitive method of baking it on a hoe.]
Hominy. See Dict.
Hook, an angular point in a river.
Hookey, To play, to play truant.
Hoople, a hoop. [D. *hoepel*.]
Horse, a man of energy. *A one-horse affair*, anything small and insignificant. *Wheel-horse*, the main prop and support of a political party.
Hot, did hit.
Housekeep, to keep a house.
How? what?
Hub, a projection, a protuberance.
Human, a human being.
Hunk, a hunch, a large piece.
Hunk, a goal or place of refuge.
Hurry up the cakes. See *Cakes*.
Husbandhood, the condition of a husband.
Hyper, to be busy.

I

Ilk, stamp: class: society.
Ill, immoral: of bad habits.
Immediately, as soon as.
Indian file, single file, from the custom of the Indians in traversing the woods, or in marching to battle, one following after and treading in the footsteps of the other, in order to baffle any guess as to the number that may have passed.
Indian giver, one who, after having given away a thing, wishes to have it back again, from the Indians expecting an equivalent in return for anything they may have given.
Indian liquor, adulterated whiskey.
Indian summer, a short and beautiful season in the latter part of autumn.
Interview, used as a verb.
Invite, an invitation.
It, added as an expletive to verbs.
Item, a point of information.

J

Jab, to handle harshly: to strike or thrust with a knife.
Jacal, a rough kind of dwelling, consisting of stakes, the interstices between which have been filled up with clay. [Mexican *xacalli*, a straw-hat.]
Jack, to brand, as cattle.
Jag, a small load.
Jamboree, a row, a disturbance.
Jersey-lightning, apple-brandy.
Jessie, To give, to give a thrashing.
Jew, to haggle: to bargain.
Jigger, a small fishing-vessel.
Johnny-cake, a cake of Indian meal baked before the fire.
Jole, jowl.
Jornada, a dry desert of considerable extent. [Sp., 'a day's journey.']
Joss-house, a small, insignificant building, used as a Chinese temple.
Judiciary, The, the branch of government in which judicial power is vested.
Jumper, a rude kind of sleigh, made of two elastic poles on which a box is fastened.
Junk, a fragment of any solid substance.

K

Keeler, a vessel in which dishes are washed.
Keeling over, an entire overthrow of a man's hopes or circumstances.
Keener, a sharp man.
Keep, to live: to have a place of business.
Keeping-room, drawing-room.
Kellick, a small anchor.
Kelter, order and good condition.
Key, quay.
Kibblings, small fragments of fish used as bait on the banks of Newfoundland.
Kid, a large box into which fish are thrown as fast as caught.
Kill, a channel or arm of the sea: a stream: a river.
Killock. Same as *Kellick*.
Kilter. Same as *Kelter*.
Kinkle, notion: idea.
Kinky, eccentric: fanciful.
Kiver, to cover.
Knife, to cut, as with a knife: to stab.
Knocked into a cocked-hat, knocked out of shape: spoiled: ruined.
Kootoo, to bow to: to flatter. [Chin.]
Ku-klux, men who, under the shelter of night and disguise, perpetrate political outrages.

L

Lam, to beat or bang.
Landscapist, a painter of landscapes.
Lane, a road inclosed on both sides by a fence.
Lap-tea, a tea-party where, for want of room, the guests sit on each other's laps.
Lariat, a rope of raw hide twisted for tying horses and mules together, or for fastening them to a stake driven into the ground. [Sp. *la reata*, the rope.]
Law, to go to law.
Lay, to lie.

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Laylock, lilac.
Levee, an embankment on the side of a river, to confine it within its natural channel.
Lick, a place where rock-salt and salt-springs attract great numbers of buffalo and deer: a piece, a part.
Lift hair, to scalp.
Lig, a fish-hook with lead cast around its upper part, in order to sink it.
Light-bread, wheaten-bread as distinguished from corn-bread.
Lightwood, small chips of resinous pine-wood, so called from their yielding a bright light.
Like, as.
Lily-pads, places where the leaves of the water-lily form, as it were, floating islands on the surface of a pond.
Limb, leg.
Line bees, To, to pursue the bee to its hive in a distant tree.
Linguister, a talkative person.
Links, sausages.
Live, quick: green: active.
Liven up, to stir, as the fire.
Lives, lief.
Loan, to lend.
Lobby, to attempt to exert an influence on the members of a legislative body by persons not members of such body, from their attempts being confined to the lobby of the house.
Local, a newspaper article of local interest only: a reporter who collects local news.
Lodge (of Indians), a family, including the fighting-men, women, and children.
Log, to get out logs.
Logicise, to reason.
Log-rolling, a system among members of the legislature, by which they engage to help each other.
Logy, slow-moving: heavy.
Loo, to defeat, taken from the game at cards.
Lot, a piece or division of land, originally assigned by drawing lots.
Lumber, timber cut and sawed for use.
Lumberer, Lumberman, one engaged in getting out lumber or timber.

M

Mail, to post, as letters, &c.
Mailable, that may be carried in the mail.
Make tracks, to leave: to walk away.
Mammoxed, seriously injured.
Mantle-place, mantel-piece.
Marble, to move off.
Marblehead turkeys, codfish.
Marvel, marble.
Mash, a corr. of *Marsh*.
Matter, amount: extent.
Meeching, skulking. See *Miching* in Dict.
Mighty, in a great degree: very.
Mind, to remember: to take care.
Misery, pain.
Mitten, To have got the, to be jilted by a lady, said of a gentleman who has been discarded by one to whom he has been paying his addresses.
Mobby, Mobee, punch (liquor).
Moccasin. See Dict.
Moke, an old person, disrespectfully spoken to.
Monkey-spoon, a spoon bearing the figure of a monkey, carved in silver on the extremity of the handle, given at the funerals of great people in the state of New York to the pall-bearers.
Most, almost.
Muckrakes, political persons who fish in troubled waters.
Mud-lumps, applied to the earliest appearance of soft, spongy land at the mouth of the Mississippi.
Mud-sill, the lowest class of society, orig. the timber laid down to form a foundation for a line of railway.
Mulling, bustling: stirring.
Mung, confused: apparently contradictory.
Mush. See Dict.
Music, fun: frolic.
Musical, humorous.
Musicianer, a musician.
Muss, a difficulty: a state of disorder. See Dict.

N

Name, Given. See *Given*.
Natural, fierce, savage: native.
Near, to: at.
Needcessity, necessity.
Nimshi, nincompoop.
Nocake, a powder made of Indian corn, parched in the ashes, and stuffed into a leather bag, to serve as provender for long journeys. [An Indian word.]
Nor, than.
Notch, an opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill.
Notify, to give notice to (a person).
Notion, inclination.
Notions, small-wares or trifles.
Nubbins, imperfectly formed ears of corn.

O

Oak-barrens, straggling forests of poor, stunted oak-trees.
Oak-openings, undulating plains dotted over with groups of well-grown oaks.
Obituarist, the writer of an obituary.
Offish, distant or unapproachable in manners.
Offset, a sum, account, or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent. *To offset*, to make the account of one party pay the demand of another.
Oldermost, oldest.
Olycoke, a cake fried in lard. [D. *olikoek*, oil-cake.]
One-horse affair. See *Horse*.
Onplush, a corr. of nonplus.
Onto, upon.
Orate, to make a speech.
Osculate, to kiss.
Outside of, beside: except.
Outstorm, to overbear by storming.
Overly, excessively.

P

Paas, Easter.
Paddy, unhusked rice.
Paint, a spotted horse or other animal.
Painter, the popular name of the cougar or panther.
Palmetto, a species of dwarf palm.
Pandowdy, a dish of stewed apples, into which the crust covering them has been stirred.
Pappoose, an Indian baby. The word is an Indian corr. of babies.
Pardner, partner.
Park, a public square or enclosure.
Parlour, drawing-room.
Parquet, the pit of a theatre. [Fr., 'an inlaid floor.']
Passenger, To wake up the wrong, to be mistaken in a man.
Patent-outside, an outside of a newspaper printed and purchased from a firm, which furnishes it with the paper required for the whole edition.
Patroon, a grantee of land to be settled under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.
Pay? What's to, what is the matter?
Pay-streak, a digger's term used to denote the lode or vein which is to repay him for all his labour.
Peak, Peke, to peep: to pry into.
Peaked, sickly-looking.
Pea-time, the season of pease. *The last of pea-time*, the time when a man is in great trouble. *Pea-time is over*, no chance remains.
Peert, recovering after sickness.
Pee-wee, a little marble.
Pemican, Pemmican. See Dict.
Peon, a labourer or small farmer of Spanish blood.
Perk, lively: brisk: holding up the head.
Persimmons, To rake up the, to rake up the plums of the persimmon-tree: to pocket the stakes.
Persky, great: very: exceedingly.
Persuasion, class: rank: occupation.
Pestily, very: extremely.
Peter Funk, a person employed at an auction to bid on articles put up for sale, in order to raise their price.
Picayune, in New Orleans, the sixteenth part of a dollar.
Pickaninny, the baby of a negro.
Pick-up dinner, a dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals.
Picra, anything mean and objectionable.

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Pie, a tart.
Pile, an arrow. [D. *pyl.*]
Pile, To make one's, to make one's fortune.
Pillow-bier, *Pillow-slip*, pillow-case.
Pincher, a bill in the Legislature which promises to secure a pecuniary reward from those who are interested in its defeat.
Pine-barrens, level sandy tracts covered with pine-trees.
Pine-blank, point-blank.
Pinole, powdered Indian corn mixed with sugar. [Of Sp. origin.]
Pinxter, Whitsunday. [D. *pingster.*]
Pipe-laying, the employment by fraudulent means of persons as voters, who are not entitled to vote.
Pirogue, a boat or canoe.
Pit, the kernel of a fruit.
Pitcher, a jug.
Pizarro, piazza.
Placer, the discovery of anything which promises a large return.
Plank, to lay, to put—applied to money.
Planter, in Newfoundland, a person engaged in the fishery.
Planter, a piece of timber or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river, while the other rises near the surface of the water.
Plow, plough.
Plum, a generic name for all berries.
Plunder, personal luggage.
Poker, a hobgoblin: a frightful object.
Pokerish, likely to excite fear.
Politicate, to make politics a trade.
Polt, a blow.
Pond, a sheet of water smaller than a lake, but not confined by artificial banks.
Pone, a maize-cake. [Of Indian origin.]
Pop-corn or *Popped-corn*, parched Indian corn, so called from the noise it makes on bursting open.
Popular, conceited.
Portage, a carrying-place over land between navigable waters, or along the banks of rivers, &c.
Potty-baker, a potter. [D. *potte-bakker.*]
Potwalloper, a slovenly person.
Pow-wow, a public meeting, esp. one at which there is more noise than deliberation, the name orig. given to any assembly of Indians to celebrate feasts, perform dances, or hold councils.
Prairillon, a small prairie.
Preach, preaching.
Predicate, to base an argument.
Prehaps, perhaps.
Present, put on the back of letters to persons residing in the place where the letter is written.
Preserves, fruits preserved in sugar.
Presidential, relating to a president.
Pretty, anything pretty.
Prime, in a first-rate manner.
Prospect, to go in search of a farm, plantation, mine, &c.
Proven, proved. [Scot.]
Publishment, a publishing of the banns of marriage.
Puke, a low, contemptible fellow.
Pull foot. See *Foot.*
Pull up, to stop, from the pull on the reins when making a horse stop.
Pull wool over the eyes, to attempt to blind a person's judgment, from the practice of pulling wool over the eyes of sheep, to make them go into the water, or into the pen where they are to be shorn.
Puncheons, split logs, with their faces somewhat smoothed with an axe or hatchet.
Punk, a species of fungus or rotten wood, easily set on fire.
Punt, a small boat made of a hollow tree.
Purgery, the room in which the sugar-cane juice is placed in hogsheads, and allowed to drain off its molasses.
Put, begone.
Put through, to carry out successfully.

Q

Qualify, to swear to discharge the duties of an office: to make oath of any fact.

R

Rafts, trees arrested as they have floated down a river by some sand-bar, where they lodge for years.
Rag, a piece of linen.
Rail, a railway: to go by railway.
Raise, to procure, to obtain: to bring up.
Raising, yeast.
Rake up, to bring to light, to discover.
Rancheria, the place where a number of rancheros collect together: a collection of ranchos into a small village.
Ranchero, one who lives in a rancho. [Sp.]
Rancho, a rude hut of posts covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen lodge at night. [Sp.]
Rantankerous, given to quarrelling.
Reckon, to think, imagine, believe, conjecture.
Red, a red cent, the smallest coin of the United States.
Redemptioner, one who purchases his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services.
Redistrict, to arrange the districts of a state.
Rench, to rinse.
Renewedly, again, once more.
Rent, rental.
Resolute, to resolve: to make a resolution.
Retiracy, retirement.
Retire, to go to bed.
Revamp, to repair, to refit.
Ride, to carry.
Right off, immediately.
Rights, To, directly, soon.
Rile, to make angry.
Rising, Rising of, more than, upwards of.
Robustious, robust.
Rock, a stone of any size.
Rock, to throw stones at.
Rokage, Rokeage, Indian corn parched, ground to powder, and mixed with sugar.
Rolling, undulating.
Rookery, a congregation of seals on the coast of California.
Room, to live in a room.
Rooster, the male of the domestic fowl.
Rope in, to take or sweep in collectively: to gather in: to enlist.
Rosum, a corruption of rosin.
Roundabout, a short jacket.
Row up Salt River, To, to suffer a political defeat.
Rubbers, india-rubber overshoes.
Rugged, vigorous, robust.
Run, a brook or small stream. *To be run*, to be managed or kept, as a hotel.
Run into the ground, to expose to constant and close persecution, ending in destruction—originally used of forcing beavers and other burrowing animals to seek refuge in their holes underground.
Runt, applied to cattle and men inferior in size.
Rushers, persons going to the gold-mines.
Rustics, the restive movements of an unquiet horse.

S

Sachem, the title of an Indian chief: the name of the presiding officer of a portion of the Democratic party.
Sag, to sink in the middle when supported at both ends, as a long pole.
Sagamore, the title of an Indian chief, the same as *Sachem.*
Salad, lettuce.
Sarcophagus, a metallic burying-case used to transport dead bodies from distant places.
Saw, a joke: to play a joke upon one.
Scalping, total defeat: utter annihilation in debate. See SCALP in Dict.
Scaly, shabby, mean.
Scoot, to move or run swiftly.
Scranny, lean and thin.
Scrawl, brushwood or broken branches of trees.
Season, weather.
Seep, to run through very small openings.
Semi-occasionally, occasionally.
Sense, to comprehend.
Shackly, shaky.

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Sharpshin, the smallest quantity.
Shin, to attempt to procure money in an emergency from friends and acquaintances.
Shine, to take a fancy to a person.
Shine, to hunt by means of a pan with fire, which shines in the eyes of the deer, and holds it spell-bound.
Shingle, a wooden tile: a modest sign-board.
Short, For, for brevity's sake.
Short metre, quickly, in great haste.
Shot-gun, a smooth-bored fowling-piece as distinguished from a rifle.
Shot in the neck, drunk.
Shuck, the outer husk of Indian corn: the husk or shell of a walnut, &c.: a blueback, or paper-money note of the Confederate States. *Not worth a shuck*, good for nothing.
Shut of, To get, to get rid of.
Sickness, indisposition of any kind.
Sight, a number, a great many.
Sizzle, to shrivel up with a hissing sound.
Skin, to extort.
Skunk, to utterly defeat.
Skute. Same as *Scoot*.
Slab-bridged, Slab-sided, unreliable.
Slash, a low ground.
Slat, a narrow piece of board used to fasten together large pieces.
Sleep, to furnish sleeping accommodation for.
Sling, a drink composed of equal parts of rum and water sweetened.
Slip, the opening between wharves or in a dock: a long, narrow church-pew without a door.
Slope, to disappear from sight.
Snap, applied to the weather, as 'a cold snap,' a period of sudden cold weather.
Snore, a string with a button on one end to spin a top with.
Sockdolager, a double hook, the two parts of which close with a spring as soon as the fish bites: anything conclusive. [Said to be a corruption of doxology.]
Soft sawder, flattery.
Span (of horses), two horses of nearly the same colour, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harnessed side by side: to agree in colour or in colour and size.
Spots, In, occasionally: here and there.
Spread, to enlarge one's power or territory.
Spread-eagleism, exaggerated praise of the greatness and glory of one's native country.
Squash, a culinary vegetable.
Squaw. See Dict.
Squiggle, to move about as eels and worms do.
Staddle, a young tree or sapling.
Staff in one's own hand, To have the, to keep possession of one's own property: to retain authority and obedience.
Stand in, to cost.
Steale, the stock or handle of a tool.
Stich, to form land into ridges.
Stoop, the steps at the entrance of a house: door-steps: a porch with seats: a piazza. [D. *stoep*.]
Store, a shop.
Story, The first, the floor next the ground.
Streak, Streak it, to run as fast as possible.
Streaked, To feel, to feel confused or alarmed.
String-beans, French beans.
Stuck, To be, to be taken in by false pretences.
Stud, stubbornness: one who is stubborn.
Succeed, to make successful: to prosper.
Succotash, green Indian corn and beans boiled together. [Corr. from the Indian name.]
Suckatash. Same as *Succotash*.
Suicide, to commit suicide.
Suit, used in the expression, 'a fine suit of hair.'
Sundown, sunset.
Supper, the meal in England called tea.
Sure, surely.
Suspicion, to suspect.
Swale, a tract of low, swampy land.
Swash, a narrow channel of water between sandbanks or near the shore.
Swinge, to whip: to punish.
Swingers, the middle horses in a team of six.
Switchel, molasses and water.

T

Tackey, an uncouth-looking horse: a man of neglected and forlorn appearance.
Take it, to surmise. *Take up*, to take, as horses, from pasture, to be made useful for riding, &c.
Tall, great, excellent, fine: finely, exceedingly, highly.
Tanglefoot, bad liquor.
Tavern, an inn.
Tax, to charge.
Teeter, to seesaw, to move up and down: to be in a state of suspense.
Tend, to attend.
Tickler, a small flask for holding liquor: a book in which merchants register the names of those debtors who have to be reminded to pay.
Tie to, to rely on.
Tiger, an extra cheer: a howl or yell.
To hum, at home.
Tole, to allure.
Tomahawk. See Dict.
Tongue, the pole of a wagon.
Tore, the place where a boy stands to shoot marbles from.
Tote, to carry.
Totem. See Dict.
Trainers, the militia when assembled for exercise.
Trampoose, to wander about listlessly.
Trash a trail, to conceal the traces of a march.
Tree, to take refuge in a tree: to force to take refuge in a tree.
Tree one's self, to hide behind a tree.
Trig, trim: neat.
Trimmings, bread and butter and other necessary eatables for the tea-table.
Truck, produce: cloth: medicine.
Tump, to draw a deer or other animal home through the woods after he has been killed.

U

Ugly, ill-tempered.
Uncommon, exceedingly: very.
Up, to get up.
Up to the hub, to the extreme point.
Usable, able to be used.
Use, to frequent a place.

V

Vendue, a public sale. [Fr.]
Ventilate, as a verb, applied to persons, as 'to ventilate the President and his policy.'
Vige, voyage.
Voyageur, a Canadian boatman: a travelling fur-trader. [Fr.]

W

Wabash, to cheat.
Wagon, to carry: to transport.
Walking-papers, letters of dismissal.
Wampum. See Dict.
War-path, Out on the, applied to one who is about to make a deliberate attack on an adversary or a measure.
Wax, Sons of, shoemakers.
Weddiner, a person in attendance on the bridegroom at a wedding.
Wench, applied only to black females.
Wheel-horse. See *Horse*.
Whip, to surpass.
Wicket, a shed made of boughs to shelter the lumbermen at night and in bad weather.
Wigwam. See Dict.
Wilt, to lose freshness, as flowers: to droop.
Winter-killed, To be, to be killed by the frosts of winter.
Wolfish, savage: savagely hungry.
Wood, to supply or get a supply of wood.
Wooding-place, a station on the banks of a river where the steamboats stop to take in supplies of wood.

Y

Yank, to twitch or jerk powerfully.
Yokeage. Same as *Rabage*.

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RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN AND CLASSICAL WORDS.

Adapted from the Introduction to COOLEY'S *Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language.*

FOREIGN WORDS.

FOREIGN WORDS which are not anglicised or familiarised by long use, are pronounced by educated Englishmen, as nearly as possible, in the same manner as they are in the countries to which the languages in which they occur belong.

The following Tables exhibit the usual sounds of the letters in the leading European languages so far as they differ from the English. The English 'equivalents' given in these Tables are, in some cases, merely approximations to the sounds referred to; since several foreign sounds can only be accurately conveyed by a living teacher.

Vowels.

A has usually the sound of 'a' in *far, father*; or when short, nearly that of 'a' in *fat*; never that of 'ā' in *fate*.

á, Fr., has always the sound of 'a' in *bar, far*, &c.

E generally sounds like 'a' in *mate*; but not unfrequently like the 'e' in *met, pet*.

é, Fr., has the sound of 'a' in *day* when rapidly uttered:—*é*, that of 'e' in *best*, often approaching closely to the 'a' in *mate*:—*é*, that of 'e' in *there*, or 'a' in *mare*:—*e* (unaccented), that of ĕh (nearly = 'u' in *but, fur*); or it is wholly silent, and always so when final in a word or syllable after a consonant preceded by a vowel, and at the end of words of two or more syllables.

I has usually the sound of 'e' in *treat*, or of 'ī' in *magazine*; and not unfrequently that of 'i' in *fig*; never that of 'I' in *pine*. *I* final, in Fr., is, like the Eng. 'y,' equivalent to the 'brief' or 'alphabetic' *e*.

O has nearly the same sounds as in English; heard in *bone, not, nor*. In Swedish and Norwegian, that of o͞o or oo. In Fr., when preceded by a consonant, and followed by a long or circumflexed vowel, it has sometimes a sound resembling 'w,' as in *poêle* (pwăle).

ó, Fr., is always long and open.

U has generally the sound of o͞o or oo, heard in *mood*, and in *foot* and *bull*. In Dutch and Fr., long *u* or *û* has a sound between that of o͞o and ē, arising from an attempt to pronounce these vowels simultaneously, during which the lips are 'contracted,' nearly as for whistling, instead of being protruded, as for the Eng. o͞o. This *u* nearly resembles that in the Scotch word '*gude*.' The short Fr. *u* also somewhat partakes of this peculiarity.

Y, Dan., Norwegian, and Swedish, resembles the Fr. *u*; in Dutch, it sounds like the long Eng. *i* (ī); whilst in the other continental languages, it is equivalent to the foreign 'i' (that is, the Eng. ē), noticed above.

Diphthongs and Vowel-digraphs.

Ae, æ, ä, are generally sounded like 'a' in *fate*; but sometimes short, like 'e' in *met*. In Dutch, like the 'a' in *bar* or *father*.

aeu, äu, Ger., sound somewhat like 'oi' or 'oy,' in *oil* and *toy*; but with a peculiar modification derived from the initial vowel, and which renders the sound triphthongal.

ai, ay, are generally sounded like the long Eng. *i* (ī); but in Fr., like 'a' in *fate* or *laid*.

au has generally the sound of 'ou' or 'ow,' heard in *our, power*; but in Fr., that of ō.

Eau, Fr., resembles *au* (Fr.), equivalent to ō.

ei, ey, are generally pronounced like the long diphthongal Eng. 'a,' heard in *āye, day, bare*, when fully and slowly pronounced. In Fr., they have a sound closely resembling the 'a' in *fate*; in Ger. that of the long Eng. *i* (ī).

eu, Fr., has three gradations of sound, varying from the 'i' in *sir*, or the 'u' in *but* or *muff*, to the 'e' in *her*, or 'u' in *fur*; as heard in the Fr. words *meute, jeune*, and *peur* or *mineur*, but in each slightly longer. In Ger., these letters sound like 'oi' or 'oy' in *boil, toy*.

Ie, ie, ï, usually sound like ē or ee in *beat* and *feet*; but in Fr., before *r* final they are either separately pronounced (= e-ă), or nearly coalesce, as in Eng., to form a diphthong (= yă), changing in many Fr. substantives to -ēre or -ē-er.

Oe, ö, in the Germanic languages are somewhat like the Fr. 'eu,' or the 'e' in *her*, combining the

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sound of the short guttural 'u' in *tub*, and the 'e' in *met*, with a slight accent or stress on the first element or u; in Fr., *oe* is nearly similar to the 'a' in *day*.

oeu, œu, Fr., are nearly similar to 'eu' (Fr.).

oi, Fr., sounds nearly like the 'wa' in *wall* or *waft*, or more correctly comes between the two; sometimes shortened to the like sound in *was* (woz) or *warren* (wor'-); but in a few words its sound resembles the Fr. *ai*, or the 'a' in *fate*.

ou, Fr., is like 'oo' in *fool* and *mood*; and, in its shorter form, like 'oo' in *foot* and *good*; at the beginning of a word or syllable, when immediately followed by a vowel, its power generally closely resembles that of our initial *w*. In Celtic, it often sounds like short o.

Ue, ue, ü, are generally sounded like the Fr. *u*; but are sometimes silent.

Ui, Ger., nearly resembles the Fr. 'ui' or 'oui.'

W, Welsh, in the middle, or towards the end of a word or syllable, sounds as o͞o or oo.

Consonants.

B, Ger. (at the end of words), sounds like the Eng. *p*; in modern Gr. and Russ., and in Sp. (when between two vowels), like *v*.

C, It., before *e* and *i*, sounds like the *ch* in *chill*; in the same position, in Sp., like *z*, or like the *th* in *thin* (but in the 'Catalan dialect' like *s*). In Ger., before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sounds like the Ger. *z*, or the Eng. *ts*; in Polish, in all positions, like *ts*.

D, Dutch, Ger., at the end of words, sounds like *t*; in Dan. and Sp., when occurring between two vowels, or at the end of words, like *th* in *this*.

G is always 'hard,' as in *gold*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*; in Dan., Ger., Norwegian, and Polish, it is 'hard' in all positions and combinations, sometimes with a guttural sound. In Fr., Port., Sp., and Sw., before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is like the *j* of these languages; in It., in the same position, it is like the Eng. *j* or soft *g*. In Dutch, in all positions, it sounds like a strongly aspirated *h*.

gu, Fr., Port., and Sp., even before *e*, *i*, and *y*, sounds like *g* hard.

H, Fr., It., Port., and Sp., is either wholly silent, or is very feebly aspirated. In the other continental European languages it sounds as in English. It is silent in all of them, when following a vowel in the same syllable, its office being merely to shew that the preceding vowel is 'long;' as in Bo*h*n (bōne).

J, Fr., Port., has the sound of *zh*, equivalent to the *s* in *pleasure*, and the *z* in *azure*. In Sp., like *x*, it resembles a strongly aspirated *h*; in Dan., Dutch, Ger., It., Polish, Sw., and Norwegian, it is pronounced like the Eng. initial *y*.

M or *N*, Fr. and Port., when final in a word or syllable, and not doubled, or followed by a vowel, has a feeble 'nasal' sound, or more accurately, imparts a nasal sound to the immediately preceding vowel, with a sort of aspirate or breathing, which in the 'notation' of words in which it occurs, is commonly represented by appending *g*; but in pronouncing these sounds, particularly in Fr. words, care must be taken that the nasal tone rests in, and does not pass through the nose, and that the tongue be kept quiescent, and not carried back or pressed against the palate, as is done in articulating the Eng. *-ng*, which is much more strongly 'nasal' than the Fr. sounds referred to.

ñ, Sp., is similar to the Fr. *gn*.

Qu, Fr., Port., and Sp., followed by any other vowel, has the sound of *k*; in the termination *-que* (Fr.), the *e* final is also silent.

R, in all positions, is trilled like the initial *r* in Eng., but when initial, much more strongly.

S, between two vowels, has generally the sound of *z*; in Ger., it is also often so when initial; in Hun., it sounds like the Ger. *sch*.

V, Ger., sounds like the Eng. *f*.

W, in the Germanic languages, is nearly identical with the Eng. *v*.

X, Fr. and Belg., has often the sound of *s*, as in *Bruxelles* (brōō-sel'; *Brussels*, Eng.), *Auxerre* (ō-sār'), &c.; but in Fr., more generally that of *ks*, subject to the same euphonic changes, as in English. In Port., it has the sound of *sh*; in Sp., generally that of a strongly aspirated *h*.

Z, Ger. and Sw., has the sound of *ts*; in It., that of *dz*.

Combined and Double Consonants.

Ch, Russ., Sp. (except in the dialect of 'Catalonia,' where it sounds *k*), has the sound of the Eng. *ch* (tsh) in *church*. In Celt. and It., it sounds like *k*; in Ger., Polish, and some other allied languages, like a strongly aspirated, guttural *h*, for which, in Eng. pronunciation of these words, *k* is usually substituted. In Fr. and Port., it has the sound of *sh*; the exceptions in Fr. being confined to words in which it occurs before *l* or *r*, and in a few words from the Gr., where it sounds hard, like *k*.

Gh has usually the sound of *g* hard, as in *ghost*. In Celt., when final, it usually sounds like *k*.

gl, It., is a peculiar liquid sound, organically produced by putting the tongue in the position for *l*, and simultaneously raising the back part of it almost into the position for *ē* or initial *y*, before speaking. The effect is nearly the sound of *-l-y-*, with the *l* faintly given; and this sound is commonly substituted for it by the English, as in *intaglio* (-tal'yo), *oglio* (ōl'yo), &c.

gn, Fr. and It., is a peculiar liquid sound formed from *n*, in precisely the same manner as the It. *gl* is formed from *l*. The resulting sound is nearly that of *-n-y*, or of the *-nie-* in *convenient*; and this sound is usually substituted for the former one in English mouths; as in *Cognac* (kōn'yak).

Lh, Port., is identical with the It. *gl*.

Il, Fr., when preceded by *i*, and followed by a vowel either accented, or not mute, has, when properly and elegantly pronounced, precisely the sound of

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the It. *gl*; but colloquially, the greater number of French speakers, and foreigners who follow them, substitute a sort of 'whisper' or 'breathing' for the first element, and instead of *mouillé* (mōōl-yā, with the *l* faint, but sounded), for instance, say *mouillé* (mōōh-yā, in which the *h* represents the 'whisper' or 'breathing' just noticed; or even mōō-yā, without it). The true Sp. *ll*, the It. *gl*, and the Port. *lh*, are never thus corrupted by educated natives.—The true Welsh *ll* is a peculiar sound 'produced by placing the tongue in the position for *l*, and forcing a strong whisper, without any voice, out at the sides of the tongue, thus causing them to vibrate.' For this sound the English, and other people out of Wales, commonly substitute a single English *l*; but in a few proper names, a kind of compromise is made, as in *Llanelly*, *Llangollen*, &c., which are generally pronounced lan-eth'le, lan-goth'len, &c.

, Ger., sounds nearly like the same combination in English.

, Port., is identical in sound with the Fr. and It. *gn*, and the Sp. *ñ*.

, D., resembles the Eng. *sk*; in Ger., it is like our *sh*.

n Ger. and the allied languages, has the same sharp sound as in English.

Ger. and Hun., sounds like *s* sharp or *ss*.

in *all* the continental languages, *except* Gr., is pronounced like simple *t*. In Gr., it resembles the Eng. *th*.

, Russ., is like *ch* in *church*.

It., usually sounds like *ts*.

rench words, unlike the English, have no 'decided' nt. In pronouncing them, the syllables should be red with a nearly equal smoothness and fluency; ely observing to give a long or semi-long quantity he vowel of the last syllable when a previous one ccented, in all such words as require it.

Latin—Greek—Hebrew.

he pronunciation of these languages adopted in land, as far as the sounds of the letters are erned, and subject to a few exceptions, is same as that of the modern English. These ptions consist chiefly in the uniformity of id given to the vowels, diphthongs, and vowel-aphs, which are not liable to vary their sounds n our own language: 'æ' and 'œ' being almost always sounded as ē—'ei,' as ī—and 'i' final, in words, though unaccented, uniformly as long *i* (ī):—'eu' sounds like ū; as does also 'ue,' except in certain positions in which it follows *s*, or another consonant, as in *Suetonius*, where it assumes the sound of *w*:—'oi' and 'oy,' when the vowels do not belong to separate syllables, have their usual diphthongal sound, as in English.

In respect to the Consonants in classical words, the English analogy is almost always followed:—*C* and *g* (except in Hebrew) are either soft or hard according to the vowels that follow them; and *c*, with *s* and *t*, are liable, in nearly all cases, to the same changes and aspiration, when preceded by the accent, and followed by *i* or *e*, and another vowel, as in English words:—*G*, in Hebrew, with a very few exceptions, is always 'hard:'—*Ph* sounds as *f*; and, like *th*, if the first letter be doubled, the *p* (or *t*) either loses its distinctness, or coalesces with the *ph* (or *th*) in utterance, as in Sappho, Matthew, &c.:—*Ch* (except in *cherub*, *cherubim*, *cherubic*, and *Rachel*, where it sounds like the Eng. ch; that is, tsh) has always the sound of *k*.

-es, at the end of a word, sounds like -ēz; as in ig'ne*s* (-nēz).

-os, at the end of plural cases, is pronounced like *ose*, with the *s* sharp; as in no*s* (nōs), il'lo*s* (-ōs).

The Accent, in Latin words of two syllables, is uniformly on the first syllable. In words of more than two syllables, if the 'penultima,' or vowel of the last syllable but one, is long, it is accented; but if it is short, the 'antepenultima,' or last syllable but two, is accented. When the 'penultima' is common, the accent, in prose, is upon the 'antepenultima.'

Hebrew words being chiefly received through the Greek of the 'Septuagint,' like Greek words, usually follow the analogy of the Latin.

In reference to 'quantity,' it may be observed that—1. A vowel before another vowel, in the same word, is short; 2. Diphthongs, not beginning with *u*, are long; 3. A vowel before *j*, *x*, or *z*, a doubled consonant, or any two consonants except a 'mute' and a 'liquid,' is long by 'position;' 4. A vowel before a 'mute' and a 'liquid,' as in cerebrum, tenebræ, &c., is either long or short.

Every Greek and Latin word has as many syllables as there are separate vowels and diphthongs. *E* final is always sounded:—The exceptions are—Scriptural names with a 'gentile' termination purely English, follow the English analogy: thus, in 'Gil'eadītes,' 'Hitt'ites,' 'Essēnes',' 'Gadarenes',' -ites and -enes are pronounced in one syllable.

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WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

A

À bas (Fr.), down.
A battuta (It.), in strict or measured time.
Abbandonamenté (It.), with self-abandonment, despondingly.
Ab extra (L.), from without.
Ab hoc et ab hâc (L.), from this and that: confusedly.
Ab initio (L.), from the beginning.
Ab intra (L.), from within.
À bon marché (Fr.), lit. at good market; cheap.
Abonnement (Fr.), subscription.
Ab origine (L.), from the origin or beginning.
Ab ovo (L.), from the egg: hence, from the beginning.
Ab ovo usque ad mala (L.), from the egg to the apples: from beginning to end.
Abrégé (Fr.), abridgment.
Absens hæres non erit (L.), the absent or distant person will not be the heir: out of sight, out of mind.
Absente reo (L.), the defendant being absent.
Absit invidia (L.), let there be no ill-will.
Ab uno disce omnes (L.), from one learn all: from a single instance infer the whole.
Ab urbe conditâ (L.), from the founding of the city (Rome).
Abusus non tollit usum (L.), abuse is not an argument against proper use.
A cappella (It.), in music, in the church style.
Accelerando (It.), in music, with gradually increasing velocity of movement.
Accessit (L.), he came near—applied to a testimonial for one second in merit.
Accueil (Fr.), reception: greeting: welcome.
Acervatim (L.), by heaps.
A chaque saint sa chandelle (Fr.), to each saint his candle: conciliate every source of possible favour.
A charge (Fr.), at expense.
A cheval (Fr.), on horseback.
A compte (Fr.), on account: in part payment.
A corps perdu (Fr.), with might and main.
A coup sur (Fr.), with certainty: surely.
A couvert (Fr.), under cover: sheltered: protected.
Acquit (Fr.), discharge: receipt for payment.
A cruce salus (L.), salvation from the cross.
Acta (L.), proceedings in court.
Adagio (It.), in music, slowly.
Ad arbitrium (L.), at pleasure.
Ad astra (L.), to the stars, or to an exalted state.
Ad Calendas Græcas (L.), at the Greek Calends—that is, never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
Ad captandum (L.), to attract or please.
Ad captandum vulgus (L.), to catch the rabble.
A Deo et rege (L.), from God and the king.
Ad eundem (gradum) (L.), to the same degree.
Ad extremum (L.), to the extreme.
Ad finem (L.), to the end.
Ad gustum (L.), to one's taste.
Ad hominem (L.), to the man—that is, to his interests and passions.
A die (L.), from that day on.
Ad infinitum (L.), to infinity.
Ad instar (L.), after the manner of.
Ad interim (L.), in the meanwhile.
A discrétion (Fr.), at discretion: without restriction.
Ad libitum (L.), at pleasure.
Ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
Ad patres (L.), to his fathers: dead.
Ad referendum (L.), to be further considered.
Ad rem (L.), to the point: to the purpose.
Ad summum (L.), to the highest point or amount.
A dué (It.), for two voices or instruments.
Ad unguem (L.), to the nail, or touch of the nail: exactly: nicely.
Ad unum omnes (L.), all, to a man.
Ad utrumque paratus (L.), prepared for either event.
Ad valorem (L.), according to the value.
Ad vivum (L.), to the life.
Æquabiliter et diligenter (L.), equably and diligently.
Æquo animo (L.), with an equable mind: with equanimity.
Affaire d'amour (Fr.), a love affair.
Affaire d'honneur (Fr.), an affair of honour.
Affaire du cœur (Fr.), an affair of the heart.
Affiche (Fr.), a placard.
Affirmatim (L.), in the affirmative: affirmatively.
A fin (Fr.), to the end.
A fond (Fr.), to the bottom; thoroughly.
A fortiori (L.), with stronger reason.
A gauche (Fr.), to the left.
Agenda (L.), things to be done.
A genoux (Fr.), on the knees.
Age quod agis (L.), do what you are doing: finish what you are about.
A grands frais (Fr.), at great expense.
Agrément (Fr.), agreeable quality: embellishment: ornament.
Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera (Fr.), help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
A l'abandon (Fr.), at random: left uncared for.
À la bonne heure (Fr.), in good time: well timed: very well: excellent.
À l'abri (Fr.), under shelter.
À la campagne (Fr.), in the country.
À la faveur (Fr.), by the favour of.
À la Française (Fr.), after the French mode.
À la Grecque (Fr.), after the Greek fashion.
À l'Américaine (Fr.), after the American fashion.
À la mode (Fr.), according to the custom: in fashion.
À l'Anglaise (Fr.), after the English fashion.
À la Tartuffe (Fr.), like Tartuffe: hypocritically.
Alere flammam (L.), to feed the flame.
Al fresco (It.), in the open air: cool.
Alieni appetens, sui profusus (L.), lavish of his own property while coveting that of others.
À l'improviste (Fr.), unawares: on a sudden.
À l'Italienne (Fr.), in the Italian mode.
Allegretto (It.), in music, somewhat lively.
Allegro (It.), in music, in a quick or lively style.
Allez vous en (Fr.), away with you.
Allons (Fr.), let us go: come on: come.
Alma mater (L.), the benign mother, applied by graduates to the college or university at which they graduated.
À l'ordinaire (Fr.), in the ordinary manner.
À l'outrance (Fr.), to the utmost: without sparing.
Alter ego (L.), another self.
Alter idem (L.), another precisely similar.
Alterum tantum (L.), as much more.
À main armée (Fr.), with force of arms.
A maximis ad minima (L.), from the greatest to the least.
Amende honorable (Fr.), satisfactory apology: reparation.
A mensâ et thoro (L.), from bed and board.
À merveille (Fr.), to a wonder: marvellously.
Ami de cour (Fr.), a friend of the court: an uncertain friend.
À moitié (Fr.), by halves.
Amor patriæ (L.), love of country.
Amour propre (Fr.), self-love: vanity.
Ancien régime (Fr.), ancient order of things.
Andanté (It.), in music, slowly and sedately, but in a gentle and soothing style.
Andantino (It.), in music, moving a little.
Anglicè (L.), according to the English manner.
Anno ætatis suæ (L.), in the year of his or her age.
Anno Christi (L.), in the year of Christ.
Anno Domini (L.), in the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi (L.), in the year of the world.
Anno urbis conditæ (L.), in the year the city (Rome) was built.
Annus mirabilis (L.), wonderful year, or year of wonders.
Ante (L.), before.
Ante bellum (L.), before the war.
Ante lucem (L.), before light.
Ante meridiem (L.), before noon.
Aperçu (Fr.), survey: sketch.
À peu près (Fr.), nearly.
À pied (Fr.), on foot.
À plomb (Fr.), perpendicularly: firmly.
A poco a poco (It.), by little and little: by degrees.
À point (Fr.), to a point: exactly right: just enough.
A posteriori (L.), from the effect to the cause.
Appoggiatura (It.), a form of embellishment

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in music by insertion of notes of passage in a melody.
Appui (Fr.), point of support: prop.
A prima vista (It.), at first sight.
A priori (L.), from the cause to the effect.
A propos (Fr.), to the point: pertinently: seasonably.
A propos de bottes (Fr.), with respect to boots: without reason—applied to an absurd or unreasonable collocation of ideas or subjects.
A propos de rien (Fr.), apropos to nothing: not pertinently.
Aqua vitæ (L.), brandy: spirit: alcohol.
Arcana cœlestia (L.), heavenly secrets.
Arcana imperii (L.), the mysteries of government: state secrets.
Arc-en-ciel (Fr.), rainbow.
Ardentia verba (L.), words that burn: glowing language.
Argent comptant (Fr.), ready money.
Argumentum ad crumenam (L.), an argument to the purse: an appeal to interest.
Argumentum ad hominem (L.), an argument to the man—that is, an argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam (L.), argument founded on the ignorance of the party addressed.
Argumentum ad invidiam (L.), an appeal to low passions or reasoning.
Argumentum ad judicium (L.), argument to the judgment.
Argumentum ad verecundiam (L.), argument to modesty.
Argumentum baculinum (L.), club law: appeal to force.
Ariston metron ("Αριστον μέτρον) (Gr.), the middle course is the best: the golden mean.
Arrière pensée (Fr.), a mental reservation.
Ars est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art.
Artium magister (L.), Master of Arts—as a title, usually abbreviated to A.M.
Astra castra, Numen lumen (L.), the stars my camp, the Deity my light.
A tempo } (It.), in equal or just
A tempo giusto } time.
A toute force (Fr.), with all one's force.
A tout hasard (Fr.), at all hazards: at all events.
A tout entrance (Fr.), to the utmost.
A tout prix (Fr.), at any price.
Au bout de son Latin (Fr.), at the end of his Latin: puzzled.
Au contraire (Fr.), on the contrary.
Au courant (Fr.), to the present time.
Audi alteram partem (L.), hear the other side.
Au fait (Fr.), well instructed: expert.
Au fond (Fr.), at the bottom.
Au pis aller (Fr.), at the worst.
Au reste (Fr.), as for the rest.
Au revoir (Fr.), adieu until we meet again.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus (L.), either Cæsar or nobody.
Au troisième (Fr.), on the third floor.
Aux armes (Fr.), to arms.
Avant-courrur (Fr.), a forerunner.
Avant propos (Fr.), preliminary matter: preface.
Avec permission (Fr.), with permission: by consent.
A verbis ad verbera (L.), from words to blows.
A volonté (Fr.), at pleasure.
A votre santé (Fr.), to your health.

B

Bas bleu (Fr.), a blue-stocking: a literary woman.
Beatæ memoriæ (L.), of blessed memory.
Beaux esprits (Fr.), gay spirits: men of wit.
Beaux yeux (Fr.), handsome eyes: attractive looks.
Bel esprit (Fr.), a brilliant mind: a person of wit or genius.
Bel étage (Fr.), the second story of a house, or the best story.
Bella! horrida bella! (L.), wars! horrid wars!
Bene orasse, est bene studuisse (L.), to have prayed well, is to have studied well.
Ben trovato (It.), well found: ingeniously solved: happily invented.
Besoin (Fr.), need: necessity: want.
Bête (Fr.), a beast.
Bête noire (Fr.), a black beast: a bugbear.
Bienséance (Fr.), civility: decorum.
Billet d'amour } (Fr.), a love-letter.
Billet doux }
Bis (L.), twice: repeated.
Bis dat qui cito dat (L.), he who gives promptly gives twice as much.
Blasé (Fr.), pallid: surfeited: rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
Blondine (Fr.), a lady with fair complexion and hair: a blonde.
Bona fide (L.), in good faith: in reality.
Bon ami (Fr.), good friend.
Bon gré, mal gré (Fr.), willing or unwilling.
Bonhomie (Fr.), good-natured simplicity.
Bon jour (Fr.), good-day, good-morning.
Bonne (Fr.), a nurse or governess.
Bonne foi (Fr.), good faith.
Bon soir (Fr.), good-evening.
Bouillon (Fr.), soup.
Bouleversement (Fr.), overturning: subversion.
Boutique (Fr.), a stall for the sale of goods.
Brevet d'invention (Fr.), a patent.
Breveté (Fr.), patented.
Brouillerie (Fr.), disagreement: strife.
Brutum fulmen (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.

C

Cacoethes (L.), an evil habit or custom.
Cacoethes carpendi (L.), a mania for finding fault.
Cacoethes loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.
Cacoethes scribendi (L.), an itch for scribbling.
Cadenza (It.), in music, an ornamental succession of notes introduced at pleasure by the performer at the finishing of a phrase.
Cætera desunt (L.), the remainder is wanting.
Cæteris paribus (L.), other things being equal.
Ça ira (Fr.), it will go on.
Calando (It.), in music, diminishing by degrees from forte to piano.
Camarilla (Sp.), lit. a little chamber: the influence exercised on the state by secret councillors, in opposition to the opinions of the legitimate ministry.
Candide et constanter (L.), candidly and constantly.
Canto fermo (It.), in church music, plain song, or choral song in unison, and in notes all of equal length.
Cap-à-pié (Fr.), armed at all points, or from head to foot.
Capitulum (L.), head: section.
Capriccio (It.), in art, applied to a picture or other work which designedly violates the ordinary rules of composition: in music, a kind of free composition, not subject to rule as to form or figure.
Caput (L.), head: chapter.
Caput mortuum (L.), the worthless remains.
Carpe diem (L.), enjoy the present day: seize the opportunity.
Caserne (Fr.), barrack.
Cassa (It.) a money-chest: cask.
Casus belli (L.), that which involves or justifies war.
Catalogue raisonné (Fr.), a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Causa sine quâ non (L.), a condition which is indispensable.
Cedant arma togæ (L.), let arms yield to the gown—that is, let military authority yield to the civil power.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte (Fr.), it is only the first step which is difficult.
Centum (L.), a hundred.
C'est à dire (Fr.), that is to say.
C'est une autre chose (Fr.), that is quite a different thing.
Chacun à son goût (Fr.), every one to his taste.
Chapeau bas (Fr.), hats off.
Chapeau bras (Fr.), a military cocked-hat.
Chargé d'affaires (Fr.), a fourth-class diplomatic agent, accredited to the department for foreign affairs.
Châteaux en Espagne (Fr.), castles in Spain: castles in the air.
Chef (Fr.), the head: the leading person or part: a chief or professed cook.
Chef de cuisine (Fr.), head-cook.
Chef d'œuvre (Fr.), a masterpiece.
Chère amie (Fr.), a dear friend: a mistress.
Che sarà, sarà (It.), whatever will be, will be.
Chevalier d'industrie (Fr.), a knight of industry: one who lives by persevering fraud.
Ci devant (Fr.), formerly: former.
Circuitus verborum (L.), a circumlocution.
Claque (Fr.), a contrivance for securing the success of a public performance, by bestowing upon it preconcerted applause.
Coiffeur (Fr.), a hair-dresser.
Col' arco (It.), in music, with the bow.
Collectanea (L.), passages collected from different authors.
Comme il faut (Fr.), as it should be.
Comme je fus (Fr.), as I was.
Communi bonum (L.), a common good.
Compagnon de voyage (Fr.), a travelling companion.
Compos mentis (L.), of a sound mind.
Compte rendu (Fr.), account rendered: report.
Comptoir (Fr.), counting-room.
Comte (Fr.), count.
Comtesse (Fr.), countess.
Con amore (It.), with love: earnestly.
Con anima (It.), with animation, in a spirited manner.
Concours (Fr.), competition: contest, as for a prize.
Conditio sine quâ non (L.), a necessary condition.
Confrère (Fr.), a brother belonging to the same monastery: an associate.
Congé d'élire (Fr.), a leave to elect.
Conseil de famille (Fr.), a family consultation.
Conseil d'état (Fr.), a council of state: a privy council.
Consilio et animis (L.), by wisdom and courage.
Consilio et prudentiâ (L.), by counsel and prudence.
Con spirito (It.), with animation.
Constantiâ et virtute (L.), by constancy and virtue.
Contra bonos mores (L.), against good manners.
Copia verborum (L.), copiousness of words: fluency of speech.
Coram nobis (L.), before us.
Coram non judice (L.), before one who is not the proper judge.
Cordon sanitaire (Fr.), a sanitary cordon: a line of troops posted to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.
Corps de garde (Fr.), a body of men who watch in a guard-room: the guard-room itself.
Corps diplomatique (Fr.), a diplomatic body.
Corpus delicti (L.), the body, substance, or foundation of the offence.
Couleur de rose (Fr.), rose-colour.
Coup d'essai (Fr.), a first essay: attempt.
Coup d'état (Fr.), a stroke of policy: a violent measure of state in public affairs.
Coup de grâce (Fr.), a finishing stroke.
Coup de main (Fr.), a sudden enterprise or effort.
Coup de maître (Fr.), a master-stroke.
Coup d'œil (Fr.), a rapid glance of the eye.
Coup de pied (Fr.), a kick.
Coup de plume (Fr.), a literary attack.
Coup de soleil (Fr.), a sun-stroke.
Coup de théâtre (Fr.), a theatrical effect.
Coûte qu'il coûte (Fr.), let it cost what it may.
Crescendo (It.), in music, a gradual increasing of sound, or changing from piano to forte and fortissimo.
Crux criticorum (L.), the puzzle of critics.
Crux mathematicorum (L.), the puzzle of mathematicians.
Crux mihi anchora (L.), the cross is my anchor.
Cui bono? (L.), for whose benefit is it? what good will it do?
Cum grano salis (L.), with a grain of salt: with some allowance.

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Cum privilegio (L.), with privilege.
Currente calamo (L.), with a running or rapid pen.
Custos rotulorum (L.), keeper of the rolls: a justice of the peace, who keeps the county records.

D

Da capo (It.), from the beginning, a term in music indicating that the performer must return to the beginning of the movement.
D'accord (Fr.), agreed: in tune.
Dame d'honneur (Fr.), maid of honour.
Dames de la halle (Fr.), market-women.
Davus sum, non Œdipus (L.), I am Davus, not Œdipus: a simple servant, not a conjurer.
De bon augure (Fr.), of good omen.
De bonne grâce (Fr.), with good grace: willingly.
Deceptio visûs (L.), an illusion of the sight.
Decrescendo (It.), in music, a gradual diminishing of the sound.
Decrevi (L.), I have decreed.
De die in diem (L.), from day to day.
De facto (L.), from the fact: really: by one's own authority.
Dégagé (Fr.), easy and unconstrained.
Dégoût (Fr.), disrelish: disgust.
De gustibus non est disputandum (L.), there is no disputing about tastes.
Dehors (Fr.), without: out of: foreign: irrelevant.
Dei gratiâ (L.), by the grace or favour of God.
De integro (L.), anew: from the start.
Déjeûner à la fourchette (Fr.), a meat breakfast.
De jure (L.), from the law: by right.
Del credere (It.), a guarantee given by factors binding them to warrant the solvency of the purchasers of goods which they sell on credit.
Delenda est Carthago (L.), Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.
De mal en pis (Fr.), from bad to worse.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum (L.), say nothing but good of the dead.
De nihilo nihil fit (L.), of nothing, nothing is made.
De novo (L.), anew.
Deo duce (L.), God being my leader.
Deo favente (L.), with God's favour.
Deo gratias (L.), thanks to God.
Deo juvante (L.), with God's help.
Deo volente (L.), God willing: by God's will.
Dépêche (Fr.), a despatch: a message.
De profundis (L.), out of the depths.
Dernier ressort (Fr.), a last resource.
Desagrément (Fr.), something disagreeable.
Desipere in loco (L.), to jest at the proper time.
Desunt cætera (L.), the remainder is wanting.
De trop (Fr.), too much or too many; not wanted: better away than present.
Deus vobiscum (L.), God be with you.
Dicta probantia (L.), proof-texts.
Dies faustus (L.), a lucky day.
Dies infaustus (L.), an unlucky day.
Dies iræ (L.), day of wrath.
Dies non (L.), a day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu avec nous (Fr.), God with us.
Dieu défend le droit (Fr.), God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit (Fr.), God and my right.
Di grado (It.), in music, a movement by conjoint intervals.
Dii majorum gentium (L.), the gods of the superior class: the twelve superior gods.
Dii penates (L.), household gods.
Diminuendo (It.), diminishing, a term in music, same as *Decrescendo*.
Disjecta membra (L.), scattered limbs or remains.
Distingué (Fr.), distinguished: eminent.
Distrait (Fr.), absent in thought.
Divertissement (Fr.), amusement: sport.
Dolce (It.), in music, soft and agreeable.
Dolce far niente (It.), sweet doing-nothing: sweet idleness.
Dolcemente (It.), softly.
Doloroso (It.), in music, soft and pathetic.
Dominus vobiscum (L.), the Lord be with you.
Double entente (Fr.), double meaning: a play on words: a word or phrase susceptible of more than one interpretation—often incorrectly written *double-entendre*.
Doux yeux (Fr.), soft glances.
Dramatis personæ (L.), characters represented in a drama.
Drap d'argent (Fr.), silver lace.
Drap d'or (Fr.), gold lace.
Droit des gens (Fr.), the law of nations.
Drôle (Fr.), a comical fellow: a buffoon: a queer subject.
Dulce 'Domum!' (L.), Sweet 'Home!' or 'Homeward'—from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.
Dulce est desipere in loco (L.), it is pleasant to jest, or revel, at the proper time.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori (L.), it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero (L.), while I breathe, I hope.
Dum vivimus, vivamus (L.), while we live, let us live.
Durante vitâ (L.), during life.

E

Eau de vie (Fr.), water of life: brandy.
Ébranlement (Fr.), violent agitation: violence: shock.
Ecce homo (L.), behold the man—applied specifically to any picture representing the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
Ecce signum (L.), behold the sign.
École de droit (Fr.), law school.
École militaire (Fr.), a military school.
École polytechnique (Fr.), a polytechnic school.
E contrario (L.), on the contrary.
Editio princeps (L.), the first edition.
Égalité (Fr.), equality.
Ego et rex meus (L.), I and my king.
Elapso tempore (L.), the time having elapsed.
El Dorado (Sp.), the gilded land, a fabulous wealthy region existing only in the imagination of the Spanish conquerors of America.
Éloge (Fr.), a funeral oration.
Éloignement (Fr.), estrangement.
Emeritus (L.), one retired from active official duties.
Émigré (Fr.), an emigrant.
Emportement (Fr.), transport: passion.
Empressement (Fr.), ardour: zeal: interest.
En ami (Fr.), as a friend.
En arrière (Fr.), in the rear: behind: back.
En attendant (Fr.), in the meanwhile.
En avant! (Fr.), forward!
En déshabillé (Fr.), in undress.
En effet (Fr.), in effect: substantially: really.
Energico (It.), with energy and force.
En famille (Fr.), in a domestic state.
Enfant gâté (Fr.), a spoiled child.
Enfants de famille (Fr.), children of the family.
Enfants perdus (Fr.), lost children: the forlorn-hope.
Enfant trouvé (Fr.), a foundling.
En fin (Fr.), at last: finally.
En grand (Fr.), of full size.
En haut (Fr.), on high: above.
En masse (Fr.), in a body.
En passant (Fr.), in passing: by the way.
En règle (Fr.), in order: according to rules.
En retraite (Fr.), in retreat: retreating.
En revanche (Fr.), in return.
En route (Fr.), on the way.
Ensemble (Fr.), the general effect produced by the whole figures or objects in a picture, the persons and plot of a drama, or the various parts of a musical performance.
En suite (Fr.), in company.
Entente cordiale (Fr.), a mutual good and friendly feeling between two states.
Entourage (Fr.), surroundings: adjuncts.
En tout (Fr.), in all: wholly.
Entremets (Fr.), small and dainty dishes set between the principal ones at table.
Entre nous (Fr.), between ourselves.
Entre-sol (Fr.), a suite of apartments between the basement or ground floor and the second story.
En vérité (Fr.), in truth: verily.
Eo animo (L.), with that design.
Eo nomine (L.), by that name.
E pluribus unum (L.), one out of many: one composed of many.
Equanimiter (L.), with equanimity.
Errare est humanum (L.), to err is human.
Esprit de corps (Fr.), the animating spirit of a collective body, as of the army or the bar.
Essayes (Fr.), make the attempt: try.
Étage (Fr.), a story of a house.
États Généraux (Fr.), the States-general.
Et cætera (L.), and the rest: &c.
Et hoc genus omne (L.), and everything
Et id genus omne } of the sort.
Et sequentes (L.), and those that follow.
Et sequentia (L.), and what follows.
Et sic de cæteris (L.), and so of the rest.
Et sic de similibus (L.), and so of the like.
Et tu, Brute! (L.), and thou also, Brutus!
Eureka (Gr.), I have found it.
Evénement (Fr.), an event.
Ex adverso (L.), from the opposite side.
Ex animo (L.), heartily.
Ex capite (L.), from the head: from memory.
Ex cathedrâ (L.), from the bench: with high authority—originally used with reference to the decisions of the pope and others high in authority.
Excelsior (L.), higher: more elevated.
Exceptio probat regulam (L.), the exception proves the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis (L.), exceptions being made.
Excerpta (L.), extracts.
Excudit (L.), he beat out or fashioned it: he made it.
Ex curiâ (L.), out of court.
Ex delicto (L.), from the crime.
Ex dono (L.), by the gift.
Exempli gratiâ (L.), by way of example.
Exeunt (L.), they go out.
Exeunt omnes (L.), all go out or retire.
Exigeant (Fr.), exacting: requiring too much.
Exit (L.), he goes out: death.
Ex more (L.), according to custom.
Ex necessitate rei (L.), from the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit (L.), from or out of nothing, nothing comes.
Ex officio (L.), by virtue of his office.
Ex parte (L.), on one side only.
Experientia docet stultos (L.), experience instructs fools.
Experimentum crucis (L.), the experiment of the cross: a decisive experiment: a test of the most searching nature.
Experto crede (L.), trust one who has tried, or had experience.
Exposé (Fr.), an exposition: recital.
Ex post facto (L.), after the deed is done.
Expressis verbis (L.), in express terms.
Extra muros (L.), beyond the walls.
Ex uno disce omnes (L.), from one learn all: from one judge of the whole.
Ex usu (L.), from or by use.

F

Fâcheux (Fr.), troublesome: vexatious.
Facile princeps (L.), evidently pre-eminent: the admitted chief.
Facilis est descensus Averni (L.), descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy: the road to evil is easy.
Façon (Fr.), manner: style.
Façon de parler (Fr.), manner of speaking.
Faindant (Fr.), idle.
Fait accompli (Fr.), a thing already done.
Fama clamosa (L.), a prevailing report: current scandal.
Far niente (It.), doing nothing.
Fata obstant (L.), the Fates oppose it.
Fauteuil (Fr.), an easy-chair.
Faux pas (Fr.), a false step: a mistake.
Fecit (L.), he made or executed it—put after an artist's name.
Feliciter (L.), happily: successfully.
Felo de se (L.), a suicide.
Femme couverte (Fr.), a married woman.

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Femme de chambre (Fr.), a chambermaid.
Femme de charge (Fr.), a housekeeper.
Femme sole (Fr.), a woman unmarried.
Feræ naturæ (L.), of a wild nature—said of wild beasts.
Fermata (It.), the name given in music to a pause or resting-point.
Festina lentè (L.), hasten slowly.
Fête champêtre (Fr.), a rural festival.
Fête Dieu (Fr.), the Corpus Christi festival in the Roman Catholic Church.
Feu de joie (Fr.), a firing of guns in token of joy: a bonfire.
Feuilleton (Fr.), a small leaf: a supplement to a newspaper devoted to light, entertaining matter.
Fiasco (It.), a failure to please on the part of an actor or singer.
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum (L.), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fide et amore (L.), by faith and love.
Fide et fiduciâ (L.), by fidelity and confidence.
Fide et fortitudine (L.), with faith and fortitude.
Fideliter (L.), faithfully.
Fide, non armis (L.), by faith, not by arms.
Fides Punica (L.), Punic faith: treachery.
Fidus Achates (L.), faithful Achates: a true friend.
Filius nullius (L.), a son of nobody.
Filius terræ (L.), one of low birth.
Fille de chambre (Fr.), a chambermaid.
Fille de joie (Fr.), a woman of licentious pleasure.
Fille d'honneur (Fr.), a maid of honour: a court lady.
Fils (Fr.), son.
Finem respice (L.), look to the end.
Finis coronat opus (L.), the end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello (L.), during hostilities.
Flagrante delicto (L.), in the commission of the crime.
Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit (L.), perhaps it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these things.
Forté (It.), in music, loud.
Fortissimo (It.), in music, as loud as possible.
Fortiter et rectè (L.), with fortitude and rectitude.
Fortiter in re (L.), with firmness in acting.
Fraîcheur (Fr.), coolness: freshness.
Froideur (Fr.), coldness.
Fugit hora (L.), the hour flies.
Fuit Ilium (L.), Troy *has* been: is no more.
Fulmen brutum (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.
Furor loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.
Furor poeticus (L.), poetical fire.
Furor scribendi (L.), a rage for writing.

G

Gaieté de cœur (Fr.), gaiety of heart.
Gallicè (L.), in French.
Garçon (Fr.), a boy or a waiter.
Garde à cheval (Fr.), a mounted guard.
Garde du corps (Fr.), a body-guard.
Garde-feu (Fr.), a fire-guard.
Garde mobile (Fr.), a guard liable to general service.
Gardez bien (Fr.), take good care.
Gaudeamus igitur (L.), so let us be joyful.
Genius loci (L.), the genius of the place.
Genre (Fr.), applied to pictures with figures representing individuals only as types of a species or class, in contradistinction to historical compositions.
Gens d'armes (Fr.), armed police.
Gens de condition (Fr.), people of rank.
Gens d'église (Fr.), churchmen.
Gens de guerre (Fr.), military men.
Gens de langues (Fr.), linguists.
Gens de lettres (Fr.), literary people.
Gens de lois (Fr.), lawyers.
Gens de même famille (Fr.), birds of a feather.
Gens de peu (Fr.), meaner sort of people.
Gens togata (L.), civilians.
Gentilhomme (Fr.), a gentleman.
Genus irritabile vatum (L.), the irritable race of poets.
Germanicè (L.), in German.
Gitano (Sp.), a gipsy.
Gloria in excelsis (L.), glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri (L.), glory be to the Father.
Gnothi seauton (Γνῶθι σεαυτὸν) (Gr.), know thyself.
Gouvernante (Fr.), a governess.
Grâce à Dieu (Fr.), thanks to God.
Gradatim (L.), gradually: step by step.
Gradus ad Parnassum (L.), aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
Gratis dictum (L.), mere assertion.
Grazioso (It.), in music, with graceful expression.
Gregatim (L.), gregariously.
Guerra al cuchillo (Sp.), war to the knife.
Guerre à l'outrance (Fr.), war to the uttermost.
Guerre à mort (Fr.), war to the death.

H

Haud passibus æquis (L.), not with equal steps.
Haut goût (Fr.), high flavour: fine or elegant taste.
Helluo librorum (L.), a devourer of books: a book-worm.
Hic et ubique (L.), here and everywhere.
Hic jacet (L.), here lies—used in epitaphs.
Hic labor, hoc opus est (L.), this is the labour, this is the difficulty.
Hic sepultus (L.), here buried.
Hinc illæ lacrimæ (L.), hence proceed these tears.
Historiette (Fr.), a little or short history: a tale: a story.
Hoc age (L.), do this: attend to what you are doing.
Hoc anno (L.), in this year.
Hoc loco (L.), in this place.
Hoi polloi (Gr.), the many: the rabble: the vulgar.
Homme de bien (Fr.), a good man: an upright man.
Homme de cour (Fr.), a man of the court: a courtier.
Homme des affaires (Fr.), a business agent: a financier.
Homme des lettres (Fr.), a man of letters: a literary man.
Honi soit qui mal y pense (Fr.), evil to him who evil thinks.
Horæ canonicæ (L.), canonical hours: prescribed hours for prayer.
Hora fugit (L.), the hour flies.
Hors de combat (Fr.), out of condition to fight.
Hors de la loi (Fr.), in the condition of an outlaw.
Hortus siccus (L.), a collection of dried plants.
Hostis humani generis (L.), an enemy of the human race.
Hôtel de ville (Fr.), a town-hall.
Hôtel garni (Fr.), furnished lodgings.
Humanum est errare (L.), to err is human.

I

Ibidem (L.), in the same place or case.
Ich dien (Ger.), I serve.
Idée fixe (Fr.), a fixed or definite idea.
Id est (L.), that is—abbreviated to *i.e.*
Id genus omne (L.), all of that sort.
Ilium fuit (L.), Troy has existed.
Il penseroso (It.), the pensive man.
Imo pectore (L.), from the lowest part of the breast: from the bottom of the heart.
Imperium in imperio (L.), a government within a government.
In æternum (L.), for ever.
In articulo mortis (L.), at the point of death: in the last struggle.
In capite (L.), in the head: in chief.
In commendam (L.), in trust or recommendation.
Index expurgatorius (L.), a list of prohibited books.
In esse (L.), in being.
In extenso (L.), at full length.
In extremis (L.), at the point of death.
In flagrante delicto (L.), taken in the fact.
In formâ pauperis (L.), as a poor man. To sue *in formâ pauperis* is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs.
In foro conscientiæ (L.), before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem (L.), below one's dignity.
In futuro (L.), in future: henceforth.
In limine (L.), at the threshold.
In loco (L.), in the place: in the proper or natural place.
In loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent.
In medias res (L.), into the midst of things, or affairs.
In memoriam (L.), to the memory of: in memory.
In nomine (L.), in the name of.
In nubibus (L.), in the clouds.
In nuce (L.), in a nut-shell.
In omnia paratus (L.), ready for all things.
In ovo (L.), in the egg.
In pace (L.), in peace.
In partibus infidelium (L.), in infidel countries.
In perpetuam rei memoriam (L.), for a perpetual memorial of the affair.
In perpetuum (L.), for ever.
In petto (It.), within the breast: in reserve.
In posse (L.), in possible existence: in possibility.
In præsenti (L.), at the present time.
In propriâ personâ (L.), in person.
In puris naturalibus (L.), quite naked.
In re (L.), in the matter of.
In rem (L.), against the thing or property.
In rerum naturâ (L.), in the nature of things.
In sæculâ sæculorum (L.), for ages on ages.
In situ (L.), in its original situation.
In solo Deo salus (L.), in God alone is safety.
Insouciance (Fr.), indifference: carelessness.
In statu quo (L.), in the former state.
In suspenso (L.), in suspense or uncertainty.
Inter alia (L.), among other things.
Intermezzo (It.), in the middle: a short dramatic comic scene, with singing, introduced between the acts of an opera or play.
Inter nos (L.), between ourselves.
Inter pocula (L.), at one's cups.
In terrorem (L.), as a warning.
Inter se (L.), among themselves.
In totidem verbis (L.), in so many words.
In toto (L.), in the whole: entirely.
Intra muros (L.), within the walls.
In transitu (L.), on the passage.
Intriguant (Fr.), an intriguing fellow.
In usu (L.), in use.
In usum Delphini (L.), for the use of the Dauphin.
In utrumque paratus (L.), prepared for either event.
In vacuo (L.), in empty space, or in a vacuum.
In vino veritas (L.), there is truth in wine: truth is told under the influence of wine.
Invitâ Minervâ (L.), without genius.
Ipse dixit (L.), he himself said it: dogmatism.
Ipsissima verba (L.), the very words.
Ipsissimis verbis (L.), in the very words.
Ipso facto (L.), by the fact itself.
Ipso jure (L.), by the law itself.
Ita est (L.), it is so.
Ita lex scripta est (L.), thus the law is written.
Italicè (L.), in Italian.
Ivresse (Fr.), intoxication; drunkenness.

J

Jacta est alea (L.), the die is cast.
Jamais arrière (Fr.), never behind.
Je maintiendrai le droit (Fr.), I will maintain the right.
Je ne sais quoi (Fr.), I know not what.
Je suis prêt (Fr.), I am ready.
Jeu de mots (Fr.), a play on words: a pun.
Jeu d'esprit (Fr.), a witticism.
Jeu de théâtre (Fr.), stage-trick: clap-trap: attitude.
Judicium Dei (L.), the judgment of God.
Jupiter tonans (L.), Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino (L.), by divine law.
Jure humano (L.), by human law.
Juris utriusque doctor (L.), doctor of both laws: that is, of civil and canon law.
Jus canonicum (L.), canon law.

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Jus civile (L.), civil law.
Jus divinum (L.), divine law.
Jus gentium (L.), law of nations.
Jus gladii (L.), right of the sword.
Jus possessionis (L.), right of possession.
Juste milieu (Fr.), the golden mean.

L

Labore et honore (L.), by labour and honour.
Labor ipse voluptas (L.), labour itself is pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit (L.), labour conquers everything.
Lâche (Fr.), lax; relaxed.
Là, là (Fr.), so, so: indifferently.
Laissez faire (Fr.), let alone; suffer to have its own way or take its natural course.
L'allegro (It.), the merry man.
Lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ (L.), a slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriæ (L.), a slip of memory.
Lares et penates (L.), household gods.
Larghetto (It.), somewhat broad: the degree of musical time next to the slowest.
Largo (It.), broad: in music, the slowest time.
Latinè dictum (L.), spoken in Latin.
Laus Deo (L.), praise to God.
L'avenir (Fr.), the future.
Le beau monde (Fr.), the fashionable world.
Legato (It.), tied: in music, meaning that the notes are to be played as if tied or bound together, or so that the one note flows into the following one.
Le grand monarque (Fr.), the great monarch: that is, Louis XIV.
Lentando (It.), in music, meaning a gradual decrease in the speed of the movement.
Lento (It.), dragging, a degree of musical time.
Le pas (Fr.), precedence in place or rank.
Le roi et l'état (Fr.), king and state.
Le roi le veut (Fr.), the king wills it.
Le roi s'avisera (Fr.), the king will consider or deliberate.
Lèse-majesté (Fr.), high treason.
Le tout ensemble (Fr.), all together.
Lettre de cachet (Fr.), a sealed letter: a royal warrant.
Lex loci (L.), the law or custom of the place.
Lex non scripta (L.), the common law.
Lex scripta (L.), statute law.
Lex talionis (L.), the law of retaliation.
Lex terræ (L.), the law of the land.
L'inconnu (Fr.), the unknown.
Lingua Franca (It.), the mixed language spoken by natives of the East in intercourse with Europeans.
Lite pendente (L.), during the trial.
Litera scripta manet (L.), the written letter remains.
Locale (Fr.), a place or station.
Loco (It.), in music, indicating that the notes are to be played exactly as they are written.
Locum tenens (L.), one occupying the place: a deputy or substitute: a proxy.
Locus in quo (L.), the place in which.
Locus sigilli (L.), the place of the seal—usually abbreviated to L.S.
Locus standi (L.), a place for standing: a right to interfere.
Loggia (It.), an open arcade, enclosing a passage or open apartment.
Longo intervallo (L.), by or with long interval.
Lucus a non lucendo (L.), a *jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be *a non lucendo*, from its not being light.
Lusus naturæ (L.), a sport or freak of nature.

M

Ma chère (Fr.), my dear.
Ma foi (Fr.), upon my faith.
Magna est veritas, et prævalebit (L.), truth is mighty, and will prevail.
Magnum bonum (L.), a great good.
Magnum opus (L.), a great work.
Maigre (Fr.), fasting: fish-diet.
Main de justice (Fr.), the hand of justice: sceptre.
Maintien (Fr.), deportment: carriage: address.
Maison de campagne (Fr.), a country-seat.
Maison de santé (Fr.), private hospital.
Maison de ville (Fr.), the town-house.
Maître d'hôtel (Fr.), a house-steward.
Malade (Fr.), sick.
Malâ fide (L.), in bad faith: treacherously.
Mal à propos (Fr.), ill-timed.
Mal de dents (Fr.), toothache.
Mal de mer (Fr.), sea-sickness.
Mal de tête (Fr.), headache.
Mal entendre (Fr.), an error: mistake.
Malgré nous (Fr.), in spite of us.
Malgré soi (Fr.), in spite of himself.
Marcato (It.), in music, in a strongly accentuated or marked manner.
Materfamilias (L.), the mother of a family.
Mauvaise honte (Fr.), false modesty: bashfulness.
Mauvais goût (Fr.), bad taste.
Mauvais sujet (Fr.), a bad subject: a worthless fellow.
Me judice (L.), I being judge: in my opinion.
Memento mori (L.), remember death.
Memorabilia (L.), things to be remembered.
Memor et fidelis (L.), mindful and faithful.
Memoriæ in æternâ (L.), in everlasting remembrance.
Mens sana in corpore sano (L.), a sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude.
Meo periculo (L.), at my own risk.
Meo voto (L.), by my desire, or according to my wish.
Merum sal (L.), pure salt: genuine Attic wit.
Mésalliance (Fr.), improper association: marriage with one of lower station.
Messieurs (Fr.), sirs, gentlemen.
Meum et tuum (L.), mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu (L.), wonderful to tell.
Mirabile visu (L.), wonderful to see.
Mirabilia (L.), wonders.
Mise en scène (Fr.), the getting up, or putting in preparation, for the theatrical stage.
Mista di voci (It.), the gradual swelling and again diminishing of the sound of the voice on a note of long duration.
Moderato (It.), moderately quick.
Modo et formâ (L.), in manner and form.
Modus (L.), manner: mode.
Modus operandi (L.), manner of operation.
Mon ami (Fr.), my friend.
Mon cher (Fr.), my dear.
Monsieur (Fr.), sir, Mr.
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum (L.), a horrid monster, misshapen, gigantic, blind.
Morceau (Fr.), a bit, morsel, fragment.
More Hibernico (L.), in Irish fashion.
More majorum (L.), after the manner of our ancestors.
More suo (L.), in his own way.
Mots d'usage (Fr.), words in common use.
Multum in parvo (L.), much in little.
Mutatis mutandis (L.), the necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine (L.), the name being changed.

N

Naissance (Fr.), birth.
Naturel (Fr.), nature: disposition: temper.
Née (Fr.), born; as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
Négligé (Fr.), a morning dress.
Nemine contradicente (L.), without opposition: no one speaking in opposition.
Nemine dissentiente (L.), no one dissenting: without a dissenting voice.
Nemo me impune lacessit (L.), no one wounds me with impunity—the motto of Scotland.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit (L.), no one is wise at all times.
Ne plus ultra (L.), nothing further: the uttermost point.
Ne quid nimis (L.), not anything too much or too far.
Ne sutor ultra crepidam (L.), let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Nihil ad rem (L.), nothing to the point.
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit (L.), he touched nothing without embellishing it.
Nil admirari (L.), to wonder at nothing.
Nil desperandum (L.), never despair.
Nil nisi cruce (L.), nought but the cross: depending upon the cross alone.
Ni l'un ni l'autre (Fr.), neither the one nor the other.
N'importe (Fr.), it matters not.
Nisi Dominus frustra (L.), unless God be with you, all your toil is vain.
Nisi prius (L.), unless previously—a name given to the sittings of juries in civil cases.
Niter in adversum (L.), I strive in opposition, or against opposition.
Noblesse oblige (Fr.), rank imposes obligation: much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
Nolens volens (L.), whether one will or not.
Noli me tangere (L.), don't touch me.
Nolle prosequi (L.), to be unwilling to proceed.
Nolo episcopari (L.), I do not wish to be made a bishop.
Nom de guerre (Fr.), a war name: a travelling title: a pseudonym.
Nom de plume (Fr.), an assumed name.
Nonchalance (Fr.), coolness: indifference: carelessness.
Non compos mentis (L.), not in sound mind.
Non est inventus (L.), he has not been found.
Non mi ricordo (It.), I don't remember.
Non multa, sed multum (L.), not many things, but much.
Non obstante (L.), notwithstanding.
Non quo, sed quomodo (L.), not by whom, but how.
Non sequitur (L.), it does not follow: an unwarranted conclusion.
Nosce teipsum (L.), know thyself.
Noscitur a, or *ex, sociis* (L.), he is known by his companions.
Nota bene (*N.B.*) (L.), mark well.
Notre Dame (Fr.), our lady, the Virgin Mary: a cathedral in France.
N'oubliez pas (Fr.), don't forget.
Nous verrons (Fr.), we shall see.
Nouvelles (Fr.), news.
Nouvellette (Fr.), a short tale or novel: a novelette.
Novus homo (L.), a new man, or one who has raised himself from obscurity.
Nulli secundus (L.), second to none.
Nunc aut nunquam (L.), now or never.
Nunquam non paratus (L.), never unprepared.

O

Obiit (L.), he, or she, died.
Obligato (It.), in a musical composition, a part which is not merely employed to strengthen the others, but is necessary to the perfection in melody of the whole.
Obscurum per obscurius (L.), explaining an obscure thing by one more obscure.
Observanda (L.), things to be observed.
Odi profanum (L.), I loathe the profane.
Odium medicum (L.), the hatred of rival or contending physicians.
Odium theologicum (L.), the hatred of theologians.
Œuvres (Fr.), works.
Œil de bœuf (Fr.), a bull's eye, applied to a small round opening in the frieze or in the roof of a large building, which gives light to spaces otherwise dark.
Oho! jam satis (L.), there is already enough.
Omnia ad Dei gloriam (L.), all things to the glory of God.
Omnia bona bonis (L.), all things are good to the good.
Omnia cum Deo (L.), everything with God's help.
Omnia vincit amor (L.), love conquers all things.
Omnia vincit labor (L.), labour overcomes all things.

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dit (Fr.), they say: hence, a flying umour.
us probandi (L.), the burden of proving.
timates (L.), persons of the first rank.
us operantis (L.), the work of the orker.
is operatum (L.), a mere outward work.
e semper (It.), now and always.
et labora (L.), pray and work.
pro nobis (L.), pray for us.
rotunda (L.), with round, full voice.
si sic omnia (L.), O that he had always one or spoken thus.
rotundum (L.), a round mouth: elo- uent delivery.
empora! O mores! (L.), O the times! the manners!
im cum dignitate (L.), ease with dig- ty: dignified leisure.
im sine dignitate (L.), ease without gnity.
lier je ne puis (Fr.), I can never rget.
-dire (Fr.), hearsay.
rage (Fr.), a work.

P

ulum Acherontis (L.), food for Acheron, the grave—said of a person about to e.
tuâ (L.), with your consent.
rone (It.), ruler: protector: master.
ida mors (L.), pale death.
nam qui meruit ferat (L.), let him o has won it bear the palm.
accident (Fr.), by chance.
exemple (Fr.), for example.
excellence (Fr.), by way of eminence.
faveur (Fr.), by favour.
passu (L.), with equal pace: together.
ne d'honneur (Fr.), word of honour.
tout (Fr.), everywhere.
turiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus us (L.), the mountains are in labour: a liculous mouse will be brought forth.
num parva decent (L.), little things come a little person.
(Fr.), a step: action: precedence.
im (L.), everywhere.
de foie gras (Fr.), goose-liver pie.
rfamilias (L.), the father of a family.
r noster (L.), our Father: the Lord's ayer.
r patriæ (L.), father of his country.
es conscripti (L.), conscript fathers— : Roman senators.
(Fr.), pavement.
ævi (L.), I have sinned.
tralia (L.), secret recesses.
te (Fr.), a thought.
angusta ad augusta (L.), through ficulties to grandeur.
nnum (L.), by the year.
aspera ad astra (L.), through trials to ry.
capita (L.), by the head.
entum (L.), by the hundred.
ontra (L.), contrariwise.
iem (L.), by the day.
u (Fr.), lost.
fas et nefas (L.), through right and ong.
radus (L.), step by step.
nare, per terras (L.), through sea and d.
altum (L.), by a leap or jump.
e (L.), by itself considered.
iam (L.), by the way of.
(Fr.), small.
io principii (L.), a begging of the stion.
-maître (Fr.), a fop.
-peu (Fr.), little by little: by degrees.
le chose (Fr.), a trifle.
it (L.), painted it.
ller (Fr.), the last or worst shift.
It.), more.
cato (It.), twitched, used in music to ote that the strings of the violin are to twitched with the fingers as on the p.
(L.), common people.
jure (L.), with full authority.
(It.), a little.
à poco (It.), little by little.
nascitur, non fit (L.), the poet is born, not made: nature, not study, must form the poet.
Point d'appui (Fr.), point of support: prop.
Poisson d'Avril (Fr.), April fool.
Pons asinorum (L.), the asses' bridge.
Portamento (It.), a musical term used for the sustaining of the voice, and passing from one note to another.
Poses plastiques (Fr.), statuesque attitudes. Same as *Tableaux vivants*.
Posse comitatus (L.), the whole force of the county.
Poste restante (Fr.), to remain until called for—applied to letters in a post-office.
Post mortem (L.), after death.
Post obitum (L.), after death.
Pour acquit (Fr.), received: paid—written at the foot of a paid bill.
Pour faire rire (Fr.), to excite laughter.
Pour faire visite (Fr.), to pay a visit.
Pour passer le temps (Fr.), to pass away the time.
Pour prendre congé (Fr.), to take leave.
Prestissimo (It.), very quick—the most rapid degree of movement in musical composition.
Presto (It.), quick.
Preux chevalier (Fr.), a brave knight.
Primâ facie (L.), on the first view.
Primo (L.), in the first place.
Primus inter pares (L.), chief among equals.
Principiis obsta (L.), resist the first beginnings.
Pro aris et focis (L.), for our altars and firesides.
Probatum est (L.), it is proved.
Pro bono publico (L.), for the public good.
Procès-verbal (Fr.), a written statement.
Procul, O procul este, profani! (L.), far, far hence, O ye profane!
Pro et con. (L.), for and against.
Profanum vulgus (L.), the profane vulgar.
Pro formâ (L.), for the sake of form.
Proh pudor (L.), O, for shame.
Projet de loi (Fr.), a legislative bill.
Pro memoriâ (L.), for a memorial.
Propagandâ fide (L.), for extending the faith.
Pro patriâ (L.), for our country.
Pro ratâ (L.), in proportion.
Pro rege, lege, et grege (L.), for the king, the law, and the people.
Pro re natâ (L.), for a special emergency: according to the circumstances.
Pro tanto (L.), for so much.
Protégé (Fr.), one protected or patronised by another.
Pro tempore (L.), for the time being.
Punica fides (L.), Punic faith: treachery.

Q

Quære (L.), query: inquiry.
Quæritur (L.), the question arises.
Quantum (L.), the quantity or amount.
Quantum meruit (L.), as much as he deserved.
Quantum sufficit (L.), a sufficient quantity.
Quantum vis (L.), as much as you will.
Quasi (L.), as if: in a manner.
Quelque chose (Fr.), a trifle.
Qui capit, facit (L.), he who takes it, makes it.
Quid faciendum? (L.), what is to be done?
Quid nunc? (L.), what now? a newsmonger.
Qui docet, discit (L.), he who teaches, learns.
Quid pro quo (L.), one thing for another: an equivalent.
Quid rides? (L.), why do you laugh?
Quid times? (L.), what do you fear?
Qui va là? (Fr.), who goes there?
Qui vive? (Fr.), who goes there?—hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
Quoad hoc (L.), to this extent.
Quoad sacra (L.), as regards matters purely ecclesiastical.
Quo animo? (L.), with what mind or intention.
Quocunque modo (L.), in whatever manner.
Quocunque nomine (L.), under whatever name.
Quod avertat Deus! (L.), which may God avert!
Quod erat demonstrandum (L.), which was to be proved or demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum (L.), which was to be done.
Quod vide (L.), which see.
Quo jure? (L.), by what right?
Quomodo? (L.), in what manner? how?
Quorum pars magna fui (L.), of which, or whom, I was a great or important part.

R

Raison d'état (Fr.), a reason of state.
Rallentando (It.), becoming slower, a musical term indicating a gradual diminution of time.
Rara avis (L.), a rare bird: a prodigy.
Rata (L.), rate: one's own share.
Réchauffé (Fr.), warmed over, as food: hence, stale: old: insipid.
Reçu (Fr.), received: receipt.
Reductio ad absurdum (L.), a reducing a position to an absurdity.
Religieuse (Fr.), a nun.
Religieux (Fr.), a monk: a friar.
Religio loci (L.), the religious spirit of the place.
Rem acu tetigisti (L.), you have touched the thing with a needle: you have hit it exactly.
Remis velisque (L.), with oars and sails: with all means.
Rentes (Fr.), funds bearing interest: stocks.
Res angusta domi (L.), narrow circumstances at home: poverty.
Res gestæ (L.), exploits.
Respice finem (L.), look to the end.
Respublica (L.), the commonwealth.
Résumé (Fr.), an abstract or summary.
Resurgam (L.), I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons (Fr.), let us return to our sheep: let us return to our subject.
Rinforzando (It.), strengthening, a musical direction indicating that the sound is to be given with increased tone and emphasis.
Ritenuto (It.), kept back, a musical term implying that the speed of the movement is to be diminished.
Ritornello (It.), return.
Ruat cælum (L.), let the heavens fall.
Ruse de guerre (Fr.), a stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe (L.), the country in town.

S

Sal Atticum (L.), Attic salt—that is, wit.
Salle (Fr.), hall.
Sanctum sanctorum (L.), holy of holies.
Sans cérémonie (Fr.), without ceremony.
Sans changer (Fr.), without changing.
Sans compliments (Fr.), without compliments.
Sans doute (Fr.), without doubt.
Sans peur et sans reproche (Fr.), without fear and without reproach.
Sans rime et sans raison (Fr.), without rhyme or reason.
Sans tache (Fr.), without spot: stainless.
Sartor resartus (L.), the cobbler mended, or the patcher patched.
Sat cito, si sat bene (L.), soon enough, if but well enough.
Satis, superque (L.), enough, and more than enough.
Satis verborum (L.), enough of words: you need say no more.
Sauve qui peut (Fr.), save himself who can.
Savoir faire (Fr.), skill, tact.
Savoir vivre (Fr.), good breeding: refined manners.
Scherzo (It.), jest: sport: in music, a passage or movement of a lively and sportive character.
Secundum artem (L.), according to rule: scientifically.
Secundum naturam (L.), according to the course of nature.
Secundum ordinem (L.), in order.
Selon les règles (Fr.), according to rule.
Semel et simul (L.), once and together.
Semel pro semper (L.), once for all.
Semper felix (L.), always fortunate.
Semper fidelis (L.), always faithful.
Semper idem (L.), always the same.
Semper paratus (L.), always ready.
Senatûs consultum (L.), a decree of the Senate.

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Seriatim (L.), in a series.
Servus servorum Dei (L.), a servant of the servants of God.
Sesquipedalia verba (L.), words a foot and a half long.
Sforzato (It.), forced: a musical term indicating that the note is to be played with strength and emphasis.
Sic itur ad astra (L.), such is the way to immortality.
Sic passim (L.), so everywhere.
Sic semper tyrannis (L.), ever so to tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi (L.), so passes away earthly glory.
Sicut ante (L.), as before.
Similia similibus curantur (L.), like things are cured by like.
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice (L.), if you seek his monument, look around.
Sine curâ (L.), without charge or care.
Sine die (L.), without a day appointed.
Sine invidiâ (L.), without envy.
Sine morâ (L.), without delay.
Sine qua non (L.), an indispensable condition.
Si sit prudentia (L.), if there is but prudence.
Siste, viator (L.), stop, traveller.
Si vis pacem, para bellum (L.), if you wish for peace, prepare for war.
Smorzando, *Smorzato* (It.), dying away: indicating in music a gradual diminution in tone till the sound altogether fades away.
Soi-disant (Fr.), self-called.
Sottise (Fr.), foolishness: folly: nonsense.
Soubrette (Fr.), an intriguing woman.
Soupçon (Fr.), suspicion.
Sous tous les rapports (Fr.), in all respects.
Soyez ferme (Fr.), be firm.
Spero meliora (L.), I hope for better things.
Spes mea Christus (L.), Christ is my hope.
Spes tutissima cœlis (L.), the safest hope is in heaven.
Spiccato (It.), separated: a musical term indicative of a distinct and detached mode of performance.
Spirituel (Fr.), intellectual: intelligent: witty.
Spolia opima (L.), the richest booty.
Sponte suâ (L.), of one's own accord.
Statu quo ante bellum (L.), in the state which was before the war.
Statu quo (L.), the state in which.
Stet (L.), let it stand.
Stretto (It.), bound: in music, a term signifying that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed with rapidity gradually accelerating towards the close.
Stringendo (It.), a musical term denoting a gradual acceleration in the time.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re (L.), gentle in manner, but resolute in deed.
Sub conditione (L.), under the condition.
Sub judice (L.), under consideration.
Sub pœnâ (L.), under a penalty.
Sub rosâ (L.), under the rose: privately.
Sub silentio (L.), in silence.
Sub specie (L.), under the appearance of.
Sub voce (L.), under the voice.
Sui generis (L.), of its own kind.
Sui juris (L.), in one's own right.
Summa summarum (L.), sum total.
Summum bonum (L.), the chief good.
Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi (L.), a suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.
Suum cuique (L.), let each have his own.

T

Tableau vivant (Fr.), the representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and motionless:—pl. *Tableaux vivants.*
Tabula rasa (L.), a smooth or blank tablet.
Tâche sans tache (Fr.), a work without a stain.
Tant mieux (Fr.), so much the better.
Tant pis (Fr.), so much the worse.
Te judice (L.), you being the judge.
Tempo (It.), time: the degree of rapidity with which a piece of music is to be executed.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis (L.), the times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus fugit (L.), time flies.
Tempus ludendi (L.), the time for play.
Tenez (Fr.), take it.
Terra firma (L.), solid earth: a safe footing.
Terra incognita (L.), an unknown country.
Tertium quid (L.), a third something: a nondescript.
Tête-à-tête (Fr.), head to head: a private conversation.
Toga virilis (L.), the robe of manhood.
To kalon (Τὸ καλὸν) (Gr.), the beautiful.
Totidem verbis (L.), in just so many words.
Toties quoties (L.), as often as.
Toto cœlo (L.), by the whole heavens: diametrically opposite.
Totum (L.), the whole.
Toujours prêt (Fr.), always ready.
Tour de force (Fr.), a feat of strength or skill.
Tour d'expression (Fr.), an idiom or peculiar expression.
Tout-à-fait (Fr.), entirely: wholly.
Tout-à-l'heure (Fr.), instantly.
Tout au contraire (Fr.), on the contrary.
Tout à vous (Fr.), wholly yours.
Tout de suite (Fr.), immediately.
Tout ensemble (Fr.), the whole taken together.
Tremando, *Tremolo* (It.), trembling: in music, indicating that a note or chord is to be reiterated with great rapidity for an indefinite number of times, so as to produce a tremulous sort of effect.
Tria juncta in uno (L.), three joined in one.
Trottoir (Fr.), sidewalk.
Tu quoque, Brute! (L.), and thou too, Brutus!
Tuum est (L.), it is your own.

U

Ubique (L.), everywhere.
Ubi supra (L.), where above mentioned.
Ultima Thule (L.), the utmost boundary or limit.
Unâ voce (L.), with one voice: unanimously.
Uno animo (L.), with one mind: unanimously.
Usque ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
Usus loquendi (L.), usage in speaking.
Ut infra (L.), as below.
Uti possidetis (L.), as you possess: state of present possession.
Ut supra (L.), as above stated.

V

Vade in pace (L.), go in peace.
Vade mecum (L.), go with me: a constant companion.
Væ victis (L.), woe to the vanquished.
Vale (L.), farewell.
Valeat quantum valere potest (L.), let it pass for what it is worth.
Valet de chambre (Fr.), an attendant: a footman.
Variæ lectiones (L.), various readings.
Variorum notæ (L.), the notes of various commentators.
Velis et remis (L.), with sails and oars: by every possible means.
Veni, vidi, vici (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered.
Venue (Fr.), arrival: coming: advent.
Verbatim et literatim (L.), word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti (L.), a word is enough for a wise man.
Veritas prevalebit (L.), truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit (L.), truth conquers.
Versus (L.), against: toward.
Vestigia (L.), tracks: vestiges.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum (L.), no footsteps backward.
Vexata quæstio (L.), a disputed question.
Viâ (L.), by the way of.
Via media (L.), a middle course.
Vice (L.), in the place of.
Vice versâ (L.), the terms being exchanged.
Videlicet (L.), to wit: namely—usually abbreviated to *vis.*
Videtur (L.), it appears.
Vide ut supra (L.), see what is stated above.
Vi et armis (L.), by force and arms: by main force.
Vincit amor patriæ (L.), love of country prevails.
Vincit omnia veritas (L.), truth conquers all things.
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur (L.), he is wise who talks but little.
Virtute et fide (L.), by or with virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore (L.), by virtue and labour.
Virtute, non astutiâ (L.), by virtue, not by craftiness.
Virtute, non verbis (L.), by virtue, not by words.
Virtute, non viris (L.), from virtue, not from men.
Vis à vis (Fr.), opposite, facing.
Vis inertiæ (L.), the power of inertia: resistance.
Vita brevis, ars longa (L.), life is short, and art is long.
Vivace (It.), with vivacity.
Vivat (Fr.), a shout of 'Long live.'
Vivat regina (L.), long live the queen.
Vivat respublica (L.), live the republic.
Vivat rex (L.), long live the king.
Vivâ voce (L.), by the living voice: by oral testimony.
Vive la bagatelle! (Fr.), success to trifling.
Vive la république (Fr.), long live the republic.
Vive l'empereur (Fr.), long live the emperor.
Vive le roi (Fr.), long live the king.
Vive, vale (L.), farewell and be happy.
Voilà (Fr.), behold: there is, or there are.
Voilà tout (Fr.), that 's all.
Voilà une autre chose (Fr.), that 's quite a different matter.
Volens et potens (L.), willing and able.
Volente Deo (L.), God willing.
Volti subito (It.), turn quickly: in music, an indication placed at the foot of a page, to signify that the page ought to be turned without delay.
Vox, et præterea nihil (L.), a voice, and nothing more—that is, sound without sense.
Vox faucibus hæsit (L.), the voice (or words) stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei (L.), the voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo (L.), commonly.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE.

Adjective.
B. Able-bodied seaman.
B., *Artium Baccalaureus* (L.) Bachelor f Arts.
br. or *Abbrev.* Abbreviated or Abbreiation.
l. Ablative.
p. Archbishop.
C., *ante Christum* (L.) before Christ.
c. Accusative.
c. or *Acct.* Account.
D., *anno Domini* (L.) in the year of our ord.
j. Adjective.
jt. Adjutant.
lib. or *Ad libit.*, *ad libitum* (L.) at leasure.
v. Adverb.
or *Æt.*, *ætatis* (L.) of age, aged.
t. Agent.
H., *anno Hegiræ* (L.) in the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed.
K.C. Associate of King's College (London).
x. Alexander.
f. Alfred.
M., *anno mundi* (L.) in the year of the orld.
M., *ante meridiem* (L.) before noon.
M., *Artium Magister* (L.) Master of rts.
n. Anonymous.
t. or *Antiq.* Antiquities.
. Appendix.
R., *anno regni* (L.) in the year of the ign.
R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
R.H.A. Associate of the Royal Hiberan Academy.
R., *anno regni regis* or *reginæ* (L.) the year of the king's or queen's reign.
R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish cademy.
R.S.M. Associate of the Royal School Mines.
R.S., *Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis cius* (L.) Fellow of the Royal Society Antiquaries.
. Anglo-Saxon.
. Assistant.
C., *anno urbis conditæ*, or *ab urbe ditâ* (L.) in the year from the build- of the city (Rome).
or *Augt.* August.
. Authorised version.
r. Avoirdupois.

orn.
Bachelor of Arts.
. or *Bt.* Baronet.
Before Christ.
L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
Bachelor of Divinity.
(Bound in) boards.
Bedfordshire.
. Benjamin.
r. Berkshire.
Book.
Bachelor of Laws.
. *Baccalaureus Legum* (L.) Bache- of Laws.
, *Baccalaureus Medicinæ* (L.) Bache- of Medicine,
Bp. Bishop.
Br. or *Bro.* Brother.
B.S. Bachelor in Surgery.
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L. Botanical Society, London.
B.V. the Blessed Virgin.
B.V.M. the Blessed Virgin Mary.

C. Centigrade.
C., *centum* (L.) a hundred.
C. or *Cap.*, *caput* (L.) chapter.
C.A. Chartered Accountant.
Cam., *Camb.* Cambridge.
Cantab., *Cantabrigiensis* (L.) of Cambridge.
Cap., *caput* (L.) capital, chapter.
Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.
C.E. Civil Engineer.
Cent., *centum* (L.) a hundred.
Cf., *confer* (L.) compare.
Ch. Church, Chapter.
Chap. Chapter.
Chas. Charles.
Chr. Christopher.
Clk. Clerk.
C.M. Certificated master.
C.M., *Chirurgiæ Magister* (L.) Master in Surgery.
C.M. Common metre.
Co. Company.
Col. Colonel, Column.
Colloq. Colloquially.
Comp. Compare, Comparative.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
Con., *contra* (L.) against.
Con. Cr. Contra credit.
Conj. Conjunction.
Contr. Contracted, Contraction.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
Cr. Credit, Creditor.
Crim. con. Criminal conversation, or adultery.
C.S. Court of Session, Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.
Ct., *centum* (L.) a hundred.
C.T. Certificated teacher.
Cur., *Curt.* Current—this month.
Cwt., *centum* (L.) a hundred and weight —a hundredweight.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

d., *denarius* or *denarii* (L.) a penny or pence.
d. Died.
Dan. Daniel.
Dat. Dative.
Dav. David.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
D.D., *Divinitatis Doctor* (L.) Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. December.
Def. Definition.
Deft. Defendant.
Deg. Degree, Degrees.
Del., *Delineavit* (L.) he drew it.
D.F. Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith.
D.G., *Dei gratiâ* (L.) by the grace of God.
Dim. Diminutive.
Dis. or *Disct.* Discount.
Div. Division.
D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Lit. Doctor of Literature.
D.L.O. Dead-letter Office.
D.M. Doctor of Music.
Do., *ditto* (It.) the said, the same.
Dols. Dollars.
Doz. Dozen.
Dr. Debtor, Doctor, Dram.
D.Sc. Doctor of Science.
D.V., *Deo volente* (L.) God willing.
Dwt., *denarius* (L.) penny, and weight— pennyweight.

E. East.
Ebor., *Eboracum* (L.) York.
E.C. Eastern Central.
E.C. Established Church.
Eccl., *Eccles.* Ecclesiastical.
Ed. Editor, Edition.
Edin. Edinburgh.
Edm. Edmund.
Edw. Edward.
E.E. Errors excepted.
e.g., *exempli gratiâ* (L.) for example.
E.I. East Indies.
Elis. Elizabeth.
Emp. Emperor, Empress.
Ency., *Encyc.* Encyclopædia.
E.N.E. East-north-east.
Eph. Ephraim.
Eq. Equal.
E.S.E. East-south-east.
Esp. Especially.
Esq., *Esqr.* Esquire.
Esqs., *Esqrs.* Esquires.
et al., *et alibi* (L.) and elsewhere.
et al., *et alii* or *alia* (L.) and others.
etc., *&c.*, *et cæteri*, *cæteræ*, or *cætera* (L.) and others, and so forth.
et seq., *et sequentes* or *sequentia* (L.) and the following.
Ex. Example, Exception.
Exon., *Exonia* (L.) Exeter.
E. & O.E. Errors and omissions excepted.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F.A.S. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.A.S.L. Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
F.B.S.E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C. Free Church of Scotland.
F.C.P. Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
Fcp. Foolscap.
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D., *Fidei Defensor* (L.) Defender of the Faith.
Feb. February.
Fec., *fecit* (L.) he did it.
F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
Fem. Feminine.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
Fig. Figure, Figuratively.

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F.K.Q.C.P.I. Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl. Flourished.
F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M. Field-marshal.
Fo., Fol. Folio.
F.O. Field-officer.
F.P. Fire-plug.
F.P.S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. Francis, French.
F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
Fred. Frederick.
F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.M.S. Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft. Foot, Feet, Fort.
F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G.A. General Assembly.
G.B. Great Britain.
G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.L.H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
Gen. Genitive.
Gen., Genl. General.
Gent. Gentleman, Gentlemen.
Geo. George.
G.P.O. General Post-office.
G.R., Georgius Rex (L.) George the King.

h. Hour.
Hants, Hampshire.
H.B.M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H.C.M. His or Her Catholic Majesty.
Hf. bd. Half-bound.
H.G. Horse Guards.
H.H. His or Her Highness.
H.H. His Holiness—the Pope.
Hhd. Hogshead.
H.I.H. His or Her Imperial Highness.
H.J.S., hic jacet sepultus (L.) here lies buried.
H.M. His or Her Majesty.
H.M.P., hoc monumentum posuit (L.) erected this monument.
H.M.S. His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.
Hon. Honourable.
H.R.H. His or Her Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P., hic requiescit in pace (L.) here rests in peace.
H.S.H. His or Her Serene Highness.
H.S.S., Historiæ Societatis Socius (L.) Fellow of the Historical Society.

Ib., Ibid., ibidem (L.) in the same place.
Id., idem (L.) the same.
i.e., id est (L.) that is.
I.H.S., Jesus Hominum Salvator (L.) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Imp. Imperial.
Imp., imperator (L.) emperor.
Incogt., incognito (It.) unknown.
In lim., in limine (L.) at the outset.
In loc., in loco (L.) in its place.
Inst. Instant—the present month.
Int. or *Interj.* Interjection.

In trans., in transitu (L.) on the passage.
I.O.U. I owe you, an acknowledgment for money.
I.P.D., in præsentiâ Dominorum (L.) in presence of the Lords (of Session).
i.q., idem quod (L.) the same as.

Jan. January.
Jas. James.
Jno. John.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr., Junr. Junior.

K.B. King's Bench.
K.B. Knight of the Bath.
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.S.I. Knight Companion of the Star of India.
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K.G.C.B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.H. Knight of Hanover.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honour.
Knt. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St Patrick.
K.S.I. Knight of the Star of India.
Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle.

L.A.C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lat. Latitude.
lb., libra (L.) a pound.
l.c. Lowercase (in printing).
l.c., loco citato (L.) in the place cited.
L.C.B. Lord Chief-baron.
L.C.J. Lord Chief-justice.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld. Lord.
Lib., liber (L.) book.
Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant.
Lit. Literally.
LL.B., Legum Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Legum Doctor (L.) Doctor of Laws.
Lon., Long. Longitude.
Lond. London.
Loq., loquitur (L.) speaks.
L.P. Lord Provost.
L.S. Left side.
L.S., locus sigilli (L.) place of the seal.
L.s.d., libræ, solidi, denarii (L.) pounds, shillings, pence.

m. Married, Masculine.
M., mille (L.) a thousand.
M., Monsieur (Fr.) Mister.
M.A. Master of Arts.
Mad., Madm. Madam.
Maj. Major.
Marq. Marquis.
Mas. or *Masc.* Masculine.
Matt. Matthew.
M.B., Medicinæ Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B., Musicæ Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Music.
M.C.P. Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.D., Medicinæ Doctor (L.) Doctor of Medicine.
Mdlle., Mademoiselle (Fr.) Miss.
M.E. Most Excellent: Mining Engineer.
Mem. Memorandum.
Mem., memento (L.) remember.
Messrs, Messieurs (Fr.) Sirs, Gentlemen.
M.H.S. Member of the Historical Society.
Mlle., Mademoiselle (Fr.) Miss.
MM., Messieurs (Fr.) Gentlemen or Sirs.
MM. Their Majesties.
Mme., Madame (Fr.) Madam.
M.N.S. Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mons., Monsieur (Fr.) Mr or Sir.
M.P. Member of Parliament.
M.P.S. Member of the Philological Society.
Mr. Master or Mister.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.G.S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
M.R.S.L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S. Master in Surgery.
M.S., memoriæ sacrum (L.) sacred to the memory.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt., Mts. Mount, Mountains.
Mus. Music.
Mus.B. Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D., Doc., Doct. Doctor of Music.
M.W.S. Member of the Wernerian Society.

N. North.
N.B. North Britain.
N.B., nota bene (L.) note well, or take notice.
N.E. North-east.
Nem. con., nemine contradicente (L.) no one contradicting.
Nem. diss., nemine dissentiente (L.) no one dissenting.
New Test. New Testament.
N.N.E. North-north-east.
N.N.W. North-north-west.
No., numero (L.) number.
Nom. Nominative.
Non con. Non-content.
Non obst., non obstante (L.) notwithstanding.
Non pros., non prosequitur (L.) he does not prosecute.
Non seq., non sequitur (L.) it does not follow.
Nos. Numbers.
Nott. Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
N.P. Notary Public.
N.S. New Style.
N.S.J.C., Noster Salvator Jesus Christus (L.) our Saviour Jesus Christ.
N.T. New Testament.
N.W. North-west.

Ob., obiit (L.) died.
Obdt. Obedient.
Obs. Obsolete.
Oct. October.
O.H.M.S. On Her Majesty's Service.
O.M. Old measurement.
Orig. Originally.
O.S. Old Style.
O.T. Old Testament.
Oxon., Oxonia or *Oxoniensis* (L.) Oxford.
Oz. Ounce.

P. Page.
Par. Paragraph.
Pat. Patrick.
P.B., Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Philosophy.
P.C., Patres Conscripti (L.) Conscript Fathers.
P.C. Privy Councillor.
Pd. Paid.
Per an., per annum (L.) per year: by the year.
Per cent., per centum (L.) by the hundred.
Ph.B., Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph.D., Philosophiæ Doctor (L.) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
Pinx., Pxt., pinxit (L.) he painted it.
Pl., or *Plur.* Plural.
P.M., post meridiem (L.) afternoon.
P.O. Post-office.
P.O.O. Post-office order.
Pop. Population.
Poss. Possessive.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE.

pp. Pages.
P.P.C., pour prendre congé (Fr.) to take leave.
P.R., Populus Romanus (L.) the Roman People.
P.R. Prize-ring.
P.R.A. President of the Royal Academy.
Prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Pron. Pronoun.
Pro tem., pro tempore (L.) for the time being.
Prox., proximo (L.) next.
P.R.S. President of the Royal Society.
P.S., post scriptum (L.) postscript, written after.
P.T.O. Please turn over.
Pub. Doc. Public document.

Q., Qu. Query, Question.
Q.B. Queen's Bench.
Q.C. Queen's Counsel.
Q.d., quasi dicat (L.) as if he should say.
Q.e., quod est (L.) which is.
Q.E.D., quod erat demonstrandum (L.) which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F., quod erat faciendum (L.) which was to be done.
Q.E.I., quod erat inveniendum (L.) which was to be found out.
Q.l., quantum libet (L.) as much as you please.
Q.m., quomodo (L.) by what means.
Qr. Quarter.
Q.s., Quantum suff., quantum sufficit (L.) a sufficient quantity.
Q.S. Quarter Sessions.
Q.v., quod vide (L.) which see.
Qy. Query.

R., recipe (L.) take.
R., rex, regina (L.) king, queen.
R.A. Royal Academy, Academician, or Artillery.
R.C. Roman Catholic.
R.E. Royal Engineers.
Rec. Recipe.
Recd. Received.
Recpt. Receipt.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regt. Regiment.
Rel. Relative.
Rev., Revd. Reverend.
Revs. Reverends.
R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.G. Royal Horse Guards.
R.I.P., requiescat in pace (L.) may he rest in peace!

R.M. Royal Mail; Royal Marines.
R.M.A. Royal Military Asylum.
R.N. Royal Navy.
R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R.S.A. Royal Society of Antiquaries: Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.D. Royal Society of Dublin.
R.S.E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L. Royal Society of London.
R.S.S., Regiæ Societatis Socius (L.) Fellow of the Royal Society.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Rt. W., Wpful. Right Worshipful.

S. South.
Sam. or *Saml.* Samuel.
S.A.S., Societatis Antiquariorum Socius (L.) Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
S.B. South Britain.
Sc., Scil., scilicet (L.) to wit: namely: being understood.
Sc., Sculp., Sculpt., sculpsit (L.) he engraved it.
Sc.B., Scientiæ Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Science.
Sc.D., Scientiæ Doctor (L.) Doctor of Science.
S.C.L. Student in Civil Law.
S.E. South-east.
Sec., Secy. Secretary.
Sect. Section.
Sept. September.
Seq., sequentes or *sequentia* (L.) the following.
Serg., Sergt.; Serj., Serjt. Sergeant, Serjeant.
Serv., Servt. Servant.
S.H.S., Societatis Historiæ Socius (L.) Fellow of the Historical Society.
Sing. Singular.
S.M.I., Sa Majesté Impériale (Fr.) His or Her Imperial Majesty.
S.M. Lond. Soc., Societatis Medicæ Londiniensis Socius (L.) Member of the London Medical Society.
Sol.-Gen. Solicitor-general.
S.P.C.K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R., Senatus Populusque Romanus (L.) the Senate and People of Rome.
Sq. Square.
S.R.S., Societatis Regiæ Socius (L.) Fellow of the Royal Society.
S.S.C. Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.
S.S.E. South-south-east.
S.S.W. South-south-west.
St. Saint.
S.T.P., Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor (L.) Professor of Theology.
Superl. Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surv.-Gen. Surveyor-general.
S.v., sub voce (L.) under the word or title.
S.W. South-west.
Syn. Synonym, Synonymous.

Text Rec. The received text.
Theoph. Theophilus.
Tim. Timothy.
T.O. Turn over.
Tom. Tome or volume.
T.T.L. To take leave.

U.K. United Kingdom.
Ult., ultimo (L.) last.
U.P. United Presbyterian.
U.S. United States.
u.s., ut supra (L.) as above.

V. verse.
V., versus (L.) against.
V.C. Victoria Cross.
V.C. Vice-chancellor.
Ven. Venerable.
v.g., verbi gratiâ (L.) for example.
Vis., Visc. Viscount.
Viz., videlicet (L.) namely.
Vol., Vols. Volume, Volumes.
V.R., Victoria Regina (L.) Queen Victoria.

W. West.
W.C. Western Central.
Wm. William.
W.N.W. West-north-west.
Wp., Wpful. Worshipful.
W.S. Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W. West-south-west.

X. Christ.
Xm., Xmas. Christmas.
Xn., Xtian. Christian.
Xt. Christ.

Y., Yr. Year.
Yd. Yard.
Ye. The, thee.
Yr. Your, younger.

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PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

[*C* and *ch* have the sound of *k*, except when marked *ç* to indicate the sound of *s*.]

A

Ā'a-lar.
Aa'ron.
Ab'a-cuc.
A-bad'don.
Ab-a-dī'as.
A-bag'tha.
Ab'a-na.
Ab'a-rim.
Ab'a-ron.
Ab'ba.
Ab'da.
Ab'de-el.
Ab'dī.
Ab-dī'as.
Ab'di-el.
Ab'don.
Ą-bed'-ne-gō.
Ą'bel.
Ą'bez.
A'bī.
Ą-bī'a.
A-bi-al'bon.
A-bī'a-saph.
Ą-bī'a-thar.
A'bib.
A-bī'dah.
Ab'i-dan.
Ą-bī'el.
Ą-bi-e'zer.
A-bi-ez'rīte.
Ab'i-gāil.
Ab'i-hāil.
A-bī'hu.
A-bī'hud.
A-bī'jah.
A-bī'jam.
Ab-i-lē'ne.
A-bim'a-el.
A-bim'e-lech.
A-bin'a-dab.
Ab'i-ner.
A-bin'o-am.
A-bī'ram.
A-bī'ron.
Ab-i-sē'ī.
Ab'i-shag.
A-bish'a-ī.
A-bish'a-lom.
A-bish'u-a.
Ab'i-shur.
Ab'i-sum.
Ab'i-tal.
Ab'i-tub.
A-bī'ud.
Ąb'ner.
Ą'bra-ham.
A'bram.
Ab'sa-lom.
Ac'a-tan.
Ac'cad.
Ac'ca-ron.
Ac'cho.
Ac'cos.
A-çel'da-ma.

A-chā'ia (-'yą).
Ą-chā'i-cus.
Ą'chan.
Ą'char.
A'chaz.
Ąch'bor.
A-chi-ach'a-rus.
Ą-chī'as.
Ą'chim.
Ą'chi-or.
A'chish.
Ach'i-toh.
Ąch'me-tha.
A'chor.
Ach'sa.
Ach'shaph.
Ach'zib.
Aç'i-pha.
Aç'i-tho.
Ą-cū'a.
A'cub.
Ąd'a-dah.
A'dah.
Ad-a-ī'ah.
Ad-a-ī'a.
Ad'am.
Ad'a-mah.
Ąd'a-mī.
A'dar.
Ad'a-sa.
Ad'be-el.
Ad'dan.
Ad'dar.
Ad'dī.
Ad'do.
Ad'don.
Ąd'dus.
A'der.
Ąd'i-da.
Ą'di-el.
A'din.
Ad'i-na.
Ad'i-nō.
Ad'i-nus.
Ad-i-thā'im.
Ad'la-ī.
Ad'mah.
Ad'ma-tha.
Ad'na.
A-don-i-bē'zek.
A-don'i-can.
Ad-o-nī'jah.
A-don'i-kam.
Ad-o-nī'ram.
A-don-i-zē'dek.
A-dō'ra.
Ad-o-rā'im.
A-dō'ram.
A-dram'e-lech.
Ąd-ra-myt'ti-um.
Ą'dri-a.
A'dri-el.
A-dū'el.
A-dul'lam.
Ą-dum'mim.
A-e-dī'as.
Æ'ne-as.
Æ'non.

Ąg'a-bus.
Ą'gag.
A'gar.
Ag-a-rēnes' (-rēnz').
Ag'e-ē.
Ag-gē'us.
Ą-grip'pa.
Ą'gur.
A'hab.
A-har'ah.
A-har'hel.
A-has'a-ī.
A-has'ba-ī.
A-has-u-ē'rus.
Ą-hā'va.
Ą'haz.
A-ha-zī'ah.
Ąh'ban.
Ą'her.
A'hī.
A-hī'ah.
Ą-hī'am.
A-hī-ē'zer.
A-hī'hud.
A-hī'jah.
A-hī'kam.
A-hī'lud.
A-him'a-az.
A-hī'man.
A-him'e-lech.
A-hī'moth.
A-hin'a-dab.
A-hin'o-am.
A-hī'o.
A-hī'ram.
A-his'a-mach.
A-hish'a-har.
A-hī'shar.
A-hith'o-phel.
A-hī'tub.
Ah'lab.
A-hō'ah.
A-hō'hīte.
A-hō'lah.
A-hō'li-ab.
Ą-hol'i-bah.
A-ho-lib'a-mah.
A-hū'ma-ī.
A-hū'zam.
Ą-huz'zath.
A'ī.
A-ī'ah.
A-ī'ath.
A-ī'ja.
Aij'a-lon.
Ąij'e-leth Shā'har.
A'im.
Ą-ī'rus.
A'jah.
Ąj'a-lon.
A'kan.
Ak'kub.
A-krab'bim.
Al'a-meth.
Ą-lam'me-lech.
Al'a-moth.
Al'ç-mus.
Al'e-ma.

Al'e-meth.
A-lī'ah.
A-lī'an.
Al'lom.
Al'lon.
Al'lon-bach-uth.
Al-mō'dad.
Al'mon.
Ąl'na-than.
A'loth.
Al-phæ'us.
Al-ta-nē'us.
Ąl-tas'chith.
A'lush.
Al'vah.
Ąl'van.
A'mad.
Ą-mad'a-tha.
A'mal.
Ąm'a-lek.
A'mam.
Am'a-na.
Am-a-rī'ah.
Am'a-sa.
A-mas'a-ī.
Am-a-thē'is.
Am'a-this.
Am-a-zī'ah.
Ą-med'a-tha.
A'mī.
A-min'a-dab.
A-mit'tā-ī.
A-miz'a-bad.
Am'mah.
Am-med'a-tha.
Am'mī.
Am-mid'i-oi.
Am'mi-el.
Am-mī'hud.
Am-min'a-dab.
Am-mi-shad'da-ī.
Am-miz'a-bad.
Am'mon.
Ąm'non.
Ą'mok.
A'mon.
Ąm'o-rīte.
A'mos.
Am-phip'o-lis.
Am'pli-as.
Am'ram.
Am'ra-phel.
Ąm'zī.
A'nab.
Ąn'a-el.
A'nah.
An-a-hā'rath.
Ąn-a-ī'ah.
A'nak.
An'a-kims.
An'a-mim.
Ą-nam'me-lech.
A'nan.
A-nā'nī.
An-a-nī'as.
Ą-nan'i-el.
A'nath.
An'a-thoth.

Ąn-dro-nī'cus.
Ą'nem.
Ą'ni-am.
A'nim.
An'na-as.
Ąn-nū'us.
A'nos.
An'ti-och.
An-tī'o-chis.
An-tī'o-chus.
An'ti-pas.
An-tip'a-t·r.
An-tō'ni-a.
An-to-thī'jah.
Ąn'toth-īte.
A'nub.
A-pā'me.
A-pel'lēs (-'lēz).
A-phar'sach-ītes.
Ą-phar'sītes.
A'phek.
A-phē'kah.
A-pher'e-ma.
A-pher'ra.
Ą-phī'ah.
A'phik.
Aph'rah.
Aph'sēs (-'sēz).
A-pol-lō'ni-us.
A-pol-loph'a-nēs (-nēz).
A-pol'los.
A-pol'ly-on.
Ap'pa-im.
Ap'phi-a.
Ap'phus.
Ap'pi-ī Fō'rum.
Aq'ui-la.
Ąr.
A'ra.
Ar'a-bah.
Ar-a-bat-thā'ne.
Ar-a-bat-tī'ne.
Ą-rā'bi-a.
A'rad.
Ąr'a-dus.
Ą'rah.
Ą'ram.
Ą'ram-īt-ess.
Ą-ram-zō'bah.
A'ran.
Ar'a-rat.
Ar'a-rath.
A-rā'thēs (-'thēz).
A-rau'nah.
Ar'ba.
Ar'bath-īte.
Ar-bat'tis.
Ar-bē'la.
Ar'bīte.
Ar-bō'na-ī.
Ar-che-lā'us.
Ar'che-vītes.
Ar'chī.
Ar-chip'pus.
Ar'chīte.
Arc-tū'rus.
Ar'dath.
Ard'ītes.

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r'don.
-rē'li.
-rē'lites.
r-e-op'a-gīte.
r-e-op'a-gus.
'rēs (-ēz).
r'e-tas.
-rē'us.
'gob.
-ri-a-rā'thēs (-'thēz).
-rid'a-I.
rid'a-tha.
rī'eh.
ri-el.
-i-ma-thæ'a.
ri-och.
ris'a-I.
-is-tar'chus.
-is-to-bū'lus.
k'ite.
-ma-ged'don.
-mē'ni-a.
-mō'nI.
'na.
'nan.
non.
od.
'o-dI.
od-ites.
o-er.
om.
pad.
phax'ad.
sa-çēs (-sēz).
sa-reth.
tax-erx'ēs (-'ēz).
te-mas.
u-both.
u'mah.
vad.
za.
z.
a-dI'as.
i-el.
i-hel.
i-hI'ah.
i-I'ah.
i-na.
ph.
ır'a-el.
ır'e-el.
i-rē'lah.
ıaz'a-reth.
a-lon.
'as.
b-e-bI'a.
-bI'a.
-nath.
r.
'rer.
an.
be-a.
bel.
:he-naz.
iod.
:r.
-ma.
te-lon.
te-naz.
iah.
ye-naz.
i-el.
a-roth.
e-moh.
e-rath-ite.
o-reth.
ır.
ath.
ɪI'as.
l.
iha.
-lon.
i-veth.
ɔ-dē'us (Az-).
ɔ-nē'ans (Az-mo-nē'-).
h.
p'per.
i.
-tha.
ar.
ar'a-sus.
:l.
bI'as.
'i-moth.
nI'as.
rē'moth.
ır.

As-shu'rim.
As-si-dē'ans (-'anz).
As'sir.
As'sos.
As-su-ē'rus.
As'sur.
As-syr'i-a.
As'ta-roth.
As'tath.
As-ty'a-gēs (-tI'a-jēz).
A-sup'pim.
A-syn'cri-tus.
A'tad.
At'a-rah.
A-tar'ga-tis.
At'a-roth.
At'a-roth-ā-dar.
At'a-roth-ad-dar.
A'ter.
At-e-re-zI'as.
A'thach.
Ath-a-I'ah.
Ath-a-lI'ah.
Ath-a-rI'as.
Ath-e-nō'bi-us.
Ath'lāi.
At'i-pha.
At'roth.
At'tāi.
At-ta-lI'a.
At'ta-lus.
At-thar'a-tēs (-tēz).
Au'gi-a.
Au-rā'nus.
Au-tē'as.
A'va.
Av'a-ran.
Av'a-ron.
A'ven.
A'vim.
A'vites.
A'vith.
Az'a-el.
Az-a-ē'lus.
A'zah.
A'zal.
Az-a-lI'ah.
Az-a-nI'ah.
A-zā'phi-on.
Az'a-ra.
A-zar'a-el.
A-zar'e-el.
Az-a-rI'ah.
A'zaz.
A-zē'zel.
Az-a-zI'ah.
Az-baz'a-reth.
Az'buk.
A-zē'kah.
A'zel.
A'zem.
Az-e-phū'rith.
A-zē'tas.
Az'gad.
A-zI'a.
A-zI'e-I.
A'zi-el.
A-zI'za.
Az'ma-veth.
Az'mon.
Az-noth-tā'bor.
A'zor.
A-zō'tus.
Az'ri-el.
Az'ri-kam.
A-zū'bah.
A'zur.
Az'u-ran.
Az'zah.
Az'zan.
Az'zur.

B

Bā'al.
Bā'al-ah.
Bā'al-ath.
Bā'al-ath-bē-er.
Bā'a-lē.
Bā'al-gad.
Bā-al-hā'mon.
Bā'al-I.
Bā'al-im.
Bā'a-lis.
Bā-al-mē'on.
Bā-al-zē'bub.
Bā'a-na.
Bā-a-nI'as.
Bā'a-ra.
Bā-a-sē'iah (-'ya).
Bā'a-sha.
Bā-a-si'ah.
Bā'bel.
Bā'bI.
Bā'ca.
Bac'chi-dēs (-dēz).
Bac-chū'rus.
Ba-çē'nor.
Bach'rites.
Bā'go.
Ba-gō'as.
Bag'ō-I.
Ba-hā'rum-ite.
Ba-hū'mus.
Ba-hū'rim.
Bā'jith.
Bak-bak'kar.
Bak'buk.
Bak-buk-I'ah.
Bā'laam.
Bā'lac.
Bal'a-dan.
Bā'lah.
Bā'lak.
Bal'a-mō.
Ba-las'a-mus.
Bal-nū'us.
Bal-thā'sar.
Bā'mah.
Bā'moth.
Ban-a-I'as.
Bā'nI.
Bā'nid.
Ban-nā'ia.
Ban'nus.
Ban'u-as.
Ba-rab'bas.
Bar'a-chel.
Bar-a-chI'ah.
Bā'rak.
Bar-hū'mite.
Ba-rI'ah.
Bar-jē'sus (-'zus).
Bar-jō'na.
Bar'kos.
Bar'na-bas.
Ba-rō'dis.
Bar'sa-bas.
Bar'ta-cus.
Bar-ti-mē'us.
Bā'ruch.
Bar-zel'a-I.
Bar-zil'la-I.
Bas'a-loth.
Bas'ca-ma.
Bā'shan.
Bash'e-math.
Bas'i-lis.
Bas'lith.
Bas'math.
Bas'sa.
Bas'ta-I.
Bath-rab'bim.
Bath-shē'ba.
Bath-shu'a.
Bath-zach-a-rI'as.
Bav'a-I.
Baz'lith.
Baz'luth.
Bē-a-lI'ah.
Bē'a-loth.
Bē'an.
Bēb'a-I.
Bē'cher.
Be-chō'rath.
Bec'ti-leth.
Bē'dad.
Bed-a-I'ah.
Bē'dan.
Be-dē'iah (-'ya).
Bē-el-I'a-da.
Be-el'sa-rus.
Bē-el-teh'mus.
Be-el'ze-bub.
Bē'er.
Be-ē'ra.
Bē-er-ē'lim.
Be-ē'rI.
Bē-er-la-hāi'roi.
Be-ē'roth.
Bē'er-shē-ba.
Be-esh'te-rah.
Bē'he-moth.
Bē'kah.
Bē'la.
Bel'e-mus.
Bē'li-al.
Bel'ma-im.
Bel'men.
Bel-shaz'zar.
Bel-te-shaz'zar.
Be-nā'iah.
Ben-am'mI.
Ben'e-bē-rak.
Ben-e-jā'a-kan.
Ben-hā'dad.
Ben-hā'il.
Ben-hā'nan.
Ben'i-nū.
Ben'ja-mite.
Ben-nū'I.
Bē'no.
Ben-ō'nI.
Ben-zō'heth.
Bē'on.
Bē'or.
Bē'ra.
Ber'a-chah.
Ber-a-chI'ah.
Bē'rah.
Ber-a-I'ah.
Be-rē'a.
Ber-e-chI'ah.
Bē'red.
Bē'rI.
Be-rI'ah.
Be-rI'ites.
Bē'rith.
Ber-nI'çe.
Be-rō'dach.
Be-roe'a.
Bē'roth.
Be-rō'thah.
Ber'o-thāi.
Bē'roth-ite.
Ber-rē'tho.
Ber-zē'lus.
Bē'sai.
Bes-o-dē'iah (-'ya).
Bē'sor.
Bē'tah.
Bet'a-nē.
Bē'ten.
Beth-ab'a-ra.
Beth-ā'nath.
Beth-ā'noth.
Beth'a-ny.
Beth-ar'a-bah.
Beth-ā'ram.
Beth-ar'bel.
Beth-ā'ven.
Beth-az'ma-veth.
Beth-bā'rah.
Beth-bā'sI.
Beth-bir'e-I.
Beth'car.
Beth-ē'den.
Beth'el.
Beth'el-ite.
Beth-ē'mek.
Bē'ther.
Be-thes'da.
Beth-ē'zel.
Beth-gā'der.
Beth-gā'mul.
Beth-hac'çe-rem.
Beth-hag'la.
Beth-hā'ran.
Beth-hō'ron.
Beth-jesh'i-moth.
Beth-jes'i-moth.
Beth-leb'a-oth.
Beth'le-hem.
Beth'le-hem-ite.
Beth-lō'mon.
Beth-mā'a-chah.
Beth-mar'ca-both.
Beth-mē'on.
Beth-nim'rah.
Beth-ō'ron.
Beth-pā'let.
Beth-paz'zez.
Beth-pē'or.
Beth'pha-gē (-jē).
Beth-phē'let.
Beth-rā'pha.
Beth-rē'hob.
Beth-sā'i-da.
Beth-sā'mos.
Beth'shan.
Beth-shē'an.
Beth-shē'mesh.
Beth-shē'mite.
Beth-shit'tah.
Beth-sū'ra.
Beth-tap'pu-ah.
Be-thū'el.
Bē'thul.
Be-thū'li-a.
Beth'zur.
Be-tō'li-us.
Bet-o-mas'them.
Bet-o-mes'tham.
Bet'o-nim.
Beū'lah.
Bē'zāi.
Be-zal'e-el.
Bē'zek.
Bē'zer.
Bē'zeth.
BI'a-tas.
Bich'rI.
Bid'kar.
Big'tha.
Big'than.
Big'tha-na.
Big'va-I.
Bil'dad.
Bil'e-am.
Bil'gah.
Bil'ga-I.
Bil'hah.
Bil'han.
Bil'shan.
Bim'hal.
Bin'e-a.
Bin-nū'I.
Bir'sha.
Bir'za-vith.
Bish'lam.
Bi-thI'ah.
Bith'ron.
Bi-thyn'i-a.
Biz-joth'jah.
Biz'tha.
Blas'tus.
Bō-a-ner'gēs (-'jēz).
Bō'az.
Boc'cas.
Boch'e-ru.
Bō'chim.
Bō'han.
Bō'rith.
Bos'cath.
Bō'oz.
Bō'sor.
Bos'o-ra (Boz'-).
Bos'rah (Boz'-).
Bō'zez.
Boz'kath.
Boz'rah.
Buk'kI.
Buk-kI'ah.
Bū'nah.
Bun'nI.
Bū'zI.
Buz'ite.

C

Cab'bon.
Cā'bul.
Cad'dis.
Cā'dēs (-dēz).
Cā-dēs-bar'ne (-dēz-).
Cā'desh.
Cad'mi-el.
Cæs-a-rē'a (Ses-).
Cā'ia-phas.
Cā'lah.
Cal-a-mol'a-lus.
Cal'col.
Cal-dē'a.
Cal-dē'ans (-'anz).
Cal-dees' (-dēz').
Cal'i-tas.
Cal-lis'the-nēs (-nēz).
Cal'neh.
Cal'no.
Cal'phI.
Cal'va-ry.
Cā'mon.
Cā'na.
Cā'naan.
Can'da-çē.
Can'neh.
Ca-per'na-um.
Caph-ar-sal'a-ma.
Ca-phen'a-tha.

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Ca-phī'ra.
Caph'tho-rim.
Caph'tor.
Caph'to-rim.
Cap-pa-dō'ci-a (-'shi-a).
Car-a-bā'si-on (-'zi-).
Car'cas.
Car'cha-mis.
Car'che-mish.
Ca-rĕ'ah.
Cā'ri-a.
Car-mā'ni-ans (-anz).
Car'me.
Car'mel.
Car'mī.
Car'mītes.
Car'na-im.
Car'ni-on.
Car-pha-sal'a-ma.
Car'pus.
Car-shĕ'na.
Ca-siph'i-a.
Cas'leū.
Cas'lu-him.
Cas'phon.
Cas'phor.
Cas'pis.
Cas'tor.
Ca-thū'a.
Cĕ'dron (Sĕ'-).
Cĕi'lan (Sĕ'-).
Cel-o-syr'i-a (Sel-).
Cen'chre-a (Sen'-).
Cen-de-bē'us (Sen-).
Cĕ'phas (Sĕ'-).
Cĕ'ras (Sĕ'-).
Ces-a-rĕ'a (Ses-).
Cĕ'tab (Sĕ'-).
Chā'bris.
Chā'di-as.
Chæ're-as.
Chal'col.
Chal-dē'a.
Chal-dē'an.
Chal-dees' (-dēz').
Chan-nu-nē'us.
Char-a-ath'a-lar.
Char'a-ca.
Char'a-shim.
Char'a-sim.
Char'che-mis.
Char'cus.
Chā're-a.
Char'mis.
Char'ran.
Chas'e-ba.
Chē'bar.
Ched-or-lā'o-mer.
Chē'lal.
Chel'ci-as.
Chel'li-ans (-anz).
Chel'lūh.
Chel'lus.
Chē'lod.
Chē'lub.
Che-lū'hāi.
Chem'a-rims (-rimz).
Chē'mosh.
Che-nā'a-nah.
Chen'a-nī.
Chen-a-nī'ah.
Chē-phar-ha-am'mo-nāi.
Che-phī'rah.
Chē'ran.
Chē're-as.
Cher'eth-ims (-imz).
Cher'eth-ītes.
Chē'rith.
Ches'a-lon.
Chē'sed.
Chē'sil.
Che-sul'loth.
Che-thī'im.
Chet-tī'im.
Chē'zib.
Chī'don.
Chil'e-ab.
Chi-lī'on.
Chil'mad.
Chim'ham.
Chin'ne-reth.
Chin'ne-roth.
Chī'os.
Chis'leū.
Chis'lon.
Chis-loth-tā'bor.
Chit'tim.
Chī'un.

Chlō'e.
Chō'ba.
Chob'a-ī.
Cho-rā'shan.
Cho-rā'zin.
Chos-a-mē'us.
Cho-zē'ba.
Chū-shan-rish-a-thā'im.
Chū'sī.
Chū'za.
Ci-li'ci-a (Si-lish'ya).
Cin'ne-reth (Sin'-).
Cin'ne-roth (Sin'-).
Cir'a-ma (Sir'-).
Cī'sāi (Sī'-).
Cit'ims (Sit'imz).
Clau'da.
Clau'di-a.
Clau'di-us.
Clĕ'o-pas.
Clō-o-pā'tra.
Clĕ'o-phas.
Clō'e.
Clō'pas.
Cnī'dus (Nī'-).
Cō'la.
Col-hō'zeh.
Cō'li-us.
Co-los'se.
Co-los'si-ans (-losh'i-anz).
Con-a-nī'ah.
Co-nī'ah.
Con-o-nī'ah.
Cō'os.
Cor'be.
Cō're.
Cor'inth.
Co-rinth'i-ans (-anz).
Co-rin'thus.
Cor-nē'li-us.
Cō'sam.
Cou'tha.
Coz'bī.
Crā'tēs (-'tēz).
Cres'cens (-'senz).
Cris'pus.
Cū'shan.
Cu-shan-rish-a-thā'im.
Cū'shī.
Cū'thah.
Cy'a-mon (Sī'-).
Cyr'a-ma (Sir'-).
Cy-rē'ne (Sī-).
Cy-rē'ni-an (Sī-).
Cy-rē'ni-us (Sī-).
Cy'rus (Sī'-).

D

Dab'a-rēh.
Dab'ba-sheth.
Dab'e-rath.
Dā'bri-a.
Da-cō'bī.
Dad-dē'us.
Dā'gon.
Dāi'san.
Dal-a-ī'ah.
Dal-ma-nū'tha.
Dal'phon.
Dam'a-ris.
Dam-a-scēnes' (-sēnz').
Dan-jā'an.
Dan'nah.
Daph'ne.
Dā'ra.
Dar'da.
Da-rī'us.
Dar'kon.
Dā'than.
Dath'e-ma.
Dē'bir.
Deb'o-rah.
De-cap'o-lis.
Dē'dan.
Ded'a-nim.
De-hā'vītes.
Dē'kar.
Del-a-ī'ah.
Del'i-lah.
Dē'lus.
Dē'mas.
De-mē'tri-us.
Dem'o-phon.
Der'be.
Des'sa-ū.
De-ū'el.
Deū-ter-on'o-my.
Dī-ā'na.
Dib'la-im.
Dib'lath.
Dib-la-thā'im.
Dī'bon.
Dib'rī.
Did'y-mus.
Dik'lah.
Dil'e-an.
Dim'nah.
Dī'mon.
Di-mō'nah.
Dī'nah.
Dī'na-ītes.
Din'ha-bah.
Dī-os-co-rin'thi-us.
Dī-ot're-phēs (-fēz).
Dī'shan.
Dī'shon.
Dix'a-hab.
Dō'cus.
Dod'a-ī.
Dod'a-nim.
Dod'a-vah.
Dō'do.
Dō'eg.
Doph'kah.
Dor'cas.
Do-rym'e-nēs (-nēz).
Do-sith'e-us.
Dō'tha-im.
Dō'than.
Dru-sil'la.
Dū'mah.
Dū'ra.

E

Ē'a-nēs (-nēz).
Ē'bal.
Ē'bed.
Ē-bed-mē'lech.
Eb-en-ē'zer.
Ē'ber.
E-bī'a-saph.
E-brō'nah.
E-cā'nus.
Ec-bat'a-na.
Ec-bat'a-ne.
Ec-clē-si-as'tēs (-zi-as'-tēz).
Ec-clē-si-as'ti-cus (-zi-).
Ē'dar.
Ed-dī'as.
Ē'den.
Ē'der.
Ē'dēs (-'dēz).
Ed'na.
Ē'dom.
Ed're-ī.
Eg'lah.
Eg'la-im.
Eg'lon.
Ē'hī.
Ē'hud.
Ē'ker.
Ek're-bel.
Ek'ron.
Ē'la.
Ē'la-dah.
Ē'lah.
Ē'lam.
El'a-sah.
E'lath.
El-beth'el.
El'ci-a (-'shi-a).
El'da-ah.
El'dad.
Ē'le-ad.
Ē-le-ā'leh.
E-lē'a-sah.
Ē-le-ā'zar.
Ē-le-a-zū'rus.
El-e-lō'he.
Ē'leph.
E-leū'the-rus.
E-leū'za-ī.
El-hā'nan.
Ē'lī.
E-lī'ab.
E-lī'a-da.
E-lī'a-das.
E-lī'a-dun.
E-lī'ah.
E-lī'ah-ba.
E-lī'a-kim.
E-lī'a-lī.
E-lī'am.
E-lī-a-o-nī'as.
E-lī'as.
E-lī'a-saph.
E-lī'a-shib.
E-lī'a-sis.
E-lī'a-tha.
E-lī'a-thah.
E-lī'dad.
E'li-el.
E-li-ē'na-ī.
E-li-ē'zer.
E-lī'ha-ba.
El-i-ho-ē'na-ī.
El-i-hō'reph.
E-lī'hu.
E-lī'jah.
El'i-ka.
E'lim.
E-lim'e-lech.
E-lī-o-ē'na-ī.
E-li-ō'nas.
El'i-phal.
E-liph'a-lat.
E-liph'a-lēh.
E-liph'a-let.
El'i-phaz.
E-liph'e-let.
El-i-sæ'us.
E-lī'sha.
E-lish'a-mah.
E-lish'a-phat.
E-lish'e-ba.
El-i-shu'a.
E-lis'i-mus.
E-lī'u.
E-lī'ud.
E-liz'a-phan.
El-i-zē'us.
E-lī'zur.
El'ka-nah.
El'kosh-ītes.
El'la-sar.
El-mō'dam.
El'na-am.
El'na-than.
El'o-him.
E-lō'ī.
E'lon.
E-lon-beth'hā-nan.
E'lon-ītes.
E'loth.
El'pa-al.
El'pa-let.
El-pā'ran.
El'te-kē.
El'te-kon.
El'to-lad.
E'lul.
E-lū'za-ī.
El-y-mā'is.
El'y-mas.
El-y-mē'ans (-'anz).
El'za-bad.
El'za-phan.
E'mims (-'mimz).
Em-man'u-el.
Em'ma-us.
Em'mer.
Em'mor.
E'nam.
Ē'nan.
E-nas'i-bus.
En'dor.
En-eg'la-im.
En-e-mes'sar.
E-nē'ni-us.
En-gad'dī.
En-gan'nim.
En-gē'dī.
En-had'dah.
En-hak'ko-re.
En-hā'zor.
En-mish'pat.
E'noch.
E'non.
E'nos.
En-rim'mon.
En-rō'gel.
En-shē'mesh.
En-tap'pu-ah.
Ep'a-phras.
E-paph-ro-dī'tus.
E-pen'e-tus.
E'phah.
E'phāi.
E'pher.
Ē-phes-dam'mim.
Eph'lal.
Eph'pha-tha.
E'phra-im.
E'phra-im-ītes.
E'phra-in.
Eph'ra-tah.
Eph'rath.
Eph'rath-ītes.
E'phron.
Ep-i-cu-rē'ans (-'anz).
E-piph'a-nēs (-nēz).
E'ran.
E-ras'tus.
E'rech.
E'rī.
E'rītes.
E-sā'ias (-zā'yas).
E-sar-had'don.
E'sau.
E'sāy (-'zā).
Es-dra-ē'lon.
Es'dras.
Es-drē'lon.
Es'e-bon.
E-sē'bri-as.
E'sek.
Esh'bā-al.
Esh'ban.
Esh'col.
E'she-an.
E'shek.
Esh'ka-lon-ītes.
Esh'ta-ol.
Esh'ta-ul-ītes.
Esh-te-mō'a.
Esh'te-mōh.
Esh'ton.
Es'lī.
E-sō'ra.
Es'ril.
Es'rom.
Est'ha-ol.
E'tam.
E'tham.
Eth'a-nim.
Eth'bā-al.
E'ther.
Eth'ma.
Eth'nan.
Eth'nī.
Eū-bū'lus.
Eū-er'ge-tēs (-'je-tēz).
Eū'me-nēs (-nēz).
Eū'na-tan.
Eū-nī'cē.
Eū-ō'di-as.
Eū'pa-tor.
Eū-pol'e-mus.
Eū-roc'ly-don.
Eū'ty-chus.
E'vī.
E-vil-me-rō'dach.
E'zar.
Ez'ba-ī.
Ez'bon.
Ez-e-chī'as
Ez-e-çī'as.
Ez-e-kī'as.
E-zē'ki-el.
E'zel.
E'zem.
E'zer.
Ez-e-rī'as.
E-zī'as.
E-zi-on-gā'ber.
E-zi-on-gē'ber.
Ez'nīte.
Ez'ra.
Ez'ra-hīte.
Ez'rī.
Ez'ron.

G

Gā'al.
Gā'ash.
Gā'ba.
Gab'a-el.
Gab'a-tha.
Gab'ba-ī.
Gab'dēs (-'dēz).
Gā'bri-as.
Gā'bri-el.
Gad'a-ra.
Gad-a-rēnes' (-rēnz').
Gad'dī.

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d'di-el.
'dī.
'ham.
har.
ius (-'yus).
'a-ad.
lal.
'e-ed.
'ga-la.
-i-lē'an.
'i-lee.
'lim.
'li-o.
n'a-el.
mā'li-el.
n'ma-dims (-dimz).
mul.
reb.
'i-zim.
'mīte.
h'mu.
am.
n-hē'pher.
n-rim'mon.
a.
ā'ra.
ath-īte.
er.
ē'ra.
ez.
zam.
a.
al.
er.
im.
a-lī'ah.
dur.
e-on.
ē'rah.
e-rath-īte.
e-rīte.
ē'roth.
e-roth-ā'im.
or.
ā'zī.
en'na.
-loth.
al'lī.
-a-rī'ah.
es'a-reth.
nē'sar.
nes'a-ret.
nē'us.
ū'bath.
).
.h.
ge-sēnes' (-sēnz').
e-sītes.
-zim.
hē'ni-ans (-anz).
hom.
ītes.
m.
am.
ur.
u-ri.
er.
sem'a-ne.
el.
r.
ītes.
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ar.
e-thon.
ah.
ath-īte.
on.
tes.
al'tī.
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on.
ō'nī.
n.
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āi.
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d.
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īte.
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h.
-tho.
-shīte.
.
n-hē'pher.
im.
e.

Git'tith.
Gī'zo-nīte.
Giz'rītes.
Gnī'dus (nī'dus).
Gō'ath.
Gō'lan.
Gol'go-tha.
Go-lī'ath.
Gō'mer.
Go-mor'rah.
Gor'gi-as (-'jī-).
Gor-ty'na (-tī'-).
Gō'shen.
Goth-o-lī'as.
Go-thon'i-el.
Gō'zan.
Grā'ba.
Gud'go-dah.
Gū'nī.

H

Hā-a-hash'ta-rī.
Ha-am'mo-nāi.
Ha-bā'iah.
Hab'ak-kuk.
Hab-a-zi-nī'ah.
Hab'ba-cuc.
Hā'bor.
Hach-a-lī'ah.
Hach'i-lah.
Hach'mo-nī.
Hā'dad.
Had-ad-ē'zer.
Had-ar-ē'zer.
Had'a-shah.
Ha-das'sah.
Had'la-ī.
Ha-dō'ram.
Hā'drach.
Hā'gab.
Hag'a-bah.
Hā-gar-ēnes' (-ēnz').
Hā'gar-īte.
Hag'ga-ī.
Hag'ge-rī.
Hag'gī.
Hag'gī-ah.
Hag'gītes.
Hag'gith.
Hā'gi-a.
Hā'ī.
Hak'ka-tan.
Hak'koz.
Ha-kū'pha.
Hā'lah.
Hal'hul.
Hā'lī.
Hal-i-car-nas'sus.
Hal-lō'esh.
Hā'man.
Hā'math-īte.
Hā-math-zō'bah.
Ham'ī-tal.
Ham-mah-lē'koth.
Ham'math.
Ham-med'a-tha.
Ham'me-lech.
Ham-mol'e-keth.
Ham'mo-nah.
Ham'moth-dor.
Hā'mon-gog.
Hā'mor.
Hā'moth.
Hā-mū'el.
Hā'mul.
Ha-mū'tal.
Ha-nam'e-el.
Hā'nan.
Ha-nan'e-el.
Ha-nā'nī.
Han-a-nī'ah.
Hā'nēs (-'nēz).
Han'i-el.
Han'na-thon.
Han'ni-el.
Hā'noch.
Hā'num.
Haph-a-rā'im.
Haph-rā'im.
Hā'ra.
Har'a-dah.
Hā'ran.
Hā'ra-rīte.
Har-bō'nah.
Hā'reph.
Hā'reth.
Har-ha-ī'ah.
Har'has.
Har'hur.
Hā'rim.
Hā'riph.
Har'ne-pher.
Hā'rod.
Har'o-ēh.
Hā'ro-rīte.
Ha-rō'sheth.
Har'sha.
Hā'rum.
Ha-ru'maph.
Har'u-phīte.
Hā'ruz.
Has-a-dī'ah.
Has-e-nū'ah.
Hash-a-bī'ah.
Ha-shab'nah.
Hash-ab-nī'ah.
Hash-bad'a-na.
Hā'shem.
Hash-mō'nah.
Hā'shub.
Ha-shu'bah.
Hā'shum.
Ha-shu'pha.
Has'rah.
Has-se-nā'ah.
Has'shub.
Hā'tach.
Hā'thath.
Hat'ī-pha.
Hat'ī-ta.
Hat-tā'a-vah.
Hat'ti-con.
Hat'til.
Hat'tush.
Hau'ran.
Hav'i-lah.
Hā-voth-jā'ir.
Haz'a-el.
Ha-zā'iah.
Hā-zar-ad'dar.
Hā-zar-ē'nan.
Hā-zar-gad'dah.
Hā-zar-hat'ti-con.
Hā-zar-mā'veth.
Hā-zar-shū'sah.
Hā-zar-sū'sim.
Haz-a-zon-tā'mar.
Haz-e-lel-pō'ni.
Ha-zē'rim.
Ha-zē'roth.
Hā'zi-el.
Hā'zor.
Haz'u-bah.
Haz'zu-rim.
Hē'ber.
Hē'bron.
Heg'a-ī.
Hē'ge.
Hē'lam.
Hel'bah.
Hel-chī'ah.
Hel-chī'as.
Hel'da-ī.
Hē'leb.
Hē'lī.
He-lī'as.
Hē-li-o-dō'rus.
Hel'ka-ī.
Hel'kath.
Hel-kī'as.
Hē'lon.
Hē'mam.
Hē'math.
Hem'dan.
Hē'na.
Hen'a-dad.
Hē'noch.
Hē'pher.
Heph'zi-bah.
Hē'rēs (-'rēz).
Hē'resh.
Hēr'mēs (-'mēz).
Her-mog'e-nēs (-noj'e-nēz).
Hēr'mon.
Her'od.
He-rō'di-ans (-anz).
He-rō'di-as.
He-rō'di-on.
Hē'sed.
Hesh'bon.
Hesh'mon.
Hes'ron.
Heth'lon.
Hez'e-kī.
Hez-e-kī'ah.
Hē'zi-on.
Hē'zir.
Hez'ra-ī.
Hez'ron.
Hid'da-ī.
Hid'de-kel.
Hī'el.
Hī-e-rap'o-lis.
Hī-er'e-el.
Hī-er'e-moth.
Hī-er-i-ē'lus.
Hī-er'mas.
Hī-e-ron'y-mus.
Hī-e-ru'sa-lem.
Hig-gā'ion (-'yon).
Hī'len.
Hil-kī'ah.
Hil'lel.
Hin'nom.
Hī'ram.
Hir-cā'nus.
Hit'tīte.
Hī'vīte.
Hiz-kī'ah.
Hō'ba.
Ho-bā'iah (-'ya).
Hod-a-vī'ah.
Hō'desh.
Ho-dē'vah.
Ho-dī'ah.
Ho-dī'jah.
Hog'lah.
Hō'ham.
Hol-o-fer'nēs (-'nēz).
Hō'lon.
Hō'mam.
Hoph'nī.
Hoph'ra.
Hō'ram.
Hō'reb.
Hor-ha-gid'gad.
Hō'rī.
Hō'rims (-'rimz).
Hō'rīte.
Hor'mah.
Hor-o-nā'im.
Hor'o-nīte.
Hō'sah.
Ho-sē'a (-zē'-).
Hosh-a-ī'ah.
Hosh'a-ma.
Ho-shē'a.
Hō'tham.
Hō'thir.
Huk'kok.
Hū'kok.
Hul'dah.
Hum'tah.
Hū'pham.
Hup'pah.
Hū'rāi.
Hū'ram.
Hū'rī.
Hū'shah.
Hū'shāi.
Hū'shath-īte.
Hū'shim.
Hū'zoth.
Huz'zab.
Hy-das'pēs (Hī-das'pēz).
Hy-me-næ'us (Hī-).

I

Ib'har.
Ib'le-am.
Ib-nē'iah (-'ya).
Ib-nī'jah.
Ib'rī.
Ib'zan.
Ich'a-bod.
I-cō'ni-um.
I-dā'lah.
Id'bash.
Id'do.
Id'ū-el.
Id-ū-mæ'a (-mē'-).
I'gal.
Ig-da-lī'ah.
Ig'e-al.
I'im.
Ij-e-ab'a-rim.
I'jon.
Ik'kesh.
I'lāi.
Il-lyr'i-cum.
Im'lah.
Im'mah.
Im-man'ū-el.
Im'rah.
Im'rī.
Iph-e-dē'iah (-'ya).
I'ra.
I'rad.
I'ram.
I'rī.
I-rī'jah.
Ir-nā'hash.
Ir'pe-el.
Ir-shē'mesh.
I'ru.
I-sā'iah (-zā'ya).
Is'cah.
Is-car'i-ot.
Is'da-el.
Ish'bah.
Ish-bi-bē'nod.
Ish-bō'sheth.
I'shī.
I-shī'ah.
I-shī'jah.
Ish'ma.
Ish'ma-el.
Ish-ma-ī'ah.
Ish'me-rāi.
I'shod.
Ish'pan.
Ish'u-ah.
Ish'u-āi.
Is-ma-chī'ah.
Is-ma-ī'ah.
Is'pah.
Is'ra-el (Iz'-).
Is'sa-char.
Is-shī'ah.
Is-tal-cū'rus.
Is'u-ah.
Is'u-ī.
Ith'a-ī.
Ith'a-mar.
Ith'ī-el.
Ith'mah.
Ith'nan.
Ith'ra.
Ith're-am.
Ith'rīte.
It-tah-kā'zin.
It'ta-ī.
It-u-rē'a.
I'vah.
Iz'e-har.
Iz'har.
Iz-ra-hī'ah.
Iz'ra-hīte.
Iz're-el.
Iz'rī.

J

Jā'a-kan.
Ja-ak'o-bah.
Ja-ā'lah.
Jā'a-nāi.
Ja-ar-e-or'e-gim.
Jā'a-sau.
Ja-ā'si-el.
Ja-az-a-nī'ah.
Ja-ā'zer.
Jā-a-zī'ah.
Ja-ā'zi-el.
Jā'bal.
Jab'bok.
Jā'besh.
Jā'bez.
Jā'bin.
Jab'ne-el.
Jab'neh.
Jā'chin.
Jā'cob.
Jā'da.
Ja-dā'u.
Jad-dū'a.
Jā'don.
Jā'el.
Jā'gur.
Ja-hal'e-lel.
Jā'hath.
Jā'haz.
Ja-hā'zah.
Jā-ha-zī'ah.
Ja-hā'zi-el.
Jah'da-ī.

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Jah'di-el.
Jah'do.
Jah'le-el.
Jah'ma-I.
Jah'zah.
Jah'ze-el.
Jah'ze-rah.
Jā'ir.
Ja-I'rus.
Jā'kan.
Jā'keh.
Jā'kim.
Jā'lon.
Jam'brēs (-'brēz).
Jam'brī.
Jā'min.
Jam'lech.
Jam-nī'a.
Jan'na.
Jan'nēs (-'nēz).
Ja-nō'ah.
Jā'num.
Jā'pheth.
Ja-phī'a.
Japh'let.
Japh'le-tī.
Jā'pho.
Jā'rah.
Jā'reb.
Jar-e-sī'ah.
Jar'ha.
Jā'rib.
Jar'i-moth.
Jar'muth.
Ja-rō'ah.
Jas'a-el.
Jā'shen.
Ja-shō'be-am.
Jash'ub.
Jā'si-el.
Jā'son.
Ja-sū'bus.
Jā'tal.
Ath'ni-el.
At'tir.
Jā'van.
Jā'zar.
Jā'zi-el.
Jā'ziz.
Jē'a-rim.
Je-at'e-rāi.
Je-ber-e-chī'ah.
Jē'bus.
Je-bū'sī.
Jeb'u-sīte.
Jec-a-mī'ah.
Jech-o-lī'ah.
Jech-o-nī'as.
Je-dā'iah (-'ya).
Jed'du.
Je-dē'iah (-'ya).
Je-dē'us.
Je-dī'a-el.
Jed'i-dah.
Jed-i-dī'ah.
Jē'di-el.
Jed'u-thun.
Je-ē'lī.
Je-ē'lus.
Je-ē'zer.
Jē-gar-sā-ha-dū'tha.
Je-hā'le-el.
Jē-ha-lē'le-el.
Je-hal'e-lel.
Jeh-dē'iah (-'ya).
Je-hez'e-kel.
Je-hī'ah.
Je-hī'el.
Je-hī'e-lī.
Jē-hiz-kī'ah.
Je-hō'a-dah.
Jē-ho-ad'dan.
Je-hō'a-haz.
Je-hō'ash.
Jē-ho-hā'nan.
Je-hoi'a-chin.
Je-hoi'a-da.
Je-hoi'a-kim.
Je-hoi'a-rib.
Je-hon'a-dab.
Je-hon'a-than.
Je-hō'ram.
Jē-ho-shab'e-ath.
Je-hosh'a-phat.
Je-hosh'e-ba.
Je-hosh'u-ah.
Je-ho'vah.
Je-hoz'a-bad.
Je-hoz'a-dak.
Je-hub'bah.
Jē'hu-cal.
Jē'hud.
Je-hū'dī.
Jē-hu-dī'jah.
Jē'hush.
Je-ī'el.
Je-kab'ze-el.
Jek-a-mē'am.
Jek-a-mī'ah.
Je-kū'thi-el.
Jem'na-an.
Je-mū'el.
Jeph'tha-ē.
Jeph'thah.
Je-phun'neh.
Jē'rah.
Je-rah'me-el.
Jer'e-chus.
Jē'red.
Jer'e-māi.
Jer-e-mī'ah.
Jer'e-moth.
Jer'e-my.
Je-rī'ah.
Jer'i-bāi.
Jer'i-cho.
Jē'ri-el.
Je-rī'jah.
Jer'i-moth.
Jē'ri-oth.
Jer-o-bō'am.
Jer'o-ham.
Je-rub'ba-al.
Je-rub'be-sheth.
Jer'u-el.
Je-ru'sa-lem.
Je-ru'shah.
Je-sā'iah (-'ya).
Je-shā'iah (-'ya).
Jesh'a-nah.
Je-shar'e-lah.
Je-sheb'e-ab.
Jē'sher.
Jesh'i-mon.
Je-shish'a-I.
Jesh-o-ha-I'ah.
Jesh'u-ah.
Jesh'u-run.
Je-sī'ah.
Je-sim'i-el.
Jes'se.
Jes'su-e.
Jē'su.
Jes'u-I.
Jes'u-Ites.
Jes'u-run.
Jē'sus (-'zus).
Jē'ther.
Jē'theth.
Jeth'lah.
Jē'thro.
Jē'tur.
Jē'u-el.
Jē'ush.
Jē'uz.
Jez-a-nī'ah.
Jez'e-bel.
Je-zē'lus.
Jē'zer.
Je-zī'ah.
Jē'zi-el.
Jez-lī'ah.
Jez'o-ar.
Jez-ra-hī'ah.
Jez're-el.
Jib'sam.
Jid'laph.
Jim'nah.
Jim'nītes.
Jiph'tah.
Jiph'thah-el.
Jō'ab.
Jō'a-chaz.
Jō'a-chim.
Jō'a-çim.
Jō-a-dā'nus.
Jō'ah.
Jō'a-haz.
Jō'a-kim.
Jo-ā'nan.
Jo-an'nan.
Jō'a-rib.
Jō'ash.
Jō'a-tham.
Jō'a-zab-dus.
Jō'bab.
Joch'e-bed.
Jō'da.
Jō'ed.
Jō'el.
Jo-ē'lah.
Jo-ē'zer.
Jog'be-hah.
Jog'lī.
Jō'ha.
Jo-hā'nan.
Jo-han'nēs ('nēz).
Joi'a-da.
Joi'a-kim.
Joi'a-rib.
Jok'de-am.
Jō'kim.
Jok'me-am.
Jok'shan.
Jok'the-el.
Jon'a-dab.
Jō'nah.
Jon'a-than.
Jop'pa.
Jō'rah.
Jō'ra-I.
Jō'ram.
Jor'dan.
Jor'i-bas.
Jō'rim.
Jor'ko-am.
Jos'a-bad.
Jos'a-phat.
Jos-a-phī'as.
Jō'se.
Jos'e-dec.
Jo-sē'phus.
Jō'sēs (-'sēz).
Josh'a-bad.
Jō'shah.
Josh-a-vī'ah.
Josh-bek'a-shah.
Josh'u-a.
Jo-sī'ah.
Jos-i-bī'ah.
Jos-i-phī'ah.
Jot'bah.
Jot'ba-thah.
Jō'tham.
Joz'a-bad.
Joz'a-char.
Jū'bal.
Jū'cal.
Ju-dæ'a.
Jū'dah.
Jū'das.
Jude.
Ju-dē'a.
Jū'dith.
Jū'el.
Jū'li-a.
Jū'li-us.
Jū'ni-a.
Jū'pi-ter.
Jū-shab-hē'sed.
Jus'tus.
Jut'tah.

K

Kab'ze-el.
Kā'dēs (-'dēz).
Kā'desh.
Kā-desh-bar'ne-a.
Kad'mi-el.
Kad'mon-Ites.
Kal'la-i.
Kā'nah.
Ka-rē'ah.
Kar'ka-a.
Kar'kor.
Kar'na-im.
Kar'tah.
Kat'tath.
Kē'dar.
Ked'e-mah.
Kē'desh.
Ke-hel'a-thah.
Kē'i-lah.
Ke-lā'iah (-'ya).
Kel'i-ta.
Ke-mū'el.
Kē'nath.
Kē'naz.
Ken'ez-Ite.
Ken'ite.
Ken'niz-zītes.
Ker-en-hap'puch.
Kē'ri-oth.
Kē'ros.
Ke-tū'rah.
Ke-zī'a.
Kē'ziz.
Kib'za-im.
Kid'ron.
Kī'nah.
Kir-har'a-seth.
Kir-hā'resh.
Kir-hē'res.
Kir'i-ath.
Kir-i-a-thā'im.
Kir-i-ath-i-ā'ri-us.
Kir'i-oth.
Kir'jath.
Kir-jath-ā'im.
Kir-jath-ar'ba.
Kir-jath-ā'rim.
Kir-jath-hū'zoth.
Kir-jath-jē'a-rim.
Kir-jath-san'nah.
Kir-jath-sē'pher.
Kish'ī.
Kish'i-on.
Kī'shon.
Kith'lish.
Kit'ron.
Kit'tim.
Kō'a.
Kō'hath.
Kol-a-I'ah.
Kō'rah.
Kō'rath-Ites.
Kor'hīte.
Kush-ā'iah (-'ya).

L

Lā'a-dah.
Lā'ban.
Lab'a-na.
Lac-e-de-mō'ni-ans (-anz).
Lā'chish.
La-cū'nus.
Lā'dan.
Lā'el.
Lā'had.
La-hāi'-roi.
Lah'mam.
Lah'mī.
Lā'ish.
Lā'kum.
Lā'mech.
La-od-i-çē'a.
Lap'i-doth.
La-sē'a.
Lā'sha.
La-shā'ron.
Las'the-nēs (-nēz).
Laz'a-rus.
Lē'ah.
Le-an'noth.
Leb'a-na.
Leb'a-non.
Leb'a-oth.
Leb-bē'us.
Le-bō'nah.
Lē'cah.
Lē'ha-bim.
Lē'hī.
Lem'ū-el.
Lē'shem.
Let'tus.
Le-tū'shim.
Le-um'mim.
Lē'vī.
Lib'a-nus.
Lib'nah.
Lib'nī.
Lib'nītes.
Lib'y-a.
Lik'hī.
Lī'nus.
Lo-am'mī.
Lo-dē'bar.
Lō'is.
Lo-ru'ha-mah (-rōō'-).
Lō'tan.
Loth-a-sū'bus.
Lō'zon.
Lū'bim.
Lū'ci-us (-'shi-).
Lū'dim.
Lū'hith.
Lyc-a-ō'ni-a.
Ly'ci-a (Lish'i-a).
Lyd'da.
Lyd'i-a.
Ly-sā'ni-as (Lī-).
Ly'si-as (Lish'i-as).
Ly-sim'a-chus (Lī-).
Lys'tra.

M

Mā'a-chah.
Ma-ach'a-thī.
Ma-ach'a-thīte.
Ma-ad'āi.
Mā-a-dī'ah.
Ma-ā'ī.
Mā'a-nī.
Mā'a-rath.
Mā-a-sē'iah (-'ya).
Ma-as'ī-āi.
Mā-a-sī'as.
Mā'ath.
Mā'az.
Mā-a-zī'ah.
Mab'da-I.
Mac'a-lon.
Mac'ca-bees (-bēz).
Mac-ca-bē'us.
Mac-e-dō'ni-a.
Mach'ba-nāi.
Mach'be-nah.
Mā'chī.
Mā'chir.
Mach'mas.
Mach-na-dē'bāi.
Mach-pē'lah.
Mā'cron.
Mad'a-I.
Ma-dī'a-bun.
Ma-dī'ah.
Mā'di-an.
Mad-man'nah.
Mad-mē'nah.
Mā'don.
Ma-ē'lus.
Mag'bish.
Mag'da-la.
Mag-da-lē'ne.
Mag'di-el.
Mā'ged.
Mā'gog.
Mā-gor-mis'sa-bīb.
Mag'pi-ash.
Ma-hā'lah.
Ma-hā'la-lē-el.
Mā'ha-lath.
Ma-hā'le-el.
Mā'ha-lī.
Mā-ha-nā'im.
Mā'ha-neh-dan.
Ma-har'a-I.
Mā'hath.
Mā'ha-vīte.
Ma-hā'zi-oth.
Mā-her-shal-al-hash'-baz.
Mah'lah.
Mah'lī.
Mah'lon.
Mā'hol.
Mā'kaz.
Mā'ked.
Mak-hē'dah.
Mak-hē'loth.
Mak'tesh.
Mal'a-chī.
Mal'chaam.
Mal-chī'ah.
Mal'chi-el.
Mal-chī'jah.
Mal-chī'ram.
Mal-chi-shu'a.
Mal'chus.
Ma-lē'le-el.
Mal'los.
Mal'lo-thī.
Mal'luch.
Ma-mā'ias (-'yas).
Mam-nī-ta-nāi'mus.
Mam're.
Ma-mū'chus.
Man'a-en.
Man'a-hath.
Ma-nā'heth-Ites.
Man-as-sē'as.
Ma-nas'seh.
Mā-nas'sēs (-'sēz).
Ma-nas'sītes.

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Mā'neh.
Mā'nī.
Ma-nō'ah.
Mā'och.
Mā'on.
Mā'rah.
Mar'a-lah.
Mar'a-nā'tha.
Mar'cus.
Mar-do-chē'us.
Ma-rē'shah.
Mar'i-moth.
Mar'i-sa.
Mar'moth.
Mā'roth.
Mar'se-na.
Mas'a-loth.
Mas'chil.
Mā'shal.
Ma-sī'as.
Mas'pha.
Mas're-kah.
Mas'sah.
Mas-sī'as.
Math-a-nī'as.
Ma-thū'sa-la.
Mā'tred.
Mā'trī.
Mat'tan.
Mat'ta-nah.
Mat-ta-nī'ah.
Mat'ta-thah.
Mat-ta-thī'as.
Mat-te-nā'ī.
Mat'than.
Mat-tha-nī'as.
Mat-thē'las.
Mat-thī'as.
Mat-ti-thī'ah.
Maz-i-tī'as.
Maz'za-roth.
Mē'ah.
Me-ā'nī.
Me-ā'rah.
Me-bun'nāi.
Mech'e-rath-īte.
Med'a-ba.
Mē'dad.
Mē'dan.
Med'e-ba.
Mē'di-a.
Me-ē'da.
Me-gid'do.
Me-het'a-beel.
Me-hī'da.
Mē'hir.
Me-hō'lah.
Me-hol'ath-īte.
Me-hū'ja-el.
Me-hū'man.
Mē-jar'kon.
Mek'o-nah.
Mel-a-tī'ah.
Mel'chī.
Mel-chī'ah.
Mel'chi-el.
Mel-chis'e-dec (-kiz'-).
Mel-chi-shu'a.
Mē'le-a.
Mē'lech.
Mel'i-cū.
Mel'i-ta.
Mel'zar.
Mem'mi-us.
Mem'phis.
Me-mū'can.
Men'a-hem.
Mē'nan.
Men-e-lā'us.
Me-nes'theūs.
Me-on'e-nim.
Me-on'o-thāi.
Meph'a-ath.
Me-phib'o-sheth.
Mē'rab.
Mer-a-ī'ah.
Me-rā'ioth.
Mē'ran.
Mer'a-rī.
Mer-a-thā'im.
Mer-cū'ri-us.
Mē'red.
Mer'e-moth.
Mē'rēs (-rēz).
Mer'i-bah.
Mer-ib-bā'al.
Me-rō'dach.
Mē'rom.
Me-ron'o-thīte.
Mē'roz.
Mē'ruth.
Mē'sech.
Mē'sha.
Mē'shach.
Me-shel-e-mī'ah.
Me-shez'a-beel.
Me-shil'le-mith.
Me-shō'bab.
Me-shul'lam.
Me-shul'le-meth.
Mes'o-bā-īte.
Mes-o-po-tā'mi-a.
Mes-sī'ah.
Me-tē'rus.
Mē-theg-am'mah.
Meth'o-ar.
Me-thū'sa-el.
Me-thū'se-lah.
Me-ū'nim.
Mez'a-hab.
Mī'a-min.
Mib'har.
Mib'sam.
Mib'zar.
Mī'cah.
Mī-cā'iah.
Mī'chael.
Mī'chah.
Mī-chā'iah.
Mī'chal.
Mī-chē'as.
Mich'mash.
Mich'me-thah.
Mich'rī.
Mich'tam.
Mid'din.
Mid'i-an.
Mid'i-an-īt-ish.
Mig'dal-el.
Mig'dal-gad.
Mig'dol.
Mig'ron.
Mij'a-min.
Mik'loth.
Mik-nē'iah (-'ya).
Mil-a-lā'ī.
Mil'cah.
Mil'com.
Mī-lē'tus.
Mil'lo.
Mi-nī'a-min.
Min'nī.
Min'nith.
Miph'ka.
Mir'i-am.
Mir'ma.
Mis'a-el.
Mis'gab.
Mish'a-el.
Mī'shal.
Mī'sham.
Mī-she'al.
Mish'ma.
Mish-man'nah.
Mish'ra-ītes.
Mis'par.
Mis'pe-reth.
Mis-re-photh-mā'im.
Mis'sa-bib.
Mith'cah.
Mith'nīte.
Mith're-dath.
Mith-ri-dā'tēs (-'tēz).
Mit-y-lē'ne.
Mī'zar.
Miz'par.
Miz'peh.
Miz'ra-im.
Miz'zah.
Mnā'son (nā'son).
Mō'ab.
Mō-a-dī'ah.
Moch'mur.
Mō'din.
Mō'eth.
Mol'a-dah.
Mō'lī.
Mō'lid.
Mō'loch.
Mom'dis.
Mō-o-sī'as.
Mō'ras-thīte.
Mor'de-cāi.
Mō'reh.
Mor'esh-eth-gath.
Mo-rī'ah.
Mo-sē'ra.
Mo-sē'roth.
Mō'ses (-'zez).
Mo-sol'lam.
Mo-sol'la-mon.
Mō'za.
Mup'pim.
Mū'shī.
Muth-lab'ben.
Myn'dus.
My'ra (Mī'-).
My'si-a.

N

Nā'a-man.
Nā'a-ma-thīte.
Nā'a-mītes.
Nā'a-rāi.
Nā'a-ran.
Nā'a-rath.
Na-ash'on.
Nā'a-thus.
Nā'bal.
Nab-a-rī'as.
Nab-a-thē'ans (-'anz).
Nā'bath-ītes.
Nā'both.
Nab-u-cho-don'o-sor.
Nā'chon.
Nā'dab.
Na-dab'a-tha.
Nag'ge.
Na-hā'li-el.
Na-hal'lal.
Nā'ha-lol.
Nā'ham.
Na-ham'a-nī.
Na-har'a-ī.
Nā-ha-rā'im.
Nā'ha-rī.
Nā'hash.
Nā'hath.
Nah'bī.
Nā'hor.
Nah'shon.
Nā'hum.
Nā'i-dus.
Nā'ioth (-'yoth).
Na-nē'a.
Na-ō'mī.
Nā'phish.
Naph'i-sī.
Naph'ta-lī.
Naph'thar.
Naph'tu-him.
Nar-cis'sus.
Nas'bas.
Nā'shon.
Nā'sith.
Nā'sor.
Nā'than.
Na-than'a-el.
Nath-a-nī'as.
Nā'um.
Nā've.
Naz-a-rēne'.
Naz'a-reth.
Nē'ah.
Ne-ap'o-lis.
Nē-a-rī'ah.
Neb'a-ī.
Ne-bā'ioth (-'yoth).
Ne-bā'joth.
Ne-bal'lat.
Nē'bat.
Nē'bo.
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar.
Neb-u-shas'ban.
Neb-u-zar-ā'dan.
Nē'cho.
Ne-cō'dan.
Ned-a-bī'ah.
Nē-e-mī'as.
Neg'i-noth.
Ne-hel'a-mīte.
Nē-he-mī'ah.
Nē'hi-loth.
Nē'hum.
Ne-hush'ta.
Ne-ī'el.
Nē'keb.
Ne-kō'da.
Ne-mū'el.
Nē'pheg.
Nē'phī.
Nē'phish.
Ne-phish'e-sim.
Neph'tha-lī.
Neph'tha-lim.
Neph'to-ah.
Ne-phū'sim.
Nep'tha-lī.
Nep'tha-lim.
Nē'reūs.
Ner'gal.
Ner-gal-sha-rē'zer.
Nē'rī.
Ne-rī'ah.
Nē'ro.
Ne-than'e-el.
Neth-a-nī'ah.
Neth'i-nims (-nimz).
Ne-tō'phah.
Ne-toph'a-thī.
Ne-zī'ah.
Nē'zib.
Nib'haz.
Nib'shan.
Nī-cā'nor.
Nic-o-dē'mus.
Nic-o-lā'i-tans (-tanz).
Nī-cop'o-lis.
Nī'ger (-'jer).
Nim'rah.
Nim'rim.
Nim'rod.
Nim'shī.
Nin'e-veh.
Nī'san.
Nis'roch.
Nō-a-dī'ah.
Nō'ah.
Nō-ā'mon.
Nō'bah.
Nō'dab.
Nō'e.
No-ē'ba.
Nō'ga.
Nom'a-dēs (-dēz).
Nō'phah.
Nu-mē'ni-us.
Nym'phas.

O

Ō-ba-dī'ah.
O'bal.
Ob-dī'a.
O'bed.
O-bed-ē'dom.
O'beth.
O'bil.
O'both.
O'chi-el.
Oç-i-dē'lus.
Oç'i-na.
Oc'ran.
O'ded.
O-dol'lam.
Od-o-nar'kēs (-'kēz).
O'had.
O'hel.
Ol'a-mus.
Ol'i-vet.
Ol-o-fer'nēs (-'nēz).
O-lym'pas.
O-lym'pi-us.
Om-a-ē'rus.
O'mar.
O'me-ga.
Om'rī.
O'nan.
O-nes'i-mus.
On-e-siph'o-rus.
O-nī'a-rēs (-rēz).
O-nī'as.
O'no.
O'nus.
O'phel.
O'phir.
Oph'nī.
Oph'rah.
O'reb.
O'ren.
O-rī'on.
Or'nan.
Or'pah.
Or-tho-sī'as.
O-sā'ias (-zā'yas).
O-sē'a (-zē'-).
O-sē'as (-zē'-).
O'see (-zē).
O-shē'a.
Oth'nī.
Oth'ni-el.
Oth-o-nī'as.
O'zem.
O-zī'as.
O'zi-el.
Oz'nī.
Oz'nītes.
O-zō'ra.

P

Pā'a-rāi.
Pā-dan-ā'ram.
Pā'don.
Pā'gi-el.
Pā-hath-mō'ab.
Pā'ī.
Pā'lal.
Pal-es-tī'na.
Pal'lu.
Pal'tī.
Pal'ti-el.
Pal'tīte.
Pam-phyl'i-a.
Pan'nag.
Pā'phos.
Pā'ran.
Par'bar.
Par-mash'ta.
Par'me-nas.
Par'nach.
Pā'rosh.
Par-shan'da-tha.
Par'u-ah.
Par-vā'im.
Pā'sach.
Pas-dam'mim.
Pa-sē'ah.
Pash'ur.
Pat'a-ra.
Pa-thē'us.
Path'ros.
Path-ru'sim.
Pat'mos.
Pat'ro-bas.
Pa-trō'clus.
Pā'u.
Pau'lus.
Ped'a-hel.
Pe-dah'zur.
Pe-dā'iah (-'ya).
Pē'kah.
Pek-a-hī'ah.
Pē'kod.
Pel-a-ī'ah.
Pel-a-tī'ah.
Pē'leg.
Pē'let.
Pē'leth.
Pe-lī'as.
Pel'o-nīte.
Pe-nī'el.
Pe-nin'nah.
Pen-tap'o-lis.
Pe-nū'el.
Pē'or.
Per'a-zim.
Pē'resh.
Pē'rez.
Per'ga.
Per'ga-mos.
Pe-rī'da.
Per'iz-zīte.
Per'me-nas.
Per-sep'o-lis.
Per'sēūs.
Per'sis.
Pe-ru'da.
Peth-a-hī'ah.
Pē'thor.
Pe-thū'el.
Pe-ul'thāi.
Phā'ath.
Phac'a-reth.
Phāi'sur.
Phal-dā'ius (-'yus).
Pha-lē'as.
Phā'leg.
Phal'lu.
Phal'tī.
Phal'ti-el.
Pha-nū'el.
Phar'a-çim.
Phā'raoh.
Phar-a-thō'nī.
Phā'rez.

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Pha-rī'ra.
Phā'rosh.
Phar'par.
Phar'zītes.
Pha-sē'ah.
Pha-sē'lis.
Phas'i-ron.
Phas'sa-ron.
Phē'be.
Phe-nī'çe.
Phe-nī'çia (-'sha).
Pher'e-zītes.
Pher'e-zīte.
Phī-bē'seth.
Phī'chol.
Phi-lar'chēs (-'kēz).
Phī-lē'mon.
Phī-lē'tus.
Phi-lip'pī.
Phi-lis'ti-a.
Phi-lis'tim.
Phi-lis'tine.
Phi-lol'o-gus.
Phil-o-mē'tor.
Phin'e-as.
Phin'e-es.
Phī'son.
Phlē'gon.
Phō'ros.
Phryg'i-a (frij'-).
Phū'rah.
Phū'rim.
Phū'vah.
Phy-gel'lus (-jel'-).
Phy'son (Fī'-).
Pī-bē'seth.
Pī-ha-hī'roth.
Pī'late.
Pil'dash.
Pil'e-ha.
Pī-lē'ser (-'zer).
Pil-nē'ser (-'zer).
Pil'tāi.
Pī'non.
Pī'ra.
Pir'a-thon.
Pis'gah (Piz'-).
Pī-sid'i-a.
Pī'son.
Pis'pah.
Pī'thon.
Plē'ia-dēs (-'ya-dēz).
Poch'e-reth.
Pon'tius (-'shus).
Pon'tus.
Por'a-tha.
Por'ci-us (-'shi-).
Pos-i-dō'ni-us.
Pot'i-phar.
Po-tiph'e-rah.
Pris'ca.
Proch'o-rus.
Ptol-e-mā'is.
Ptol-e-mē'us.
Pū'a.
Pub'li-us.
Pū'dens (-'denz).
Pū'hites.
Pū'nites.
Pū'non.
Pū'rim.
Pu-tē'o-lī.
Pū'ti-el.

R

Rā'a-mah.
Rā-a-mī'ah.
Ra-am'sēs (-'sēz).
Rab'bah.
Rab'bath.
Rab'bī.
Rab'bith.
Rab-bō'nī.
Rab'mag.
Rab'sa-çēs (-sēz).
Rab'sa-ris.
Rab'sha-kēh.
Rā'ca.
Rā'chab.
Rā'chal.
Rad'da-ī.
Rā'gau.
Rā'gēs (-'jēz).
Ra-gū'el.
Rā'hab.
Rā'ham.
Rā'hel.
Rā'kem.
Rak'kath.
Rak'kon.
Rā'ma.
Rā'math.
Rā-math-ā'im.
Ram'a-them.
Rā'math-īte.
Rā-math-lē'hī.
Rā-math-miz'peh.
Ra-mē'sēs (-'sēz).
Ra-mī'ah.
Rā'moth.
Rā'pha.
Rā'pha-el.
Raph'a-im.
Rā'phon.
Rā'phu.
Ra-thū'mus.
Rā'zis.
Rē-a-ī'ah.
Rē'ba.
Rē'chab.
Rē'chah.
Rē-el-ā'iah (-'ya).
Re-el'ī-us.
Ree-sā'ias (-'yas).
Rē'gem.
Re-gem-mē'lech.
Rē-ha-bī'ah.
Rē'hob.
Rē-ho-bō'am.
Re-hō'both.
Rē'hu.
Rē'hum.
Rē'ī.
Rē'kem.
Rem-a-lī'ah.
Rē'meth.
Rem'mon.
Rem'phan.
Rē'pha-el.
Rē'phah.
Reph-a-ī'ah.
Reph'a-im.
Reph'i-dim.
Rē'sen.
Rē'sheph.
Rē'u.
Reu'ben (Rōō'-).
Re-ū'el.
Reu'mah (Rōō'-).
Rē'zeph.
Re-zī'a.
Rē'zin.
Rē'zon.
Rhē'gi-um (-'ji-).
Rhē'sa.
Rhō'da.
Rhod'o-cus.
Rhō'dus.
Rī'bāi.
Rib'lah.
Rim'mon.
Rin'nah.
Rī'phath.
Ris'sah.
Rith'mah.
Riz'pah.
Rob'o-am.
Rod'a-nim.
Ro-gē'lim.
Rō'hgah.
Rō'i-mus.
Ro-mam-ti-ē'zer.
Ru'ha-mah.
Ru'mah.

S

Sā-bach-thā'nī.
Sab'a-oth.
Sā'bat.
Sab-a-tē'as.
Sab'a-tus.
Sab'ban.
Sab-bē'us.
Sab'dī.
Sa-bē'ans (-'anz).
Sā'bī.
Sā'bi-ē.
Sab'ta.
Sab'te-chah.
Sā'car.
Sad-a-mī'as.
Sā'das.
Sad-dē'us.
Sad'duc.
Sad'dū-çees (-sēz).
Sā'doc.
Sā-ha-dū'tha.
Sā'lah.
Sal'a-mis.
Sal-a-sad'a-ī.
Sa-lā'thi-ēl.
Sal'chah.
Sā'lem.
Sal'la-ī.
Sal'lu.
Sal'lum.
Sal-lū'mus.
Sal'mah.
Sal-man-ā'sar.
Sal'mon.
Sal-mō'ne.
Sā'lom.
Sa-lō'me.
Sā'lu.
Sā'lum.
Sam'a-el.
Sa-mā'ias (-'yas).
Sa-mā'ri-a.
Sa-mar'i-tan.
Sam'a-tus.
Sa-mē'ius (-'yus).
Sam-gar-nē'bo.
Sā'mī.
Sā'mis.
Sam'lah.
Sam'mus.
Sā'mos.
Sam-o-thrā'ci-a (-thra'-shi-a).
Samp'sa-mēs (-mēz).
San-a-bas'sar.
San-a-bas'sa-rus.
San'a-sib.
San-bal'lat.
San-san'nah.
Sā'phat.
Saph-a-tī'as.
Sā'pheth.
Saph'ir.
Sap-phī'ra.
Sā'ra.
Sar-a-bī'as.
Sā'rah.
Sā'rāi.
Sar-a-ī'a.
Sa-rā'ias (-'yas).
Sar'a-mel.
Sā'raph.
Sar-ched'o-nus.
Sar-dē'us.
Sar'dis.
Sar'dītes.
Sā're-a.
Sa-rep'ta.
Sar'gon.
Sā'rid.
Sā'ron.
Sar-sē'chim.
Sā'ruch.
Sā'tan.
Sath-ra-bu-zā'nēs (-'nēz).
Sav'a-ran.
Sā'vi-as.
Sçē'va.
Sçy-thop'o-lis (Sī-).
Sçyth-o-pol'i-tans (-tanz).
Sē'ba.
Sec'a-cah.
Sech-e-nī'as.
Sē'chu.
Sed-e-çī'as.
Sē'gub.
Sē'ir.
Sē'i-rath.
Sē'lah.
Sē-la-ham-mah-lē'koth.
Sē'led.
Sel-e-mī'a.
Se-leū'ci-a.
Se-leū'cus.
Sem-a-chī'ah.
Sem-a-ī'ah.
Sem'e-ī.
Se-mel'li-us.
Sē'mis.
Se-nā'ah.
Sē'neh.
Sē'nir.
Sen-nach'e-rib.
Se-nū'ah.
Se-ō'rim.
Sē'phar.
Seph'a-rad.
Seph-ar-vā'im.
Sē'phar-vītes.
Se-phē'la.
Sē'rah.
Ser-a-ī'ah.
Sē'red.
Ser'gi-us (-'ji-).
Sē'ron.
Sē'rug.
Sē'sis.
Ses'thel.
Sē'thur.
Shā-al-ab'bin.
Sha-al'bim.
Sha-al'bo-nīte.
Shā'aph.
Shā-a-rā'im.
Sha-ash'gaz.
Shab-beth'a-ī.
Shach'i-a.
Shad'da-ī.
Shā'drach.
Shā'ge.
Shā-ha-rā'im.
Sha-har'i-mah.
Shā'lem.
Shal'i-sha.
Shal'le-cheth.
Shal'lum.
Shal'ma-ī.
Shal'man.
Shal-ma-nē'ser (-'zer).
Shā'ma.
Sham-a-rī'ah.
Shā'med.
Shā'mer.
Sham'gar.
Sham'huth.
Shā'mir.
Sham'mah.
Sham'ma-ī.
Sham'moth.
Sham-mū'ah.
Sham-she-rā'ī.
Shā'pham.
Shā'phat.
Shā'pher.
Shar'a-ī.
Shar'a-im.
Shā'rar.
Sha-rē'zer.
Shar'on.
Sha-ru'hen.
Shash'a-ī.
Shā'shak.
Shā'ul.
Shā'veh.
Shav'sha.
Shē'al.
She-al'ti-el.
Shē-a-rī'ah.
Shē-ar-jā'shub.
Shē'ba.
Shē'bam.
Sheb-a-nī'ah.
Sheb'a-rim.
Shē'ber.
Sheb'na.
Sheb'u-el.
Shec-a-nī'ah.
Shē'chem.
Shed'e-ur.
Shē-ha-rī'ah.
Shē'lah.
Shē'lan-ītes.
Shel-e-mī'ah.
Shē'leph.
Shē'lesh.
Shel'o-mī.
Shel'o-mith.
She-lu'mi-el.
Shē'ma.
She-mā'ah.
Shem-a-ī'ah.
Shem-a-rī'ah.
Shem'e-ber.
Shē'mer.
She-mī'dah.
Shem'i-nith.
She-mir'a-moth.
She-mū'el.
She-nā'zar.
Shē'nir.
Shē'pham.
Sheph-a-thī'ah.
Shē'phī.
Shē'pho.
She-phū'phan.
Shē'rah.
Sher-e-bī'ah.
Shē'resh.
She-rē'zer.
Shē'shach.
Shē'shāi.
Shē'shan.
Shesh-bar'zar.
Shē'thar.
Shē-thar-bor'na-ī.
Shē'va.
Shib'bo-leth.
Shib'mah.
Shī'cron.
Shig-gā'ion (-'yon).
Shi-gī'o-noth.
Shī'hon.
Shī'hor.
Shī-hor-lib'nath.
Shil'hī.
Shil'him.
Shil'lem.
Shi-lō'ah.
Shī'loh.
Shi-lō'nī.
Shī'lo-nīte.
Shil'shah.
Shim'e-ah.
Shim'e-ath.
Shim'e-ī.
Shim'e-on.
Shim'hī.
Shī'mī.
Shim'ma.
Shī'mon.
Shim'rath.
Shim'rī.
Shim'rith.
Shim'rom.
Shim'shāi.
Shī'nab.
Shī'nar.
Shī'on.
Shī'phī.
Shiph'mīte.
Shiph'rah.
Shiph'tan.
Shī'sha.
Shī'shak.
Shit'ra-ī.
Shit'tim.
Shī'za.
Shō'ah.
Shō'bab.
Shō'bach.
Shō'ba-ī.
Shō'bal.
Shō'bek.
Shō'bī.
Shō'cho.
Shō'ham.
Shō'mer.
Shō'phach.
Shō'phan.
Sho-shan'nim.
Shu'ah.
Shu'al.
Shu'ba-el.
Shu'ham.
Shu'hite.
Shu'lam-īte.
Shu'math-ītes.
Shu'nam-mite.
Shu'nem.
Shu'nī.
Shu'nītes.
Shu'pham.
Shup'pim.
Shu'shan.
Shu'thal-hītes.
Shu'the-lah.
Sī'a.
Sī'a-ha.
Sī'ba.
Sib'be-cāi.
Sib'bo-leth.
Sib'mah.
Sib'ra-im.
Sī'chem.
Si'cy-on (Sish'i-on).
Sid'dim.
Sī'de.
Sī'don.
Sī-dō'ni-ans (-anz).
Si-gī'o-noth.

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Sī'hon.
Sī'hor.
Sī'las.
Sil'la.
Si-lō'ah.
Si-lō'am.
Si-lō'e.
Sil-vā'nus.
Sī-mal-cū'e.
Sim'rī.
Sī'na.
Sī'nāi.
Sī'nim.
Sin'ite.
Sī'on.
Siph'moth.
Sip'pāi.
Sī'rach.
Sī'rah.
Sir'i-on.
Si-sam'a-ī.
Sis'e-ra.
Si-sin'nēs (-'nez).
Sit'nah.
Sī'van.
Smyr'na.
Sō'cho.
Sō'dī.
Sod'om.
Sod'o-ma.
Sol'o-mon.
Sop'a-ter.
Soph'e-reth.
Soph-o-nī'as.
Sō'rek.
So-sip'a-ter.
Sos'the-nēs (-nēz).
Sos'tra-tus.
Sō'ta-ī.
Spar'ta.
Stā'chys.
Steph'a-nas.
Stō'ics.
Sū'ah.
Sū'ba.
Sū'ba-ī.
Suc'coth.
Suc-coth-bē'noth.
Sū'chath-ītes.
Sū'di-as.
Suk'ki-ims (-imz).
Sū'sa.
Sū'san-chītes.
Sū'sī.
Sy'char (Sī'-).
Sy'chem (Sī'-).
Sy-ē'lus (Sī-).
Sy-ē'ne (Sī-).
Syn'ti-chē.
Syr'a-cuse.
Syr-i-a-mā'a-chah.
Syr'i-on.
Sy-ro-phe-nī'ci-an (Sī-).

T

Tā'a-nach.
Tā-a-nath-shī'loh.
Tab'a-oth.
Tab'bath.
Tā'be-al.
Tā'be-el.
Ta-bel'li-us.
Tab'e-rah.
Tab'i-tha.
Tā'bor.
Tab'ri-mon.
Tach'mo-nīte.
Tad'mor.
Tā'han.
Tā'han-ītes.
Ta-hap'a-nēs (-nēz).
Tā'hath.
Tah'pan-hēs (-hēz).
Tah'pe-nēs (-nēz).
Tah're-a.
Tah-tim-hod'shī.
Tal-i-tha-cū'mī.
Tal'maī.
Tal'mon.
Tal'sas.
Tā'mah.
Tā'mar.
Tam'muz.
Tā'nach.
Tan'hu-meth.
Tā'nis.
Tā'phath.
Taph'nēs (-'nēz).
Tā'phon.
Tap'pu-ah.
Tā'rah.
Tar'a-lah.
Tā're-a.
Tar'pel-ītes.
Tar'shis.
Tar'shish.
Tar'sus.
Tat'na-ī.
Tē'bah.
Teb-a-lī'ah.
Tē'beth.
Te-haph'ne-hēs (-hēz).
Te-hin'nah.
Tē'kel.
Te-kō'ah.
Te-kō'ite.
Tel'ā-bib.
Tē'lah.
Tel'a-im.
Te-las'sar.
Tē'lem.
Tel-ha-rē'sha.
Tel-har'sa.
Tel-mē'lah.
Tē'ma.
Tem'a-nī.
Tē'man-īte.
Tem'e-nī.
Tē'rah.
Ter'a-phim.
Tē'resh.
Ter-tul'lus.
Tē'ta.
Thad-dē'us.
Thā'hash.
Thā'mah.
Thā'mar.
Tham'na-tha.
Thā'ra.
Thar'ra.
Thar'shish.
Thas'sus.
Thas'sī.
Thē'bez.
The-cō'e.
The-lā'sar.
The-ler'sas.
Thē'man.
The-oc'a-nus.
The-od'o-tus.
The-oph'i-lus.
Thē'ras.
Ther'me-leth.
Thes-sa-lō'ni-ans (-anz).
Thes-sa-lo-nī'ca.
Theū'das.
Thim'na-thah.
This'be.
Thom'o-ī.
Thrā'ci-a (-'shi-a).
Thra-sē'as.
Thum'mim.
Thy-a-tī'ra (Thī-).
Tī-bē'ri-as.
Tī-bē'ri-us.
Tib'hath.
Tib'nī.
Tī'dal.
Tig-lath-pi-lē'ser (-'zer).
Tī'gris.
Tik'vah.
Til-gath-pil-nē'ser (-'zer).
Tī'lon.
Tī-mæ'us.
Tim'nath.
Tim'na-thah.
Tim'nīte.
Tī'mon.
Tī-mō'the-us.
Tiph'sah.
Tī'ras.
Tī'rath-ītes.
Tir'ha-kah.
Tir'ha-nah.
Tir'i-a.
Tir'sha-tha.
Tir'zah.
Tish'bīte.
Tī'tus.
Tī'zīte.
Tō'ah.
To-bī'ah.
Tō'bi-el.
To-bī'jah.
Tō'bit.
Tō'chen.
To-gar'mah.
Tō'hu.
Tō'ī.
Tō'la.
Tō'la-ītes.
Tol'ba-nēs (-nēz).
Tō'phel.
Tō'phet.
Tō'u.
Trach-o-nī'tis.
Trip'o-lis.
Trō'as.
Tro-gy'li-um (-ji'-).
Troph'i-mus.
Try-phē'na (Trī-).
Try'phon (Trī'-).
Try-phō'sa (Trī-).
Tū'bal.
Tū-bi-ē'nī.
Tych'i-cus.
Ty-ran'nus (Tī-).
Tyr'i-ans (-anz).
Ty'rus (Tī'-).

U

Ū'cal.
Ū'el.
Ū'la-ī.
Ū'lam.
Ul'la.
Um'mah.
Un'nī.
U-phar'sin.
Ū'phaz.
U'rī.
U-rī'ah.
Ū'ri-el.
U-rī'jah.
Ū'rim.
Ū'ta.
Ū'tha-ī.
Ū'thī.
Ū'za-ī.
Ū'zal.
Uz'zah.
Uz-zen-shē'rah.
Uz'zī.
Uz-zī'ah.
Uz'zi-el.

V

Va-jez'a-tha.
Va-nī'ah.
Vash'nī.
Vash'tī.
Voph'sī.

X

Xan'thi-cus.

Z

Zā-a-nā'im.
Zā'a-nan.
Zā-a-nan'nim.
Zā'a-van.
Zā'bad.
Zab-a-dæ'ans (-'anz).
Zab-a-dā'ias (-'yas).
Zab'bāi.
Zab'bud.
Zab-dē'us.
Zab'dī.
Zab'di-el.
Zā'bud.
Zab'u-lon.
Zac'ca-ī.
Zac-chē'us.
Zac'chur.
Zach-a-rī'ah.
Zā'cher.
Zā'dok.
Zā'ham.
Zā'ir.
Zā'laph.
Zal'mon.
Zal-mō'nah.
Zal-mun'na.
Zam'bis.
Zam'brī.
Zā'moth.
Zam-zum'mims (-'mimz).
Za-nō'ah.
Zaph-nath-pā-a-nē'ah.
Zā'phon.
Zā'ra.
Zar'a-çēs (-sēz).
Zā'rah.
Zar-a-ī'as.
Zā're-ah.
Zā're-ath-ītes.
Zā'red.
Zar'e-phath.
Zar'e-tan.
Zā-reth-shā'har.
Zar'hītes.
Zar'ta-nah.
Zār'than.
Zath'o-ē.
Zat'thu.
Za-thū'ī.
Zat'tu.
Zā'van.
Zā'za.
Zeb-a-dī'ah.
Zē'bah.
Ze-bā'im.
Zeb'e-dee.
Ze-bī'na.
Ze-boi'im.
Ze-bō'im.
Ze-bū'dah.
Zē'bul.
Zeb'u-lon.
Zech-a-rī'ah.
Zē'dad.
Zed-e-chī'as.
Zed-e-kī'ah.
Zeeb.
Zē'lah.
Zē'lek.
Ze-lō'phe-had.
Ze-lō'tēs (-'tēz).
Zel'zah.
Zem-a-rā'im.
Zem'a-rīte.
Ze-mī'ra.
Zē'nas.
Zeph-a-nī'ah.
Zē'phath.
Zeph'a-thah.
Zē'phī.
Zē'pho.
Zeph'on-ītes.
Zē'rah.
Zer-a-ī'ah.
Zē'red.
Zer'e-da.
Ze-red'a-thah.
Zer'e-rath.
Zē'resh.
Zē'rī.
Zē'ror.
Ze-ru'ah.
Ze-rub'ba-bel.
Zer-u-ī'ah.
Zē'tham.
Zē'thar.
Zī'a.
Zī'ba.
Zib'e-on.
Zib'i-ah.
Zich'rī.
Zid'dim.
Zid-ki'jah.
Zī'don.
Zi-dō'ni-ans (-anz).
Zī'ha.
Zik'lag.
Zil'lah.
Zil'pah.
Zil'thāi.
Zim'mah.
Zim'ran.
Zīm'rī.
Zī'na.
Zī'on.
Zī'or.
Ziph.
Zī'phah.
Ziph'ims (-'imz).
Ziph'i-on.
Zī'phron.
Zip'por.
Zip-pō'rah.
Zith'ri.
Zī'zah.
Zō'ar.
Zō'bah.
Zo-bē'bah.
Zō'har.
Zō'he-leth.
Zō'heth.
Zō'phah.
Zō'phāi.
Zō'phar.
Zō'phim.
Zō'rah.
Zō're-ah.
Zō'rītes.
Zo-rob'a-bel.
Zū'ar.
Zū'ri-ēl.
Zū-ri-shad'da-ī.
Zū'zims (-'zimz).

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CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

'The following specimen of a proof exhibits the application of most of the signs used in correcting proof-sheets.

'To rule the nations with imperial swoy, to impose terms of peace, to spare the humbled, and to reush the proud, resigning itto others to describe the course of the heavens, and explain the rising stars; this, to use the words of the poet of the Æneid in the apostrophe of Anchises to Fabius in the shades was regarded as the proper province of a Roman. The genius of the people was ~~even~~ more adverse to the cultivytion of the physical sciences than that the European Greeks and |seen| we have| that the latter left experimental philosophy chiefly in the hands of the Asian and African colonists. The elegant literature and metaphysical specuylations of Athens, her histories, dramas, epics, and orations, had a numerous host of admirers in Italy, but a *feeling* of indifference was displayed to the practical science of Alexandria. [This repugnance of the Roman mind at home to mathematics and physics, extending from the Atlantic to the IndianO cean, from Northern Britain to the cataracts of the Nile, annihilated in a measure ~~all~~ pure sciences in the conquered districts where they had ~~had~~ been pursued, and prohibited attention to them in the mother country.

Long, indeed, after the age of Ptolemy, the school in connection with which he flourished, remained in existence; &c.

∧ *together with the prevalence of its military despotism abroad,*

1 *a*
2 *tr.*
3 #
4 |
5 *Italic.*
6 ,/
5 *S. caps.*
7 *stet.*
8 9
9 *of*
6 ;/ 2 *tr.*
10 *wf.*
6 ⊙
11 ȝ
2 *tr.*
12 *Roman.*
13 *New line.*
14 *See below.*
3 # 15 ⁀
16 *the*
17
11 ȝ
18 -/
19 *Run on.*
5 *Caps.*
20 ⁘ √

1. A wrong letter. A line is drawn through the wrong letter, and the proper one written in the margin. After every mark of correction a line / should be drawn, to prevent its being confounded with any other in the same line. 2. A word or letter to be transposed. Where letters only are to be transposed, it is better to strike them out, and write them in their proper sequence in the margin, like a correction. 3. A *space* wanted. This mark is also used when the spacing is insufficient. 4. A space or quadrat *sticking up*. 5. Alteration of type. One line is drawn under the word for *italics*, two for SMALL CAPITALS, three for CAPITALS. 6. Correction or insertion of stops (*points*). 7. A word struck out, and afterwards approved of (L. *stet*, let it stand). 8. A turned letter. 9. An omission. 10. A letter of a wrong fount. 11. A word or letter to be deleted. 12. Alteration of type. 13. A new paragraph. This should be avoided as much as possible, as it causes great trouble and expense. 14. Insertion of a sentence. 15. A *space* to be removed or diminished. 16. A wrong word. This is struck out, and the proper one written in the margin. 17. When letters or lines do not stand even. 18. Mark for a hyphen or rule. 19. No new paragraph. This is also troublesome and expensive. 20. The manner in which the apostrophe, inverted commas, the star and other references, and superior letters and figures, are marked.

THE END.

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